

# The Impact of Counterterrorism Legislation on Human Rights in Pakistan

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*Abstract: Terrorism has become a serious and growing problem in Pakistan. The country's integrity is under threat due to increasing incidents of terrorism. Pakistan is struggling hard to tackle this menace. The government has realized the need for a legal framework to deal with it, and in response to the threats, the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 was enacted. The purpose of this Act is to improve socio-political and economic attitudes in order to resolve the issues related to extremism, religious sectarianism, and radicalism. This investigation critically appraises the legislative efforts and structural flaws of the Anti-Terrorism Act, while Pakistan has made dynamic efforts to prevent terrorism. This study works at three levels: Firstly, it discusses the factors that lead to counterterrorism; secondly, it aims to examine the impact of these terrorist threats on human rights; and thirdly, it determines how the Anti-Terrorism Act has helped to take better measures to eliminate the root causes of terrorism. Qualitative research method is used to execute effective counter-terrorism strategies and enhance constructive changes. This research aims to recognize new conflicts and security issues while also admitting the gap in the application of the law.*

*Keywords: Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, Religious Sectarianism, Extremism*

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## INTRODUCTION

Pakistan has been facing the menace of terrorism for decades. Many attacks target citizens, security forces, and government officials. The government of Pakistan formulated a legal framework to deal with the threat of terrorism and, for this purpose, enacted the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 in view of this increasing threats. The purpose behind the legislation of ATA was to establish special counterterrorism courts to try cases related to financing and terrorism using explosives and nuclear weapons. Its purpose is to empower the implementation of laws for better measures to prohibit terrorism. This law was proved by the national assembly and senate of Pakistan, which enforced the legislative rules and regulations to combat terrorism in the country in 2013. The Pakistani government enacted the Anti-Terrorism Amendment Ordinance, which could facilitate fighting against the basic rights of humans. The acts of terrorism not only exploit the rights of individuals, but they also have a bad impact on the fundamental needs and environment of the affected families and societies. Terrorism has destroyed the social structure of the country, the law-and-order situation, and the economic development of the socio-political system. The elements of terrorism are damaging basic infrastructure and economic opportunities. It is argued that terrorism is the cause of the increase in poverty, rapid urbanization, reduction of traditional authority, and globalization. It is a terrorist in my civil society and has become a law-and-order situation. They are not only an obstacle to social and economic development; rather, their direct impact is the negative and detrimental effect of killing the enjoyment of our basic human rights. This Act highlights the guidelines for the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of terrorism offenses. Victims of society directly affect people who face its negative consequences and have deprived themselves of the joys of the fundamental rights of life, such as liberty, individuality, and physical integrity. The act threatens to harass and promote fear in order to achieve political and ideological goals. Tariq Parvez and Mehwish Rani assert in a special "an appraisal of the Pakistan Anti-Terrorism Act 1997" that they examine many weaknesses of the criminal justice system in Pakistan. This research recommends appropriate measures to improve Pakistan's effectiveness in dealing with the threat of terrorism in order to implement the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 as a basic legal framework for Pakistan's national counter-terrorism efforts. This act provides guidelines for setting up special references for hearing the cases of terrorism, makes preparations

