Pakistan Journal of Applied Social Sciences
Vol. 13(2), 2022, pp.53-72, ISSN: 2409-0077(Print), ISSN: 2663-8894(Online)

Causes, Consequences, and Countermeasures of Terrorism in Pakistan: A Sociological Analysis

Syeda Aleen Naqvi

Dr Muneera Moulabuksh

&

Muhammad Abdul Malik
Department of Social Work Faculty of Arts
Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology
Abdul Haq Campus Karachi, Pakistan

Abstract

Terrorism tends to generate threats to the safety of common man and panic in society. These acts are beyond the preview of the law of the state. There are several types and natures e.g. political, philosophical, ideological, ethnic, religious, and others. In a wider sense, terrorism carries political motives. The perpetrators or acts of terrorism can be individuals, groups, or states. Terrorist attacks have become tragically common around the world. The majority of (82 %) terrorist attacks and deaths occurred in 5 nations, including Pakistan. South Asia is left alone as a regional frontline fighter dealing with terrorism. Pakistan frequently faces the challenges of terrorist activities with several factional assaults. The study focuses on the causes, consequences, and countermeasures of terrorism in Pakistani society, particularly in Karachi. A convenient sampling of the non-probability sampling technique is employed. Data is obtained with a sample of the targeted area. This included law enforcement agencies and administration. The result indicates the opinion of the public, civil society organizations, and think tanks on terrorism.

Keywords: Causes, consequences, countermeasures, terrorism.

Introduction

Terror is a Latin word, it means, i.e., makes tremble. In some other just definitions, terrorism is an unlawful use of force to harm any segment of society to achieve, political or social objectives. Therefore, the definition also includes harm to persons, property, or coercing a government or the civilian population (Anne, 2006).

This work is Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License

Followings is usually understood as terrorism:

- Sense of insecurity in society,
- Sense of fear in society,
- Act that has a tendency to destabilize society,
- Act beyond the purview of the law of the state,
- Aim of such activity is a political,
- Internal disturbance or violence contempt on a religious, sectarian, or ethnic basis (Asmai, 2008).

Scope of Research

The aim and objective of this study is an in-depth analysis of the facts and circumstances causing terror, security, and destruction. To dig out the causes of Terrorism, its consequences, and countermeasures, to curb this menace of terrorism, sectarian, religious, and all type of violence for the safety and security of people. This is with a view to providing a society where human rights are being protected and people enjoy their lives with prosperity, justice, equality, equity, and peace. The modern age is the Age of science and technology every nation is trying to become a superpower which is why we need to study the Roots of Terrorism in Pakistan. Therefore, it is necessary to inculcate terrorism in our country so that Pakistan can also become a part of the leading nations of the world.

Rationale of Research

Allah Almighty is the Creator of the Universe. Allah the creator has given multiple colours to this globe. Among all the creations man is a masterpiece of the universe. Allah has created all the universe including, mountains, rivers, and oceans for the pleasure of mankind. But this mankind has hardly understood the will of its creator and has upset the universe by creating problems. He has brought chaos in the form of damaging climate and terrorism (Ali, 1990). Pakistan is facing a lot of problems but the highest among these problems is terrorism. Pakistan has placed a central geographical place in the world, which is a conflict zone at this moment (Boaz, 2005). Sometimes location strengthens the weakest one (Anat, 2007). But geographical places sometimes weakened the strongest political regimes. Pakistan's involvement in terrorism after 9/11 is due to Afghanistan's facing a continuous war against the terrorists (Haque, 2013).

