



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**Interposed Crimes and Pakistan: Causes and Consequences**

<sup>1</sup>Zeenat \*, <sup>2</sup>Ibtasam Zafar Butt and <sup>3</sup>Ayesha Malik

1. MS Scholar, Department of Politics and International Relations, GC Women University Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan
2. MS Scholar, Department of Politics and International Relations, GC Women University Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan
3. Visiting Lecturer, Department of Politics and International Relations, GC Women University Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan

**\*Corresponding Author:** zeenatazam14@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this study is to explore the influence of interposed crime on Pakistan's national security and socioeconomic stability. This study also observes non-traditional security risks associated with transnational crimes, such as the effects on the environment, economy, society, and health. Transnational crime refers to criminal organizations that function across national borders. This encompasses criminal organizations that traffic in a variety of goods, including people, weapons, drugs, mining, and other items. Due to its geographical location, Pakistan faces security issues after her independence and still today. The methodology used in this research is primarily qualitative method, and also uses of historical, exploratory, and descriptive approach used to define the impacts of interposed crime on Pakistan. The finding of this study existing legal framework and their policies would not be implemented properly. Political instability and economic inequality creates hurdles to combat interposed crime in Pakistan .This study recommends that implementation of laws well managed policies, training, educational initiatives, raising public awareness , economic equality ,socio-political stability , strong governance and international cooperation is necessary for reducing the effects of interposed crime on Pakistan non- traditional security.

**KEYWORDS** Criminal Organization, Interposed Crime, Non -Traditional Security Threats, Pakistan

**Introduction**

Transnational crime refers to criminal organizations that function across national borders. This encompasses criminal organizations that traffic in a variety of goods, including people, weapons, drugs, and other items. These organizations can be hybrids that directly oppose nations as violent non-state actors or private armies, or they can be opportunistic actors looking to take advantage of international illicit economic flows. These organizations are becoming more and more global networks. These international criminal networks are facilitated by transnational criminal organizations, gangs, mafias, and smugglers.

Pakistan has mostly focused its security policy on India since 1947; however occasions like the Soviet-led invasion in Afghanistan during 1979 made Pakistan's security worries more widespread. These difficulties were even more acute after the 9/11 attacks, when terrorism emerged as a serious danger (Yaseen, et. al., 2021; Karamat, Muzaffar, & Shah, 2019). Pakistan had not till recently formally codified a coherent national security policy, in light of these problems. The first formal national security policy of Pakistan is called the "National Security Policy of Pakistan 2022-2026." Its emphasis on standard safety measures while ignoring some non-traditional security issues is one noteworthy feature. These non-traditional issues include human population development, shortages of food and water, and the degradation of the environment. It is important that these non-traditional security components be included in the strategy and that appropriate entities oversee their execution in order to maximize its efficiency (Syed, & Javed, 2017).

Pakistan is confronted with a complex array of non-traditional security threats that have a major influence on the country's stability, progress, and advancement. Human trafficking in particular needs immediate action. Although Pakistan's efforts to counter this threat have demonstrated improvement, difficulties still exist. The government needs to identify more victims, prosecute more cases, and get more convictions. Furthermore, it is still imperative to eliminate corruption and bonded labor.

### **Literature Review**

Transnational crime refers to criminal organizations that function across national borders. This encompasses criminal organizations that traffic in a variety of goods, including people, weapons, drugs, and other items. These organizations can be hybrids that directly oppose nations as violent non-state actors or private armies, or they can be opportunistic actors looking to take advantage of international illicit economic flows. These organizations are becoming more and more global networks. This study explores transnational organized crime, businesses, events in Mexico, Central America, West Africa, and Afghanistan/Pakistan not cover the whole world. These international criminal networks include transnational gangs, cartels, mafias, and pirates. Transnational networks might be use criminal insurgencies to threaten governments (Sullivan, 2014).