for a final investigation, and disposes of cases expeditiously. The certainty of terrorism cases depends on the protection of witnesses under the ATA legislation. Research and investigation under terrorism law need to be done effectively to ensure the credibility of secure measures by investigators, judges, and prosecutors. The government should commission a study of all the weak areas of investigation and security (Parvez & Rani, 2015). Christopher L. Blakesley addresses in his article the various definitions of anti-terrorism and its long-lasting impacts on the citizens of Pakistan. He raises questions about terrorism. What would be the appropriate response when mentioning a group that has been under constant pressure for a long time? How does terrorism compare to war crimes and crimes against humanity? Will terrorism be a matter of law at this time? (Blakesely, 2003). In discussing terrorism, Christopher states his perception of what constitutes an illegal response to oppression and brutality. What legal method would be suitable to defend oneself from brutality and pressure? He further explains that fear and hatred motivate or allow us to take action, which leads to the violation of civil liberties and human rights, as an experiment in fighting terrorism. That's why we should be vigilant to ensure that we will not be deceived by the terrorists. Taking action to confirm or investigate the terrorist action is a destruction of our liberty and other important values. What is the appropriate legal way to break the yoke of oppression or to defend oneself against acts of brutality? He further explains that fear and hatred can also provoke us to take or allow action that will cause the undermining of our civil liberties and human rights as an expedient to fight terrorism. We must, therefore, be vigilant to ensure that we are not deceived by the terrorist or by our overactive leader into taking action, or confirm to action, terroristic in and of itself, that is destruction to our liberty and other important values. Virginia Helen Henning deliberately lays out a discussion about the security of basic rights with reference to the Anti-Terrorism Act. She says that this act should harmonise the government's actions against non-nationals and foreigners under Section 23 of the Anti-Terrorism Act. It requires the government to authorise the prosecution of foreigners suspected of being terrorists. Most of the countries are moving quickly to overview their security measures and implement new anti-terrorism laws. (ENNING, 2002). "The United Kingdom made a commitment to the protection of basic human and democratic principles." Therefore, the United Nations is forced to withdraw from the universal declaration of basic rights due to the enforcement of the new law on anti-terrorism. Elies Van Sliedregt writes an article about terrorism. He discusses that one qualitative feature of European countries and elements of terrorism that work on the criminal implementation of criminal law. The United States has refrained from taking action to defeat the war on terrorism. He claims that these instruments undermine the basic tenets of criminal law, most notably the presumption of innocence (Ali, 2013). Sabina Won Schorlemer briefly explains the issues of terrorism and its effects on human rights. All types of terrorism have endangered the roots of society, spoiled innocent people, jeopardised individual freedom, and seriously damaged the dignity of civilians. Governments have been trying to adopt suitable action to protect the fundamental rights of the public within their jurisdiction against the activities of terrorists. This article focuses on the impacts of terrorism on human rights. These effects have received the attention of today's scholars, who are trying to highlight the need for a balanced society and protective measures. (Schorlemer, 2003).

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this paper is to consider the implications for human rights of the recent growth of threats posed by violent acts of terrorism. This article deals with the global challenge of human rights and how brutal acts of terrorism have violated human rights. It is bewildered by the excess of anti-terrorism laws that are applicable in many countries at the international and national levels to a certain extent. These challenges lead to the emergence of new conceptions of human rights laws and their denigration, which has the effect of undermining the protection of human rights in both theory and practice. Ch. Shehzad discusses the effects of the war on terror and further explains the challenges to the national sovereignty of Pakistan. The US government declared a war against acts of terrorism in the aftermath of the Pentagon attacks on the World Trade Center. The subject of human rights often transcends politics and international relations. External pressure on human rights presents a major challenge for human rights activists. Here, no attempt is made to fit human rights violations into its scope. Rather, humans are said to be a set of values that move a particular case and reflect the strength of civilization rather than a departure from human nature. Recently, Israel has introduced measures to prevent all terrorist attacks by the high court, which have the effect of prohibiting Israeli citizens from living with their spouses in the occupied territories (Munawar & Mushtaq, 2016). Conor Gearty explores his investigation into terrorism and human rights in his journal. He says human rights advocates emphasise that the government should take better measures to deal with the threat of terrorism. There is a need to root out the dangerously widened borders of terrorism so that human rights can be protected through counter-terrorism law (Gearty, 2007). Huma Bilal examines the measures that review the events surrounding the security of Pakistan and defines the incidents of counter-terrorism strategies of the civil military during the war against terrorism.

