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## Criminal Diasporas: Transnational Networks and Socio-Cultural Integration in Peshawar, Pakistan

Zakir Hussain<sup>1</sup> Murad Ali<sup>2</sup>, Farman Ali<sup>3</sup>, Jahan-UI-Mulk<sup>4</sup>, Umar Daraz<sup>\*5</sup>, Salman Khan<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lecturer, Department of Social Work, University of Malakand, Pakistan, [zakir.hussain@uom.edu.pk](mailto:zakir.hussain@uom.edu.pk)

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Development Studies, COMSATS University Islamabad, Abbottabad Campus, Pakistan.

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Malakand, Pakistan.

<sup>4</sup>Lecturer, Sociology, Riphah International, College Swat, Campus, Pakistan.

<sup>5</sup>Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Malakand, Pakistan, [dr.umar@uom.edu.pk](mailto:dr.umar@uom.edu.pk) (Corresponding Author\*)

<sup>6</sup>M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Malakand, Pakistan

### Abstract

This study investigates the intricate dynamics of criminal diasporas and their socio-cultural integration within the context of Peshawar, Pakistan, amidst the challenges of globalization and transnational crime. Thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews has demonstrated major themes that correspond the process of socio-cultural adaptation with network structures, and community impacts of globalization. Combined contributions of law enforcement officials, community leaders, civil society representatives and individuals who have been directly or remotely involved in transnational criminal activities shed pertinent knowledge about different aspects of the phenomenon. This study shows criminal diaspora challenges can only be met effectively with an integrated action plan that includes community based approaches, power building activities, cooperative sectoral efforts, cultural understanding measures, secured operations, preventive policies, legal structure, and international teamwork. If policymakers understand what is out there and approach current challenges by creating both resilience and social inclusion along with enhanced security, safer social structures have been developed in both Peshawar and beyond these borders.

**Keywords:** Criminal Diasporas, Transnational Networks, Socio-Cultural Integration, Globalization and Crime, Community-Centered Interventions

### Introduction

Criminal diasporas are the latest type of threat while breaching international borders and penetrating into the social frameworks. Through the relationship of the Pakistani nation intersecting with the transnational criminal networks, many daunting challenges in regards to research related to the Pakistani nation facing complicated socio-political issues are surfaced. This introduction sets out to explore key themes related to "Criminal Diasporas: Transnational Networks and Socio-Cultural Integration" within the specific lens of Pakistan, with a particular focus on the city of Peshawar.

Modern world reality has made criminal diaspora an urgent new type of threat that broke through on international borders and persecuted on societal framework. The interaction with transnational criminal networks by a possibly economically prosperous, yet politically and

socioeconomic challenged Pakistani nation, show a challenging research subject in any case. This introduction sets out to explore key themes related to "Criminal Diasporas: Transnational Networks and Socio-Cultural Integration" within the specific lens of Pakistan, with a particular focus on the city of Peshawar.

Pakistan being located geographically at an epicenter between South Asia and Central Asia, and the Middle East, essentially makes its position as a central point to global transnational criminal networks. Porous boundaries enable illegal goods such as drugs, and arms, to move freely in to the Afghan border regions thus helping in the creation of wide-reaching criminal enterprises (Fazli, 2022).

Moghissi (2006) found that Pakistan's criminal diaspora activities within its boundaries result from its socio-cultural fabric of different ethnicities, many languages, and different religious backgrounds. These networks are informed by identity politics backed by socio-economic inequalities, and filtered through historical backgrounds to cover urban centers and rural backwaters.

Also, this position of Peshawar adjacent to Afghanistan's border enhances the convergence hub for criminal elements which are being operated through. Because of its advantageous strategic position and an involved historic past contemporaneously with current geo politics; it is the busiest center for international criminal networks in drug trafficking, smuggling and other extremist activities.