Factors / Elements of Terrorism

- Social: (political, religious, cultural, illiteracy) (Bassam, 2017)
- Economic: (poverty, unemployment, policies, accountability) (Boaz, 2015)
- Psychological: (injustice, misguidedness, reactions, want power) (Bruce, 2016)

The ingredients of terrorism can be considered as under

- The use or threat is intended with the nature and inevitable (Bryn, 2018)
- Consequences of coercing.
- At the same it is disturbing the tempo of life and
- The tranquillity of society.
- Intimidation or inciting fear (Gus,2006)

Research Question

1. What are the Causes, Consequences, and Countermeasures of Terrorism in Pakistan?

Objectives of Research

- To examine how terrorism in Pakistan is affected by international politics.
- To explore countermeasures to fight terrorists in Pakistan.
- To study causes, consequences, and countermeasures employed for fighting terrorism.
- To find out the possible solutions to overcome terrorism in Pakistan.

Theoretical Framework

The works cited in the study are represented in the enclosed reference list which includes primary data, the research studied in the form of books, research papers, conference proceedings, research journals, newspaper articles, and encyclopedias.

Significance of Research

- Field Research Data to be collected from the general public and other authentic resources aims at fulfilling the gap between media perception and public views.
- Study positively influences the review process of anti-terrorism.
- The study focuses on the real scenarios and perceived danger focus on conflict zones and tries to find out the key issues involved in terrorism.
- The study will also provide suggestions to combat the menace of terrorism.

Literature Review

According to Chaliand, G., et al. ed. (2007) history reveals that power has more often than not wielded through terror but it enhances fear in society. Part I of this study relates to the pre-history of terrorism. Part II is entitled "Terrorism from 1789 to 1968" and Part III covers "Terrorism since 1968". It explains the historical role of Al Qaeda in the terrorist groups' continuity. Osama bin Ladin along with Abdullah Azzam created the famous terrorist organization Al Qaeda just immediately before the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan in February 1989. Its ideological indoctrination advocates global Jihad. It is mentioned that the official definition of terrorism given by Al Qaeda is quite similar. According to studies it is declared that Insurgent activities including violence take several forms. It includes: (i) states against citizens, (ii) states against states, (iii) citizens against citizens, and (iv) citizens against the state (Daiel, 2002). The mentioned study makes a useful contribution to the study at hand.

Hussain, I. S. (2003) made a comprehensive, analytical study of the 9/11 incident. He has done its interpretation from Islamic, human and historical perspectives. It is a compact study of religious and ideological divergences, crusades and cultural conflicts, terrorism, and adventurism. The central idea of the book is to establish that man is the highest essence of man. The Holy book of the Qur'an makes it crystal clear: according to Quran, all Muslim men and women are entirely equal in the worth of their spirituality and responsibility (Neil, 2007). Therefore, human beings are to be protected not killed by other human beings.

According to deliberations held (for three days) in Islamabad and published by the Institute of Regional Studies (IRS, 2005), terrorism has to stay. Presently it is a major global concern that has serious implications for inter-state relations. It includes a domestic political context of several states. This study of the IRS reveals

a need for a society to work for peaceful coexistence for the entire universe, humans, and non-humans and at the same time peace in world affairs.

Jackson, R., et al. (2011) highlights the war on terror as the key points given:

- The Bush Doctrines understood it as a willingness to engage itself in preventive warmth. Therefore, Bush shaped the war on terrorism, by acting unilaterally, he spread American values and maintained American hegemony.

- The roots of the war on terrorism and its evolution lie in a series of factors: economic that includes: political, psychological, and cultural aspects.

Jan (2013) explains in his book, many aspects of the use of electronic surveillance and methods of torture that are being used against several categories of civilians all over the world. This book documents aspects of the rising tide of terrorist activities and reviews, the study included several factors that have been involved in bringing about political, economic, and cultural change.

As mentioned above in a study the same is mentioned by Saigol (2002). He reveals that Islam denounces Terrorism as an unlawful and unwanted activity. The author mentioned in the introduction that as a Muslim he strongly condemned the terrorist violence at twin towers on September 11, 2001. The strong always overcome the weak. It is explained in this study. That this notion has enabled the strong to develop their strength to overcome the weak. Therefore, Darwin proposed the idea of "Fight for Survival." He noted that his ideas of Darwin have caused ruthlessness and cruelty to humanity.