In this article we explore Developing nation and illegal trade in twelve distinct categories including those involving narcotics, people, wildlife, counterfeit goods and currencies, human organs, small arms, diamonds and colored precious stones oil, trees, fish, art and cultural goods, and gold. It also examines the scope, flow, profit distribution, and effects of these illicit trades. It is generally true that these lucrative and intricate criminal activities start mostly in developing nations, flourish in the markets caused by inequality, poverty, and state vulnerability, and help safeguard financial stability for a billion of individuals in nations all over the world, even though specifics of each market differ from one another. Underdevelopment and transnational crime thus have a mutually reinforcing relationship (Haken, 2011).

Pakistan faces significant non-traditional security threats, which have significantly impacted its socio-economic development over the past few decades. These threats include war on terror, cybercrimes, water crises, mass migration, heat waves, floods, and food security. The primary objective of this work is to investigate these threats in Pakistan's context, focusing on potential national security threats for the country's national integrity. The study also explores the economic costs of non-traditional security threats and provides policy recommendations to address these issues. These non-traditional security threats pose a significant challenge to Pakistan's socio-economic progress (Javid, & Magsi, 2022).

Non-traditional security threats, such as terrorism, natural disasters, and cybercrime, significantly reduce Pakistan's Human Development Index (HDI) compared to other countries like India and Bangladesh. They used multifaceted strategy that includes improving security measures, strengthening disaster management systems, and promoting economic development. International cooperation and assistance are also suggested as crucial for addressing these threats. The findings can guide policymakers in designing effective policies and strategies to address non-traditional security threats and promote human development in developing countries like Pakistan (Gasura, Abbas, & Chaichi, 2023).

Pakistan is experiencing a sharp rise in cybercrimes, and the problem is being identified. It seeks to examine every piece of Pakistani law pertaining to cybercrimes. The study detailed the various types of cybercrimes and the contributing causes. The primary contribution of this research is the analysis of the cybercrime activities that are now carried out by numerous hackers worldwide. The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), which is principally in-charge of handling cybercrimes in Pakistan. The population is drawn from Pakistan's southern region, which accounts for the majority of internet and e-commerce

consumers. The study justifies raising awareness among the general population and advance scholarly research. Researchers and the public health mission can benefit from the findings, which are indisputable for future research (Jamshed, Rafique, Baig, & Ahmad, 2022).

Regardless of gender or ethnicity, human trafficking is an extremely serious health problem that is spreading like a disease. Further to being illegal, human trafficking has become a modern type of enslavement. Pakistan passed the Zainab Alert Response and Recovery Act 2020 as well as the Prevention of Human Trafficking Act 2018 to combat human trafficking. Pakistan has also passed legislation against human trafficking; however, it lacks in guidelines and is mandated by anti-trafficking laws. These justifications would effectively combat human trafficking and specify the penalties for those who engage in it. FIA created laws and policies to support the national action plan and is primarily in charge of finding solutions for domestic trafficking and cross-border tracking. Addressing human trafficking is a hard task which takes on new forms every year. Increasing public awareness and setting up a special court to handle cases involving human trafficking will ensure a prompt trial and preserve social harmony (Zahid, Azeem, & Qureshi, 2022).

Pakistan's socioeconomic well-being is under grave danger due to the enormous risk of money laundering and the significant risk of financing terrorism. We examined AMLA 2010 and the National Action Plan (NAP) for combating terrorism funding, as are the legal and procedural measures implemented as a counterstrategy for money laundering and terror financing. In Pakistan, it is common for terrorist organizations and criminals to launder their illicit funds by buying real estate and abusing business entities to gain access to the fiscal sector. It has been difficult to close the coordination gap between law enforcement agencies that results in effective investigations and prosecutions because of institutional inadequacy, a lack of political will, and a lack of collaboration between local law enforcement and international intelligence organizations. Without robust political backing, these endeavors will make the achievements attained thus far meaningless (Yaseen, & Muzaffar, 2018; Zia, Abbas, & Arshed, 2022).