A critical analysis shows that terrorism is an immoral and illegal use of force and violence against innocent citizens. Pakistan is facing the worst and most serious problems in the portfolio of national integrity, peace, and security. This research explores the effects of terrorist attacks and the activities of counterterrorism legislation on constitutional law and the role of human rights. International anti-terrorism action highlights the impact of terrorism on the government and how terrorists are involved in acts of intimidation, killing, and kidnapping of citizens. The aim of these terrorist activities is to destroy vast properties in order to gain materialistic pursuits and socio-political, religious, and economic goals. The lack of respect for the right to self-determination, underdevelopment, lack of democracy, armed conflicts, insecurity about human rights—all these elements create frustration and discontentment that lead individuals to the path of terrorism. Often, terrorists are tempted to bring about religious and political changes. These terrorists deliberately carry out attacks for various reasons, including religious intolerance and spiritual ambitions to achieve political pressure on citizens for publicity in society. (Bilal, Khan, & Azhar, 2021). This study shows the best and most successful experience of the implementation of counter-terrorism policy and the interpretation of human rights. The impact of exploitation and violations of rules on international human rights in particular has received considerable attention since the 9/11 attacks. However, this issue of fundamental rights is not a current phenomenon of counterterrorism. (Fayyaz, 2008). Dr. Zahid Yaseen analyses the efforts of Pakistan's counterterrorism. Pakistan's counterterrorism and extremist efforts are unmatched in the world. The militant groups have been so deeply rooted in society. This paper has shown that terrorism is a global issue that has engulfed many states. To deal with these problems, many agreements were made to cope with threats of terrorism. Therefore, the government should protect the lives and property of the citizens under the anti-terrorism laws and take appropriate measures to protect their fundamental rights from being distorted and destroyed. Governments should put in place strong legal frameworks and crack down on terrorist financing activities. Anyone who participates in terrorist activities under the guise of protection is an abuse of discretion. This observation is made in the Policy Working Report: Terrorism exists wherever rights are exploited and the needs of ordinary people are usurped by powerful authorities. Careful efforts should be made to prevent the usurpation of basic rights (Yseen & Naveed, 2018). Saqib Jawad asserts in an article about "Terrorism and Human Rights" that "terrorism has become a huge threat in the present era." There is no disagreement with the violation of human rights, but the debate is that the protection of human rights is very essential during terrorist operations. (Jawad, 2015). Umbreen Javaid has mentioned many fears and arguments regarding the threat of terrorism in the country. Pakistan has always supported the Taliban regime in Afghanistan with the new hope that they will make a stable and peaceful neighbourhood with which it can distinguish between friend and foe. It is beyond doubt that terrorism poses a great threat to the exploitation of rights. Violent acts of prevailing activities of terrorism have a strong condemnation of human rights and institutions at the global level. Most importantly, they deprive the common man of his basic happiness, for example, the right to human life, which is considered and recognised as the greatest right in the protection of human rights. Moreover, these activities undermine the governmental structure, due to which people in the country spread an atmosphere of hatred and anger. (Javaid, 2011) Many extremist groups have come forward to generate sectarian activities in the country, due to which many factors have led to the spread of terrorism. It is the responsibility of the governments to stop these actions and activities to protect the rights of individuals from the propagation of violations and to take appropriate measures for protection against external terrorism. So, to deal with the problem of terrorism, states need to understand the difference between terrorism and ordinary criminal activities so that they can take appropriate measures to combat terrorism. States violate human rights in various situations. For example, search operations and encounters are sometimes real and sometimes fake. In particular, the Pakistani police often fire during detention and interrogation and in crowded areas, even if the charged person is released without a trial and investigation. These human rights violations result from several factors. For example, lack of transparency and lack of liability in proper monitoring and investigation and organised investigative abilities leads to poor functioning of the judicial system. In this regard, the world's tendency towards terrorism has greatly increased. (Rafique & Manan, 2019) Ishrat Afshan Abbasi writes about the major findings of this research that deal with the issues of terrorism, religious extremism, suicide incidents, cultural interference, and internal and external violations. Pakistan is also fighting against terrorism, and thus, major exploitation and damages have been committed in this war. The purpose of the Anti-Terrorism Act was to include military officers exclusively in the judicial system for hearing cases. The work of these military officers is to sit in cantonment for the initial proceedings of cases. The General Panel Law was formulated in Pakistan, which defines the commitment of crimes and the penal code of 1860. (Abbasi, Panhwar, & Khatwani, 2020) Rosemary (2007), "The United Nations Counter Terrorism and Human Rights: Institutional Adoption and Embedded Ideas." Foot explores that the war on terror is not only about depriving human beings of their basic rights, respect, and happiness. Rather, it is to eliminate the illegitimate powers of the rulers. "They are drunk with power and exploit the rights of the poor, forgetting that the intoxication of power will end soon and their accountability will begin." The United Nations must ensure that the protection of human rights is an

