# Striking a Balance between Societal and Individual Rights in Pakistan's Quest for State Security and Counter-Terrorism Advancements

**Nazar Hussain[1]**

PhD law scholar, Department of Law,  Times Institute, Multan

Email: advnazar770@gmail.com

**Dr. Shaukat Hussain Bhatti [2]**

Associate Professor, Department of Law  Time institute Multan

Email: shaukathussain78682@gmail.com

## Abstract

In the complex arena of Pakistan's changing national security framework, there is a balance between societal well-being and individual rights. This doctrinal abstract examines Pakistan's quest for state security as well as counter-terrorism measures highlighting the delicate relationship between this need and citizens' liberties. The first dimension of this equilibrium unfolds in the context of legislative measures and policy implementations aimed at bolstering state security. Analyzing the evolution of counter-terrorism strategies, this abstract scrutinizes how Pakistan navigates the fine line between maintaining robust security protocols and ensuring that these measures do not encroach upon the essential liberties enshrined in its constitution. It addresses the constitutional implications of counter-terrorism legislation, highlighting the delicate task of crafting laws that empower security agencies while safeguarding citizens from unwarranted intrusions into their private lives. The second dimension delves into the societal and cultural implications of counter-terrorism efforts, evaluating its impact on Pakistani citizens' everyday life. This abstract struggle is geared at unraveling the implications of increased security measures in terms of the society's psyche, and if they are compatible with a nation that values individual

liberties. In exploring this intricate ground, the doctrinal abstract seeks to contribute to the ongoing discussion on achieving a harmonious balance between societal imperatives for security and preservation of individual rights within Pakistan's particular socio-political backdrop.

**Keywords:** Pakistan, state security, counter-terrorism, societal rights, individual liberties

## 1. Introduction

Developing Pakistan has struggled with the question of reconciling individual rights and societal well-being because of the state's need for security against terrorism. The focus of this paper is to examine several academic perspectives on this matter by discussing its problems, methodologies and outcomes. It is not easy to balance personal freedom and national security interests in Pakistan. However, as argued by Ahmad (2018) and Siddiqui (2016), some scholars argue that this culture is against civil liberties which were products of dictatorial past as well as military takeovers in Pakistan. Terrorism also complicates the situation making us enforce tough anti-terrorism laws, which might violate people's civil liberties sometimes (Khan 2019).

Pakistan has faced a difficulty in trying to balance the individual rights with the overall well-being of the society due to pampering by state security and counter-terrorism motivations for development. The aim of this review article is to explore some academic perspectives on this subject by considering its issues, research methods and results it yields. Striking a balance between personal freedom and the security interests of the state in Pakistan is not an easy task. However, scholars such as Ahmad (2018) and Siddiqui (2016) think that this culture does not respect some freedoms; yet they argue that those principles are inconsistent with human rights which were violated through dictatorship and military takeovers in Pakistan's past days. Terrorism complicates everything forcing us to implement difficult anti-terrorism laws which may sometimes violate people's civil liberties (Khan 2019).

Ideally, scholars contend that extremely complicated approaches would recommend blending personal and societal privileges with security framework in Pakistan. Hence, the human rights perspective is vital in incorporating transparency and accountability within security policies to avoid any misuse. Furthermore, Rasheed (2018) argues for the proposition that legal changes are mandatory in order not to infringe upon the constitutional guarantees of civil liberties while fighting terrorism. Similarly, Malik (2017) recommends a more comprehensive approach to security that fosters collaboration between government departments, international stakeholders as well as NGOs.

The socio-political situation in Pakistan is profoundly influenced by the echoes of giving greater priority to personal liberty above state security. Notwithstanding Malik's (2017) contentions, democratic principles are endangered and autocracy is emerging under the guise of national security realities. Conversely, Rasheed (2018) prioritizes public consciousness and knowledge as key tools for citizens to protect their fundamental rights from intrusion by government. Similarly, Hussain (2020) argues that ongoing academic inquiry and policy debate must be done in order to deal with changing dimensions of security and entitlements in Pakistan.

Pakistan is at a crossroad spiked with complete complexity towards securing its sovereign boundaries and protecting its citizens from continued bombings (Fayyaz 2012). Striking a delicate equilibrium between maintaining national security priorities while at the same time respecting individual liberties continue to prove difficult for Pakistan (Buzan 2008).