The exploitation of individuals as property for forced labor, sexual exploitation, and organ sale is known as human trafficking. With yearly sales of over \$32 billion, human trafficking is a lucrative criminal enterprise that surpasses the trade in illegal drugs and weaponry. Human trafficking is widespread throughout the world and how it harms society. The victims and slaves of human trafficking are found in both established and developing nations, as well as in nations that are perceived as corrupt and those that are not. This study examines the connection between a nation's degree of corruption and human trafficking. According to the study's justifications, there is a correlation between increased levels of corruption and human trafficking. However, corruption is just one aspect of human trafficking; in the end, halting human trafficking necessitates altering people's beliefs and behavior. Because there is a market for the goods and services associated with human trafficking, it occurs (Smith, Martin, & Smith, 2014).

The nation-state borders and claims to sovereignty have been raised by non-state actors. Non-state actors (NSAs), which are groups that engage in or operate on behalf of international organizations, have made a significant impact on and altered both local and international affairs. They have long used violence to change a state's political system, enlisted the support of the populace by citing social standards, and so demanded the allocation of riches. With the support of organizations like Pakistan's Inter Service Intelligence (ISI), non-state actors have developed into strong political players who have put the country's continued existence in jeopardy due to their growing influence over official policies. With the support of organizations like Pakistan's Inter Service Intelligence (ISI), non-state actors have developed into strong political figures who have put the country's continued existence in jeopardy due to their growing influence over official policies. The fact that people referred to as non-state actors by Pakistan or other organizations are the

product of the state itself and also greatest issues and challenge. These performers receive training in public institutions and are supported by the state (Abidy, 2017).

This study identifies the driving forces behind drug trafficking and investigate the courier routes and covert techniques used by traffickers. Drug trafficking in Pakistan has expanded as a result of the expansion of opium cultivation in neighboring Afghanistan. The main corridor for the smuggling of heroin and cannabis from Afghanistan is now the transit route via Pakistan. Although this study covers all aspect on drug trafficking but they do limited work on just Pakistan and Afghanistan countries. This time has come to develop a fruitful and meaningful discussion on Durand Line, which will be crucial in reducing drug trafficking and resolving the ongoing insurgency (Memon, Arain, Shah, Qadri, Memon, & Oad, 2024).

This study describes the marginalization and discrimination transgender people that experience in the workplace and in society at large. The variations in rates of violence by socioeconomic level, age, and geography, in order to address this systemic human rights disaster, there is an urgent need for funded by the government mental healthcare services, alliances amongst advocacy organizations, widespread educational efforts, enhanced police accountability and training, and legal reform that forbid prejudice. They offer specific policy proposals to lessen suffering and guarantee that the fundamental rights of transgender people in Pakistan are respected (Arslan, Fatima, & Rafia, 2023).

**Interposed Crime**

The United Nations (UN) defines “Transnational crime as criminal activities that cross borders and impact more than one country.” It include Cybercrime, **terrorism, Smuggling of migrants, Human trafficking, Drug trafficking, and Money laundering .**



(SOURCE: <https://www.un.org/en/peace-and-security/transnational-crime>)

**Table 1**  
**Non-Traditional Security Threats**

<b>Environmental Issues</b>	<b>Obstacles related to Demographics</b>	<b>Interposed Crimes</b>
Air Pollution	High population and growth rate	Terrorism
Scarcity of water	The dilemma of refuges and internal displacement	Human trafficking
Soil Erosion	Urbanization	Non State and armed conflict
Climate Change	Gender Discrimination and Regional Disparities	Money Laundering and Cyber-Crime
Food Security	Educational Challenges and Health Care Demand	Illicit Drug trafficking and Illicit Firearm trafficking

## **Interposed Crimes in Pakistan**

Pakistan has long been confronted with drug trafficking, cybercrimes, illegal firearms trafficking, human trafficking, terrorism, smuggling, violence against the transgender population, non-state actors, and armed warfare.

## **Non-State and Armed Conflict**

States' incapacity to handle non-traditional security challenges gives rise to a second security hazard: actors who are not states. Non state actors may exploit state instability and relocate to less regulated regions as a result of resentment toward a state. After gaining power and influence in these domains, they plot unlawful activities and make an effort to damage their reputation in the community by participating in social reforms and reform-related projects. Events involving natural disasters are correlated with a rise in non-state actors' social actions. Likewise, Pakistan is still grappling with violent conflicts in Federally Administered Areas, regionally administered Areas, and Baluchistan region (Abidy, 2017).