Further, the author is of the view that the ideas and role of Darwinism had prepared the ground for World War I (1914-1918) among European world powers, fascism, and Nazism. The author further argues that dialectical conflict does not foster the development of societies, rather it destroys them.

This research work makes a contribution to peace, harmony, and amity between the Western world and the Muslim world. Nevertheless, the concept of organizations using terror under the guise of Islam is not misplaced.

Therefore, long-term strategies are required to handle the causes of terrorism and remove the violence and disparity that has prevailed all around. Therefore, it is a cause of conflict.

Causes of Terrorism

The most evident reasons of terrorism and its origins include individual emotional dilemmas like: frustration, deprivation, undesirable personality, conceited anger, and or moral disengagement (Peter,2006). Whereas civilizations differences or community conflicts, religion, the Israeli-Palestinian clashes, and the Russian intervention in Afghanistan are some important reasons: Whereas, following are the few common root causes all around:

Internal Causes

a) Socio-Economic Causes

These socio-economic reasons are injustice, illiteracy, insufficiency, food insecurity, and frustration, further explained below:

(i). Injustice: is one of the main factors among those included above that create terrorism. Therefore, delayed justice in cases like Pakistan is an incentive for victims to attract them to terrorist groups (Micheal, 2008).

(ii). Illiteracy: is the root cause of intemperance and violence. The notable high illiteracy rate is making Pakistan's population defenceless against terrorism and is proving a nursery for terrorists for hiring seekers as recruits for suicidal and terrorist attacks (Mathew, 2007).

(iii). Insufficiency: 70 % people of Pakistan are under the poverty line. Which is rising every day and night. Therefore, these are easily hired by terrorists as they are easy prey to terrorist groups (Mark, 2005).

(iv). Food insecurity: According to the Sustainable Policy Development Institute (SDPI), there is the highest level of food insecurity in Pakistan. Therefore, extremists are exploiting the urgent needs and feelings of these masses. Terrorists easily stimulate unemployed youth to commit terrible criminal activities against innocent people of Pakistan just for getting easy money. (Marc, 2008).

(v). Frustration: When a person is a dissatisfied and same time wrongly imprisoned then he/she joins some non-state actors e.g., religious or political terrorist parties. So the people ends up in the hands that destroy public sense of security (Magnus, 2007).

b) Political Sources

These political Sources included undemocratic turmoil, which is explained below:

(i). Democratic turmoil: Dictators (Ayub, Yahya, Zia, and Musharaf) ruled over Pakistan for a long time, therefore, to date country is facing democratic turmoil. There is confusion on the type of system and form of government, which one is better presidential; or parliamentary form of government. These fragile conditions have ultimately deteriorated the peaceful environment and provided a fertile ground for terrorism to raise. In the absence of law and judgement of the terrorists. They are entrenching their roots firmly (Khan, 2017).

c) Religious Causes

These religious causes are explained below:

During Gen. Zia Ul Haq's regime (1977 to 1988), religion became the dominant force. At that time the Islamization of laws and education became a state policy. While the Russian attack on Afghanistan, turned to a new dimension. The Jihadis against the Soviet military occupation extended by the government to the sectarian religious gatherings with the active military and financial support of American and Saudi support, patronage, and other groups helped them flourish all over the region (Javed, 2015).

After Zia his followers PML and others and direct takeover by General Musharaf (1999 to 2007) and his aligning with the USA after 9/11 brought another wave of violence. The suicidal bombing and drowning attack brought another wave of terrorism to Pakistan after 2001. Although the US and the pentagon left Afghanistan in July and august 2021 aftershocks are still to be seen in Pakistan in the shape of attacks by TTP, Al-Qaida, and others in Pakistani cities.

d). External causes

These external causes are explained below

After the invasion of Afghanistan by USSR forces in 1979. The soviet Afghanistan war was responsible for dispersal of militancy and bias in entire Pakistan's territory. It ultimately plagued Pakistan with a new trend commonly referred to as 'Heroine, Kalashnikov, and Talibanization'. With the large influx of Afghan refugees over 4 million still remain in camps. This was almost an end to our long-established multicultural culture and values (Lawrence, 2006). The entire demographic situation and culture have been changed.

