

*The culture of fear: Exploring the causal link between
terrorism and crime*



Author

Javeria Yaseen

Regn Number

NUST201664815MCIPS79516F

Supervisor

Dr Ahmed Waqas Waheed

DEPARTMENT

Centre for International Peace and Conflict

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

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Author

Javeria Yaseen

Regn Number

NUST201664815MCIPS79516F

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Thesis Supervisor:

Dr Ahmed Waqas Waheed

Thesis Supervisor's Signature: _____

DEPARTMENT

Centre for International Peace And Conflict

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY,

ISLAMABAD

JANUARY, 2017

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I certify that this research work titled “*Culture At Conflict: Exploring The Case Of Authoritarianism In Pakistan* ” is my own work. The work has not been presented elsewhere for assessment. The material that has been used from other sources it has been properly acknowledged / referred.

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Abstract

Fear is an emotional reaction stimulated by an apparent risk that causes a modification in the mind and further body functions. It also effects the way in which different people behave and it typically causes an individual to buckskin or escape. It is a phenomenon which is experienced by every individual and it is an inevitable sentiment. 'Culture of Fear', is a term that designates an ostensible pervasiveness of fear and anxiety in individual's which effects their public meetings and relationships. It also effects on how this may influence the way individuals associate with each other as professional specialists. The phenomenon of threat perception is very conjoint in all cultures and societies. The intensity in global fear rose as the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre. In the 21st century, people of Pakistan experienced fear differently. Since the 1980s, the society has experienced one panic to the next. The chief objective of this study to provide an inclusive overview on the culture of fear and its ostensible link to criminal activities as a variable in the fallout of the War on Terror. While a plethora of literature exists on understanding the various socio-political impacts of the War on Terror on the Pakistani society and its body politic (Michael, 2007), there is a substantial dearth of material on the causal linkages between the war on terror and the prevalence of a culture of fear. In this regard, this exploratory effort to understand how the War on Terror in Pakistan has led to a culture of fear, through an increase of criminal activities, is significant. This study is a significant effort to contribute towards policy prescriptions by suggesting recommendations on how to empower and radicalize the society in order to avoid conflict in future, and also to inform such policy prescriptions in the future which can reduce criminal activity and resultantly, diluting the prevalent culture of fear.

Chapter 1

The culture of fear: Exploring the causal link between terrorism and crime

1.1 Introduction

Fear is an emotional reaction stimulated by an apparent risk that causes a modification in the mind and further body functions. It also effects the way in which different people behave and it typically causes an individual to buckskin or escape. It is a phenomenon which is experienced by every individual and it is an inevitable sentiment (Niles, 2014). The degree and extent of it changes from individual to individual, however the sentiment is the same. This may emerge from an encounter or from staying away from a risk, or it might come as a disclosure. The body is designed to respond in a discrete manner once threat is recognized. Fear is hooked on several factors, like culture, media, past experience as well as natural-born fears. (Bennett, 2015) They prepare us to react to danger. It must be noted that living under constant danger and threat has severe health consequences such as it effects the physical and mental health. It interferes with various processes taking place in our brains that further enable us to control our emotions, also read the non-verbal signs along with the other data which is exhibited to us, replicate the action of thinking before acting, and act morally as well as trigger other concerns of long-term fear that include fatigue, depression, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). All these effects can leave us powerless to act appropriately (The University of Minnesota, 2016).

‘Culture of Fear’, is a term that designates an ostensible pervasiveness of fear and anxiety in individual’s which effects their public meetings and relationships. It also effects on how this may influence the way individuals associate with each other as professional specialists. The phenomenon of threat perception is very conjoint in all cultures and societies. Because of the prevailing fear, the individuals who share this discernment state a range of different claims, with regards to the sources and outcomes of certain patterns they look to portray. These patterns range from excessive crime rates to hyperbolic germ phobias, plane wrecks, uncertainty of one’s life after the increased rates of terror attacks and suicide bombers (Lipton, 2009). All these fear dispersal incidences benefit a wide cluster of groups including business organizations, activists fighting for different benefits, religious groups, and political parties in promoting and spreading terror and fear. Nevertheless, most people share the fundamental claim that this phenomenon

comes with imperative and conceivably harmful implications (Lang, 2008). Over the previous decade, "fear" has turned into very natural phenomenon effecting the life of all and sundry. It plays a key part in the 21st century cognizance that appears to connect with different issues through the narrative of fear. This pattern has been rising and grabbing hold in the last century, which is depicted as an 'Age of Anxiety'. In recent times, it has been better characterized, as specific types of fear have developed, incidents such as the attack on the World Trade Center, which essentially gave rise to terror groups like Al-Qaida and ISIS have amplified the level of threat perception and has spread terror amongst people. (Furedi, The only thing we have to fear is the 'culture of fear' itself, 2007)

The intensity in global fear rose as the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre. Many Americans stopped using airplanes and other modes of transportation for months, even in parts of the country which were far from the attacks (Brill, 2016). After 9/11, the chief critics of the war on terror referred to this incident as "fear-mongering" as this incident incited fear in the hearts of hundreds and gave rise to worldwide terrorist activities (Jim Clifton, 2014). This occurrence also gave rise to militant groups such as Al-Qaida, who spread terror throughout the world, thus increasing the amount of fear in the hearts of people. Particularly in Pakistan, there was rise of the militant group TTP and a new wave of terrorist activities and suicide attacks in 2007, hence living in an atmosphere of fear turned into the normal way of life as a huge number of individuals who lost their family and homes. The most basic fear, which undermines society itself is the fear of substantial damage, either through crime or fear, based on terrorism (The University of Minnesota, 2016).

In the 21st century, people of Pakistan experienced fear differently. Since the 1980s, the society has experienced one panic to the next. In the past, the people of Pakistan were living peacefully without the risk of terrorist activities. Although there were ongoing wars and the minimum wage of an individual was very low as compared to now, yet people had sentimentalities of affectionateness and mutual cooperation; hence crime rates were very low (Ashraf, 2013). In this modern age, fear of terrorism has abridged the Pakistani nation to wrecks. It has made the nation more frustrated resulting in an alarming increase in the rate of crimes such as vandalism, theft, assault, armed robbery and kidnappings. All this has resulted in the wide spread of fear in the Pakistani society and now more than ever people avoid completing basic activities and limiting recreational

activities such as going to malls, spending leisure time at parks and walking alone in the streets at night. Apart from this, with the low levels of tolerance and high levels of frustration, religious extremism is at its peak with terrorism activities being the norm in contemporary Pakistan. The social unrest and fear is destroying a nation which was once built on peace and tolerance for all faiths, the minorities are being driven out and tortured for practicing their beliefs and people are scared for their lives (Mian, 2017). Ironically, media outlets, politicians, and businesses all have learned to capitalize on this particular modern sense of fear, and thus profit from finding ways to propagate it. The culture of fear in Pakistan has taken a new shape after the attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11th, 2001 when Pakistan reluctantly became an ally in America's War on Terror this also gave rise to sister crimes or crimes which support terrorism.

1.2 Significance & Scope of Study

The chief objective of this study to provide an inclusive overview on the culture of fear and its ostensible link to criminal activities as a variable in the fallout of the War on Terror. While a plethora of literature exists on understanding the various socio-political impacts of the War on Terror on the Pakistani society and its body politic (Michael, 2007), there is a substantial dearth of material on the causal linkages between the war on terror and the prevalence of a culture of fear. In this regard, this exploratory effort to understand how the War on Terror in Pakistan has led to a culture of fear, through an increase of criminal activities, is significant. Numerous studies have been made on how terror and criminal groups are funded (raman, 2012) but no study has been conducted so far that explores the link between the War on Terror and the incidence of criminal activities in Pakistan which, this research will argue, has given rise to a culture of fear. The study will help fill the gaps in current literature as currently enough resources, data and research, are not available to understand the role of terrorism in spreading fear in the society and how ineffective laws and policies might create an environment of insecurity in which the residual effects of terrorism have given rise to a greater incidence of violence and criminal activities in Pakistan. In that sense then, this study will also be a significant effort to contribute towards policy prescriptions by suggesting recommendations on how to empower and radicalize the society in order to avoid conflict in future, and also to inform such policy prescriptions in the future which can reduce criminal activity and resultantly, diluting the prevalent culture of fear.

1.3 Literature review

In the 21st-century people experience fear differently, Since the 1980s, the society has experienced one panic to the next. In the past the citizens of Pakistan were living peacefully although there were ongoing wars and the minimum wage of an individual was very low as compared to now, yet people had sentimentalities of affectionateness and mutual cooperation hence crime rates were very low. (Ashraf, 2013) In this modern age fear of terrorism has reduced us to wrecks it has made this generation more frustrated resulting in an alarming increase in the rate of crimes such as vandalism, theft, assault, armed robbery and kidnappings, resulting in citizens to be afraid and avoid executing basic activities and limiting recreational activities such as going to malls, spending leisure time at parks and walking alone in the streets at night. Apart from this with the low levels of tolerance and high levels of frustration religious extremism is at its peak with mass killings being the norm in contemporary Pakistan the social unrest and fear is destroying a nation which was once built on peace and tolerance for all faiths, the minorities are being driven out and tortured for practicing their beliefs and people are scared for their lives (Mian, 2017). Ironically, media outlets, various businesses and politicians, have all learnt to exploit this particular modern sense of fear, and thus generate revenue from finding new ways to propagate it. The culture of fear in Pakistan has taken a new shape after the attacks on the world trade center on September 11th 2001 when Pakistan unwillingly became an ally in America's war on terror (Fakhar, 2016).