This article delves into the multifaceted landscape where societal well-being collides with the paramount need for robust counter-terrorism advancements (Park, J. 2023). By scrutinizing legislative measures, constitutional implications, and the socio-psychological dimensions of these efforts, the researchers aim to unravel the nuanced interplay that defines Pakistan's quest for equilibrium in the face of evolving security threats. As Pakistan's counter-terrorism strategies continue to evolve, the legislative framework becomes a focal point in our analysis (Nte, N. et al 2020). Examining the trajectory of legal measures

implemented to bolster state security, we delve into the delicate task of crafting laws that empower security agencies without compromising the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution (Debbarma, R. 2023).The constitutional implications of these counter-terrorism endeavors shape a critical discourse, questioning the extent to which security imperatives can coexist with individual liberties (Neal, A. W. 2009). This inquiry serves as a foundational exploration into the legal intricacies that frame the ongoing discourse on the delicate balance between the collective need for security and the individual right to privacy (Goldstein, D. M. 2010). Beyond the realm of legislation, this article expands its lens to explore the societal and cultural ramifications of heightened security measures (McEvoy, K. 2017). Our analysis scrutinizes the lived experiences of Pakistani citizens, investigating how these counter-terrorism efforts permeate daily life and shape the socio-psychological landscape. By assessing the impact on individuals and communities, we aim to elucidate the potential tension between heightened security protocols and the cultural ethos that underscores Pakistan's commitment to protecting the intrinsic rights and dignity of its citizens (Gilmore, J. 2015). In unraveling these complexities, we contribute to the broader conversation on achieving a harmonious equilibrium between state security imperatives and the preservation of individual rights in the Pakistani context (Mir, T. A. (2023).

## 2. The Evolution of Counter-Terrorism in Pakistan

Pakistan has grappled with terrorism as a major concern for several years now: this is somehow because of the manner in which local and international terrorist networks have endangered both the country nationally and internationally. Counter-terrorism strategies in Pakistan have been shaped by various issues including internal strife, global terrorists' groups and geopolitics among others. This study aims at presenting a comprehensive analysis of Pakistan's counter-terrorism strategy transformation over time through major events, challenges faced and measures employed.

Terrorism problem in Pakistan's history goes back to its participation in the Afghan-Soviet war during the 1980s. This led to an increase of foreign fighters and a rise of radical madrasas which became hotbeds for extremism within that county. Therefore, this has spawned over time terrorist groups such as Taliban, Al Qaeda, and other sectarian organizations which were fueled by regional instabilities and state-sponsored proxy wars.

Then, how Pakistan deals with counter-terrorism since September 11th is significantly changed.The nation then joined US-led global war on terror once it aligned itself with US in order to dismantle Al-Qaida and topple Taliban government in Afghanistan. These developments had caused massive international aid and military cooperation with Pakistan but also sparked off domestic extremism and violence.

Following the 9/11 incident Terrorist attacks began escalating inside Pakistan targeting security forces, governmental institutions. Religious minorities, civilians among others. The plot twist was Lal Masjid siege which took place in 2007 as well as Marriott Hotel bombing of 2008 showing terrorists existing within Pakistan had become more audacious. To deal with such a situation Pakistani government initiated a series of military operations including Rah-e-Rast Operation and Zarb-e-Azb Operation against militant hideouts at tribal areas bordering Afghanistan.

There are many things that have hindered the efforts toward countering terrorism-related activities in Pakistan. Their porous border shared between them and Afghanistan allows terrorists, weapons plus illicit goods to smuggle across borders thereby constantly threatening security within the country's boundaries. Actually insurgency elements such as Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and Baloch separatists' strains law enforcement agencies' abilities while destroying state authority on some areas.

However, terrorism is associated with organized crime; hence counter-terrorism activities become even more complex because terrorist organizations can perpetrate acts like extortion or kidnappings for ransom or even engage in drug trafficking just for purposes of funding their work.Moreover social-economic

disparities, political instability as well as sectarian tensions make extremist groups that exploit these grievances for recruitment and support from various actors.

Pakistan has adopted a combination of military, law enforcement and socio-economic approaches to fighting terrorism over the years. The fight against terrorism also included military campaigns that dismantled terrorist networks and weakened their capabilities through targeting militant strongholds in the tribal areas; intelligence based operations and targeted drone strikes which eliminated important assets like top Al-Qaeda leaders hiding within Pakistan's borders.