Pakistan future has been threatened by the Non- State Actors' increasing influence on state policy, which they have gained with the help of institutions such as Pakistan's Inter Service Intelligence (ISI). The fact that individuals Pakistan and other organizations are classifying as non-state actors are in reality state products is one of India's biggest problems and concerns. These artists are supported by the state and are undergoing training at establishments managed by the state. The USA (Legal system) According to Armed confrontations Project 2012–13, Pakistan has been seeing violent confrontations between various non-State armed groups since 2001. These groups include

- Islamic Harkat-ul-Jihad (HUJI) and HUMA (Harkat-ul-Mujahideen).
- Al-Islambouli Brigades of
- Al-Qaeda Islami Gulbuddin Hizb-I (HIG)
- Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) Hizbul Mujahideen Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
- Lashkar-e-Taiba
- Sipah-e-Sahaba (SSP) Al-Qaeda.

NSAs' disparate areas of interest. But they seem to stem from both: the country's inability to manage its political affairs on the one hand, and the fact that certain foreign government institutions or intelligence services fund them in order to meet their short-term goals on the other (Abidy, 2017).

## **Terrorism**

Pakistan has faced many challenges since joining the “ war on terror” in September 2001. The country's security situation rapidly deteriorated after it entered the war on terror, necessitating the military to conduct several operations inside its borders and fight internal conflicts with its own inhabitants in an attempt to eliminate the threat posed by terrorists. The war on terror has had a major impact on the nation's structure of society, political framework, and rate of economic growth. After the assaults on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, the world was divided into pro- and Anti –American groups. Pakistan is facing more negative than positive security ramifications as an ally of the United States. The security situation in Pakistan has deteriorated daily and continues to fluctuate. Pakistan cannot defeat the terrorist threat by force. To bring prosperity to the nation, the Pakistani government ought to employ this strategy to win over the hearts and minds of its

citizens. Furthermore, the government needs to focus on tackling the root causes of terrorism in the country in addition to trying to address the problems that the majority of the poor face (Afzal et al, 2012).

### **Smuggling Undocumented Immigrants**

Illegal migration has had catastrophic consequences, making it a crucial social concern. Awareness is positively impacted by higher education.

**Urban Areas:** The population there is more conscious.

**High Social Classes:** People in higher social classes have more consciousness.

**Information Frequency:** Consistent exposure to information raises consciousness.

**Information Source:** social media, newsletters, and peer groups all greatly increase awareness (Joiya, et al, 2023).

### **Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking is frequently managed by organized crime syndicates that are involved in the transportation of firearms, drugs, and migrants. After being rounded up and transferred, victims are either sold or coerced into slavery and marriages by force, among other types of forced labor and servitude. Sadly, Pakistan has served as a destination for trafficked women who are compelled to work as prostitutes or engage in prostitution. The police and other legal organizations are essential in the fight against human trafficking. But their active support, collaboration, and occasionally even guilt prevent this threat from being effectively controlled. Women who are trafficked endure unspeakable suffering. They are compelled into manual labor, prostitution as well, and slavery. They mutilate, torment, and psychologically traumatize their bodies. These issues must be addressed, victims must be protected, and offenders must be held accountable in any effort to stop human trafficking. (Khan, Iqbal, & Ahmad, 2022).



(Source: M. Akbar Notezai and Waseem Ashraf Butt, “Human Smuggling: a thriving racket,” Dawn, April 24, 2018 <https://www.dawn.com/news/1403202>)

### **Money Laundering**

Pakistan's economical security is seriously threatened by the problems of money laundering and financing terrorism. Pakistan is susceptible to illicit cash flows and cross-border activities due to its strategic location. Unregulated money transfers are made

possible by hawala, or and hundi networks, which circumvent official channels. The real estate and unregistered charity industries also participate in money laundering. These industries may be used to finance terrorism and launder money. A strong political commitment is necessary for execution to be successful.