Afghanistan situation after Taliban power command

Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban created havoc for Pakistan to revisit its foreign policies. Pakistan strived to get back the ally's status to Afghanistan but

the new Afghan government and its subsequent diplomatic and economic isolation proved a burden to Pakistan.

Deteriorating stability and economic lowness could lead needy Afghans to take Pakistan's support and shelter. The western world and USA could be turned angry at Pakistan for showing its unity with Afghanistan. Rising attacks by militants from Afghanistan could endanger Pakistan’s internal safety (Intl Crisis Group 2022).

The new form of terrorism in line with religious extremism in the shape of suicide bombing is a rising trend in Pakistan after the 9/11 incident. The American grip on Afghanistan and American drone attacks in Pakistan has given a spark to religious radicalism leading to militant rebounds. The invasion of religious militants into Pakistani tribal lands resulted in displeasure from the USA toward Pakistan. The invasion of religious militants into Pakistani tribal lands resulted in the displeasure froM USA Pakistan. Exterior militant groups and local extremists have been united to fight with the security forces of Pakistan. (James, 2011).

Climate Change Causes

Climate change can turn people violent in the future due to the vulnerability of flood or famine affectees. In the absence of proper livelihood opportunities, the government cannot control the crimes. Climate change impact can be serious if not properly addressed. Emerging causes of climate change terrorism include urbanization, social polarisation, and migration patterns.

The majority of the displaced people who lost their homes and livelihoods rushed to Karachi in previous years till this year most of them absorbed in Karachi and never turned back to their homes.

Which created extra pressure on the economy and jobs and left many people jobless and unable to earn incomes thus resulting in robberies and increased numbers of dacoits and enhancing the crime rates even murders during snatching.

Pakistan is counted among the top 10 most climate-affected countries in the world, and still not taking measures to combat the impact of climate change. Pakistan bearing the burden of 680,000 climate migrants which are threatening to jump over to two million by the year 2050 (The Express Tribune, 2022)

Consequences of Terrorism

Data since March 6, 2000 to August 23, 2021

Total	Not Specified	Terrorists/Insurgents/ Extremists	Security Forces	Civilians	Incidents of Killing
64709	3208	33327	7407	20767	15524

Major incidents from 2000 to 2021

Initiated By	Initiated By Militant	Initiated By Security Forces	Injured					Killed					
Initiated By Civilians			Total	NS	M	SF	C	Total	NS	M	SF	C	Total No. of Acc
740	2531	1204	30311	3210	3657	3997	19447	44942	2102	25358	4883	12599	4695

Suicide Attacks

Injured					Killed					
Total	NS	M	SF	C	Total	NS	M	SF	C	Total No. of Acc
14292	1583	182	1461	11066	8032	736	887	1227	5182	594

Arms Recovery

Total recoveries of army are 4,574

Arrests

Total No of Arrest	Total Number of Incidents
60727	6758

Surrenders

Total No of Surrender	Total Number of Incidents
9929	321

Source: (GOP, terror data 2021)

Research Methodology

The study concerns the Causes, Consequences, and Countermeasures of terrorism and understanding of allied activities socioeconomic and other conditions in Karachi. The aim of descriptive study design is to describe the facts, data, and figures associated with the research subject (Narula, 2007:94-95). To provide data about the universe or the population to be studied. Descriptive research only describes the "who, what, when, where, and how" of a situation (Chaudhary and Mahmud, 2012:81-82). The data is collected through questionnaires, case studies, close observations, and focus group discussions. The present study is a sociological analysis that has focused on the causes, consequences, and countermeasures of terrorism in the entire country.