essential concern (Foot, 2007). Syeda Aleen Naqvi tends to generate the consequences and countermeasures of terrorism in Pakistan. She explains the threats to the safety of the common man and the panic in society. "Terrorism often thrives where human rights are violated, which adds to the need to strengthen action to combat violations of human rights." Terrorism is primarily considered a threat to the rights of humans. Respect for human rights must be safeguarded in the fight against terrorism (Naqvi, Moulabuksh, & Malik, 2022). Cephas has elaborated on the protection of human rights and terrorism in many of his articles. In this paper, it is argued that each state should join with others and be free to adopt counter-terrorism legislation in order to seek measures that not only suit its general conditions but also protect the fundamental rights of all human beings without discrimination (Lumina, 2001). Shabana Fiaz (2008) Responding to terrorism Pakistan's anti-terrorism policy follows the systematic analysis of anti-terrorism policy by tracing the contributions of the government of Pakistan. Basically, the need is that public awareness be raised to fight against terrorism in a comprehensive manner to ensure that states can effectively protect individuals within their jurisdiction from the threat of terrorism. Different states in the world have reached an agreement to cope with the emerging issues of war. Suitable suggestions and recommendations are mostly to handle the plight of fugitive criminals. It is worth noting that the international framework for dealing with terrorism has so far been criticized, the reason for which is the complications found in the law. According to Cassese, international counter-terrorism measures have three main limitations: Invalid Justification (1) Deficiency of enforcement in the matter of exploitation; (2) a reduction in the definition of terrorist offenses; (3) prevention of terrorism The Act further defines acts of terrorism in which any person can be deprived of his life to carry out terrorist attacks, including kidnapping, taking of personal property, use of weapons, and all other elements that affect the lives of common people. The government should root out all these evils so that human rights can be freed (Fayyaz, Responding to Terrorism: Pakistan's Anti-Terrorism Laws, 2008). Dr. Muhammad Imran (2020), "Anti-terrorism Legal Framework in Pakistan and Challenges Before the Criminal Justice System," discusses his concern about the legal framework of anti-terrorism laws in Pakistan and challenges before the criminal justice system. It is beyond belief that bringing a terrorist to justice can prevent terrorist activities and attacks. The Terrorism Act provides for the freezing of funds for international terrorists and terrorist groups. Addressing challenges to the rights of the public to combat the threats of terrorism Most of the countries lack the authority to implement a definitive ban on illegal extremist groups re-emerging under different names. (Imran & Idress, 2020). Kevin D. Kent (2002), "Basic Rights and Anti-Terrorism Legislation," argues that the prevention of terrorism is very important to protect human rights along with democracy and social justice. All governments should develop a comprehensive human rights programme to enhance security based on this theory. Lack of equal distribution of sources, failure of government to protect human rights, inadequate economic development, and lack of growth opportunities—if we want to free the world from violations and crimes, we must make strong efforts to solve these problems, along with fighting against their prevention. The sure foundations of peace and stability are the rules of democracy. There is good reason to believe that social justice and the rights of individuals are the best cures for defeating terrorism. The consequences of terrorism are wide-ranging, and perhaps no human being is exempt from the dangers of terrorism. (Kent, 2000). In 2019, Zain-ul-Abiden and He Zhilong capture "the effect of the global war on terrorism in Pakistan." The opposing situation caused by the universal fight on terror led by the United Nations has caused Pakistan significant influence and suffering more than any country on the globe. The destructive impact of freedom of life and survival has been documented by the authorised bodies of states. The September 11 attacks attacked the basic human rights of every individual victim and deprived them of all basic human rights (Malik Abiden, 2019). Asim Abbas focuses his discussion on the global war on terrorism and its effects on Pakistan. Terrorism has changed the phenomenon of the world. In addition to the right to freedom, human rights have directly affected the rights to life and security. The 9/11 attacks created terrorism on a large scale that used violence and fear as a proxy to create climate fear. Terrorists often aim to provoke a provocative and repressive response from state authorities that subsequently engage in violations of rights abuses in order to instil fear and unrest among the public (Abbas, Baloch, & Khoso). John Fitzpatrick speaks about the power of law in the context of war against acts of violation. Human rights frameworks are inflexible in the face of extraordinary threats. A skewed balance against the imperatives of protection has eroded the protection of fundamental rights. Apart from the definition of 'crimes against humanity' and jurisdiction laws, concepts offer relatively few legal principles to organise networks for criminals. The agenda of human rights more clearly and directly compels the state's proceedings to terrorism, then they control terrorist behaviour (Fitzpatrick, 2003). Tufyal Chaudhary and Helen Fenwick (2011) seek to explore the issues of Muslim communities. This study critically defines the basic condemnation of institutions and the war of terror against human rights. These problems underscore the main reasons for laws and regulations made to protect human rights, and liberal democracy also has this weakness. Naila Rafiq writes about the unwise use of illegal and violent behaviour to achieve ideological and political goals. She defines the countermeasures against terror in Pakistan. Exploitation of human rights can be explained in two types: first, continuing to monitor the movements of suspected

terrorists; second, intervening states will do more to cooperate with those who violate human rights and will jointly explain the rights of citizens on the territory of the third state (Choudhary & Fenwick, 2011).