### **Literature Review**

Globalization has deep effects, and the spread of transnational criminal networks is the result (Viano, 2010). Naz et al. (2012) and Williams (2018) find that empirical research supports the growth of criminal diaspora through economic liberalization, technical progress and improved movement, all of which are part of globalization processes. Though globalization is responsible for the development of criminal activities, it is a product of political stability in cooperation with regulatory structures and cultural elements (Marlowe, 2018). Western Pakistan is an important strategic connection between South Asia and Central Asia where transnational criminal organizations converge and is where the research will analyze Peshawar as a result. The porous border with Afghanistan facilitates the movement of illicit goods and the establishment of cross-border criminal networks (Rooi, 2021).

Diviák (2020) research shows how criminal networks have established flexible hierarchies within their centralized frameworks which function under the decentralized system. Advanced communication methods combined with multiple operational structures make it nearly impossible to capture and easier to control transnational criminal networks (Ficara et al., 2022). Academic exploration reveals that criminals in Peshawar involve themselves in an elaborate network of ties between domestic organizations and global bands functioning throughout Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as other areas (Daraz et al., 2012).

Fakae (2019) finds out that the socio-cultural framework in which the criminal diasporas operate determines their integration and their exploitation tactics. Religious beliefs, together with ethnicity and language specifics act as important elements that can either enable or disable the functioning of transnational criminal network operations (Comunale et al., 2020). Peshawar social environment comprises a plethora of ethnic and tribal groups, that make the working conditions for criminal diasporas both beneficial and constraining (Yasir, 2024).

Multi-dimensional security risks typically associated with transnational crime comprise illegal drug and weapon trading, terrorism support finances and digital criminal abuse (Khan et al., 2024). An effective international response to transnational crime requires better cooperative mechanisms alongside strong intelligence-sharing networks and ways to develop capacity (Bichler, 2019). Synergies between criminal networks and extremist groups in Peshawar exemplify how security threats combine for which crime and terrorism require solutions working conjointly (Bukhari et al., 2024; Hussain et al., 2025).

Research findings demonstrate that criminal diaspora operations create strong socio-economic disruption and psychological harm while bringing elevated violence, corrupt behavior and societal breakdown to local populations (Anzoom et al., 2021; Davies & Malik, 2024). Community policing along with social interventions represents community-based strategies which people have proposed to tackle crime origins while building societal strength (Mazerolle et al., 2020). Through their essential work civil society organizations alongside grassroots groups in Peshawar manage to combat negative consequences of transnational crime and they build strong bonds of community to enhance resilience (Basit et al., 2019). Participants in criminal diasporas face difficult identity issues formed by allegiance demands and social isolation experiences together with marginalization (Jenkins, 2019). Pot pursuit of recognition leads people to join criminal networks because these connections deliver both purpose and belonging to them (Poppi, 2024). Marginalized people in Peshawar find empowerment and status through transnational crime which blends with wider socio-cultural stories.

### **Study Rationale**

A combination of worldwide markets dynamics and local socio-social patterns intersect with international crime activity to generate substantial obstacles in Pakistan with a noticeable impact on Peshawar because it rests at major transportation and trade junctions. Scholarship about transnational criminal activities exists extensively but lacks detailed examination of criminal diasporas' local dynamics and their effects when considered within Peshawar's particular socio-political framework. Current research shortcomings obstruct attempts to create specific approaches for tackling transnational criminal networks within this location.

Through this research we plan to analyze the operational dynamics and community responses to transnational criminal networks operating in Peshawar as well as their broader implications. Research about the connection between globalization socio-cultural dynamics and criminal patterns in Peshawar addresses literature gaps while studying globalization-driven crime mechanisms network structures and functioning socio-cultural adaptations within communities' security problems and identity belonging dynamics.

Current scholarly works emphasize major concepts of transnational crime at a global level but generally ignore local expressions and impacts with areas like Peshawar. This study creates a local perspective of Peshawar's diasporic crime dynamics through integrated research findings and theoretical approaches spanning criminology sociology and international relations. This research applies an extensive examination of the localized social-cultural development patterns alongside political and economic factors to reveal new perspectives on transnational crime's operational intricacies in a defined area. This research will expand academic understanding while helping policymakers and law enforcement partners with community groups to design focused interventions against transnational crime networks that operate within Peshawar enhancing city safety and building local resilience.