The universe of the study is Karachi respondents from law enforcement agencies, working in Karachi directly or directly dealing with the day-to-day handling of terrorism from police, rangers, administration, politicians, and the public at large living in 7 districts of Karachi affected by terrorism offenses, etc.

The sample size of the study: The sample size is 400 drawn based on the techniques for calculations of the universe. Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling technique. The process is cheap, and cost-efficient (https://explorable.com/snowball-sampling).

Pre-testing: The research pre-test the questionnaire on 20 respondents of the study universe in nearby similar areas in Karachi.

Data analysis: Data is analysed through observations to obtain correct answers to the current causes of terrorism. (Brent and Anderson, 2013). Confidentiality and ethical values, of respondents, will be provided assurance keeps their names/identities secret.

Data table 1

Respondents' perceptions of Causes of terrorism

Causes	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	disagree	Strongly Disagree
Poverty and economic problems are driving forces of terrorists.	200	140	50	10
Disliking the government by Terrorists	100	200	55	45
Terrorists are driven by extreme political ideology	80	120	100	100
The extreme religious feelings have influenced terrorists	200	100	20	80
Regional marginalization is driving force for terrorists' feelings to struggle for it.	30	40	100	230
Terrorists dislike democracy	30	40	130	200
Terrorists are influenced by the ethnicity.	100	95	120	75

Data table 2

Respondents' perceptions of Consequences of terrorism

Consequences	Yes	No	Don't know
Loss of lives due to terrorism	400	0	0
Los of economy due to terrorism	350	50	0
Loss of property due to terrorism	390	0	10
Terrorism has an effect on our foreign relation with neighbours (Afghanistan, India, Iran, China)	380	10	10

Data table 3

Respondents' perceptions of the effectiveness of countermeasures on terrorism by state

Countermeasures	Yes	No	Don't know
The response of the govt is satisfactory to combat terrorism	300	20	80
The Pakistan Protection Act (2014) is enough to control terrorism in Karachi Pakistan	200	100	100
Do you any other laws in Pakistan to deal with crimes like terrorism	10	80	300
The response of the law enforcement agencies is proper and prompt	200	150	50
Is there a foreign hand behind termism in Karachi Pakistan	200	50	150

The study concerns the Causes, Consequences, and Countermeasures of terrorism and understanding of allied activities socioeconomic and other conditions in Karachi. The aim of descriptive study design is to describe the facts, data, and figures associated with the research subject (Narula, 2007:94-95). To provide data about the universe or the population to be studied. Descriptive research only describes the "who, what, when, where, and how" of a situation (Chaudhary and Mahmud, 2012:81-82). The data is collected through questionnaires, case studies, close observations, and focus group discussions. The present study is a sociological analysis that has focused on the causes, consequences, and countermeasures of terrorism in the entire country.

The universe of the study is Karachi respondents from law enforcement agencies, working in Karachi directly or directly dealing with the day-to-day handling of terrorism from police, rangers, administration, politicians, and the public at large living in 7 districts of Karachi affected by terrorism offenses, etc.

The sample size of the study: The sample size is 400 drawn based on the techniques for calculations of the universe. Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling technique. The process is cheap, and cost-efficient (explorable.com, 2022).

Pre-testing: The research pre-test the questionnaire on 20 respondents of the study universe in nearby similar areas in Karachi.

Data analysis

Data is analysed through observations to obtain correct answers to the current causes of terrorism. (Brent and Anderson, 1990). Confidentiality and ethical values, of respondents, will be provided assurance keeps their names/identities secret.