On the legislative side, several acts were passed by the Pakistan government in support of counter-terrorism to enhance its legal frameworks. Its aim was to coordinate activities across multiple sectors including security sector governance education etc. that impact on terrorism and extremism. Similarly there is de-radicalization rehabilitation together with community engagements so that extremist narratives are debunked while tolerance is promoted using inclusivity measures.

In dealing with global terrorism, Pakistan has greatly relied on cooperation from many countries around the world. These involved sharing data with countries such as Afghanistan US among other regional stakeholders' joint military operations capacity building programs etc. President Musharraf's 'Enlightened Moderation' further built up Pakistan's engagement in SCO & SAARC since 2004 which represented major forums for discussion on counter-terrorism issues.

Pakistan's recent anti-terrorism policy shift has made it more comprehensive and intricate (Makki, M., & Akash, S. A. 2015). The country is moving beyond the traditional military and law enforcement only approaches of fighting terrorism to understand that terrorism needs to be addressed from its roots (Murray, J. 2008). Such programs as community engagement programs, educational reforms and economic development projects have been initiated in order to raise a resilient society against extremist ideologies (Davies, L. 2018). It is believed by this

holistic approach that not only strong military measures but also building resilient communities who cannot be enticed into terrorist acts are paramount for sustainable security (Obama, B. 2010).

Moreover, Pakistan's counter-terrorism metamorphosis has underscored the significance of international cooperation. In realizing that modern terrorism is transborder in nature; Pakistan has engaged in sharing intelligence with international organizations involved in joint operations and attended conferences on terrorism organized worldwide. This cooperative strategy underscores inseparability of security challenges while emphasizing the need for creating alliances against shared threats (Elamin, M. O. I. 2023). As time goes by, terrorism becomes more complex hence Pakistani's stand on this difficult problem depends on its strategic understanding regarding global cooperation when dealing with such menace (Fayyaz, S. 2012).

In line with the everchanging global security threats landscape; Pakistan's response towards anti-terrorism has changed significantly over several years now (Basit, A., & Ahmed, Z. S. 2021). This part traces the history of counter-terrorism strategies in Pakistan from early challenges to current complexities (Murphy, E. 2012). Therefore insights into how nation responded to these emerging dangers can be gained through studying key turning points and policy shifts (Engle, N.L.,2011); such as integrating modern technologies after implementing anti-terror initiatives since the inception of the nation (Eji, E 2016).

This evolution is not solely reactive but also anticipatory, with policymakers navigating a dynamic terrain (DeLeo, R. A. 2015). The analysis encompasses the role of international collaborations, legislative changes, and strategic recalibrations that have shaped Pakistan's contemporary counter-terrorism landscape (Waxman, M. C. 2012). By contextualizing the evolution within regional and global security dynamics, we aim to unravel the factors influencing the trajectory of Pakistan's counter-terrorism efforts (Banlaoi, R. C. 2009).

## 3. Legal Frameworks and Counter-Terrorism Legislation

The rule of law and fundamental rights are protected as countries fight against terrorism by using a number of laws on counter-terrorism. Of late, states' legislation has been comprehensive with a bid to enhance their preparedness in stopping, probing and prosecuting terrorists. This article deeply looks into the legal frameworks and counter-terrorism laws in Pakistan discussing important legislations, their meanings and implementation problems they bring along.

Pakistan has enacted a number of legal measures aimed at addressing the menace of terrorism and enhancing its legal apparatus on counter-terrorism. The prominent among these legislation include Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) 1997, National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) Act 2013 and Protection of Pakistan Act (PPA), 2014.

The Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) 1997 is the pivot of the country's anti-terrorism statutes. In it is outlined acts that qualify as terrorism; it also establishes special courts for terrorism cases and metes out stiffer penalties in respect to terrorist activities. It gives law enforcement agencies wider powers to investigate, detain and prosecute such as by allowing preventive detention and having separate trial procedures for terrorism related offences.

The Act 2013 for National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) established NACTA as Pakistan's main coordinating state agency for countering terrorism. Some functions of NACTA include; development of national counterterrorism strategies, coordination and intelligence sharing among various agencies and facilitation of inter-agency cooperation in counter-terrorism operations. Protection of Pakistan Act (PPA) 2014 was enacted to give more powers to law enforcement agencies in the fight against terrorism and insurgency. The PPA recognizes military courts to try terrorists, provides broader powers to act preventively before occurrence of terrorist event while protecting security forces from prosecution on account of their acts done in good faith while performing their duty in counter-terrorism.

