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PROJECT REPORT

Ideology and Constitution of Pakistan

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Report Content

Muhammad Usman Khan (241202):.....	3
Introduction:	3
Parachinar (Kurram Agency):	3
Recently, the situation has worsened:	4
• November 2024 Attack:	4
• Ongoing Clashes:.....	4
• Blockade and Protests:.....	4
Sectarian Tensions:.....	4
Cross-Border Issues:.....	4
Terrorist Groups:	5
Government and Military:	5
Civilians	5
Ceasefires and Peace Talks:.....	5
Muhammad Hamza Khalid (241238):	5
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa North Waziristan:.....	5
• February 2025	6
• April 2025.....	6
• July 2023	6
• December 2022.....	6
Militant Groups:	6
Porous Border with Afghanistan	6
Historical Context:.....	6
• Terrorist Groups	7
• Afghanistan:	7
• Civilians:	7
• External Accusations	7
Military Operations	7
National Action Plan (NAP):	7
Public Response	7
Deradicalization.....	7
Counterterrorism Laws:	7

Arsel Kaleem Abbasi (241190):	8
Rahim Yar Khan:	8
• January 2020 Gas Pipeline Attack:	8
• December 2016.....	8
• March 2025 TTP Arrests:.....	8
• May 2025 Airbase Strike:	8
Militant Groups:	9
Regional Instability:.....	9
Impact on People:	9
Fawad Ahmed (241284)	10
Jaffar Express Train Hijacking:	10
Background and Context.....	10
The Attack	11
Hostage Situation and Casualties.....	11
Rescue Operation: Operation Green Bolan	11
Damage and Aftermath.....	12
Political and Security Implications	12
Muhammad Tayyab (241235):	12
Kacha area of Sindh.....	12
• April 2023 Police Operation:	13
• July 2024 Attack on Police:.....	13
• August 2024 Ambush:.....	13
• October 2024 Kidnapping:	13
Ungoverned Terrain:	13
Tribal and Clan Rivalries:	13
Economic Incentives:	14
Impact on People	14
Conclusion:.....	14

Muhammad Usman Khan (241202):

Introduction:

Terrorism has deeply hurt Pakistan and has been a major issue for many years. It has caused thousands of deaths, destroyed property, and created fear across the country. Different terrorist groups like **Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)**, **ISIS**, **Lashkar-e-Jhangvi**, and **Baloch separatists** have attacked many parts of the country. These groups target people, police, army, schools, markets, shrines, and foreign workers. Terrorism has affected many



regions, including **Parachinar (Kurram Agency)**, **Rahim Yar Khan**, **Balochistan**, **Karachi**, **Kacha area of Sindh**, **interior Sindh**, **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, **North Waziristan**, **Swat**, and **Punjab**. Some attacks are sectarian, some are political, and others are carried out by criminal or separatist groups. The aim is to spread fear, weaken the state, and stop development. Although the government has taken strong action through military and police operations, some areas still face danger. To bring peace, Pakistan needs unity, better education, strong justice, and development in all regions.

"Islam is a religion of peace. It does not teach terrorism or the killing of innocent people."

Reference: – Dr. Zakir Naik, Islamic scholar

Parachinar (Kurram Agency):

Parachinar, a city in the Kurram district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan, has faced a series of violent attacks and conflicts, often described as a "wave of terrorism." This violence stems from a mix of sectarian (religious) differences, tribal disputes, and terrorist activities, making life difficult for the people living there. Below, I'll explain this issue in simple terms, covering why it's happening, who's involved, and what's being done about it, with references to support the explanation.



Parachinar is a unique area because it has a large population of Shia Muslims, while most of Pakistan is Sunni Muslim. This religious difference has led to tensions, especially because some extremist groups target Shias, calling them "heretics" (people who don't follow their

beliefs). Over the years, terrorist groups, tribal rivalries, and weak government control have fueled violence in the area. The violence includes bombings, shootings, and attacks on civilians, often targeting Shia communities, but also affecting Sunnis during retaliatory clashes.

"Do not kill any soul whom Allah has made sacred, except in the course of justice."