Independent variables

- International influence
- Gap among classes
- Poverty
- Insecurity
- Country links with big powers blocks
- Internal security policy and plans

Dependent variables

- Attraction for power and links
- Money flowing easily
- Have and have not
- Poor governance
- Poor foreign policy
- Arms and drugs are easily available

Analyses and Interpretations

- The war on terror has many consequences besides the above-mentioned data. This includes physical, psychologically and economically consequences of terrorism for Pakistan became the epic enter of the war on terror after 9/11. The results have been disastrous (Esposito, 2003).
- Socio-economic and psycho-social development has been seriously compromised by violence and terrorism (Gabrieal, 2006).

- Shaheed Benazir Bhutto, ex-prime minister of Pakistan and ANP leader 'Blore', and many other prominent political leaders and workers of Pakistani parties have even lost their precious lives.

- 21,672 Pakistani citizens have lost their lives or were injured in an ongoing war against terrorists after 9/11. (Faredi, 2006). 2,795 soldiers were martyred and 8,671 have been injured in the war against extremism. The country had faced 3,486 bomb blasts including 283 major suicide attacks. More than 3.5 million PEOPLE were displaced abruptly (Emmanuel, 2006).

- Three Chinese language educators with a local driver were killed in a suicide bombing in front of the Confucius Institute at the University of Karachi in April 2022. The suicide bomber was a woman later identified as a member of BLA. The nationalist Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) accepted the attack on the vehicle of Chinese teachers. China is participating in the development of multiple projects across Pakistan, Also in the resourceful Baluchistan. The extremists oppose Chinese investment projects in Pakistan, they claim that China projects have no benefits for the local community (BBC News 2022).

- Chinese nationals had been attacked several times in the past, and nine Chinese Staff, had been killed in an explosion in a bus blasted at a mountainside in Pakistan back in July 2021 (BBC News 2022).

Discussion

Economic impacts

- The cost of terrorism according to studies (vox.com) borne by the US is as under in the past 20 years:

- 6 trillion US $ spent in 20 years,

- deaths of 900,000 lives (897,000 people died around the world),

- 38 million people have been displaced so far.

- $ US 2 trillion is required to meet health and disability coverage in a near future.

- Besides the loss of the US and other countries, the Pakistani economy has faced a lot of setbacks as being the front-line state. This loss is more than any other state. One major damage to Pakistan's economy is estimated at the US $ 68 billion during the last decade. Over 200,000 Pakistani troops were deployed. 90,000 soldiers were fighting against militants on the Afghan border.

- All the financial resources in the affected areas were stopped. Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and small-scale industry have been damaged. Insurgency, has made a loss to agriculture of Rs.35 billion. The fruit-based economy of Northern areas is affected and damaged by the breakdown of law and order. The figures show that terrorism has decreased the productive capacity of the agricultural sector of the entire country which also includes northern regions as well (Elena, 2007).

- Higher levels of terrorism risks are associated with lower levels of net SDIs as declared by a Harvard study (2000).

- This large influx of people and their rehabilitation is an economic burden for the poor country of Pakistan. The high unemployment rate is still prevalent and increasing. Now the question of providing employment to these migrants has also become a serious concern. The situation during and after COVID-19 has aggravated the already worse conditions of employability in the economy. This portion of the population is contributing nothing worthwhile to the national income. In these conditions, they are benefiting from it. This loss to people is growing economic problems in Pakistan without any solution (Daniel, 2002).

Social impacts

War has impacted the Pakistani soil sector badly. Whereas, social disorganization has occurred as a result of extreme terrorism. A society cannot be with terrorism. Pakistan's participation in the anti-terrorism campaign has led to massive unemployment, homelessness, poverty, and other social problems and ills of social nature. With heavy foreign loans and debt payments, there is hardly left anything for the development sector i. e. health, education, and housing, therefore SDIs are very poor.

Political impact

War against terrorism is badly impacted Pakistan. In spite of all the sacrifices, Pakistan has marked a country as insincere in fighting terrorism.