While there is a need for anti-terrorism laws that have become necessary due to the increasing threats faced by the country, it is also important that people fear misuse or abuse of power leading to erosion of human rights and civil liberties. Broadly drafted provisions of Pakistan's counterterrorism legislation have been alleged by some opponents, journalists and human rights defenders as having been deliberately misused by their political rivals. Criticism has particularly been directed towards this through use of military courts under Protection Of Pakistan Act (PPA), which many consider as not fair since they do not comply with due process requirements and are opaque. There is further concern over lack of judicial oversight over security agencies operating under PPA who have blamed this organ for multiple extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and torture cases.

In developing the legal framework needed to combat emerging threats, Pakistan's approach to counter-terrorism rests on either formulating or modifying its laws (Khan et al., 2023). This section takes an in-depth look at legislative measures passed which grant more authority to security agencies while still upholding rule of law (Shepherd, A., 2017). Here we scrutinize key counter-terrorism regulations so as to appreciate how much power agents can be given and at the same time guarantee individual liberties (Donkin, 2013). Through an examination of legal provisions and landmark cases, we will provide insight into the constitutional impingements defining the interplay between security imperatives and legal principles (Farber & Sherry, 2008).

This evolving legal landscape is a reflection of an ongoing dialogue between security needs and human rights concerns (Erickson, J., et al., 2013). We highlight how this delicate balance has been navigated with varying degrees of success and underline the importance of accountability mechanisms, judicial oversight, and observance of constitutional obligations (Hilliard N. K., 2017). The purpose behind this study is to gain a deeper understanding on how legal frameworks construct both counter-terrorism efforts' scope as well as influence behavior by security agencies respecting individual freedoms (Demirsu, 2017).

Pakistan has been working on its legal structure to better address emerging threats, particularly terrorism in the country (Hussain & Rahman; 2018). It is interesting to note that many comprehensive counter-terrorism laws have been enacted to empower security agencies in their proactivity against any strikes of terror. These legislative actions often include provisions for increased surveillance powers, extensive intelligence gathering capabilities as well as fast-track process for prosecuting suspected terrorists. Pakistan's strategy towards mitigating terrorism risks largely lies in creating these legislations while maintaining a balance between law enforcement and individuals' rights (Durrani H. M., 2020).

However, the impact of counter-terrorism legislation and its implementation have increasingly drawn controversy and debate (De Londras, F. 2018). The opponents argue that some of its provisions might undermine people's basic rights; thus raising concerns on privacy, due process as well as fears of misuse of authority. This difficult relationship between security concerns and civil rights shows the challenge faced while attempting to come up with laws that can be effective in addressing matters pertaining to security while at the same time showing respect to individuals' rights. All this is happening during an era where the nature of terrorist attacks is becoming more adaptive.

Efforts towards refining existing systems also require consideration of international standards and obligations (Armstrong, E. 2005). Just like many other countries Pakistan fights terrorism under international law which makes it necessary for its observance in order to acquire international cooperation (Usman et al., 2023). In this section we take an evaluation look at how Pakistan's counter-terrorism legislation aligns with global norms so as to meet these requirements without falling short of securing its land frontiers or living up to its international commitments. Looking at it from a worldwide context brings another dimension therefore underscoring how countering terrorism is interlinked globally hence necessitating a common approach (Gearon, L. 2018)

## 4. Technological Advancements in Counter-Terrorism

Advanced surveillance systems have transformed counter-terrorism through the use of real time intelligence and monitoring capabilities. This is facilitated by drones, satellites or closed circuit television cameras which help in quickly spotting and tracking suspicious activities in high risk areas as well as recognizing probable risks much better than ever before. To illustrate, aerial surveillance with drones using high resolution cameras ensures total coverage of large areas and remote regions that are hard to access.

In counter-terrorism, biometric identification systems play a crucial role in enhancing border security and ensuring more accurate identification of offenders. Authorities apply biometric technologies such as facial recognition, fingerprint scanning and iris recognition to confirm the identity of people as well as detect the presence of known terrorists or persons of interest (Jain et al., 2016). These systems have been incorporated into different screening checkpoints, airports and immigration facilities which aid in expediting the identification and screening process.

