

In fight against terrorism it is imperative not to compromise on human rights.

Argumentation and knowledge base is fine
But deconstruct the topic correctly

With this deconstruction, examiner would award you not more than 20 marks in

the essay.

1) Introduction

(a) Hook

(b) Background

(c) Thesis:- To counter terrorism, states have used harsh and tactics. However, such tactics have resulted in violation of human rights. These violation have not proved successful in eradicating terrorism; rather, they have exacerbated terrorism by promoting its agenda. Moreover, prolonged conflicts and strained relations among countries are observed.

How human rights are affected in fight against terrorism.

(a) Violation of Basic human rights due to anti-terrorism measures

Unclear argument

(i) The erosion of Right to freedom from poverty
↳ UN's report on Afghanistan's poverty.

(ii) Deprivation of citizens' right to freedom of speech.
↳ State's atrocities on Baloch Yakejhti Movement and Dr. Mahvany Baloch.

(iii) Violation of right to live
↳ Israel's genocidal activities in Gaza
UN's report.

(b) Stricter laws to combat terrorism affect human rights

(i) Breaching privacy of citizens
↳ US PATRIOT Act.

(ii) Violation of right to fair trial
↳ Missing persons issue, Anti Terrorism act in Pakistan.

This is the main asked part of the topic, hit it as early as possible after introductory paragraph instead of adding irrelevant arguments

(a) Increase in public disaffection with the state
↳ Balochistan issue.

(b) Distrust in counterterrorism measures
↳ Reaction of civilians after announcement of operation Zarb-e-Ishtikam

(c) Promote terrorist's narrative

(d) Difficult to extirpate terrorism
↳ Resurgence of terrorism in I.P.K.

(e) Leads to prolong conflicts
↳ Chechnya conflict

(f) Strained Leads to strained international relations
↳ India-Canada case

Counter terror

Way forward to counter terrorism without exploiting human rights

Ameliorate

(a) Increase socio-economic conditions.

(b) Dialogue is the best course to counter terrorism.

Add few more arguments here

Conclusion.

"In various forms, terrorism is as old as government and as persuasive" - Richard A. Flak, in his book, *Revolutionaries and Functionaries: Dual Face of Terrorism*. If one delves into history, one will find out the authenticity of Richard's profound observation. In 1 century C.E., a Jewish faction, Sicarii, initiated a targeted operations against the Roman leaders and Jewish collaborators to instill fear for achieving political benefits. Similarly, in a Medieval period, Muslim Assassins, carried out same activities to against muslim and non-muslim influentials to uphold their influence in the Middle-East. Therefore, terrorism is a tale as old as time. However, the term 'terrorism' was first coined during the French Revolution, when government started to use hard end tactics against the dissents of revolution. Since then, terrorism has remained a global issue. In the contemporary world, terrorism has had its roots in almost every corner of world. To counter this, states have used harsh end tactics. However, such tactics have resulted in the violation of human rights. These violations ~~are~~ have not proved fecund in curtailing terrorism; rather, they have lead to an increase in terrorism by promoting its agenda. Moreover, prolonged conflicts and strained relations among countries ~~are~~ ^{have been} observed due to human rights violations in fight against terrorism.

To start with, in fight against terrorism, basic human rights are often evaded, including the right to freedom from poverty. Military actions exacerbate the economic condition of the region where they are conducted. In the result of this, local population suffers the most. Military operations halt business activities, resulting in no income for business owners and job losses. For instance, after NATO's military operation in Afghanistan, UN has estimated that around 23.7 million people are in poverty. NATO's operation has debilitated Afghanistan's economic structure. Although it was not successful to complete its objective — entrusting Taliban —, it has left a score of population in poverty. Therefore, in fight against terrorism, right to freedom from poverty is often evaded.

Besides right to freedom from poverty, right to freedom from speech is also evaded due to anti terrorism measures. Governments often ignore voices of human right activists and treat them with disdain. In majority of cases, these activists are termed as traitors. As exemplified by the case filed against Mahrang Baloch, a peaceful human right activist in Balochistan, in Karachi, for alleging her activities as anti state. This example highlights the erosion of right to freedom of speech, as her demands are legitimate. Although for the first time the women of Balochistan broke the cultural taboo and started to lead from the front, but they are treated with disdain. Hence, right to freedom of speech is affected in fight against terrorism.