Psychological Impacts

The war on terror has brought several problems including psychological issues. (Flynn, 2007). Fear, Trauma, and depression in the hearts of the people have been created. Those who witnessed suicidal attacks and bombings have especially suffered psychologically (Froggett, 2002).

Countermeasures Taken by Pakistan State

Pakistan's army has broken the backbone of the terrorists. These operations are still ongoing in many of the tribal western areas and northern regions. Terrorism emerges over decades and involves many factors. Pakistan has done its level best to combat terrorism and terrorist groups and seized the organizations of terrorist groups from its soil including TTP and Al-Qaida. Following concrete steps were taken in the past two decades:

- Terrorist organizations were banned by general Musharaf.
- Operation Rah e Nijat and Rah e Rast were conducted by the government of PML (N).
- Pakistan army destroyed the shelters of terrorists.

The government of PML (N) Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif (201all stakeholders approved the following counteraction to combat terrorism:

The Protection of Pakistan Act 2014

This act initially was in force for two years, after being approved by the National Assembly, and provided for protection against waging of war or insurrection against Pakistan and the prevention of threatening the security of Pakistan. Later it was extended (http://pakistancode.gov.pk/english). Military terrorists' courts were part of this Pakistan Protection Act (2014) for providing a speedy trial to control the menace.

Section 2 clauses (a) and (b) define armed forces as including military, naval, and air forces of Pakistan, along with the reserves forces. Civil armed forces include Police, Frontier Constabulary, Frontier Corps, Pakistan Coast Guards, Pakistan Rangers, or other civil armed forces notified by the government. Section 2 (d) of this Act uses the word 'militant' for persons waging war or aiding and abetting the waging of war against Pakistan. 'Enemy alien' is used for militants who cannot be ascertained as Pakistani or who have lost their citizenship in Pakistan.

Section 3 requires precautionary measures to be taken before the use of force against persons deemed to be committing the crimes in Schedule I of this Act. Furthermore, Section 5 requires persons arrested to be brought before a magistrate within 24 hours and Section 6 lays down criteria for authorization for preventive detention. The maximum period for preventive detention is 90 days, which reflects the Constitutional limit, found in Article 10. However, enemy aliens do not benefit from the Constitutional protections under the latter article 10. In addition, according

to section 9, information with respect to the detainees/internees/accused or their whereabouts may not be divulged in the interests of the security of Pakistan.

Section 8 sets up special courts for the trial of offenders under this Act and section 15 reverses the burden of proof and places it on the accused in certain cases, i.e., he will be presumed to be guilty unless he proves his innocence.

Finally, this act has been granted constitutional coverage by virtue of the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Act, 2015, which establishes that this Act cannot be challenged for being unconstitutional or for derogating fundamental rights. Furthermore, in case of inconsistency with any other law, the provisions of this Act would prevail, according to section 24.

Original root causes briefed out in the above description, the probable treatment could include:

- A national commission would be formed to identify the root causes of extremism and violence.
- Reforms in madrassas are needed.
- Universities, institutes, and scholars must re-interpret the Islamic injunctions.
- The government must practice good governance to perform its responsibilities.
- Parliamentarians must argue and suggest corrective measures to current relationship with neighbours
- Government should develop the economic sector and provide employment to millions of unemployed people.
- Government, corporate and private sectors must eliminate poverty.
- All stakeholders including government should focus on the need of technical skills.
- Pakistan’s media should point out the militancy and extremism.
- The government and opposition parties need to act on mutual consent.
- Politicians, public, and security forces must reconcile and show unity to fight against terrorism.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study reveals that it is necessary to remove the root causes of terrorism; be it religious, global, or regional conflicts. They may be the Israeli-Palestinian conflict or the Kashmir issues between India- Pakistan as an issue of partition in 1947. These issues may be more personal or individual. In the world community, Pakistan has proved to be a responsible nation. Beyond doubt, it has been approved that Pakistan has already lost a lot in the war against terrorism. Therefore, to achieve the objective of the war on terror Pakistan has sacrificed its human and financial resources. Therefore, all citizens of Pakistan must promote a balanced tradition of Pakistan for goodwill in the world.