The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2010 (AMLA 2010) offers a framework for the fight against money laundering. Pakistan must implement a comprehensive strategy and national plan of action to combat the financing of terrorists. Modern tools for diagnosis and prevention must be adopted, along with technological advancements. Global Cooperation through Share knowledge and industry best practices worldwide. Lawmakers, enforcement agencies, and other relevant parties must work together to tackle these issues (Zia, Abbas, & Arshed, 2022).

### **Violence against Transgender Community**

Transgender people in Pakistan confront many obstacles as a result of being excluded and prejudiced from society. Their inability to conform to the unambiguous categorization of male or female frequently results in them being treated harshly as inferiors. Many transgender people are forced to live under the tutelage of a Guru in Hijra communities after being rejected by their families. People in these communities experience different kinds of violence. They maneuver their lives inside these close-knit groupings in despite the confines of their Hijra communities, transgender people experience symbolic violence. Inequality, subjugation, and separation from mainstream surroundings are examples of this. Being subordinate participants, transgender people believe that subordination and inequality are a natural part of being human. They eventually come to see this symbolic violence as inevitable, which is consistent with Bourdieu's claim that subordinates internalize these processes (Ali, et. al, 2022).

### **Cyber-Crime**

Increased internet usage and a lack of awareness about cyber defense strategies are positively associated with becoming a victim of cyber-attack. Social media usage on a regular basis is linked to increased victimization rates among women. The inefficiency and high cost of the current cyber defense solutions were mentioned by the respondents. Furthermore, it was discovered that agencies were not doing enough to combat cybercrime. To put cyber security procedures into practice The Pakistani government highlights the need for comprehensive regulations to protect people and handle the growing risks in the digital sphere and acknowledges the need for public policy theory (Muzaffar, et. al., 2020; Muzaffar, et. al., 2019; Anjum,2020).

### **Illicit Drug-Trafficking**

Drug trafficking in Pakistan has increased as a result of the expansion of the cultivation of opium in Afghanistan, a neighboring country. Drug traffickers use a variety of transportation methods, such as air, sea, and land. Pakistan hopes to dismantle drug trafficking networks, bolster law enforcement to combat trafficking in Pakistan (Memon, et. al., 2024).

### **Illicit-Firearm Trafficking**

Unlawful firearms are a serious problem their general public is permitted to own weapons in Pakistan. The nation is well known for creating clones of practically all significant weapons in the globe. Although many people own firearms, heavy weapons are only allowed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa tribal areas. This covers anti-aircraft guns, rocket-propelled grenades, and other weapons. The use of weapons is typically seen as being for

sport and protection in cities and regions. But in certain places, having a gun is seen as a unique aspect of culture and a mark of respect and dignity (Zoli et al, 2014).

For Pakistan Arms Law of 1965 is the primary law governing the possession, sale, and acquisition of firearms in Pakistan. Regulations governing the issuance of firearm licenses may be established by the federal government. Certain provinces, like Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa also have their own gun laws. Weapons are easily obtained due to a number of factors, including low laws, illicit trading, brokering, diversion, and poor management of weapons stocks. Through the use of these weapons, criminals, terrorists, and rebels' prey on innocent people, including women and children.

### **Causes of interposed crime in Pakistan**

With its catastrophic effects, climate change presents new avenues for organized crime to penetrate weak legal frameworks. Transnational organized crime, such money-laundering, cybercrime, which bribery, illegal immigration, and trafficking in persons, continue to provide significant difficulties for the nations.

### **Geographical factors**

Pakistan is a major transit hub for drug trafficking, smuggling and terrorism due to its advantageous location bordering with Afghanistan and Iran. These are some roots of smuggling and trafficking in Pakistan to across other countries.

**Land Routes** is dotted with deviations. The first one uses the RCD highway to travel from Karachi to the Taftan border. From there, it crosses into Iran's Zahedan and continues on to Turkey and Europe. Land route connects Karachi with the Iranian border by passing via the districts of Lasbela and Kech.