According to Heinz Bude (2017) from the ascent of terrorism to the vulnerabilities related with recession and different crises that occur due to economic conditions, our generation is portrayed by fear. Fear is the way that the society expresses temperamental foundations. The vast majority of us feel that our economic wellbeing is under danger and our future prospects in peril. We are overpowered by a feeling that we have been catapulted into a world to which we never again had a place. Following this experience of fear, a society is set apart by a disturbing vulnerability, smothered outrage and calm disdain. This is true according to the writer this is shown in how we behave in relationships, at home or at work by the way we respond to various politicians as much as in our dispositions towards different people in different walks of life. The writer demonstrates how this fear isn't caused by the other person or things yet rather from the apparently unending

scope of conceivable outcomes which we confront. While this may appear to offer us more noteworthy independence and flexibility, in reality the obscure effect and significance of every choice makes a vacuum which is filled by fear (Bude, 2017).

The scars of the American-led war on terror are still visible in the society of Pakistan. (IRIN, March 2015) Repercussion from Pakistan's substantial support to the United States has radicalized society. With measures to control damage that need to be actualized, the possibility of binding together distinctive groups in the society stay diminish. local and International events which have been molded by a firm retort to the alleged war on terrorism which is driving the Pakistani youth to submit their valuable lives for the "more notable cause of jihad". (Hanif, 2011). The pre-9/11 period traversing over 50 years in Pakistan saw scarcely any suicide bombers after 9/11 the situation in Pakistan changed now out of the 330 different suicide attacks that took place after 9/11, 315 occurred after the year 2007. Between the years 2006-2007 a hop was seen from 6 assaults in 2006 to a total of 60 assaults in 2007 (Zahir, 2011). Besides this, since 9/11 an aggregate of 4804 Pakistani's have lost their lives in various militant attacks, moreover 8622 have been injured. Additionally, apart from the suffering at the hands of militants, the Pakistani society additionally experience the illegitimate use of drones due to which approximately 2292 individuals had lost their lives due to the drone attacks by the US since 2004, out of which 160 were believed to be children. There are reports of no less than 385 civilians amongst those who lost their lives, however the real figure are believed to be as high as 775 assaults. It is fascinating to note that the United States government had titled 126 out of those executed by drone attacks as militants, while the others were depicted as 'low ranking' militants. When we equate the increase seen in drone attacks and the increment in suicide bomb assaults, there is a clear relationship. The era between 2008-2011, witnessed the most elevated use of drones, Apart from this Pakistan additionally went through 265 deadly suicide bomb attacks which was one each four days. (Zahir, 2011). These deadly drone attacks had radicalized huge entireties of the populace in the tribal belt, these people had lost their innocent children, men and women; their providers. Furthermore, the radicalization has spread far and profound into the societies of Pakistan. Consequently individuals who had been immediate victims of drone attacks will agree with the Taliban, therefor also support American supposition (Epiphenom, May 19, 2011). In any case, it's Pakistan that suffers over the long run. The terror has made the people of Pakistan emotionally numb although they are scared to go outside in public places like mosques and hospitals they are even scared to send their children to

schools but the news of 1 person dead in a shooting or bomb blast or even 10 don't matter anymore, It takes at least a 100 to make a difference. For us, the repercussion of 9/11 are economic, physical, moral and mental having different effects on the society. All the grief and fear spreading scenarios have a great value and negative effect. By seeing your terrorism spread in your home land that is threatened by the greatest fear of suicide bombings and killings or the use of drone attacks by the US completely destroying families, the scariest thing of all is that we live in denial and are not evolutionarily suitable and swift enough to keep up with changes. Another thing that links fear to crimes is that when an individual is harmed in any way; it achieves setting a conceptual framework in which to examine crime relative to fear elicited by events that have had a potential of physical harm on an individual (Waxman, 2011).

What became known simply as 9/11 triggered a reconfiguration in public life, significantly changing the way Muslim's particularly Pakistanis live their lives, travel, battle wars and define security and terrorism, 9/11 is the day when 19 terrorists belonging to the militant group Al-Qaida hijacked a religion, and 3,000 innocent lives died for the heartbreaking realization of their unreasonable, criminal ideology. (Ali, 2011) The war against Al-Qaeda and Taliban in Afghanistan, an outcome of 9/11 pushed Taliban to the tribal zones of Pakistan (Ijaz, March 21, 2017).,In 2007 Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan having strong ties with Al Qaeda, has long spread terror in Pakistan,. While giving an interview to Al Jazeera, Baitullah Mehsud willingly recognized Al Qaeda's role in TTP's formation. According to White House officials, "the TTP has been training, operating, and planning attacks with Al Qaida. (Craig, 2014) Pakistani residents live in fear as Pakistani Taliban gains strength armored car sales are at an all-time high now, and luxury apartments as well as high rise government buildings now feature bulletproof glass windows and doors (Agha, 31 December 2016), but the fear in the hearts of the people is still mounting Despite the decrease in terrorist activities, there is an increase of fear amongst the population because the Pakistani Taliban continue to maintain their hostile attitude towards the government and religious minorities. The insurgents are also using brutality to take control of some city neighborhoods, where ordinary residents are compelled to join their cause (RAND Corporation, 2009). This not only is spreading fear in the society it is also providing new recruits to the terrorist organizations whether willingly or by force. A new wave of suicide attacks also erupted in Pakistan, The report published by the the World Bank has also confirmed that the acts of violence have brought on a feelings of hypertension and insecurity thus resulting in fear. As per the report, almost 30 percent

of the general population now have anxiety issues which is due to the various acts of violence done by the militants mostly in the backward tribal areas as well as the rest of the country, due to which people are hesitant to even go to the markets alone or with their families, conduct their businesses, and go to family parks for recreational purposes because of fear and insecurity. This is one of the most overwhelming expense of the uncertainty and insecurity as people are stressed and worried about their lives at their own houses (Akbar, 2016).

People have lost their loved ones, families have lost their soul bread earners, while some mothers have lost all of their sons in suicide attacks giving them no financial assurance this not only gave rise to fear it also embedded uncertainty in the hearts of the people of Pakistan. (Economist, Jan 23rd 2016) The population of FATA is amongst the most affected by the culture of fear. While facing this trauma, in FATA, where the war against TTP was going on, a large portion of the population the IDPs (internally Displaced Person) left their local homes in look for safe places in different parts of the country. This is why it is more important to address this issue first because, the people of FATA are suffering because of the low number of facilities available and the poor financial structure of the country (Chughtai, 2011). The unequal distribution of monetary assets and few opportunities make them to spend their lives beneath the poverty line, this is also the situation of around 60 percent of the residents of FATA. The education rate which is also very low, and this is another hindrance in finding better employments for the IDPs (Mohsin, 2013). Considering that when a person is struggling to pay bills and doesn't know where your next meal is going to come from or how he will feed his children, a person chooses to get involved in illegal acts because, the criminals normally don't have cash or a or any means to feed their family, individuals depend on crime only if they determine that potential benefits outweigh exceed the cost or results of conferring that crime. Accordingly, individuals living in poverty are more likely to submit to crime such as robbery, burglary and kidnapping for ransom (McLaughlin, 2011). Some mafias also exploit their vulnerability and offer them large sums of money to execute criminal acts which will benefit them. This is the long run gives rise to the culture of fear in the society as people do not feel safe when going outside of their houses or even sending their kids to schools or even to play outside.

The component of fear has made its place in the society, since numerous criminals and offenders tend to have a long history of psychosocial issues that have added to their substance manhandle:

relational challenges with overlooking relatives who lost their lives because of terrorism exercises, psychological and emotional issues and various kinds of disorders, trouble overseeing resentment and stress, absence of education and professional abilities, and issues finding and keeping up beneficial business. These endless issues are frequently connected with decreased confidence, depression, anxiety, and improved assumptions regarding the underlying utilization of substances. Unsuccessful endeavors at forbearance likewise have a tendency to fortify a negative mental self-portrait and improve the probability that wrongdoers will utilize substances when faced with different struggles or stress. None of the present counter terrorism and policies regarding crime taken, address these issues thus the culture of fear and crime still exists in the society which is repressed for a short while however not disposed of permanently (NCBI, 2015).

The most critical and long haul effect of terrorism is the one on the psychological health and wellbeing of the people effected or the victims, yet it is negligibly given attention. From among the overall population, children are most likely to get affected by the undesirable patterns and negative behaviors. Correspondingly, demonstrations of terrorism and brutality leave deeper engravings on brains of youngsters, who can't retain the stun at a given circumstance. Kids are more likely to face intense trauma and stress on account of terrorist attacks. Such tragedies cause dread and feeling of defenselessness. Large amounts of stress can negatively affect a kid's reasoning and learning capacities. It might likewise disturb the development of vital body organs such as the brain. Terrorism influences the psychological behavior of kids. The assault on Army Public School was amongst the most fierce and brutal occurrences of viciousness to ever happen in Pakistan which thus left a solid bearing on the psychological soundness of the Pakistani society. Particularly on the psychological well-being of children and their parents, to the extent the feeling protection provided by the state and security was concerned (Gilani, 2017) .

Different studies demonstrate that radical Islamic groups are propelled by the same kind of political and social factors the older radical groups were. Social and political change, particularly international advancement, urbanization, and western military reliance, is related with more regular attacks where-as Higher amounts of foreign investments result in lower recurrence of attacks, research on terror demonstrates this sort of propitiatory activity may accomplish more to confine fear than oppressive techniques alone. Research likewise demonstrates that individual assailants are quite "ordinary." They are not more prone to be poor or inadequately instructed, and,

they are not psychologically neurotic. Rather, researchers look to the arrangements of the establishments and systems that select and engage people. These terror groups are seldom concentrated, hierarchical associations that train suicide bombers from a position of great authority; attacks come from battles for control among cracked organizations, nearby fragment gatherings, and state powers. As these conflicts heighten, local groups activate get mobilized to recruit new attackers and construct the self-sufficiency to build up their own motivational procedures to boost the level of the attacks. These local connections and systems matter significantly more than individual persons convictions alone. (Stewart, 2016) Looks at the tactical use of terror to harvest a culture of fear which is done through a reaction of the many current Western responses to counter terrorism in Pakistan. Terrorism mainly works not to just implant fear in target populations, but through this terrorist's causes individuals and governments to react in ways that ultimately aid the terrorists' cause.