Reference: 4. Surah Al-An'am (6:151)

Recently, the situation has worsened:

- ☑ **November 2024 Attack:** One of the deadliest attacks happened on November 21, 2024, when gunmen attacked a convoy of over 200 vehicles carrying Shia Muslims traveling from Parachinar to Peshawar. At least 54 people were killed, including women and children, and 86 were injured. This was called a "terrorist attack" by Pakistani authorities, and it sparked more violence between Shia and Sunni groups in the area.
- ☑ **Ongoing Clashes:** By December 2024, sectarian and tribal fighting in Kurram had killed over 130 people. Roads were closed, causing shortages of food and medicine, and communication services like the internet and phones were shut down.
- ☑ **Blockade and Protests:** For months, Parachinar has been under a kind of "siege," with terrorists and armed groups blocking roads, stopping supplies like medicine and food. This has led to the deaths of many, including 130 children, due to lack of essentials. Residents have protested, demanding better security and open roads.

Sectarian Tensions:

The main issue is the conflict between Shia and Sunni Muslims. Parachinar's large Shia population makes it a target for Sunni extremist groups like the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, and the Islamic State-Khorasan (ISIS-K). These groups believe Shias are not true Muslims and attack them to create fear. For example, in 2017, twin bombings in Parachinar killed 67 people, claimed by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, a Sunni militant group. Another bombing in 2017 targeted a Shia mosque, killing 22 people. On the other side, some Shia groups, like the Zainebiyoun Brigade, have fought back, adding to the cycle of violence.

Malala Yousafzai said after the 2017 twin blasts in Parachinar which killed over 75 people:

"The people of Parachinar deserve the same care and attention as any other citizen. Their lives matter. Their blood is not cheap."

Cross-Border Issues:

The border with Afghanistan is porous (easy to cross), allowing terrorists to move freely. Elders in Parachinar have accused the government of failing to stop terrorists from damaging border fences and entering Pakistan. Some believe Afghanistan's Taliban government allows groups like TTP to operate from their territory, which Pakistan's government has repeatedly complained about.

Terrorist Groups:

Groups like the TTP, ISIS-K, and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi operate in Kurram, especially because it's close to the Afghanistan border. After the Taliban took over Afghanistan in 2021, 1,500 TTP militants were released from Afghan jails, and they've been attacking Pakistan from across the border. These groups use Kurram's mountainous terrain and weak border control to hide and launch attacks. They also exploit sectarian and tribal fights to gain power.

Government and Military: Pakistan's army, Frontier Corps, and police try to fight terrorists, but locals criticize them for not doing enough. Some even accuse the military of tolerating certain Sunni militant groups.

Civilians: Ordinary people, especially Shias, suffer the most. Women, children, and shopkeepers have been killed in attacks or caught in the crossfire

Ceasefires and Peace Talks: A seven-day ceasefire was announced on November 24, 2024, between Shia and Sunni groups, but violence continued. Efforts to negotiate peace have often failed because of deep mistrust.

The wave of terrorism in Parachinar, driven by sectarian hatred, tribal conflicts, and groups like TTP and ISIS-K, devastates civilians amid weak governance and border issues. Despite military efforts and peace talks, lasting peace requires better governance, resolved land disputes, and countering extremism.

Muhammad Hamza Khalid (241238):

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa North Waziristan:

North Waziristan, a mountainous area bordering Afghanistan, has long been a hotspot for militant activity. Recently, terrorist attacks have increased, targeting security forces, civilians, and infrastructure. These attacks include bombings, shootings, and ambushes, creating fear and instability.



Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said:

"Do not kill women or children or non-combatants and do not kill old people or religious people in their places of worship."

(Hadith reported in Abu Dawud)

Here are some key incidents:

- ☑ **February 2025:** Security forces killed 12 TTP terrorists in an intelligence-based operation in Hassan Khel, North Waziristan, but one soldier also died. Weapons and ammunition were recovered from the militants.
- ☑ **April 2025:** Over two nights (April 25-27), security forces eliminated 54 TTP militants trying to cross the Pakistan-Afghanistan border in Hassan Khel. A follow-up operation on April 27-28 killed 17 more, totaling 71 terrorists.
- ☑ **July 2023:** A suicide bombing in Miranshah killed three soldiers and a child, injuring 10 others. The TTP targeted a security post but was intercepted
- ☑ **December 2022:** The TTP ended a ceasefire with the government, leading to a spike in attacks. By 2024, terror attacks in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa doubled from 517 in 2023 to 1,099, with TTP responsible for 52% of deaths

Militant Groups:

The TTP, formed in 2007, is the main group behind the violence. It wants to overthrow Pakistan's government and impose strict Islamic laws. The TTP uses North Waziristan's rugged terrain to hide and launch attacks. Other groups, like Islamic State-Khorasan (ISIS-K) and splinter factions such as Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, also operate here, targeting security forces, tribal elders, and civilians. After the Taliban took over Afghanistan in 2021, TTP fighters gained more freedom to operate from Afghan soil, launching cross-border attacks. A UN report noted over 100 TTP attacks from Afghanistan into Pakistan between July and October 2020.