**Sea Routes** start in Gawadar, where human cargo is transported by boat from Pakistan to Iran, where migrants are then transported to Turkey and Europe via the Gulf of Oman.

**Air Routes** are frequently utilized by undocumented immigrants. Smugglers go from Karachi to Dubai and then Labia with fictitious passports. The Jhelum, Mandai Bahauddin, and Gujarat catchment areas are used for human smuggling (Noon, Siddique, & Khosa, 2020)

### **Economic Factors**

Poverty and unemployment is one of the factors that contribute to human trafficking, drug trafficking, money laundering, and cybercrime in Pakistan and made most impacted region. Lack of food, shelter, the desire for a good lifestyle, and illegal immigration officials are main causes of interposed crime in Pakistan. Similar to this, a large number of men, women, and children from Pakistan immigrated to Europe, America, and other developed Asian nations in order to work in low-skilled occupations like driving and manufacturing, construction. A large number of them end up being victims of human trafficking. Similar to this, a large number of men and women from Pakistan to trafficked due to false job offers (Khan, et. al, 2023).

### **Social factor**

People who live in socio- economic inequality, illiteracy, a lack of food, clothing, and shelter may experience significant levels of stress and mental illness, which can contribute to criminal behavior (Khan, Ahmed, Nawaz, & Zaman, (2015). Due to feelings of injustice and marginalization brought on by differences in wealth and opportunities, some people



turn to criminal activity as a means of protest or survival. The impact of family and community are more likely to engage in transnational crime if they are raised in circumstances that normalize or even encourage illegal behavior.

### **Political instability and Weak Governance**

All of Pakistan's governments have been unstable due to political unrest, terrorism, linguistic, ethnic, or regional breaks down, and instability in politics has resulted in three instances of martial law. Due to political instability the currency's value depreciated, investment declined, the unemployment rate increased, the inflation ratio increased, and exports declined (Mushtaq, et. al., 2017; Muzaffar, et. al., 2023; Fahad, 2018). Corruption and weak governance also cause of interposed crimes in Pakistan (Muzaffar, et. al., 2024; Batool, et. al., 2023). Government made policies other government comes when in power they changed the whole process and policies.

### **Technological Advancement**

Pakistan has long been fighting a hydra-headed resistance in regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPP) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) due to not having technological advancement. Linked to this conflict is a growing terrorist campaign that targets Pakistan's major cities (Abbas, 2011). We need technological advancement to strengthening law enforcement's capabilities and boosting public safety. Technological improvements can greatly help Pakistan manage crime.

### **Impacts of interposed crime in Pakistan**

These are some impacts of interposed crime in Pakistan

#### **Threat to Public Health**

Easy access to drugs and alcohol is creating a serious public health emergency. The healthcare system is heavily burdened with treating drug addiction and associated health conditions. Human trafficking victims have to face serious health issues. Although they were not physically tortured as they "cooperated" with them, 40% of those surveyed claimed that they were kept imprisoned for the majority of the time and were sexually exploited.

#### **Economic Stability**

Money laundering and smuggling are becoming impacts on economic stability in Pakistan. Pakistan is susceptible to illicit cash flows and cross-border activities due to its strategic location. Illegal logging and mining

#### **Environmental Degradation**

Transnational criminal organizations engaged in illicit mining, logging and illicit trade seriously harm the natural environment by causing destruction of forests, pollution, and destruction of biodiversity, natural habitats, upends ecological systems, and puts at risk animals that are endangered.

#### **Social Stability and international relation**

Pakistan's participation in transnational crime may draw notice from other countries and call for coordinated action to resolve issues related to global security issues. International crimes such as drug trafficking and arms smuggling can cause difficulties in diplomatic and security ties with neighboring nations. Interposed crime increase violence which weaken social cohesiveness and destroy regions.