### **Methodology**

The study used an exploratory research design to examine the functions and reactions to transnational criminal networks operating in Peshawar Pakistan (Rahman et al., 2023). Semi-structured discussions were conducted with varied officials like law enforcement representatives alongside community and civil society leaders and people either directly or marginally involved in transnational criminal operations. The research interviewed participants to understand their views about how criminal diasporas organize operate and affect Peshawar. Direct observations of participants let the study gain immediate understanding of criminal organization systems and how surrounding populations react according to Spradley's methods (2016). Research team conducted an exhaustive evaluation of records from authorities together with press publications and scholarly writings to supplement field research data. The research achieved broad stakeholder representation through purposive sampling but accessed essential informants by employing snowball

sampling techniques (Spradley, 2016). Researchers recruited 40 purposefully selected participants balanced at 10 per stakeholder category through purposeful sampling combined with snowball sampling techniques.

Research studies applied thematic analysis to interview and observational data and document materials to discover patterns and relationships that mattered to the research goals as stated by Braun & Clarke (2006). Qualitative data were translated into understandable insights via coding, data categorization, and proper interpretation methods. Furthermore, an iterative comparison approach verifies research accuracy and dependability by continually comparing new information with existing research data so that they can streamline detected patterns and derived insights (Bryman, 2016).

Ethical dimensions were most important in the research process. Review boards were developed to review the ethical standards of the human research procedures, which were approved for the institutional requirements. As an essential part of the process, all participants agreed to participate in a voluntary manner while ensuring anonymity and as such we secured informed consent of every participant undertaking the study, within the confines of the confidentiality standards.

## **Results**

### **Globalization and Crime**

Globalization effects on criminal activities are observed in Peshawar, Pakistan. Transnational criminal networks develop and prosper, as law enforcement officials observe after a country adopts economic liberalization in combination with international border vulnerabilities. Community leaders are worried as violence and drug trafficking escalate, while civil society representatives call for cooperative efforts to repress social disparities grown out of globalization.

In this context, a law enforcement official explored:

*“Peshawar's dynamics fit the globalizing world and has new crime dynamics that I've seen. Strong transnational network operations are made possible with advances in international mobility and economic openness, as well as technological innovation. Not only does this lack of regulation complicate things, but 'complex cultural factors' also make it harder for us to fight back against these networks”.*

Moreover, a community leader expressed:

*“I have seen what globalization can do to people through our community experience. The growth of the drug trade along with violent criminal activities in the border between Afghanistan is due to the fact that ‘the unguarded border between Afghanistan enables illegal goods and introduces criminal operations to introduce illegal goods”.*

Similarly, a civil society representative noted:

*“Globalization destroys social structures and collective resilience. Broader disparities are created through illegal activities as they push at-risk communities to the fringe of society. Building a secure and inclusive environment remains a fundamental step, and ‘effective collaboration’ remains a fundamental step”.*

At last, an individual with experience in transnational crime declared:

*“Thanks to globalization's interconnectivity I participated in criminal networks. People use differences in regulations along with cultural variations to benefit their personal interests. The recognition of harm requires us to develop comprehensive solutions”.*

### **Network Structure and Functioning**

Peshawar observes criminal networks display adaptive structures which create obstacles for law enforcement response. Their organization structure avoids central nodes which when combined with sophisticated communication methods obstruction detection efforts. Local

organization heads have identified the complex link between domestic groups and international criminal syndicates which leads to worsening crime levels. Civil society promotes joint actions to combat transnational network effects on societal operations. Experienced observers identify the widespread yet difficult-to-track disposition of criminal networks. In this setting, a law enforcement official argued:

*“I have observed that criminal networks demonstrate adaptive behaviors in Peshawar, they have adapted to these evolutions of State efforts to contain their illegitimacy. Operational difficulties for law enforcement agencies arise from combining decentralized operations with continuously changing hierarchical systems. These networks rely on advanced communication technologies to evade identification, 'which poses a challenge beyond the reach of law enforcement bodies to deal with'”.*

Likewise, a community leader demonstrated:

*“I have clearly seen operational ties between regional criminal organizations and international crime syndicates in Peshawar. Networked paths crisscrossing international boundaries serve as support tracks for criminal activity, magnifying illegal conduct and eroding public protection in communities”.*