Collaboration and impersonation amongst terror groups and crime in the current world has shown a significant rise to a crime-terror nexus. A direct conceptualization of a crime-terror range, recommends that entire convergence of terror and crime in a failed state can give rise to the chances of the state being in a 'black hole.' Theoretical models of the crime terror nexus don't determine the methods by which a crime-terror nexus enters into a black hole state, while others don't. The hype given to the crime-terror nexus is merited; advantageous connections amongst terrorists and criminals showcase various threats to territorial and international security wherever they exist. the penultimate risk to security postured by the crime-terror nexus is a 'black hole' state, in which a solitary association involved with both terrorism and organized crime can influence the various conditions (Phillips, 2014). Traditionally it was assumed as discrete phenomena, terrorism and organized crime were rarely ever connected by military, law enforcement agencies and security. Since the episode of September 11th on America, the division between the two different phenomena's the separation between the two has dissolved and the danger of transnational organized crime rose in acknowledgment of the regular beneficial interaction that exists. Building up a continuum by which at one end crime syndicates and terror groups can be assessed in light of their shared characteristics. The crime-terror nexus proposes that at organized criminal groups, simply inspired by profit. While at the other end terrorist groups who take an interest in exercises motivated either politically or religiously. Delicate to changing capacities and inspirations, the continuum takes into consideration the groups to move from one end of the hypothetical range to

the next. The crime-terror continuum proposes that criminal or terrorist associations can possibly change their specific identities along a continuum in view of their activities and inspirations. Such associations could change from one sort into another, or could transform or meet into a hybrid organization with both terrorist and criminal abilities. With regards to a failed state, a hybrid association can enter the black hole state. Independently, the black hole theory recommends that failed or adequately feeble states offer terrorist associations a rearing ground for future tasks, these black hole states are often the safe heavens of the terrorists (A.Kamen, 2014).

Terrorism is a significantly organized movement. There are organized terrorist associations or groups that prepare terrorists to accomplish their objectives. Some of the times these associations are funded and supported by remote governments and tremendous funds and modern weaponry are given to them. The groups of individuals, who choose to oppose to the governmental strategies, policies and specific trends choose to make a huge perplexity and anxiety to cause authoritative and administrative crumple. They attempt to make circumstances to humiliate or even supplant the government or prepare justification for its definitive failure. Millions of the people specifically the youth are miserable about their current condition and future. Their families are for the most part poor and often backward in all fields of life. At this point when the terrorists groups offer them large amounts of cash and material assets for their families, they consent to go along with them as terrorists (Zia, 2016).

Seeing the vulnerability of the people the terrorists make the final move. In spite of the fact that most individuals, notwithstanding when feeling denied and treated unfairly, stay where they are and try to make the best out of their life, while a few people who try to gain large amounts of money fast are usually in the long run recruited into terrorist organizations. These people believe that they have no powerful voice in the society, and are urged by group leaders to dislodge hostility onto other out-groups, in the end they see the terrorists to be sincere and out-group members to be as a threat or evil. The present strategy of concentrating on people as of now at the highest point of the staircase brings just here and now picks up. The most appropriate policy against terrorism is prevention, which is made conceivable by sustaining contextualized democracy on the ground level (Moghaddam, 2005).

1.4 Statement of the problem:

The pre-9/11 era, traversing over 50 years in Pakistan, scarcely witnessed any suicide bombers after the incident. The present situation in Pakistan changed in a way that out of 330 suicide attacks that took place post 9/11, 315 occurred after 2007. Between the years 2006-2007 there was a hop from 6 assaults in 2006 to 60 assaults in 2007. The scars of the American-led war on terror has introduced new fissures in the Pakistani society. Repercussion from Pakistan's substantial support to the United States has radicalized the Pakistani society. With damage control measures yet to be actualized, the possibility of binding together the distinctive groups of society stays diminished.

Keeping this problem in mind the international and local events have been molded by a solid response to the alleged war on terror which is currently driving Pakistani youth to surrender their lives for the "more noteworthy cause for jihad". (Hanif, 2011). Apart from this, since 9/11, an aggregate of 4804 Pakistani's have lost their lives in militant attacks, and 8622 have been injured. In addition to the sufferings at the hands of militants, Pakistanis additionally experience the illegal use of the drones no less than 2292 individuals had been killed in US drone attacks since 2004, 160 of which were said to be children (Sabri, 2017).

As a result of all this the terror has made the Pakistani society has desensitized itself and has left the people of Pakistan emotionally numb, although they are scared to go outside in public places like mosques and hospitals and even scared to send their children to schools, but then again even the news of 1 person dead in a shooting or bomb blast or even 10 doesn't seem to matter anymore, It takes at least a 100 to make a difference (Mrug, 2015). For us, the repercussions of 9/11 are economic, physical and psychological having different effects on the society of Pakistan.

1.5 Hypothesis

“Due to augmented fear in Pakistan, a surge of criminal activities is a result of an increase in fear within the society of Pakistan”

Research Questions:

The main research question that this proposal addresses is:

1. How does terrorism become the leading cause behind an increase of criminal activities in the Pakistani society?

The additional questions that this research includes are:

2. Does fear resulting from terrorism catalyze the process of increased criminal activity?
3. Does policy prescription to reduce criminal activity take into account the element of fear?
4. What is the role of social forces in cultivating and maintaining a sense of fear amongst the population?

1.6 Significance & Scope of Study

The chief objective of the particular study to provide an inclusive overview on the culture of fear and its ostensible link to criminal activities as a variable in the fallout of the War on Terror. While a plethora of literature exists on understanding the various socio-political impacts of the War on Terror on the Pakistani society and its body politic (Michael, 2007), there is a substantial dearth of material on the causal linkages between the war on terror and the prevalence of a culture of fear. Writers like Barry Glassner (2009) and Frank Frudei (2006) have talked about the culture of fear in different parts of the world and other relevant aspects related to it. But no study has been conducted so far that explores the link between the War on Terror and the criminal activities in Pakistan. This has given rise to a culture of fear. In this regard, this exploratory effort to understand how the War on Terror in Pakistan has led to a culture of fear, through an increase of criminal activities, is significant. Numerous studies have been made on how terror and criminal groups are funded (Raman, 2012) but no study has been conducted so far that explores the link between the War on Terror and the incidence of criminal activities in Pakistan which, this research will argue, has given rise to a culture of fear. The study will help fill the gaps in current literature as currently enough resources, data and research, are not available to understand the role of terrorism in spreading fear in the society and how ineffective laws and policies might create an environment of insecurity in which the residual effects of terrorism have given rise to a greater incidence of violence and criminal activities in Pakistan. In that sense then, this study will also be a significant effort to contribute towards policy prescriptions by suggesting recommendations on how to empower and radicalize the society in order to avoid conflict in future, and also to inform such

policy prescriptions in the future which can reduce criminal activity and resultantly, diluting the prevalent culture of fear.

1.7 Methodology:

The research methodology for this thesis is a combination of empirical study which is taking into account various important historical and qualitative research suggestions. While applying a flexible open-ended research methodology, this thesis in-depth discovers the complex faults of government policymaking and also highlights the personal, contextual and institutional role on present at the security front. The thesis is basically a qualitative analysis done of the primary and secondary sources which are related to the crucial research questions. Collecting data by conducting several Interviews over the wide range of target audience who in some way been affected by terrorism or the phenomenon of fear or have been indirectly or directly involved in the policy making of the state, in both the execution and evaluation process. The respondents were selected on the bases of stratified purposive sampling technique. The Interviews varied from organized and semi-organized patterns relying on the respondent's position and his/her inclination of the method of correspondence while maintaining an attention on making the study more useful. The sample size employed for this thesis is 20 respondents, these respondents have been selected through purposive random sampling and includes policy makers, politicians and army officials.

The research is It is qualitative and inductive and explanatory in nature this is done through the case-study method which is normally used when why or how type questions are asked about a contemporary events about which the researcher has little or no control. In addition to this, a case-study method uses various tools such as different documents, and analysis done, interviews and surveys previously conducted to provide a much clearer and in depth explanation of different contemporary events taking place when the behavior cannot be manipulated. In such cases, the questions illustrated by this thesis follow a why and how outline, the case-study method is the utmost appropriate method for the study of the adverse effects of the culture fear on the people of Pakistan. Further a case study is an empirical review that investigates a contemporary phenomenon in context of real life, especially when the confines between the phenomenon's and selected context are not clearly apparent Since the thesis, seeks to provide an explanation of Pakistan's sovereignty and the changed dynamics of the society which have changed after the War on Terror,

the phenomenon (Culture of fear in the society) and the context (radicalization of the society and its consequences) have not been analyzed in detail and thus a case-study of Pakistan's society and the damages caused by fear is the most appropriate method to analyze Pakistan's society. Therefore, while the discourse on Pakistan's state is shaped in other parts of world, this study pursues an attempt to question how the Pakistani state has been effected by the aftermath of Pakistan's cooperation with the United States in the war on terror.