Counter-terrorism has been overhauled by data analytics and AI, which use extensive information to detect formative patterns, trends and possible threats. Machine learning algorithms can scan through enormous databases such as communication interceptions, social media feeds and financial transactions in order to recognize dubious activities or networks (Hosmer, 2019). Predictive analytics tools are handy in aiding authorities to prevent terrorist attacks by discerning emerging vulnerabilities and threats on time.

Terrorists apply the internet to communicating, recruiting, and issuing their propaganda so that cyber security becomes important in countering terrorism. To illustrate, these terrorists are using these platforms to talk to their members and also bring new people into their group by its online propaganda machine (Brenner 2017). Governments have collaborated with various tech companies to remove extremist content and chaos online radicalization processes leading people into terrorist ideologies.

The growth of drones has brought up new challenges in the fight against terrorism since these unmanned aerial vehicles can be used by terrorists as weapons or they can spy on targets. To curb this threat, there is invention of anti-drone technologies which are able to detect, follow up and successfully disable unwanted drones in highly sensitive zones (Barnes et al., 2020). Therefore, it will be necessary for well-planned strategies that ensure unauthorized drone attacks do not occur through development of radar systems and radio frequency detection systems that can intercept them thus averting any possible attack.

The appearance of technology has converted the counter-terrorism outlook, and now it has innovative mechanisms to cater for the complicated problems of terrorism in the modern world. Technology has changed governments and security agencies' approach to preventing, detecting, and responding to terrorist threats; from surveillance systems and biometric identification tools to data analytics and cyber security measures. This article considers technological advancements in counter-terrorism by examining crucial changes, their meanings as well as issues associated with implementation.

In the digital period, technology plays a pivotal role in enhancing the efficacy of counter-terrorism measures (Fenwick, H. 2011). In this section, we look into how technology has been used in counter-terrorism strategies in Pakistan. These include surveillance technologies, data analytics and artificial intelligence which can be used to detect threats (Zeadally, S., et al 2020). In addition to this, we look at the advantages and disadvantages of using technology in counter-terrorism. This will give us a better understanding of how it changes the game between security agencies and terrorists (Danzig, R. 2012).

The researchers also take a deep dive into cyber warfare and its impact on counter-terrorism through social media platforms. While technology provides greater security for agencies it also raises concerns about privacy and civil liberties (Davidshofer, S., Jeandesboz, J., & Ragazzi, F. 2016). It's clear that the use of technology when countering acts of terrorism is a double-edged sword.

Ethical frameworks should be created together with international cooperation so as to maximize on the opportunities while minimizing the risks (Heng, Y.K. 2016). Tech advancements have become a core part of Pakistan's modern-day strategy against terrorism (Johnson, J. 2019). The integration has made it easier for security forces to deal with what comes with the complex nature of contemporary threats from terrorists(Walls, E. 2017).With cutting-edge surveillance systems among other tech tools, the ability to detect possible acts of terrorism has gone up significantly(Husain(2016). By detecting unusual patterns in real time it then becomes easier for them to take preemptive action before an attack happens (Johnson,J.(2019)). High level commitment to innovation is key if national safety is at stake.

But even with all these advancements in tech there are ethical considerations that need to be addressed. Some things like invasion of one's privacy might seem nonexistent on part of security agencies but they do occur (Hartzog,W.(2018)). Striking a balance between effectively using tech and protecting individual liberties is of utmost importance. Strong legal frameworks should be created for surveillance and data collection (Donohue, L. K. 2008). Ethical utilization plays an essential part in ensuring that technology which invades the privacy of individuals isn't used(Tamò-Larrieux, A., Tamò-Larrieux, S., & Seyfried. 2018).

Moreover, traditional security measures require the combining of tech with other methods such as cyber warfare(Rehman,Z.(2019)). The use of social media platforms to spread radical ideologies and recruit members has grown significantly over the years. This piece takes a look at how these advancements play a role in security agencies as well as dig deeper into ethical questions that are raised on matters technology(Davidshofer, S., Jeandesboz, J., & Ragazzi, F. 2016).