Additionally, a civil society representative discovered:

*“So, I've observed these transnational criminal networks in operation, and they function with catastrophic consequences. results for our social stability. Their activities form insecurity and fear that stop the advancement towards communal development and harmony. For example, these challenges can only be faced successfully with joint coordination, and proven effective solutions require joint coordination”.*

Furthermore, an individual with experience in transnational criminal activities analyzed:

*“I also engaged in activities supporting criminal network operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan, operations that went beyond these borders. “The expansibility of criminal networks is preserved through their decentralized framework and advanced communication methods, and these same features protect them from law enforcement detection, which remains important challenges to their adversaries””*

### **Socio-Cultural Adaptation**

In the research area, stakeholders consider that cultural factors are pivotal determinative elements within criminal diasporas. To achieve better policing, these situational dynamics ought to be understood by law enforcement. Cultural details are identified by those leading community groups as influencing factors that help to set safety conditions in the neighborhoods. Collective resilience can only be built effectively if civil society representatives pay attention to socio-cultural elements. Criminal organization veterans point to criminal networks' systematic use of culture-based tactics. Likewise, a law enforcement official elucidated:

*“Peshawar experiences criminal operations which heavily depend on local cultural elements. Multiple ethnicities joined with tribal links create a complex social environment that acts to both support and restrict criminal operations. Effective implementation of law enforcement strategies depends upon understanding these criminal operation dynamics”.*

In addition, a community leader discussed:

*“Through my experience I realized that cultural elements determine the behavior of criminal networks within the population. The three primary factors of language, ethnicity, and religion determine whether criminal operations can proceed or meet obstacles. To fight transnational crime successfully, social and cultural patterns must be addressed.”*

However, a civil society representative recognized:

*“The combined variety of cultural components in Peshawar creates obstacles for efforts seeking to reduce criminal diaspora influences. For community dimensions such as resilience and cohesion to advance, we need to recognize and actively deal with relevant socio-cultural factors.”*

Finally, an individual with experience in transnational criminal activities opined:

*“Successful criminal strategies depend on being able to adapt culturally. Exploiting affiliation markers across language, ethnicity, and religious identities, writers try to navigate social landscapes and extend their control. We need a solid understanding of these dynamics to develop successful countermeasures.”*

### **Transnational Crime and Security**

Peshawar in Pakistan serves as a contact point between Transnational Crime operations and security concerns because here Criminal Diasporas demonstrate strong presence. While police authorities fight transnational criminals' operations criminal organizations continue to challenge existing security frameworks while community figureheads strive to unite diverse populations. The law is the force of resistance to criminal influence, and civil society representatives are engaged in promoting regulatory changes in favor of strengthening communities' resistance. It is the advice of those advisors with firsthand or tertiary knowledge of the transnational crime systems which drive the operational efforts of breaking down criminal organizations and reinforcing safety protocols, building up secure communities. In this milieu, a law enforcement official parsed:

*“Unless we understand how criminal networks function, how to secure Peshawar in the face of transnational crime is hard.” Through our work, we dismantle criminal networks in ‘navigating cultural complexities’.*

Similarly, a community leader comprehended:

*“I fully realize that transnational crime causes immense security problems. ‘Solving these security threats requires community cohesion, combined with the partnership of law enforcement agency.’*

Besides, a civil society representative interpreted:

*“We also have a priority of managing transnational crimes because they are undermining local security stability. So must do this joint work together, overcome difficulties to make sure they have planted their capacity to get better”.*

Further, an individual experienced in transitional criminal activities inspected:

*“Strategic adaptive measure navigation is required for Peshawar transnational crime. The core function of criminal operations is that of security vulnerability exploitation, which underpin the need for full scale security systems”.*

### **Community Impacts and Responses**

Criminal diaspora in Peshawar settlements Pakistan in many ways beyond the basic illegality. Operations of criminal diasporas have been a substantial influence on Peshawar's separate communities. However, though law enforcement officers are battling rising violence and corruption, community leaders labor to maintain social unity. Civil society representatives seek to eradicate the root causes of fundamental crime, as well as to strengthen communities, through grassroots projects. Firsthand and secondhand knowledge offered by people with involvement in transnational criminal activities is vital to formulate pragmatic, community indicators to reduce the negative effects of these activities and increase safety in a residential environment. In this connection, a law enforcement official surveyed:

*“Amongst which, the study of criminal diaspora effects within local Peshawar communities is an essential part of understanding the local security needs. While we make sure of local community active involvement, we are committed to developing*

*community-oriented policing approaches to deal with socio-economic problems together with psychological impact”.*

Additionally, a community leader probed:

*“Negative effects created within our overall community structure by criminal diasporas.” “These are the difficulties the community has to advance local answers to get to the base of.”*

Moreover, a civil society representative dissected:

*“Civil society organizations are the key agents in lowering the harmful effects caused by transnational criminal activity. As part of our grassroots activities, we strive to strengthen community togetherness and strength in Peshawar”.*

Furthermore, an individual with experience in transitional criminal activities reviewed:

*“It’s vital knowledge that people have to know how transnational crime affects communities,” he added. Engaging in collective action to solve these challenges” and responding effectively to their socio-economic and psychological consequences.”*

### **Identity and Belonging**

The idea of how criminal diasporas interact with complex individual identities and multiple feelings of belonging is demonstrated in Peshawar Pakistan (2015). Working within criminal networks, law enforcement officials come into contact with individuals who suffer from loyalty conflicts and status exclusion. Criminal networks as social bases of such desperate people create extensive socio-cultural results, which are a reality for community advocates. Centered on community engagement, the role of civil society leaders enables socially excluded people to be empowered through legal opportunities thereby fostering community embrace of belonging and inclusion.

In this regard, a law enforcement official examined:

*“Any effective law enforcement strategies in this regard depend on an understanding of almost all the intricate identities of members in the criminal diasporas. Change some basic motivations concerning members’ part in criminal network activities and help security all around locally situated people”.*

Furthermore, a community leader assessed:

*“They’re trying to belong so they pursue connections with criminal communities,”....” For the solution to social marginalization, we need to develop empowering recognition methods for affected people”.*

Similarly, a civil society representative evaluated:

*“The drawing power of international criminal organizations must be tackled by its surrender through the exploitation of empowering marginalized people while breaking down rigid social narrations that discourage these people from illegal operations”.*

At the end, an individual with experience in transitional criminal activities investigated:

*“People who want community affiliation and personal power get ‘desire’ to participate in criminal networks. A complete understanding of these social dynamics’ ”leads to APPROPRIATE interventions and legitimate recognition and fulfillment opportunities”*

### **Discussion**

The analysis of how globalization affects crime rates in Peshawar throughout Pakistan drew several stakeholders who provided important perspectives. Law enforcement reported that economic liberalization teamed with technological progress was a significant force for transnational criminal networks identifying opportunities associated with global crime expansion. This understanding is supported by available empirical research that shows that globalization reconfigures criminal behavior (McGuire and Holt 2017; Stratton et al. 2017). The community leaders feared growing drug trafficking and increasing violence in the area because as they said unstable borders meant more cross-border crime. The findings from their

examinations support established scholarly investigations that identified geographical conditions and transnational connections as operational mechanisms for crime (Bukhari et al., 2024; Leonard, 2024). Civil society representatives called for joint initiatives to combat globalized social inequalities through approaches parallel to academic literature which supports community interventions to eliminate fundamental criminal drivers (Mazerolle et al., 2025). Experienced actors within transnational criminal fields recognized globalization as their enabling factor because research shows it builds connected networks while forging paths for unlawful operations (Cadge et al., 2010).