Further, the case-study method utilizes various tools, for example, different documents, interviews and surveys to give a more insightful and detailed explanation of the contemporary events when applicable conducts cannot be controlled. The questions summed up by this thesis use a why and how scheme, the case-study method appears to be the most appropriate method for the examination of the adverse effects of the culture fear on the society of Pakistan. The method of case study is an empirical review which explores a contemporary occurrence staying inside of its genuine setting, predominantly when the boundaries amongst various phenomenon's and background are not made clear Since this thesis, tries to give a clear description of the Pakistani state and the changed progression of its general public which have changed after the War on Terror, the phenomenon (Culture of fear in the Pakistani society) and the environment which incorporates phenomenon's such as radicalization of the general public and its consequences have not been studied in detail and in this manner a case-study of the culture of Pakistan and the harms caused by fear is the most suitable method to study Pakistan's culture. Along these lines, this study tries to question how the Pakistani state has been affected by the repercussions of Pakistan's coalition with the US in the war on terror.

The thesis used both primary and secondary sources to support its primary argument. Primary sources involve recently published documents concerning the spread of fear and the consequences of the pakistan-US alliance to combat terrorism after the War on Terror and the effects it had on the society. At the same time the thesis uses elite interviews of officials of the Pakistani state as well as people who have been effected to explain several main points of this thesis. Conversely since the fieldwork conducted primarily depends on the interviews of Pakistani officials and terror effected citizens, it basically evaluates the view of the Pakistani state. Additionally The use of various contributory and explanatory research activities embraced were through field trips, workshops, discourse, and roundtable talks with insightful and intellectual people, people related

to the media, the civil society associations, various researchers, religious specialists and political groups. The inductions acquired from these activities comprehend the multifaceted nature of terrorism, its threat as well as the spread of fear a psychological oppression

This usage of primary sources is done on two separate levels. On the first level, it clearly provides an articulate explanation of the past as well as contemporary events in the same way as they happened, which is done through the method of analyzing documented sources like various previously published documents and on the second level, interviews of the elite of Pakistani officials provide an adequate explanation of Pakistan's response to these events. Other than that an adaptable way to deal with the elucidation of confirmation was connected to counterbalance the constraints of the empirical data, for example, restricted access to the primary sources especially official data. Different sources of data on grounds of secrecy and confidentiality. This needed a plan of action to be incorporated and broad research approach in perspective of the intricacy of the risk and the responses, which further helped in producing different conclusions from the various asked questions.

1.8 Limitations of the study

Due to the time constrains some high level interviews could not be conducted one reason being that prior to this it was the month of Ramadan and also with the elections coming up most of the ministers that were relevant to my study had returned to their constituencies or were busy is conducting nationwide campaigns apart from this I had a very hard time arranging interviews and when finally when the interviewees have agreed and given me the time, those dates fall after my thesis defense which is scheduled to be on the 5th of July.

1.9 Theoretical Framework

1.9.1 Theoretical Background

Terror management theory provides with a widespread structure that help us understand the effects of terror attacks. These attacks spread violence at micro level. When people are exposed to fatal threats then they go through emotional and behavioral changes. The Terror management theory (TMT), which was proposed by Greenberg, Pyszczynski & Solomon, features the importance of psychological health of every human being. For every person, it is very important to maintain his

self-respect, self-confidence and health. Humans are likely to change their attributes e.g. their traits, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions in order to maintain their self-image. This flexibility has made humans survive in different kinds of environments. Humans evolve eventually, however, they hesitate a bit to change but if the situation seems too much terrifying then they adapt themselves according to the potential of the terror. Survey shows that stress and terror affects our everyday lives. It also affects the quality of lives of the people who are exposed to it very frequently.

Stress occurs as a consequence of fear and nervousness. Nervousness and uneasiness occur due to some unwanted event that disturbs your mental state. In such a situation, you overestimate risk which leads to a more scattered and subtle mental state. Worrying describes fear at a micro level whereas anxiety and uneasiness is an amalgamate of all destructing elements such as apprehension, escape, discomfort and fear. When people find themselves on the verge of death they start to single themselves out which leads to further distress.

Fear appeals are defined in terms of what is being delivered to the people and how they react to it. This includes specific behaviors which are result of the content that urges fear in people. Fear has been used as an influential and convincing tool for many years. There are three major theories that guide us about the fear appeal research; drive theory protection motivation theory, the parallel process and the extended parallel process models. After years of investigation and inquiry it has been presented that fear doesn't affect attitudes, behaviors and intentions very much. All the three theories differ from each other on the level of fear induced. Thus there are differences in the ability of fear appeals. There are important dimensions to fear appeal which include the nature of fear and anxiety induced and the statement that urged fear. There is a need for emphasizing on these things in order to understand the level of fear mentioned in the theories.

Fear appeal communications i.e. the quantitative nature of fear has been a point of interest for researchers for more than 50 years. Researchers say that the influence of message on a person highly depends on element of fear inside that person. This is considered as a dominant perception among the researchers who deal with fear appeals. However, researchers have failed to explain that why fear doesn't affect some people at all. They still couldn't identify the type of people who reject fear appeals. Terror management theory however tries to overcome the shortcomings of

these previous theories by explaining the response of the individuals towards death and other unforeseen and undesirable circumstances.

Terror management theory describes such paradigms that can replace the existing theoretical approaches. Level and nature of anxiety and fear are not independent of each other i.e. fear depends on both the elements and can vary when both of them or anyone of them change. If we review all the existing theories related to fear appeals i.e. drive theory, PMT, PPM, EPPM then we come to know about their weaknesses and this illustrates the importance of TMT which will eventually make the study of fear appeals better.

All the early researches of fear appeals were based on drive theory. Previous research work shows that fear was provoked in order to motivate some kind of response. The drive model shows a U shaped pattern that indicate an increase in the levels of fear. The model further suggests that extremely high and extremely low levels of fear don't affect people much but moderate levels do. When there is low level fear, influence on the individual is quite low and the person who is addressed doesn't bother about the message delivered to him. He neither reacts nor does he give any relatable solution. Whereas on the other hand, when the level of fear is high the urge is minimum because the recipient becomes defensive and doesn't find it necessary to respond to the message or propose a solution related to it. The inverted U shaped described in drive theory model is quite prominent as it demonstrates the relation between fear and level of attitude change.

1.9.2 Comparative approaches to fear appeals.

Drive theory

Further research and evidence suggests that inverted U shaped model isn't correct. Some authors are strong critics of this theory and reject it completely. Some of the scientists, however, explain the inverted U model and say that they don't completely support this model due to some weaknesses. They say that the model doesn't depict the real-life situation and it is completely hypothetical. Lab experiments may not be able to create real-life like fearful situations. Further analysis reveals that results given on basis of moderate level of fear aren't universally applicable.

Lack of evidence and proper experimentation has left the drive theory widely unacceptable in research.

Protection motivation theory and its extended forms

Most of the portion of fear appeal research has its roots in PMT. PMT says that behavior changes in proportion with the threat induced. Threat can be assessed by the element of fear present in the terror invoking message. However, in such a situation an individual may be able to perform the recommended behavior if the person believes in himself. Fear appeals are majorly said to depend on four primary variables: the severity of threat that is professed, vulnerability to threat, worth of the solution that is proposed and perception of the recipient of the message. Rogers said that the ability to accept the recommended solution is dependent on multiplication of these four factors which decides the lower bound of the behavior change. There should be a minimum value that should be reached by all the recipients of the message.

PMT theory has been revised and now it has gained much of the empirical support. There is an improvement in the basic concept of PMT but still PMT and its extended forms aren't widely accepted because they fail to explain the situations when fear appeals don't work. Moreover, it only addresses responses that arise because of threat and fails to explain other responses to fear. Moreover, PMT doesn't segregate people on the basis of their response to messages.

Parallel process model and extended its models

PPM breaks down the responses to fear into two components; fear control responses and danger control responses. It says that fear responses may be emotion based and danger responses are based on reasoning. The individuals who try to control fear engage themselves in suppressing the emotion of fear and they don't exhibit the already proposed behavior in the emotional dimension. This condemns the hypothesis driven from the emotion based model.

PPM which was extended by Witte was then integrated with PMT to declare that both fear and danger are responsible for the type of responses delivered in such situation which may lead to fear appeals. Witte says that PMT ignores the fear and its resultants and the theory is founded on the basis of danger control processes. EPPM says that fear leads to maladaptive responses whereas if it mixed with danger it becomes the cause of adaptive responses.

This review reveals the weaknesses of the theories regarding the appeal of fear. The studies which are based on the drive theory and PPM lacked support of evidence as there was no or very little experimentation. Integration of PMT with fear control made it a bit explanatory. These theories however relied on fear due to which they were highly criticized. Moreover these theories don't explain that when fear appeal will fail. Boomerang effects are observed in conditions of highly fearful conditions. Keller and Block suggest that such message lead to defensive mode. However it is still not clear that why high fear leads to odd behavior among the individuals. They don't segregate the individuals too on the basis of the way they respond to fear. But TMT takes care of all such stuff and is very successful in covering the shortcomings of the existing theories. It explains peoples' reactions in a different dimension.

1.9.3 Terror Management Theory

The reason terror management theory is used is because it studies different people's reactions once it comes to facing death which means it tells us how people behave when they know their life is going to end. It talks about the fear of death. Every human knows that he has to die but also he tries to preserves himself which leads to a severe form of terror. Most of the people don't know what is going to happen after death, this may make the fear of death quite paralyzing. TMT is based on mainly on two hypotheses which are named as anxiety buffer and mortality salience. The anxiety buffer hypothesis postulates that fear of death can be managed by two things; one is cultural views while the other one is self-confidence. On the other hand, mortality of salience says that whenever people are reminded of death they begin to defend themselves with the cultural worldviews.

Cultural views are defined as those opinions which are created by humans and these beliefs are transmitted and shared with other people. These worldviews provide you with a sense of satisfaction and self-esteem as you feel united and engaged with the society and people around you. Moreover, they are said to act as anxiety buffers by providing you with the values and standards which every person around you follows. This promises you protection as you meet these standards. These cultural world views might comprise of religious views, moral and social values, and various political beliefs. These views may vary across cultures and individuals.