Maulana Tariq Jameel said:

"Islam is the religion of love and mercy. Those who spread hate and violence are not representing Islam."

Porous Border with Afghanistan

North Waziristan shares a long, poorly guarded border with Afghanistan. Militants cross easily, using the area as a safe haven to plan attacks. Pakistan has been fencing the border, but gaps remain. The Afghan Taliban's rise has emboldened the TTP, as they share similar ideologies, though their goals differ. Some TTP fighters returned to Pakistan from Afghanistan, fearing less space under Afghan Taliban rule.

Historical Context:

Terrorism in the region began in the 1980s when Pakistan supported Afghan mujahideen against the Soviet Union, with help from the U.S. and others. After the war, these fighters formed groups like the TTP, turning against Pakistan. Past military operations, like Operation Zarb-e-Azb in 2014, reduced terrorism but displaced millions and failed to eliminate militants, who fled to Afghanistan.

The groups who are involved in it:

- ☑ **Terrorist Groups:** TTP is the primary actor, with allies like al-Qaeda, ISIS-K, and smaller groups like Lashkar-e-Islam. Leaders like Mufti Noor Wali Mehsud have reorganized the TTP, making it deadlier.
- ☑ **Afghanistan:** The Afghan Taliban's inaction against TTP bases in Afghanistan fuels cross-border attacks, though they've facilitated talks between Pakistan and the TTP.
- ☑ **Civilians:** Locals, especially Pashtuns, suffer the most. Over 80,000 people, including civilians, have been killed in Pakistan's terror-related violence since 2003.
- ☑ **External Accusations:** India and others accuse Pakistan of supporting terrorism, while Pakistan claims foreign powers destabilize it, though evidence is inconclusive.

Military Operations: Pakistan's army conducts intelligence-based operations, killing dozens of militants, as seen in April 2025 (71 TTP fighters eliminated). Operation Zarb-e-Azb (2014) and Azm-e-Istehkam (2024) aim to curb terrorism, but locals oppose large-scale offensives due to past displacements.

National Action Plan (NAP): After the 2014 school attack, Pakistan launched NAP to dismantle terrorist groups, but progress is slow, and the TTP remains active.

Pakistan Army: *Spoken during the launch of Operation Zarb-e-Azb against TTP and foreign terrorists.*

"The operation in North Waziristan is not just a military action, it is a war for Pakistan's survival."

Public Response: Peace rallies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa demand an end to militancy, but political divisions weaken unity.

Deradicalization: The government runs camps in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa offering religious education and vocational training to reform militants, but some madrassas still teach extremist ideas.

Counterterrorism Laws: Laws like the Antiterrorism Act of 1997 and National Counterterrorism Authority Act give security forces more power, but implementation is uneven

The wave of terrorism in North Waziristan stems from TTP-led attacks, fueled by a porous Afghan border, weak governance, and historical militant ties. Civilians suffer the most, with deaths, displacement, and economic ruin. Pakistan's military operations, like those in 2025, kill militants but haven't stopped the TTP, which exploits local anger and Afghan safe havens. Long-term solutions—stronger governance, border control, deradicalization, and national unity—are needed to bring lasting peace

Arsel Kaleem Abbasi (241190):

Rahim Yar Khan:

Rahim Yar Khan, a district in southern Punjab, Pakistan, has experienced several terrorist incidents over the years, though it is not as heavily affected as regions like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa or Balochistan. The "wave of terrorism" in Rahim Yar Khan involves sporadic attacks by militant groups, targeting infrastructure, security forces, and occasionally civilians, often linked to broader regional instability. Below, I'll explain in simple terms why these attacks happen, who's involved, their impact, and what's being done, with references and a two-line poem reflecting the situation.

"Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you but do not transgress. Verily, Allah does not love the transgressors."