Stakeholder perspectives demonstrate the flexible traits of criminal networks functioning within Peshawar during observations of network structure and operation patterns. Law enforcement officials demonstrated that the resilience of criminal networks stems from decentralized operations and complex communications schemas which were confirmed in past studies (Jones & Stefanidis, 2022; Nzai & Makokha, 2024). Community leadership identified tight bonds between local groups and global syndicates which showed that criminal networks operate beyond national boundaries. The insights presented match existing evidence about criminal activities crossing national boundaries which Mustafa and his colleagues documented in 2019. Organizations representing civil society highlighted how transnational crime operations harm communities and called for collective action to reduce their power. Research outputs show that multifaceted solutions are necessary to effectively combat the complexity of transnational crime according to academic consensus (Khan et al., 2024). People who participated in transnational criminal operations revealed details about these networks' decentralized and hard-to-trace organization which matched findings from existing studies about criminal syndicates (Kleemans & Van Koppen, 2020).

The stakeholders' survey findings demonstrated how cultural elements affect criminal diasporas operating within Peshawar. Police experts drew attention to the nuanced relationship among varying ethnic groups and tribes which matched earlier studies about socio-cultural factors in illegal activities (Achilli, 2022). Community authorities highlighted how language groups together with ethnic and religious identities influence crime patterns matching the current sociocultural crime research (Jaraba, 2024). Civil society representatives acknowledged the societal and cultural factors which create criminal diasporas and recommended targeted interventions to modify these dynamics and build stronger community resilience. Earlier research outcomes focus on how socio-cultural scenarios help interpret criminal behavior (Hakeem & Khan, 2023). Through direct experience with transnational criminal organizations people uncovered the specific methods these groups use to manipulate cultural aspects which shows why crime prevention strategies must deeply consider cultural changes.

Analysis of the perspectives provided by stakeholders demonstrated how transnational crime overlaps with security issues throughout Peshawar. Security in the region requires law enforcement to map out the complex structures of criminal networks which control the area. According to Burcher & Burcher (2020) academic investigations professionals understand that intelligence-led police work together with international partnerships form the fundamental basis for tackling transnational crime. Complementary to governmental views on transnational threats community leaders recognized such security dangers while stressing local unity and cooperation with police forces. Practical observations are both matched with crime prevention studies that support approaches to crime prevention that emphasize community-based measures (Udeh et al., 2024). Transnational crime consequences were recognized by civil society officials as posing risks to community security and this group called for collaborative approaches to such issues. It mirrors the findings of other scholarly studies that present multi-stakeholder ventures as essential means of managing transnational security threats (Kandilige & Ampah, 2023). In this case, experts with criminal networks experience not only showed how criminal groups develop their operations to exploit open



security gaps, but they also elaborated on how effective transnational crime prevention is to be based on comprehensive security frameworks.

Community impact study responses from local stakeholders indicated how deeply criminal diaspora groups affected Peshawar society. While stressing that community-oriented police methods work as a solution to these kinds of social problems, the officials, who enforce the law, presented proof regarding the emotional and psychological and socioeconomic damage criminal activity causes. Research by Mazerolle and colleagues (2020) indicates that community focused frameworks remain largely important in the methods of crime prevention and the outcomes of interventions.

Community leaders at the forefront stressed related dangers posed by criminal diasporas to public safety while confirming strong support for community-driven solutions to tackle these issues successfully. Analysis and community observations support academic conversations that demonstrate community resilience as crucial to reducing crime's adverse impacts (Zeb et al., 2023). Civil society figures acknowledged that grassroots groups and civil organizations address transnational crime consequences while improving community ties. Research from Brewer demonstrates the essential role that community engagement plays in crime prevention methods (Brewer, 2018). Participants who previously operated within transnational criminal networks analyzed community crime effects and showcased community-based approaches as essential for successful crime prevention.

The stakeholder perspectives demonstrated the complicated relationship between criminal diasporas and identity and belonging among the people of Peshawar. Security forces identified knowing multi-layered personal identities of criminals vital to building strong policing methods. The idea is supported by Pakes' 2019 research which demonstrates identity as a fundamental factor defining criminal behaviors. Community leaders recognized that criminal organizations attract individuals who lack recognition because they understand these individuals turn to crime seeking empowerment which reveals the urgent necessity for society to correct social marginalization while cultivating legitimate systems of community inclusion. The gathered observations provide support to academic interpretations on identity functions within criminal networks which Paoli studied in 2008. Civil society representatives identified criminal networks' manipulative use of cultural features and pushed for full socio-interventional responses to handle these patterns. Findings from new research indicate that socio-cultural elements must remain central to all strategies designed to prevent crime (Hussain et al., 2024). Participants from transnational criminal backgrounds offered expertise on identity roles within criminal networks and outlined intervention needs that deliver legitimate paths for recognition and fulfillment.