Worldviews buffer anxiety and fear of death. As death is an outstanding truth so we need to strengthen our worldviews which help us deal with the fear of death. This means we need more anxiety buffering. Survey shows that believing in worldviews ultimately leads to making mortality an acceptable truth. Behaviors like threatening someone doesn't lead to defend ones cultural worldviews. This has been revealed by Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, and Breus (1994).

TMT considers both the fear and danger control and divides the response into two categories; proximal defense and distal defense. Proximal defense says that a person has conscious death thoughts which lead to depression. TMT says that if there is a temporal delay then the death thought may escape conscious attention. The track from mortality thoughts in conscious to sub-conscious is called distal defense which act as a shield from the fear of death. Empirical results have explained the temporal delay which leads to different responses in individuals. The results demonstrate and expose distal defense. The temporal delay approach makes us rule out the defensive avoidance thing and it has been seen in experiments too. It is used to measure subconscious effect of death salience rather than measuring the immediate effects on the conscious. TMT model also illustrates exposure of death versus non death thoughts and relates results which may change attitude or behavior.

Study reveals that if threat is suppressed then the message becomes ineffective. This is the approach that has been dominating the theories. However, TMT says that if proximal defenses are lower and distal defenses that are triggered then this may be effective in dealing with fear and coping up with it. Not all fear appeals lead to mortality thoughts. Temporal delays will surely decrease type II errors. Moreover, no evidence has been found about when temporal delay is not necessary. Low exposure to fear and death thoughts may lead type I errors.

Maladaptive responses

The theories explained previously depend on many factors such as severity of threat, message content, exposure to threat etc. TMT describes a method that helps us to judge whether fear appeals invoke fear of death or not and anxiety buffering occurs by strengthening the self-esteem or not. For example, young people usually don't consider themselves as vulnerable to death and they low motivation for protection. TMT says that distal defense is invoked by unconscious fear of death

and usefulness of the message. If young people reject message then it may not be due to repression. According to TMT and TMHM, the repression may not be due to the message that may increase the rate of death thoughts or increase the impairment on one's physical self.

In short TMT provides a framework that explains individual responses to fear. However other theories also consider fear an important factor but they have one difference with TMT. Extant theories talk about the differences between low and high levels of fear whereas TMT segregates fear of death from other forms of fear. This allows TMT to create a new dimension as compared to the previous theories. TMT also considers and explains maladaptive responses.

The segregation between thoughts of death and other types of fear has introduced great inferences in fear appeals research. Making death more salient induces a defensive mode in the person and he may begin to defend himself using his cultural worldviews. Such responses arise when people are reminded of death. Such responses are not studied by drive theory, PPM or PMT. TMT doesn't extend the previous theories rather it gives them a new track by considering the nature of threat an important factor between fear and its outcomes i.e. individual behaviors. Terror management theory also explains those situations and conditions in which fear appeal messages may fail. If change in attitude is desirable but is in contradiction with the world view, the person will still defend his worldview even it is wrong. TMT also explains maladaptive responses by taking into account the saliency of death. Male drivers gain self-confidence when they engage themselves in aggressive driving and this helps reduce the fear of death. This has been proposed by Ben Ari, Florian and Mikulincer (1999). It has been proved that reckless driving boosts self-esteem very much which becomes the root cause of reducing fear and terror. The research also considered drinking behavior with the driving behavior. It reveals that some people who derive self-esteem from drinking behaviors show less submission towards the message. However, some of the participants were still likely to accept the message if it was really very threatening and involved fear of imprisonment and fines etc. Deriving self-worth from such behaviors may result in maladaptive responses to fear appeals.

In this thesis, TMT is not meant to explain the fear appeals and related stuff. It is to explain the difference between fear of death and other types of fear, in this thesis context it is linked with the fear that is an output of terrorism. However, TMT doesn't negate the findings of the previous

researchers related to levels of fear. But it varies those findings along different dimensions which deal with levels of fear and qualitative nature of threat. TMT doesn't contradict any of the recent researches but it adds to them something new and useful. If TMT is integrated with those researches then it may overcome their shortcomings and thus making them more and more reliable. Moreover, all types of fear appeals may not be due to fear of death but if they are being urged because of fear of death then TMT is here to handle that. This will improve the existing fear appeal theories and make them more explanatory too.

1.10 Tentative Thesis Chapters

This thesis comprises of 4 chapters.

Chapter 1 introduces the culture of fear, and how it is effecting the society; it is a term that designates an ostensible pervasiveness of fear and anxiety in individual's which effects their public meetings and relationships. It also effects on how this may influence the way individuals associate with each other as professional specialists. The phenomenon of threat perception is very conjoint in all cultures and societies. In the midst of this, the entities who share this discernment state range of several claims. They state the claims with regards to the sources and outcomes of certain patterns they look to portray. These patterns range from excessive crime rates to plane wrecks and to the uncertainty of one's life after the increased rates of terror attacks and suicide bombers. All these fear dispersal incidences benefit a wide cluster of groups including business organizations, activists fighting for different benefits, religious groups, and political parties in promoting and spreading terror and fear. Nevertheless, most people share the fundamental claim that this phenomenon comes with imperative and conceivably harmful implications (Lang, 2008). Over the previous decade, "fear" has turned into very natural phenomenon effecting the life of all and sundry. It plays a key part in the 21st century cognizance that appears to connect with different issues through the narrative of fear. This pattern has been rising and grabbing hold in the last century, which is depicted as an 'Age of Anxiety'. In recent times, it has been better characterized, as specific types of fear have developed, incidents such/ as the attack on the World Trade Center,

the rise of terror groups such as Al-Qaida and ISIS have amplified the level of threat perception and has spread terror amongst people. (Furedi, The only thing we have to fear is the 'culture of fear' itself, 2007)

Chapter 2 introduces the crime terror nexus and how it has taken a strong hold of the Pakistani society it further evaluates the ratio of crimes in the pre and post 9/11 era of Pakistan it looks into the culture of fear in the society of Pakistan before the age of terrorism like suicide bombings as well as the current age of terrorism which have affected the Pakistani society. It explores the pre post-cold war era of Pakistan and the post-cold war era it will future look into the link between crime rates and terrorism which started with Zia-ul-Haq's dubious "Islamization" arrangements of the 1980s, under which clashes began against Soviet involvement in the Afghanistan region. Zia's during the time as president saw Pakistan's contribution in the Soviet-Afghan War, which prompted a more prominent convergence of ideologically determined Muslims as known as the mujahedeen, in the tribal regions and expanded accessibility of weapons, for example, the AK-47s and drugs from the area known as the Golden Crescent. Alongside this States, for example, the United States and Saudi Arabia empowered the "mujahedeen" to battle a proxy war against Soviet powers that were present in Afghanistan. Most of the mujahideen were never disarmed after the war ended in Afghanistan. This chapter will look into the crime rates in Pakistan in 3 different eras i.e. Pre/post-cold war and the 1990s-2000s. It then evaluates fear in Pakistan as the society has been battling the war on terror since September 2001. Up until now, the war has taken the lives of more than 35,000 Pakistanis and 3,500 security officials. Terrorist attacks including suicide bombing which has weakened the law and order situation as a result the foreign investors are hesitant to invest into Pakistan. The military activities against the terrorists dislodged a huge number of individuals from Swat area of KPK and FATA. Terrorist exercises likewise ruined Pakistan picture in the international community. Terrorism has debilitated the peace, prosperity and stability of the Pakistani society. The condition of the society of Pakistan function as the impetus for the two culprit's i.e. criminal groups and terrorists to complete their deadly activities.

Chapter 3 will examine the event of 9/11 and the repercussions it had on Pakistan along with efforts made by the Pakistani establishment and government to curb the menace of terrorism and crime such as the national action plan launched by government to control the disastrous extent of crimes and terrorism in Pakistan. Along with this military operations such as Military operations,

for example, Zarb-e-Azb and Raddul Fasaad have extensively cut down the terrorist attacks and the capacity of the terrorists to assault Pakistanis. As per the yearly security report of Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies, terror occurrences have decreased from 2,555 out of 2013 to 749 in 2016, the ratio came down from thousands to hundreds. The quantity of people injured came down from 6,932 in 2013 to 1,956 in 2016 and the casualties from 4,725 in 2013 to 1,887 in 2016. The continuous Khyber-4 Operation has additionally strengthened the hold on the terrorists working close to the Afghanistan border. But the issue of fear that is persistent in the society has not been given the much needed attention. Poverty levels are increasing day by day which becomes a vindication for the local population to get involved in heinous crimes just to make money and support their families which in the long run in most of the cases contributes to terrorist organizations and hence a vicious cycle is repeated. Proper education and awareness is not provided to the people who have become a victim of terrorism or have lost family members in terrorist attacks this chapter will also include interviews which will further shed a light on various recommendations on the measures that need to be taken care of on a local as well as an governmental level so that these victims do not end up in the wrong hands and how fear in the public becomes the reason behind increased crimes in the society effected by terrorism.

Chapter 4: chapter 4 will give a brief conclusion of the crime terror nexus in Pakistan and the fear inflicting results it has had on the society

Chapter 2

Exploring the crime-terror nexus in Pakistan through the lens of fear

2.1 Introduction

Frank Frudai (2006) describes fears as a response which is the result of the circumstances that people face. According to him the fear time and again helps us to focus the mind when it comes directly in contact to unanticipated or an unpredictable situation. He further explains that our personal experiences give a shape to our fears, which we can neither escape nor fight them. Rather our fears are more concerned with the dangers that we cannot antagonize, but instead submissively fear them. The developing disparity of our sensibility of fear from our immediate day by day routine demonstrates that we are not discussing basically an emotional reaction to our experience. What is at issue is a more general perspective of cultural in view of how we comprehend our lives. One of the main highlights of our way of life of fear is the conviction that humankind is regularly met by powerful and intense powers that are a threat to our daily life such as terrorism (Furedi, 2006).