Surah Al-Baqarah (2:190)

Rahim Yar Khan, located near the Sindh-Punjab border and close to India's Rajasthan, is a strategically important area due to its airbase and proximity to major gas pipelines. While not a primary hotspot for terrorism like North Waziristan, it has faced notable attacks:

- ☑ **January 2020 Gas Pipeline Attack:** Suspected militants blew up a major gas pipeline near Rahim Yar Khan using a time device, disrupting gas supply to Punjab. The Sui Northern Gas Company called it an "act of terrorism."
- ☑ **December 2016 Suicide Attack:** A suicide bomber, disguised in a burqa, attacked near a mosque in Shafi Town, injuring two people. Another attacker fled. Police confirmed it as a suicide attack targeting civilians.
- ☑ **March 2025 TTP Arrests:** Punjab Police arrested 20 TTP terrorists, including one named Riyaz from Rahim Yar Khan, who planned to target important buildings in Lahore and other cities. They recovered explosives, detonators, and weapons.
- ☑ **May 2025 Airbase Strike:** Indian missile strikes, part of "Operation Sindoor," heavily damaged the Rahim Yar Khan airbase (Shaikh Zayed Airbase) in retaliation for alleged Pakistani drone attacks. The runway was cratered, halting operations for a week. This was a military conflict, not a terrorist attack, but it highlights the area's strategic role.

Militant Groups:

The Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is active in Punjab, including Rahim Yar Khan. The TTP aims to destabilize Pakistan's government and has been linked to attacks like the 2025 arrests. Other groups, like Lashkar-e-Jhangvi or Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, may target infrastructure to create chaos, as seen in the 2020 pipeline attack. Rahim Yar Khan's role as a logistical hub for arms movement, disguised as civilian convoys, makes it a target for both terrorists and foreign strikes.



Malala Yousafzai said:

"With guns you can kill terrorists, but with education you can kill terrorism."

Regional Instability:

The broader wave of terrorism in Pakistan, peaking in 2009 and resurging after 2020, affects Rahim Yar Khan. The 2021 Afghan Taliban takeover and release of 1,500 TTP militants from Afghan jails strengthened groups attacking Pakistan. Rahim Yar Khan's proximity to Balochistan, where separatist groups like the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) operate, increases its vulnerability to spillover violence.

Impact on People:

- ☑ **Loss of Life and Injury:** The 2016 suicide attack injured civilians, and the 2021 temple attack caused no deaths but damaged community trust.
- ☑ **Economic Disruption:** The 2020 pipeline attack cut gas to Punjab, affecting homes and industries. The 2025 airbase strike halted flights and military operations.
- ☑ **Fear and Division:** Attacks on minorities, like the 2021 temple incident, create fear among Hindus, who feel targeted. Sectarian tensions rise, making communities distrustful.
- ☑ **Regional Tensions:** The 2025 Indian strike escalated India-Pakistan conflict, raising fears of broader war.

Security Operations: The CTD arrested TTP terrorists in 2025, recovering explosives and thwarting attacks.

Legal Action: After the 2021 temple attack, 90 suspects were arrested under terrorism laws, and the temple was restored.

Military Response: Pakistan's air force and army countered the 2025 Indian strike, and the government is repairing the airbase.

National Counterterrorism Efforts: The National Action Plan (NAP) and operations like Azm-e-Istehkam (2024) aim to reduce terrorism, but progress is slow.

Community Efforts: The Council of Islamic Ideology condemned the 2021 temple attack, urging protection of minorities.

The wave of terrorism in Rahim Yar Khan involves targeted attacks by groups like TTP, exploiting the district's strategic pipelines and airbase, alongside sectarian tensions like the 2021 temple attack. Civilians face fear, economic loss, and division, while security forces struggle against resilient militants and regional conflicts, like the 2025 Indian strike. Solutions like stronger policing, community harmony, and border control are needed, but challenges persist.

Fawad Ahmed (241284)

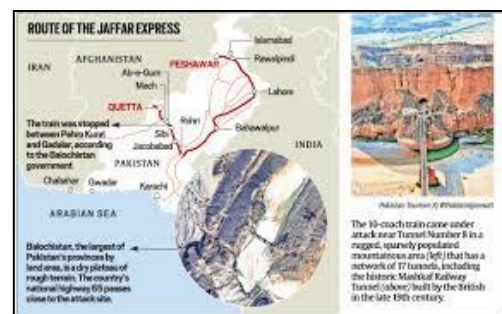
Jaffar Express Train Hijacking:

The hijacking of the Jaffar Express on March 11, 2025, was a major terrorist attack in Balochistan, Pakistan, carried out by the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA). This incident marked a significant escalation in the ongoing insurgency in the region and had widespread security, political, and social impacts. Below are the key points explained in detail:



Background and Context

- ☑ The Jaffar Express was a passenger train traveling from **Quetta to Peshawar**, carrying around **440 to 450 passengers**, including civilians and a large number of off-duty security personnel such as army and paramilitary forces.
- ☑ Balochistan, Pakistan's largest province by area, has long been troubled by separatist insurgencies led by groups like the BLA, which demand independence citing political grievances, resource exploitation, and human rights abuses.
- ☑ The BLA has a history of attacking military and civilian targets in the province, but this was the **first time they hijacked an entire train**, representing a new level of boldness and complexity in their operations.