## 5. Challenges and Future Prospects in Pakistan's Counter-Terrorism Efforts

Fayyaz (2012) examines further challenges and new obstacles to terrorism in Pakistan. Additionally, the research studies socio-economic factors which cause extremism and radicalization on various societies. Moreover, it explains democratic states' predicament of trying to maintain public support for their counter-terrorism strategy while abiding by democratic values, as well as human rights. Strategies for countering terrorism will be discussed concerning what can be done in the future. Like working together with international partners or focusing on communities instead of individuals through holistic approaches that tackle terrorist root causes. In conclusion, from the above mentioned sections we look at Pakistan's dilemma holistically presenting some ways forward its sustainability even during tough times in its struggle against terrorism (Nguyen et al., 2023).

Amid the strides in Pakistan's counter-terrorism endeavors, a host of persistent challenges continues to pose formidable obstacles (Riedel, B. 2012). Socio-economic factors, such as poverty, unemployment, and limited access to education, remain key drivers of radicalization. Addressing these underlying grievances demands a comprehensive and sustained effort that extends beyond traditional security measures (Sub C. A., & Noor Baheige Aakhunzzada, A. 2019). Moreover, the intricate interplay of regional geopolitics adds a layer of complexity to Pakistan's counter-terrorism landscape, as the nation contends with cross-border dynamics and the spillover effects of conflicts in neighboring regions.

Maintaining public support for counter-terrorism initiatives remains a challenge, necessitating transparent communication and community engagement (Spalek, B. 2012). The delicate balance between security imperatives and democratic values requires careful navigation, ensuring that citizens understand and endorse the necessity of stringent measures while concurrently safeguarding individual freedoms. In the face of evolving terrorist tactics and strategies, there is a

perpetual need for adaptability in security responses (Hartmann, U. 2017). The constant threat of radicalization and the emergence of new extremist ideologies underscore the dynamic nature of the challenge, demanding a proactive and forward-looking approach to counter-terrorism (White, J. 2022).

Looking to the future, there are promising prospects for enhancing the effectiveness of Pakistan's counter-terrorism efforts. Strengthening international collaboration and intelligence-sharing mechanisms is a key avenue for success, recognizing that terrorism transcends national borders (Robson, M. A. 2021). Emphasizing community-based approaches that empower local populations to resist extremist influences can contribute to long-term resilience. Investing in technology and cyber security measures not only bolsters conventional security but also addresses the evolving landscape of cyber threats associated with terrorism (Obama, B. 2010). By fostering a multifaceted and adaptable strategy, Pakistan can position itself to effectively meet the challenges and capitalize on future opportunities in the ongoing battle against terrorism (Bowman, S. 2010)

## 6. **Conclusion**

In conclusion, Pakistan's journey in countering terrorism reflects a dynamic interplay of historical, legal, technological, and socio-economic factors (Makki, M., & Akash, S. A. 2015).The evolution of counter-terrorism strategies, as outlined in the first section, demonstrates the nation's adaptability in response to emerging threats. From a predominantly military-focused approach to a more nuanced and holistic strategy, Pakistan has navigated a complex landscape, acknowledging the importance of addressing root causes and engaging in international collaborations (Crump, L. 2021).

The examination of legal frameworks and counter-terrorism legislation reveals a delicate balancing act between providing security agencies with the necessary tools and safeguarding individual rights (Wood, C. 2017). In Pakistan, the ongoing conversation between legal and political spheres shows how hard it is to make laws that can handle security concerns while safeguarding constitutional

liberties. These efforts are also complicated by global context where they must comply with international standards in order to promote cooperation among nations against terrorism.

Technological advancements have played an essential role in enhancing efforts of counter-terrorism in Pakistan including surveillance and data analysis while cyber warfare being some of its most transformative outcomes (Habib, A. 2018). In a major way, these steps improve security measures though qualms about privacy and civil rights necessitate responsible use of such technologies. There is requirement for not only technology vigilance but also tackling issues associated with online extremism among others which needs constant partnership with private sector actors due to fast changing world.

However, there remain challenges from socio-economic causes of radicalization to geopolitical factors affecting regional security. Nonetheless, hope lies ahead through community-based approaches, international collaboration as well as technological innovation (Chumba, C. 2016). The evolving face of terrorism will be effectively managed if adaptability and resilience are embraced by Pakistan. This nation's enduring commitment towards democratic norms plus human rights whilst considering welfare demands aimed at striking a delicate sustainable balance nationally on improved state security and anti-terrorism moves (Lennon, A.T., 2003).

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