## **Conclusion**

Multiple global and local forces like globalization and socio-cultural changes blend with network structures and transnational crime together with community impacts to form Peshawar's complex operational environment. Through globalization, criminal networks expanded in complexity because they capitalized on economic potentials alongside vulnerable international frontiers. While law enforcement personnel face serious difficulties as they are trying to work through regulatory discrepancies and sociocultural issues to fight against transnational illegal activities. The structure of noncentralized operations and advanced communication continue to make criminal networks a challenge to enforcement. Criminal networks in turn found a way to destroy their local communities, and this is what local authority figures and civil activists together understand and know very well and why they are calling for partnership actions and grassroots ventures to fight these core and systematic problems and create communal strength. The social-cultural influence plays a great role in the formation of criminal diasporas together with concepts of identity development and belonging. Understanding of these dynamics thus remains essential in order for the design of targeted interventions to guide people towards acceptable empowerment opportunities

(legitimate), and away from criminal activities. Despite threats from transnational crime, Peshawar stakeholders remain committed to making a secure united community. Working together with community-based solutions, they fight against criminal diasporas' influence on the development of all community members.

### **Policy Implications**

Studying criminal diaspora networks in Peshawar shows policymakers would benefit from multi-element plans to take care of the problem. Community-oriented programs, which resolve the fundamental causes of criminality and which promote social unity should be emphasized in policy development. Investment in community policing activities and social development projects that contribute to enhancing partnerships in community policing to foil crime enhances the trust that law enforcement agencies have with local communities. Marginally educated populations can only be socially progressed via vocational training and the opening of economic opportunities as providing such is the only method of lowering recruitment into criminal networks by offering alternative paths to social standing. Law enforcement organizations worldwide together with civil society groups, government units, and national and international stakeholders must cooperate against transnational crime, but this cooperation has to be based on a stable policy framework for data exchange, coordination, and distribution of resources to address these multifaceted issues.

As such, criminal diaspora policies should include cultural awareness components to such an extent because socio - cultural dynamics have a deep impact on criminal conduct. The development of cultural competency takes place in the training programs wherein law enforcement officers and community leaders and service providers engage in training together, to achieve more successful intervention outcomes. We must have security practices that go beyond the police operations with intelligence exchange systems coupled with border control operations and anti terrorism tactics to break up criminal groups and promote the national protection. Protective strategies must address the vulnerabilities among communities to transnational crime with early intervention of persons in vulnerable situations; strengthening social support and intervention into socio economic inequities leading to illegal behavior.

Robust improvements in legal regulations would be required to fight transnational crime. To guarantee the effective judicial process against transnational criminal organizations, the legislation which regulates the extradition procedures and money laundering prevention during the cross-border cooperation must prove to be driven by policy implications for its proper functioning. Our highest priority international cooperation efforts must therefore be devoted to successfully tackling transnational criminal diasporas. Sharing of intelligence and building of capacities through bilateral and multilateral relationships with neighboring states and international organizations and joint operations which deliver a coordinated response to these difficulties, will allow nations to partner on.

### **Limitations and Future Perspectives**

Further research on criminal diasporas in Peshawar, Pakistan, is urgently needed to fill the gaps and overcome the limitations discussed above. Data accessibility is a challenge, and innovative ways to access the data are required to get accurate information. For a nuanced understanding of dynamics, ethnographic research is essential, and for understanding how dynamics are similar or different across regions, a comparative analysis is needed. Also, populations less studied like women and minorities need attention. Policy effectiveness and, in turn, technological trends, like cybercrime, must be evaluated. In addition, it is essential to recognize community resilience factors and conduct an intersectional analysis to obtain in depth understanding of the problem. Addressing these gaps, future research can help fill the evidentiary space to further understand how criminal diasporas operate and impact; and prescribe evidence-based interventions to strengthen security, resilience, and social cohesion.

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