### RECOMMENDATIONS

This study gives suggestions to remove the lack of legal institutions that promote terrorism in Pakistan. Imran and Rhaida conclude with a proposal to eradicate the causes that motivate terrorist activities and the counter-terrorism approaches in the country. At the international level, Pakistan must take constructive measures to enforce counter-terrorism policies. How do these laws effectively combat terrorism? and flaws in the judicial system. Due to its wide-ranging effects, the country has suffered economically, politically, socially, militarily, and defensively. During the war operations in Swat, millions of people were displaced, and countless Afghan refugees were affected by the war on terror by Soviet invasions (Imran & Nordin, 2018). Zahid Islam and his fellow advisers advised the Pakistan counterterrorism strategy with viable recommendations. This research critically examines the inefficiencies and capabilities of law enforcement agencies. It also exposes all the elements that nurture all terrorist projects in the country. The only solution to defeating terrorism is not only military operations, but vigorous efforts should be made to eliminate religious sectarianism, violence, extremism, and fundamentalism from the roots of the country (Islam, Adnan, & Talpur, 2022). Faizan Saeed uses beneficial ways to tackle terrorism in Pakistan. The government should take due steps to handle this menace of terrorism; otherwise, this will engulf the world in a cataclysmic war. The intimidation is used to promote the religious sector or to intimidate media people to engage with the social sector, professional groups, or civil society, to damage people's property, or to root out any law enforcement practises in agencies or government officials. This paper discusses three types of essentials. Firstly, it deals with the historical background of the Anti-Terrorism Act. Secondly, it deals with the conflicts that combat the journey of terrorism. Thirdly, it examines the flaws that have not been as effective as hoped. It is beyond doubt that terrorist attacks exploit basic human rights. The main motivation of terrorism is to create fear in the people, as stated in Section 6 of the Anti-Terrorism Act. In the last few years, several measures have been adopted to suppress terrorism, which have imposed many obligations on those who have started to take appropriate measures in this regard (Saeed, Rahi, Rahman, Mobin, & Ahmad, 2012). Zain-ul-Abiden Malik, He Zhilong, and Dr. Imran Ashraf explain "The Biggest Security Challenge to the Integrity of Pakistan." The war on terrorism has greatly affected the economic growth, political structure, and social structure of the country. The purpose of international human rights law is to protect individuals from armed conflicts and to provide them with freedom and security. Agreements are made every year to take sufficient measures in this regard. For this reason, actions have been taken against many individuals, including the organisation and state, and their allies have been punished for violating international human rights. The war against terrorism is a hot and controversial issue. The public should adopt a political awareness of international law so that they do not allow their rights to be seen as riots. Every country is facing serious threats from terrorism. The security of the country is an important issue for national security policy because many countries in the world are fighting a war against terrorism. Most countries have tried to solve this problem through mutual negotiations in order to protect their citizens from the harmful effects of terrorism. They have not only improved the entry and exit system of the country, but they have been successful in the short term but may not succeed in controlling terrorism and its menace in the long run. The time has come to involve the people of Pakistan in deciding how they can be protected from the effects of terrorism. People should reject all forms of extremism and work for a peaceful, tolerant, modern, progressive, and corruption-free society (Malik & Ashraf, 2019). Faiz-Ur-Rahman, M. Nasir, and Muhammad Shahbaz (2017) "What have we learned? Assessing the Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Strategies in Pakistan" Terrorism is a major obstacle to our economic prosperity, political stability, and geo-strategic sustainability. The role of ignorance, stagnation, violence, and destruction is spreading like wildfire in Pakistan, especially in the areas of Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA. Adequate measures have to be taken to deal with these negative effects of terrorism; otherwise, this evil will spread throughout the world. In this regard, the great wars of the past remind us that extremism must be suppressed before it emerges in the country. Today, many countries in the world are suffering from the same conditions that existed in Western countries many years ago. It is our collective responsibility to discourage every step toward terrorism and unite to establish peace and prosperity in our country. National unity will help in uprooting terrorism and will make progress in the country. The enforcement of this act prohibits all these activities that help terrorists carry out various plans and provide material for evil elements. (Rahman, Nasir, & Shahbaz, Assessing the Effectiveness of Counterterrorism Strategies in Pakistan, 2017) In 2001, M. Irshad discusses terrorism in Pakistan and its causes and remedies. Terrorists keep changing their tactics according to the demands of different situations and use powerful means of modern technology. This Act commits to providing a new mechanism for compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions that oblige member states to prevent the funding of