When describing the evolution of terrorism and the use of terror during the course of history, it's vital to reminisce that the societies and governments that existed in the past were substantially different as compared to societies and governments that we have now. Terrorism, at first was related to state-executed violence, which then moved to depicting non-state actors its application was also followed by the French and Russian anarchists of the 1880s up until the 1890s. Continuously evolving Terrorism after World War II bridled new innovations and introduced latest technologies of warfare (Schraeder, 2004). Even during this time Terrorist hijackings of civil aviation aircraft were dreaded. The terrorism that started in the mid-1990s varies from that of the 1970s in spite of the fact that terrorism outcomes inspired by the objective of decolonization still exist, as seen in the case of the Middle East and Kashmir. This advanced and modern version of terrorism originates after a blend of religious alliance interlaced with political philosophy and geopolitical objectives. It represents a more significant risk to society, since present day terrorists are harder to dissuade as compared to the terrorists of the 1960s who were to some extent worried

about their actions to a more prominent degree with the harmful results of their activities. Despite the fact that the recurrence of terrorist attacks has been moderately steady since 1989, the increasing scale of attacks after September 11 is an alarming phenomenon (Young, 2006). Terrorism is continuously changing and is now taking new forms. Although it is defined as “the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear” it is promptly being used as the strategic tool of that enemy states use against one another. As terrorism evolves into the main warfare strategy of the 21st century, it has also become accustomed to the different changes in the world’s socio-political settings. Some of these changes facilitate the capabilities of terrorists to function, acquire funding’s, and also to develop new and advanced capabilities also proliferation and greater availability of weapons of mass destruction. According to the Peter Taylor, the danger and threats that emerge from terrorism are continuously evolving, but at the same time a few things remain persistent which include the emotions related to the loss and the risks that are taken by those people and groups who want peace. Terrorism has ostensibly been one of the defining factor of our modern age. It is now one of the most debated topic and frequently in the headlines usually targeting and threatening governments, private businesses and ordinary citizens. In most parts of the world, it has become the biggest threat and the most imperative dangers to peace, security and stability. In spite of the fact that is a worldly phenomenon, numerous individuals don't know how to characterize terrorism and to distinguish its characteristics and roots and this is essentially the main reason behind why there is no generally acknowledged meaning of terrorism.

The UN General Assembly Resolution 49/60 which was adopted on December 9, 1994, named "Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism," comprises of a provision which describes terrorism as the Criminal acts that are intended or perfectly calculated to incite a state of terror in the public, a group of people or a particular persons for the attainment of political purposes that are in any condition unjustifiable, whatsoever the contemplations are such a political, ideological, religious, philosophical, ethnic, racial or any other excuse may be used to justify them (Buzan, 1983).”

The Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism which was approved in 1998 Cairo Egypt, by the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice. the convention defined Terrorism as:” Any act or threat of violence, regardless of its motives or the

purpose for which its used, that occurs when an individual or a criminal group seeks to spread panic amongst people which causes harm and also spreads fear amongst masses, or by putting their liberty, lives or security under threat terrorism is often also used to cause devastation in the environment or to the public and private or properties” (Khan H. , 2011).

UN Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004) gives a definition: "criminal acts, including against regular people, carried out with the expectation to cause life threatening or damage to their body, or taking of prisoners, with the reason to incite a state of terror in the overall population or in a gathering of people or specific people, Fear in the population or urge a government or an international association to do or to keep away from doing any demonstration." A board of the UN, on the seventeenth of March, 2005, portrayed terrorism as "any demonstration proposed to kill or cause harm to the bodies to regular citizens or non-soldiers with the motivation behind threatening a populace or convincing a government or an international association to do or go without doing any demonstration.”

The European Union characterizes terrorism for legitimate/official purposes in Art.1 of the Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism (2002). This states that terrorist offenses are criminal offenses it rundowns in a list which contained generally of genuine offenses against people and property which: given their inclination or setting, may truly harm a nation or an international association where carried out with the point of: truly scaring a the population; or unduly convincing a Government or international association to perform or swear off playing out any demonstration; or truly destabilizing or wrecking the key political, sacred, monetary or social structures of a nation or an international association (Croft, 2006)

Terrorism is defined as the random violence or indiscriminate acts of creating chaos in a city or country with the aim of causing unsettling political situations. It is commonly observed that generally the victims of the terrorist attacks are in no position to provide the terrorist with anything that they need. However, the terrorists are not concerned with this as they merely use the victims to manipulate the situation and make demands from the state. Even if the demands are not immediately spread, victimizing the innocent continues for ensuring that a state of terror is developed among the public (Hamid, 2007). Such actions helps spreading hate against the government and the law enforcing agencies. Although these acts of terrorism are usually randomized but their ill-effects can be long lasting and people can be crippled with fear for a very

long time. The innocent lose their lives simply by being caught in the middle of random fires or blasts (Weaver, 1998). The fear looms so large that no one can ever be sure that they are safe from terrorism and no one can ever predict the chances of being caught in the middle of a chaos created by the terrorists. Hence, the threats are not easy to locate or clearly define in terms of their origin or effects.

Understanding the psychology behind the terrorism is not an easy task. Many of the social scientists have been trying to understand the reasons behind the horrifying actions and the true impact of terrorism (Kratowill, 1989). Historically, the effects of terrorist acts have been evaluated not only in terms of the losses but also for finding the full impact on the psychology of the direct and indirect sufferers. However, the trauma felt by the public has not been documented as a follow-up in any of the studies reported till date. The structure of our society has been disoriented due to increasing terrorism and fear. In the first place, there is a clear lack of control on terrorism. On the other hand, the safety and prevention from the effects of terrorism leave no contingencies of safety for the people. The attacks remain to be completely unpredictable, hence there can never be any way to ward off the threat. Moreover, terrorism leads to the development of anxiety among the public. These fears can be long lasting and can have extremely detrimental effects for the society (Iftikhar, 1999).

As it happens, terrorism is not something entirely new and there has always been chaos in politics around the world. However, the means of creating terror among the public have developed over the years and the newer methods have been devised by the terrorists to spread chaos in the society. Organized crimes and political philosophies have become integrated and there are now clear strategies for gaining benefits in the state and politics (Musaraf, 2006). Furthermore, terrorism is not limited to the political matters, it also includes the religious terrorism which is as highly organized as the political crimes. The differences in religious ideologies and the conflicts lead towards the development of large functional terrorist groups. These so called “religious fanatics” then begin considering themselves as the agents of God. This belief leads to violence and destruction and the terrorists begin to force others into following their lead. The overall effect of these differences and forced actions causes the spread of religious terrorism (George, 1995).

The Transnational Organized Crime 2000 led to the interference of the UN convention in terrorist activities. There is a complex relationship between the categories of terrorism and the actions

which are together termed as the organized crime. Criminal activities such as hijacking vehicles, kidnaping for ransom and holding hostages are examples of the organized crimes (Stern, 1999). On the other hand, the terrorist work simply for profits and for making sure that their demands are met. These can include money laundering, human trafficking, illegal use and sale of drugs, use of firearms, explosives or destruction of the natural resources to threaten the government and the public likewise (Weaver M. A., 2002). Next, there is also a chance of the criminal activities being conducted for gaining certain ulterior motives such as political power or for obtaining money and important materials including oil, charcoal, mineral, gold and other precious metals. In such cases, the crimes can include robbery, extortion and also kidnapping for gaining the desired amount or materials in return.

Interestingly, there is a constant evolution in terrorism. The definition remains to be the same but the actions have modified and the violence has become more widespread than ever before. The reaction of the public can be very different to the acts of terrorism and this is directly related to the changes and increasing unpredictability of the terrorists (Rana, 2005). The people who have been seriously effected in the past are likely to be more scared while those who have not faced any such action in the past may be caught by surprise. If anyone has gone through the loss of a loved one, it is likely that the shock can be carried on for years to come and the family of the victims may be terrorized for life. The ripple effect of terrorism is such that even in the modern era, the terrorists cannot be stopped altogether. This is because with the modernization of the era, there are now more strategies and materials available to the terrorists (Mir, 2008). Also, it is likely that the top-notch individuals with government clearances can also be part of the terrorist groups and work internally to aid the terrorists in some way or the other. Hence, the changes across the globe have helped in the evolution of terrorism as well.

2.1.1 The crime terror Nexus

The concept of crime and terror involve different actors and tools. The achievement of the practical purpose of the terrorism depends on the correct positioning of these actors and the right use of the tools. The coexistence of the criminal groups and the terrorists is necessary for the full proof execution of the activities planned for spreading terrorism (Khan E. , 2001). The conditions in the local area are extremely crucial for the terrorists to plan their activities and instigate conflicts.

These situations may be plotted by the criminals and there may even be certain terrorists who are placed within the public sector to give rise to conflicts. The sources of funding and the link between the organized crime groups and the terrorists are all arranged dependent on each other and also include the political or religious agendas as the basis. As it happens, it is quite clear that all these different groups learn from each other and grow stronger by building further collaborations. Previously, the times of the Cold War had shown that there was little or no link between the organized crime and terrorist groups. However, the end of the cold war caused a change in the international level at such a large level, including the break in the Soviet Union which together led to the development of challenges in maintaining world peace (Khan A. U., 2005). The role of the United States is very prominent as far as fighting terrorism is concerned. This began after the terrorist attacks on America in 2001, which led to the development of strict regulations in the financial transactions, charities and also the welfare organizations. This is regarded as a means of cutting the funding resources for the terrorists. However, such measures cause the terrorists to resolve to other treacherous means of gaining funds. These means include kidnapping and drug trafficking along with other acts. Similarly, the organized crime groups are also effected which ultimately causes the union of crime groups and terrorists. The profit of both the groups is thus taken care of through illegal means. These groups then learn from each other and develop together on the basis of lessons learned from both, the successes and failures (Layne, 1993).