The Attack

- ☑ On the afternoon of March 11, militants from the BLA planted **eight improvised explosive devices (IEDs)** on the railway tracks near Tunnel No. 8 in the Bolan Pass area, about 160 km from Quetta.
- ☑ The explosives were detonated as the train approached, causing the train's fuel tank to explode and derailing four coaches, forcing the train to stop in a remote mountainous region.
- ☑ Around **33 heavily armed militants** then opened fire on the train using automatic rifles, rocket launchers, sniper rifles, and suicide vests.
- ☑ The militants surrounded the train and took control, taking **hundreds of passengers** hostage, including many security personnel.
- ☑ They issued a **48-hour ultimatum** demanding the release of Baloch political prisoners, threatening to kill hostages if their demands were not met.

Hostage Situation and Casualties

- ☑ The militants separated passengers by ethnicity and identity, releasing women, children, and elderly but holding many civilians and security personnel hostage.
- ☑ According to Pakistani officials, **64 people died** during the attack and rescue operation, including **33 militants, 21 civilians, and 10 security personnel**.
- ☑ About **38 people were injured**, and approximately **346 hostages were rescued** after a prolonged military operation.
- ☑ The BLA claimed higher casualty figures, stating they killed more security forces and hostages, but these claims are disputed by official sources.

Rescue Operation: Operation Green Bolan

- ☑ Pakistan's military launched a complex rescue mission named **Operation Green Bolan**, involving the army, air force, Frontier Corps, and Special Services Group (SSG).
- ☑ The operation lasted over **30 hours**, involving multiple raids on the train and surrounding areas.
- ☑ All 33 militants were killed during the operation, and most hostages were freed.
- ☑ The rescue was complicated by the militants using hostages as human shields and the difficult mountainous terrain.
- ☑ Some passengers escaped by sneaking away during the chaos and reaching nearby security checkpoints.

Damage and Aftermath

- ☑ The attack caused severe damage to the train: three coaches were derailed, engines and coaches were riddled with bullets, and about **600 meters of railway tracks were destroyed**.
- ☑ Pakistan Railways temporarily suspended train services between Balochistan and other provinces and increased security measures nationwide.
- ☑ Surveillance drones and CCTV cameras were introduced to monitor railway lines and stations.
- ☑ The Jaffar Express resumed operations on March 27, 2025, with **enhanced** security and symbolic decorations to demonstrate resilience.
- ☑ The government announced compensation for victims' families and **promised jobs** for their children.

Political and Security Implications

- ☑ The hijacking was condemned across Pakistan, with political parties passing resolutions denouncing the attack.
- ☑ Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif called the attack a "cowardly act" and vowed to defeat the militants.
- ☑ The incident highlighted ongoing security challenges in Balochistan, where separatist insurgency persists despite military operations.
- ☑ Pakistan blamed militants' support and planning from across the border in Afghanistan, while Afghanistan and India denied involvement.
- ☑ The attack intensified calls for a comprehensive strategy combining military, political, and economic measures to address the root causes of the Baloch conflict.

Muhammad Tayyab (241235):

Kacha area of Sindh:

The Kacha area of Sindh, Pakistan, is a riverine region along the Indus River, known for its dense forests, difficult terrain, and lawlessness, which have made it a hotspot for criminal and terrorist activities. While not traditionally a hub for terrorism like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa or Balochistan, the Kacha area has seen a rise in violent incidents involving dacoits (armed robbers), kidnappers, and, increasingly, terrorist groups exploiting the region's ungoverned spaces. This "wave of terrorism" includes attacks on security forces,



abductions, and infrastructure sabotage, often linked to criminal-terrorist networks. Below, I'll explain in simple terms why this is happening, who's involved, its impact, and what's being done, with references and a two-line poem reflecting the situation.

Dr. Zakir Naik:

"Terrorists are people who misuse religion, not follow it. Islam stands for peace."