Recommendations

It will be beneficial that our Citizens must solitarily outclass criminals, terrorists, and misconnects from society. Culprits must be brought before the public to defeat the evils damaging our nations. Pakistan's efforts in counter-terrorism must be applauded at national and international forums by the UN and other organizations.

State of Pakistan should condemn the strong rules of Talibans for pressing over the rights of women. Talban should be pressurized to fulfil their commitments and stay on the compromises in order to maintain peace and command success against terrorism.

The state should take action to mitigate the impacts of climate change thus lessening the migration to urban areas.

References

Asmai, S. J. (2013) *Dehshatgardi aur Musalmaan* – Urdu (Terrorism and Muslims), Islamabad, Institute of Policy Studies.

Chaliand, G., et al. ed. (2015) *The History of Terrorism: From Antiquity to Al Qaeda*, Los Angeles, University of California.

Esposito, J. L. (2013) Islam and the West after September 11 in *The Empire and the Crescent: Global Implications for a New American Century*, England, Amal Press.

Fazli, S. (2022). Narcotics Smuggling in Afghanistan.

Forest, J. J. (Ed.). (2007). *Countering terrorism and insurgency in the 21st century: international perspectives*, 3, Greenwood Publishing Group.

Furedi, F. (2015) *Invitation to Terror: The Expanding Empire of the Unknown*, New York, Continuum International.

Ganor, B., von Knop, K., & Duarte, C. A. (Eds.). (2007). *Hypermedia seduction for terrorist recruiting*, 25. IOS Press.

Government of Pakistan (2021) Terror data year wise, data sheet – 2021, data sheet-2020, type of attack data, major. GOP.

Hoffman, B. (1998). Inside Terrorism Columbia University Press. *New York NY*.

Jackson, R., et al. (2011) *Terrorism: A Critical Introduction*, England, Palgrave.

Jan, A. U. (2013) *Afghanistan: The Genesis of the Final Crusade*, Lahore, Markazi Anjuman.

Javed, R. A. (2015). *Biting the Silver Bullet: The Role of Pakistani State Institutions in War on Terror*, Islamabad, Pakistan House.

Khan, N. ed. (2017) *Cityscapes of Violence in Karachi: Publics and Counter-publics*, Karachi, Oxford.

Mark Sauter & James Carafano: Homeland Security: A Complete Guide to Understanding, Preventing, and Surviving Terrorism (McGraw-Hill, 2015)

Martin, G. (2017). Understanding terrorism: Challenges, perspectives, and issues.

Oliver, A. M., & Steinberg, P. F. (2006). *The road to martyrs' square: A journey into the world of the suicide bomber*. Oxford University Press.

Praeger (2012). The Path to Paradise: The Inner World of Suicide Bombers and Their Dispatchers

Random House, (2012). Michael Kenney: From Pablo to Osama: Trafficking and Terrorist Networks, Government Bureaucracies, and Competitive Adaptation (Pennsylvania State Michael Sheehan: Crush the Cell: How to Defeat Terrorism without Defeating Ourselves.

Silke, A., & Morrison, J. (2022). Gathering Storm: An Introduction to the Special Issue on Climate Change and Terrorism. *Terrorism and Political Violence, 34*(5), 883-893.

Walker, C. (2013). The struggle of democracy against terrorism: lessons from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Israel.

Syeda Aleen Naqvi is affiliated with Department of Social Work Faculty of Arts, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Abdul Haq Campus Karachi, Pakistan

Dr Muneera Moulabuksh is affiliated with Department of Social Work Faculty of Arts, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Abdul Haq Campus Karachi, Pakistan

Muhammad Abdul Malik is affiliated with Department of Social Work Faculty of Arts, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Abdul Haq Campus Karachi, Pakistan