Additionally, right to life is also affected due to anti terrorism operations. Terrorist often use ordinary civilians as their cover to hide and avert from military. Therefore, distinguishing between terrorist and ordinary civilians becomes challenging. However, state countries, while carrying out intense actions against terrorists, often disregard civilians, killing them either intentionally or unintentionally. This is exemplified by the UN's report published in 2024 in which it has argued that Israel is doing genocidal crimes while countering Hamas in Gaza. These operations has conducted in the aftermath of the Hamas' attack on Israel on October 7. As Hamas' fighters hide within civilian population, Israel has disregarded the rights of other unarmed civilians. As a result, rights of civilians are evaded.

Moreover, to counter terrorism, countries enact stricter laws which violate human rights to privacy. In an effort to enhance national security and prevent further attacks, authorities sometimes prefer counter terrorism actions over the protection of civil liberties. This can lead to widespread surveillance, invasion of privacy and collection of personal data without proper legal oversight. A prominent example is the Patriot Act passed in the United States after the 9/11 attacks. The law expanded government powers to monitor communications, access personal records, and conduct wiretaps without requiring a warrant. While these measures were intended to protect citizens from terrorism, they raised significant concerns about the erosion of privacy rights, as individuals subjected to monitoring without due process. Such actions highlight the delicate balance between security and individual freedoms, where countering terrorism sometimes leads to the infringement of fundamental rights.

Besides rights to privacy, rights to fair trial are often violated in the wake of anti-terrorism measures. To expedite the prosecution of terrorists, authorities enact laws which deprive citizens from right to fair trial. This can lead to detaining citizens without a warrant. For instance, in the aftermath of resurgence of terrorism in Balochistan and FATA, Pakistani parliament has amended Anti terrorist Act 2016, which has expanded the powers of law enforcing agency to detain any civilian for 3 months without a warrant. Moreover, CEAs can take any civilian into custody

on mere suspicion of involvement in terrorist activities. Such measures raises concern about the individual's right to fair trial, as these this can be used against the political rivals of the government. Consequently, countering terrorism leads to infringement of fundamental right to fair trial.

As countering terrorism often leads to human rights violation, human rights must not be compromised while curbing terrorism, as doing so only exacerbate the situation. The following part of essay will explore the consequences of compromising on human rights while countering terrorism. in the fight against terrorism.

Firstly, preferring counter terrorism actions over the protection of human rights leads to disaffection of the people from the state. Human right violations erodes trust of the people from the state. They consider state actions against themselves not against the terrorist. For instance, Akhtar Menyal, a renowned Balochistan's politician, while resigning from the National Assembly has stated that "Our province has consistently been marginalised and ignored by this house. Each day we are pushed further against the wall, leaving us with no choice but to reconsider our roles." The statement of the politician highlight underscore the disaffection of the populas from the state which he represent in the National Assembly. From a decade, people of Balochistan are facing difficulties due to counter terrorism operations which often subjugate their fundamental rights. Consequently, disaffection has increased due infringement of fundamental rights.

Moreover, this disaffection leads to distrust on the counter terrorism operations. For any anti terrorist operation, support from local population is imperative to achieve desired result. However, if human rights are violated precedents of human right violations are already present, the authorities lose local support. For instance, following a new wave of terrorism in KPK, government intended to launch a new military operation - Zarbe- Istikhdam. However, while hearing the news massive protest started in the affected zone of K.P.K, calling to take back the decision. The protests were resulted due to concerns of human right violations in the previous operations, which resulted a mass exodus of locals and economic deprivation in the area. As a result, government had to take back its decision. The example underscore the fact the human right violations may raise difficulties to in efforts to curb terrorism due to distrust of locals on the counter terrorism measures.

Additionally, human rights violation in the wake of anti terrorist operation promotes terrorist's narratives. Terrorists use propaganda disseminate false narratives among people to gain support. However, if state starts to compromise on human right by enforcing stricter laws and ^{engagement} ~~engage~~ in unlawful detention and or harm innocent civilians, it bolsters the terrorist's narrative. As exemplified by For example, following the 9/11 terrorist attacks US waged a war on terror on the Middle-East and Afghanistan. However, due to civilian deaths and ~~resent~~ displacement, groups like ISIS and Taliban were succeeded to muster more support from the civilians. Therefore, after the. The support from civilians also enabled Taliban to quickly takeover the rule after the U.S. withdrawal in 2021. Hence, if human rights are compromised over in ~~in~~ during anti-terrorism operations, it will backfire.

As human rights violations promote terrorist's narrative, it also make it difficult to completely eradic-ate terrorist organisations. If spread of narratives encourages more people to provide a fertile recruitment ground for terrorist organisation. Moreover, if socio-economic conditions are debilitated during ~~to~~ anti terrorist operations, it promotes more civilians to join terrorist outfits, as they have nothing to lose. Hence, if ~~miti~~ after the military operations, terrorist groups often exploit the aftermath to bolster their strength. To provide evidence, following the American's ~~to~~ military operation in Iraq, ISIS managed to regain strength and emerged as more

powerful terrorist outfit with more ideological support in the region. Therefore, human rights violations in the wake of anti terror operation ~~only increase the~~ will make it difficult to completely annihilate terrorism.