Nipping the terrorists in the funding sources has causes the organized crimes to increase as it has become the most crucial source of funding for the terrorists. The basic explanation of the fact is that the criminals are now the prime source of generating funds for the terrorists. There are also various other reasons which have led to the development of linkages between the criminals and the terrorists (Mir A. , 2005). The major reason behind the union is the similarities in the two groups and the type of effects that their activities impose. These activities lead to the establishment of an atmosphere of fear in the society which makes people refrain from their regular activities such as partying late night or buying expensive jewelry and other materials. Such effects are in themselves as cruel as the actions of the terrorists.

The importance given to the crime-terror nexus is very important; interdependent relationships between criminals and terrorist groups give way to treacherous threats to the security of the host country as well as the international arena wherever they exist. Whether be it Bad governance

corruption abuse of power weak institutions and lack of accountability (Khan S. , 2007). All types of internal conflicts disintegrate and destroy states from within in some cases this has brought about the collapse of institutions. All of these factors can be associated with obvious threats such as organized crime and terrorism which Pakistan has served as a hub to in the past, and also how in the short period of time it came very close to becoming a failed state which was an alarming phenomenon that undermines global governance and also acts as a threat to regional instability. The most significant threat posed to security by the crime-terror nexus is a ‘black hole’ state, this is the state in which a single group affianced in both organized crime and terrorism can influence the conditions of a weak or failed state to propagate and prosper without fear of repercussion from governmental authorities (Crenshaw, 2017). The following chapter will look at the root causes of the spread of extremism and radicalization of the society and also look upon different events and groups that have taken Pakistan into the black hole state also it will try to analyze how most of these problems faced in the country were self-created by the leadership of Pakistan with factors ranging from becoming the wrong ally to the United states to using terror groups and providing them safe havens to achieve personal interests and political motives. Further-more this chapter will also shed a light on the conditions, behavioral patterns and the amount of fear in the Pakistani society.

2.1.2 Evolution of Crime-terror nexus In Pakistan

Different demonstrations of terrorism were taking place on a substantially large scale in Pakistan before 9/11, their underlying foundations lay in Pakistani society and also in the regional politics. Pakistan became an independent state on 14 August 1947 (Stern, 2000). Merely, after the official independence was announced, violence and bloodshed was at its peak a near about of 6 million Muslims and about 5 million Hindus and Sikhs left their ancestral properties and homes behind when the British India was divided into two independent separate nations on the bases of religion and regional disputes, although no partition is absolute or total but the partition of India and Paksitan was dreadful and unclear which left an approximate of 20 percent religious minorities on both sides of the border most importantly the partition created two wings of pakistan which were separated by the antagonistic India In the middle. During this about a million people were slaughtered during the process alongside with other heinous acts (Ansari, 2017). This was followed by a series of wars with the hostile neighbor India one fought over Kashmir immediately after attaining independence in 1947 and the conflict went on escalating and ultimately led to two more

bloody wars in 1965 and 1971, apart from the continuous bloodshed caused by the ongoing wars the society was at peace as the wars took place at designated places and because thousands of villagers living on the two sides of the border start to move out to safer areas the society was not affected (Abbas, 2017). Initially the people were living on very low wages as Pakistan did not inherit a large proportion of the wealth and most of it stayed with India. Pakistan's dire requirement for economic aid constrained Pakistan to connect with the United States, which was then endeavoring to control Soviet impact by advancing a vital alliance of Asian states. For this America fortified Pakistan's military profile and gave help to improvement, however in the meantime empowered undemocratic and conservative propensities in the nation, including different Islamist groups. At the time, Pakistan's religious profile was of little worry; as a matter of fact it suited Americas interests in the area as religion itself turned into a powerful component of a strong national identity and internal stability, and a protection against Communism (Khan, 2018).

In the years after Pakistan emerged as an independent nation, Pakistan had to face various security challenges, including a colossal deluge of Muslim refugees from India, feeble economic structures that it acquired from the British, an absence of authoritative capacity and most important, the likelihood of Indian hegemony in the district. To handle these issues, Pakistan initially investigated the likelihood of getting help from the British Commonwealth. This alternative was not doable because of the poor economic condition of the British after the Second World War and its obvious tilt towards India (Junaid, 2013). Apart from all this with little money in their hands the society was still free from chaos people did not fear going outside for recreational purposes. According to the Bureau of Police Research and Development, with the total population of 6.5 million the total crime cases registered in 1947 at the time of Independence were 73,105, which doubled to 129,679 in 1971. It further rose to 167,032 by 197 (Gillani, 2009).

The historical backdrop of terrorism in Pakistan goes back to 1950's, years after its independence from the British. Pakistan that was made for the sake of religion should take into account the requirements of the Muslims in sub-continent and it was suggested by most of the number of inhabitants of Pakistan that there would be no partition amongst State and Religion (Hussain S. , August 2007). The Nation State of Pakistan never actualized the Islamic law in their nation in view of government defilement and the powerful secular body, subsequently creating a divide between hardline fundamentalist and the legislature. This thus prompted terrorism as the government had

neglected to do what it had guaranteed to do when Pakistan was created in 1947 (Mushtaq, 2007). The Lahore riots of 1953 that were a progression of vicious uproars against the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, the riots took place mainly in the city of Lahore as well as other parts of Punjab. The riots started in February 1953, soon growing into citywide episodes, including theft, firing and the murder of somewhere close to 200 and 2000 Ahmadis, while thousands more were left uprooted which in the end prompted the declaration of a 3 month long military law which was done in order to take the countries situation under control and stop the civil disorder that had been going on (Nadeem, 2012).

Political unrest had become a usual in the society, Pakistan witnessed a rise in the crime and terrorism ratios when General Zia-ul-Haq endeavored to make utilization of Islam as defense for expecting power. In order to legitimize his run, he started to give political translations of Islam and also its framework. Miss Kiran Meer former MNA stated, “When we talk of talk of terrorism, we talk of Zia’s Islamization and how it impacted our society. The extremists of yesterday are terrorists of today.” With the help of a limited religious circle having some of validity, he propelled a battle to give new understanding to the ideas like Islam, democracy and also power. In addition to this In one of his gatherings he stated that "the Muslims and particularly the Muslims of Pakistan believe in one God, one Prophet, one Book and one ruler. In the religion Islam it isn't vital how somebody had attained power. Under the framework it is critical that ruler must be a rehearsing Muslim. Saira aged 54, a beurocrate stated that “Before Zia’s era , we were immune to the concept of fear, it is only after Zia’s Islamization that concept of fear started to gain roots.” In the event that he satisfies the said condition, the general population obey him or else they expel him (Ahmed, 2010). The formation of policies by Zia under his approach of Islamization, had minimal substantial effect on the state and society. It was further assumed that the enforcement of the Hadood Laws would in the end diminish the quantity of various crimes in Pakistan however these Laws turned out to be dubious regarding their effect. Lashing of culprits out in the open was seen however in result of the imposition of the Hadood ordinance sectarian differences sprung up and tormented the nation expanding officially existent political and social imbalance in the society (Nida, 2011). During this time tolerance towards religious differences and change was at an all times low and Pakistan’s image suffered a great deal internationally due to the severity of punishments given. Mr Ahmed, aged 34, an educationist said, “Due to islamization, religion was presented as rigid one which resulted in formation of two groups, extremists and liberals resulting

in a society that had wealth, prosperity but no tolerance for each other.” These means could not diminish the proportion of crimes in any case after their commencement but the crime rate was brought down but for a short span of time. The main beneficiary of this was Zia who strongly believed that his Islamic laws and steps that were taken for the Islamization approach had kept the general population occupied and fulfilled and on this guise effectively drawn out his run the show. Zia through his promise for proclamation of Islamic framework, a couple of introductory advances taken toward this path pulled in some support from the inferior and working classes of the general public, which also included parties such as Jamat-e-Islami and a couple of different religions groups (Rehman, 2017).

During the cold war with Afghanistan, Pakistan gained a frontline position and became the central base for the movement of weapons and other materials having effects on the society and spreading fear. However, when the Soviet Union retraced their steps from Afghanistan, the weapons that prevailed in the country ultimately went on to be sold in the local markets of Pakistan illegally (Askari, 1986). The proliferation of militants and the spread of the weapons openly caused an increase in the terrorist activities in Pakistan. Groups like Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi, Jaish-e-Muhammad, Jaish-e-Muhammad, Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen and Lashkar-e-Islam became prominent. These religious extremists began spreading violence and encouraged terrorism in Pakistan, which was previously totally discouraged in the country. The political parties led by the religious groups such as the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Islam instigated the terrorism by providing support to the terrorist groups responsible for spreading fear. Miss Zainab aged 25, a student stated, “Afghan Jihad only resulted in polarization of this society which not only strengthened the Crime-terror nexus but fear was cultivated into the society too.” On the other hand, the Pakistan military worked in connection with the Saudi Arabian and the US groups for the training of the military personnel. The outcome of all the training and the war in Afghanistan caused the development of strong roots of terrorism in Pakistan which caused huge devastations in the North and West of Pakistan. The Taliban and other groups of militants wrongly used Islam as a basis of their terrorist activities.