The Kacha area, spanning districts like Kashmore, Shikarpur, Ghotki, and parts of Rahim Yar Khan (Punjab), is a swampy, forested region where the Indus River creates natural hideouts. Criminal gangs, known as dacoits, have long operated here, robbing, kidnapping, and clashing with police. Recently, these gangs have started working with terrorist groups, creating a dangerous mix of crime and militancy. Key incidents include:

- ☑ **April 2023 Police Operation:** A joint operation by Sindh, Punjab, and Balochistan police targeted terrorists in the Kacha area of Rahim Yar Khan. The Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) reported evidence of terrorist groups' links with "external enemies," though specifics weren't shared.
- ☑ **July 2024 Attack on Police:** In Kandhkot (Kashmore), dacoits attacked a police picket with rockets and heavy weapons, killing two policemen and injuring others. The attack was linked to the Bugti tribe, showing how tribal rivalries fuel violence.
- ☑ **August 2024 Ambush:** In Kashmore's Kacha area, dacoits ambushed a police convoy, killing 12 policemen and injuring seven. The attackers used rocket launchers and grenades, highlighting their firepower. This was one of the deadliest attacks in the region.
- ☑ **October 2024 Kidnapping:** Over 100 armed dacoits kidnapped seven policemen and a civilian in Kashmore's Kacha area after a clash that killed one policeman. The hostages were later rescued, but the incident showed the area's lawlessness.

Ungoverned Terrain:

The Kacha area's dense forests, swamps, and lack of roads make it hard for police to operate. Criminals and terrorists hide in these "no-go zones," using the terrain to evade capture. Posts on X describe Kacha as a "safe haven" for dacoits and terrorists, with makeshift camps protected by natural barriers.

Tribal and Clan Rivalries:

Tribes like the Bugti, Bhayo, and Shar dominate the Kacha area, often fighting over land or influence. Some tribal leaders shelter dacoits for protection or profit, complicating police efforts. The July 2024 attack in Kandhkot was linked to the Bugti tribe, showing how tribal disputes fuel violence.

Economic Incentives:

Kidnapping for ransom is a major source of income for Kacha gangs. In 2024, over 1,500 kidnappings were reported in Kashmore alone, with millions in ransom paid. Terrorists fund their operations through these criminal activities, as noted in a 2021 report on the crime-terror nexus in Sindh.

Impact on People

- ☑ **Loss of Lives:** The 2024 attacks killed dozens, including 12 policemen in August and two in July. Civilians are also killed or kidnapped.
- ☑ **Fear and Insecurity:** Residents avoid traveling through Kacha areas, and businesses have shut down due to constant threats.
- ☑ **Economic Damage:** Kidnappings and attacks disrupt trade and agriculture. The 2020 gas pipeline attack in nearby Rahim Yar Khan showed how infrastructure sabotage affects the economy.
- ☑ **Displacement:** Police operations and violence force locals to flee, leaving villages empty.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said:

"A Muslim is the one from whose tongue and hand people are safe."

(Hadith – Sahih Bukhari):

The wave of terrorism in the Kacha area of Sindh is driven by a deadly mix of dacoit gangs, terrorist groups like TTP, and the region's ungoverned forests, worsened by tribal rivalries and weak policing. Attacks like the 2024 police ambush and kidnappings have killed dozens and spread fear, while economic losses mount. Joint police operations and NAP aim to restore order, but the terrain, criminal-terrorist nexus, and neglect make peace elusive. Long-term solutions—better governance, development, and community trust—are needed to end the violence.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has faced a devastating wave of terrorism across regions like Parachinar, North Waziristan, Rahim Yar Khan, the Kacha area of Sindh, and Balochistan, driven by groups like TTP, ISIS-K, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, and Baloch separatists. In Parachinar, sectarian clashes and attacks, like the November 2024 convoy ambush killing 54, stem from Shia-Sunni tensions and weak border control. North Waziristan sees TTP-led violence, with 71 militants killed in April 2025, fueled by a porous Afghan border. Rahim Yar Khan faces sporadic attacks, like the 2020 pipeline bombing, exploiting its strategic airbase. The Kacha area's lawless forests enable dacoit-terrorist alliances, with 12 policemen killed in a 2024 ambush. The Jaffar Express hijacking by BLA in March 2025 killed 64, highlighting Balochistan's insurgency. These attacks cause deaths, fear, and economic

ruin. Military operations like Zarb-e-Azb and Azm-e-Istehkam, alongside NAP, aim to curb violence, but challenges like terrain, external support, and governance gaps persist. Unity, development, and deradicalization are vital for peace.

PAKISTAN ZINDABAD

Pak Army Zindabad



Terror