Moreover, if human rights are compromised in fight against terrorism, it leads to prolonged conflicts. As human rights violation helps terrorist to gain ideological support by promoting its agenda and provide a fertile breeding ground recruitment ground for terrorist, terrorist use this to escalate resistance. Consequently, it leads to prolonged conflicts. As evident by Chechnyan war, during which Russian forces unlawful detentions, forced disappearance, and extra judicial killing were reported. Such atrocities lead to. These abuses often target civilians under the guise of anti terrorism or political stability. Such atrocities lead to the radicalisation of population and several terrorist organisation like Islamic International Brigade and Caucasus Emirate were formed, which confronted government and Russian forces for a very long con. Therefore, human rights violation leads to prolonged confrontations.

Lastly, on international ground, compromising on human rights leads to the strained relation among the countries. If a state commit human rights violation under the guise of counter terrorism operation, it may stir strong feelings among people in other countries that share similar ideologies. Consequently, it leads to increase in public resentment and hurt sentiments of other count public of other countries, which ultimately leads

strained relations between countries. For instance, Israeli atrocities on civilians of Gaza under guise of counter-terrorism operations has hurt the sentiment of Muslims all over across the globe. Almost all Muslim countries have cut off diplomatic ties with Israel. Moreover, Abraham Accords, which were perceived as a détente between Israel and Muslim world, have been put to a halt. As of now, the relations between Israel and Muslim world, but also Israel is having strained relations with some European countries due to human rights violations.

Moreover, not only has Israel's relationship with the Muslim world been strained, but it is also facing tensions with non-Muslim European countries due to human rights violations. Therefore, committing human rights violations may lead to strained relations among countries.

~~As hard end t As hard end tactics~~

As using hard end tactics to counter terrorism often backfires, below are ^{one} ^{some} the methods that can be used to effectively counter terrorism without human rights violations.

Firstly, government must focus to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the people. Adverse socio-economic conditions is one of the main reasons that fuels terrorism, as it provides a fertile recruitment ground for terrorist outfit. Therefore, unless these problems are not ^{addressed,} terrorist outfit ^{will} keep on recruitment, making it difficult to eradicate terrorism. Moreover, they also

exploit adverse conditions of people by blaming

the exploit^d adverse condition of people in favour of to propagate their false narratives by censoring government, responsible of such condition of people. As it is rightly ~~they had~~ pointed by All Parties Conference, held in Balochistan, in which all participants agreed upon the fact that unless socio-economic conditions of people of Balochistan are not addressed properly, government cannot eradicate terrorism. Therefore, ameliorating socio-economic conditions is the key to eradicate terrorism.

Secondly, instead of military actions, government must focus on the dialogue to settle the disputes between them. Dialogue can be used as many terrorist group are motivated by political, ideological or social grievances, dialogue can be used to effectively identify the problem. Moreover, it can be used to find a solution on which both parties agree, thereby ending the conflict. For instance, dialogue was used to end the decades long conflict in Northern Ireland. As a result of dialogue, both the parties — Unionists and Nationalist — agreed upon an agreement, which is known as Good Friday agreement. Hence, dialogue can be used to end conflicts between terrorist and the government without violation of human rights.

In retrospect, in fight against terrorism, world has used plethora of high-end tactics. However, while implementing such tactics human rights are often compromised. In different parts of world, ordinary civilians are ~~se~~ have been suffering the most. Their economic conditions has been deteriorated; they ~~are~~ are facing restrictions on freedom of speech, and even some in some certain parts of the world, large-scale killings are taking place to root out terrorists concealed among ordinary civilians. Moreover, governments often enact strict laws to counter terrorism, which further exacerbate the situation. However, such high-end tactics have not proved ~~to~~ ^{they} successful to completely root out terrorism; ~~it~~ backfires. ~~Terrorism~~ Such actions increase disaffection of the public from governments and its machinery counter terrorism machinery. Such disaffection promotes terrorist's narratives, resulting in giving rise to more extreme forms of terrorism. Amidst such scenario, it only leads to prolonged conflicts rather than solving the main issue. Therefore, rather than compromising human rights while countering terrorism, governments must adopt soft measures by uplifting the socio-economic conditions and using dialogue as a tool to peacefully resolve the issue. As Tiochi Oxid said, "If we compromise on human rights while countering terrorism, they have won."