## **Governance and Corruption**

The rule of law is weakened by an elevated degree of corruption in government as well as law enforcement agencies, which makes it challenging to effectively tackle crimes across borders. The state's capacity to handle security threats is further weakened when corruption and poor governance destroy public confidence in institutions (Iftikhar & Iqbal, 2021).

## **Challenges to combat interposed crime in Pakistan**

### **Geographical location**

Criminal activity across national borders is facilitated by Pakistan's porous borders and the widespread presence of Afghan refugees. This makes fighting multinational crime more difficult. Pakistan's external route passes through the enormous, rocky, and sparsely populated Baluchistan province, which shares borders with Afghanistan and Iran. These routes are used for trafficking and smuggling in Pakistan to across international border. Pakistan is still facing security issues due to its geographical location.

### **Political Instability and Economic Inequality**

Political instability and weak governance is a severe challenge to combat interposed crime in Pakistan. In order to curb crime in Pakistan, one administration created policies; however, because of instability, the subsequent government altered those laws. Criminal enterprises flourish on economic inequality and an absence of resources. The financial gains of crime are frequently concealed by criminals using complex techniques, which makes it challenging for the government to track down and retrieve these assets. A comprehensive strategy to prevent transnational crime must address these underlying factors. Illicit financing and fraud create serious problems (Vlassis, 2018).

### **Law enforcement, Technical Developments and budget obstacle**

Criminals frequently take advantage of technical advancements, making it more difficult for the authorities to stay up to date. Technology such as communications through satellites along with internet usage can provide loopholes in initiative for prosecuting the criminals. Law enforcement organizations frequently struggle with a lack of resources, staff, and equipment, which makes it difficult for them to successfully tackle crimes across borders. Pakistan existing legislative framework that deal with the problem of forced labor. Article 11 of the 1973 Constitution states clearly that forced labor and slavery are unacceptable and should be outlawed. **"Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance "(PACHTO),"**which deals with people trafficking and Smuggling was handled differently than other crimes are also not implemented. **"Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016"** related to cyber- crime, **"Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010"** and **"National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) Act, 2013"**are introduced by government to remove money laundering and make to county anti -terrorist state. Pakistan also part **"United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)"**.

## **Conclusion**

Pakistan is confronted with a complex array of non-traditional security threats that have a major influence on the country's stability, progress, and advancement. Interposed crimes in particular needs immediate action. Although Pakistan's efforts to counter this threat have demonstrated improvement, difficulties still exist. The government needs to identify more victims, prosecute more cases, and get more convictions. Furthermore, it is still imperative to eliminate corruption and bonded labor. Several social inequities,

injustices embedded in a culture of patriarchy, well set traditions, and customs that determined multitude factors contribute to this abhorrent practice in Pakistan.

Due to their lack of education, misinformation, and vulnerability to the harshest kinds of societal inequity, offenses towards humanity as a whole extreme violence opposing gender equality, and general illicit activity, women from extremely poor socioeconomic origins are especially susceptible to exploitation. Addressing the implications of transnational crimes on non-traditional security threats requires a multi-faceted approach that includes strengthening law enforcement, improving governance, enhancing international cooperation, and promoting socio-economic development. By addressing these root causes, Pakistan can better tackle the complex challenges posed by transnational crimes.

### **Recommendations**

- In order to tackle this transnational crime, the government has adopted a strong and determined stance against it and has implemented numerous measures and makes sure implementation of laws.
- As poverty is the primary factor that contributing interposed crimes in Pakistan as mentioned in this study, the government's first task to combating poverty.
- People are trafficking a lot in our country in search of work because unemployment is rising, thus fair employment options are needed.
- Raising public awareness, to start. Printed and digital media, particularly those that undertake ongoing campaigns in the local languages, can play a critical role in this regard. Increased collaboration and determined action from all pertinent governmental agencies.
- Create policies, training and educational initiatives, and take into consideration legislation to stop terrorism, cyber- crime, drug trafficking, illegal mining trafficking, and money laundering in Pakistan.
- In order to combat corruption within law enforcement agencies, strengthen border security, foster regional cooperation, and give priority to job creation and economic development, we must implement preventive tactics.



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