terrorism and realising the need for research on measures of related activities to thwart the nefarious intentions of terrorism. To combat terrorism, fundamental human rights have to be interpreted; when dealing with persons suspected of involvement, they must respect the normative framework and apply internationally agreed principles for the protection of rights. It is the responsibility of all United Nations organisations to take the lead in the race for national peace, integrity, and survival so that human rights can be protected at the international level and the dangerous threats of terrorism can be dealt with. According to the World Justice Project's 2016 Rule of Law Index, Pakistan is ranked 106 out of 113 countries executing the laws in the country. It is considered that the criminal justice system in the country is unproductive and inefficient. The United Nations' Institute for International Peace and Security found that law implementation agencies in Pakistan have failed to fight against criminals and the rights of citizens. It is believed that it is only the official duty of the state to impose rules and regulations on society. (Irshad, *Terrorism in Pakistan: Causes and Pakistan*, 2001). There are many weaknesses in the Anti-Terrorism Act that are obstacles in the way of ending terrorism in the country. The biggest crisis and problem is that a very large group of suspects are detained, and they are released before the end of their detention period without taking any action. Other drawbacks of this system include the lack of an adequate system to collect material and preserve evidence within a week, high security measures for many militant leaders, and poor monitoring systems for mosques and religious schools. This article offers recommendations to eradicate the elements of terrorism. There are several factors that play the most important role in the growing number of acts of terrorism in the country. The main reasons are injustice, poverty, unemployment, religious intolerance, and an unreformed education system. If the legitimate grievances of the people are not redressed, they resort to violence. Due to the delay in the justice system, the victims are attracted to terrorist groups. Among the unsolved problems, the biggest problem is Kashmir. Indiscriminate treatment of this problem has led to aggression among Pakistani youth. They eventually join terrorist organisations and are brainwashed for the benefit of these organizations. Inequality and poor economic pressure are the basic causes of terrorism promotion in Pakistan. Most of the population lives below the poverty line, and their parents send them to madrassas for the fulfilment of education and basic needs. Religious sectarianism flourished in new form after the 9/11 attacks. This paper concludes with suggestions to eradicate the elements that motivate terrorism. (Roy, 2019)

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research reveals that the most important thing is that we should eliminate the root elements that create terrorism. Pakistan's efforts in combating terrorism have been highly applauded by the United Nations and other institutions at national and international forums. Pakistan has sacrificed a lot of its human and financial resources to achieve the goals of the war against terrorism. Legal developments to curb terrorist activities within Pakistan confirm this paper's proposition that counter-terrorism law is an integral part of a multi-pronged procedure to deal with the evolving landscape of terrorism. All the elements that play an important role in suppressing terrorism work together with the overall political, military, and administrative aspects. There is a need to ensure that laws are successfully implemented both politically and publicly, as well as to understand complex issues of institutional capacity. In order to carry out these measures effectively, it is very important to raise awareness among the people. There is a deep gap between the measures taken against terrorism and their response, which has led to a huge war on terrorism in Pakistan. In this regard, the role of the media and civil society is indispensable. The dilemma for policymakers is to deny terrorism legal, ethical, social, and political breathing space in society so that violence can be eradicated through public education, social development, and political representation, which must improve investment for them. Special anti-terrorism courts are enforcing the anti-terrorism laws, but it is not easy to come up with a comprehensive explanation of extremism. Since 2001, Pakistan has also actively participated in military operations in the Northern Tribal Areas. According to the report by the International Crisis Group, madrassas are recruited by militants. In 2000, a registration ordinance was imposed on madrassas, requiring that they must be registered and not receive funding from foreign sources. The National Assembly of Pakistan passed this Act, and the Freedom of Voting Act was granted in 2013. The main purpose of this Act was to suppress the extremist elements. Various countries experience negative impacts on human rights freedoms, such as personal commitment to religious beliefs, freedom of expression, and the freedom to express resentment against the fundamentals of humanity as defined in the Turkish Declaration. (Amnesty International stated this in May 2013). The objective of the war against terrorism is to make the world a safer place so that human rights are not violated and people belonging to all religions and classes of the world should be protected by the government. Most importantly, there is a great need in the world now for a comprehensive approach to combating the problem of terrorism that ensures that the way we deal with terrorism is done by terrorists. They can protect themselves from threats so that the rights of ordinary citizens are not usurped in any way. The fight against terrorist elements is a political process whose

primary objective is to harass citizens politically and ideologically and to cause fatal injuries to civilians. Violation of human rights and terrorism is a criminal offense, and it is necessary for effective adoption of laws and regulations at the national and international level to protect the fundamental rights of citizens from being violated.

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