One of the research studies published by a research group in the University of London reported that Karachi had come under the influence of terrorism prior to 1992, when the army had not interfered in the country (Farzana, 2009). Weapons as dangerous as the Kalashnikov and rifles

were openly used by the activities of various political parties in the city. Furthermore, it has also been agreed upon by many of the locals that Karachi had become terrorists since the early 1980s. This is directly linked with the influx of the Afghan refugees in the country in 1982 and onwards. These refugees brought in illegal weapons and drugs. This gave rise to ethnic violence and terrorism in Karachi. Talibanization was a term that got coined during this time and continued to be a source of terror on the national and international forums (Haqani, 2005). Talibanization is referred to as the tendency of a religion to be made as the basis of justifying terrorist activities. Lashing, murders, decapitation and other similar actions have become spread openly now. These actions create extreme fear among the public and the increases the pressure on the leaders. According to Talal Chaudhry “ Although fear was always present in the Pakistani society the only thing that varied are the dimensions different dimension of fear although there were terrorist activities in the past but it was never referred to as terrorism people were being killed but at the same time the society wasn’t as fearful as it is now different gatherings such as galas or “melas” were organized which people attended in large numbers but now the scenario has changed people avoid going out into such type of crowded places whether alone or with their loved ones.”

2.2 Terrorism and the Culture of fear in Pakistan

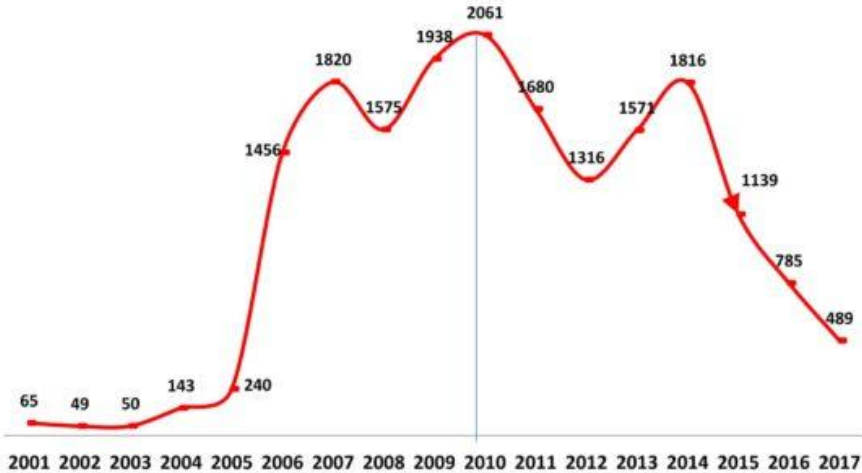
The terrorism in USA in 2001 brought Pakistan under threats. In order to protect Islamabad and ensure that Pakistan did not become targeted in the war against terrorism, the then President, Pervez Musharraf decided to cut ties with the Taliban, which was known a force to be nurtured by Pakistan. These decisions instigated circumstances which become a source of terror and fear for Pakistan and continued haunting the country for many years to come. Prior to the attacks famously known as the 9/11, there was no reported act of major terrorism inside Pakistan, apart from just a single suicide attack. However, once the 9/11 attacks became the talk of all towns, the suicide attacks inside Pakistan become uncontrollable and countless lives were lost to such terrorist activities. This led to the development of extreme psychological trauma among the people of Pakistan. The death toll elevated and the culture of fear spread throughout and even the capital city (Islamabad) became a high alert city. The Constitution Avenue of Pakistan was remarked as a red alert area and put an end to the freedom of the common people in Pakistan. All these effects led to the necessity of including security check posts and road blocks at various places in Islamabad and

also in the other cities of the country all these measures taken by the government in order to provide security heightened the levels of anxiety and fear in the society.

After 2001, the biggest incident that occurred in Pakistan was the Damdola incident which occurred in 2006. This incident is known as the 9/11 of Pakistan which took the lives of total 80 civilians among which, 69 were children (AFP, 2013). This attack was launched through an American drone, which further led to a rise in the terrorist activities in the country. The Lal Masjid Operation in Pakistan in the year 2007 gave rise to TTP (abbreviated as the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan), causing the creation of hell within the country. Many innocent lives were lost, the properties of the public were also confiscated illegally and the number of attacks within the country were increased significantly. The ill-effects were enormous and the death tolls rose to thousands across the country. The military carried out operations in Swat in 2009 to ensure that the areas was cleared of all the militants from the Malakand region. It was during these times that the largest number of casualties were reported from Pakistan due to the internally displaced populations within the country. Balochistan and FATA became highly troubled areas from 2012 and onwards and the terrorism also caught fire in Karachi (Junaid, 2013). The trauma of the attack on the Army Public School in 2014 due to the merciless killings of children by the members of TTP. This was regarded as an attempt to disturb and fragmentize the education system of the tribal areas, the militants further increased their activities in these areas and targeted the schools, particularly the girls' schools. These actions and ruthless killings in Pakistan provide a picture of the price that Pakistan had to pay and the extent to which fear had risen in the society just by allying with the US in fighting terrorism (Haqani, 2005).

INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM

Incidents : 18,193



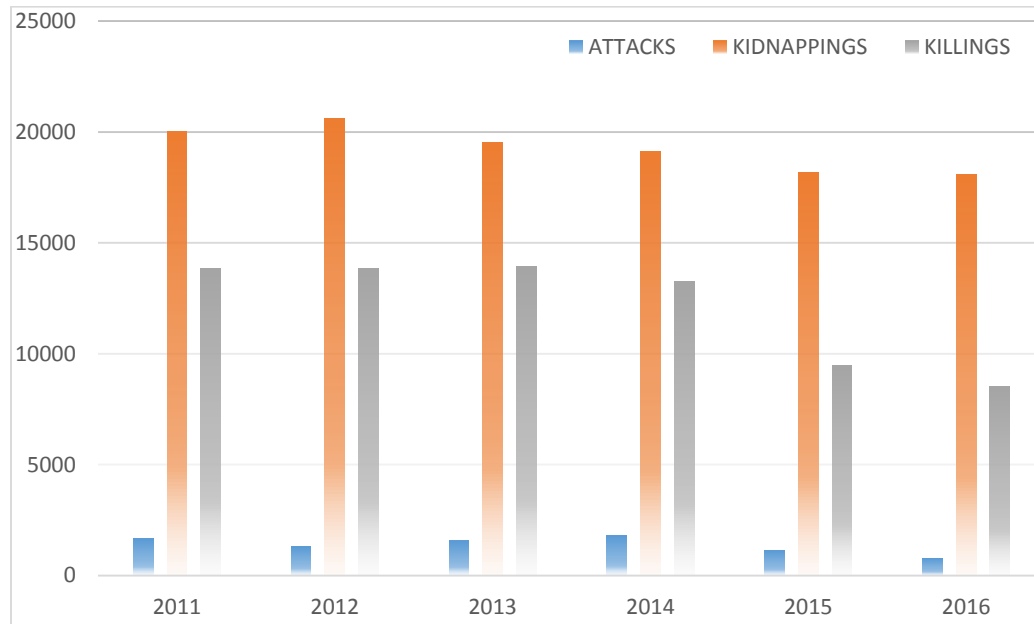
According to figures released by the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), 110 terror incidents occurred in 2001, 56 in 2002, 88 in 2003, 159 in 2004 and 113 in 2005. A total of 1,444 terror attacks were carried out in 2006, while 2007 witnessed a surge with 1,820 incidents, 2008 recorded 1,575 attacks, and 1,938 attacks took place in 2009. Terrorist incidents hit their peak in 2010 with 2,061 attacks. Some 1,680 attacks were launched in 2011, 1,316 in 2012, 1,571 in 2013 and 1,816 in 2014. A decline was noticed in 2015 when only 1,139 terror activities were documented, 785 attacks took place in 2016 while 489 in 2017 informed the authority (NACTA, 2017).

Pakistan faces a grave danger of Terrorism Financing, around 223 international and national terrorist associations keep on generating billions of rupees in reference with their yearly working Budgets in the Pakistan. (Gishkori, 2017). Terrorism is a syndicate-based action, requiring immense measures of money related help. The sustenance and preparing of units in different activist outfits and extremist groups rely upon an enduring stream of financing. Additionally, in Pakistan, as in other developing nations, individuals regularly take up militant exercises as a full-time occupation, one that incorporates a structure of salary. Criminal action incorporates however isn't constrained to the smuggling of different types of drugs along with weapons in Balochistan,

a culture of guns and drugs in Karachi, illicit timber mining in Chitral, abuse of extractive industries, for example, marble in province of Balochistan, the crime of land grabbing in parts of the southern Punjab region, and across the board racketeering, extortion, and kidnapping. the systems of money transfer exist all through Pakistan, particularly along the borders of Pakistan's with Afghanistan, that are ill-treated by the drug traffickers present and the financiers of various terrorist activists working in the cross-border zone all resulted in a culture of fear amongst the local residents of the concerned areas. Pakistan was additionally home to the money laundering organization of Altaf Khanani association (Khanani MLO), which is a transnational group of organized crime (Dawn News, 2011). As indicated by the U.S. State Department, the group" is at the helm of laundering billions of dollars in organized crime profits every year for a differing clients. The State Department likewise takes note of that "the Khanani MLO additionally has been associated with the development of assets for the Taliban, and Altaf Khanani, the gathering's pioneer, is known to have had associations with Dawood Ibrahim, al-Qaeda, Lashkhar-e-Tayyaba (LeT), and Jaish-e-Mohammed.

With the ongoing incidences of terrorism and crime in Pakistan, the crimes which have affected the society the most are abduction and killing for random are more protuberant and widely carried out crimes which are used to fund terrorism and directly effect and induce fear into the society and not only based on influencing the government to bring about a change (Ahmed N. , 2018). Crimes such as abduction and killings for the sake of generating ransom is an essential strategy utilized by different terrorist groups for the double motivations behind attaining cash and spreading terror and fear into the society (Greer, 2016). In the unstable atmosphere of the contemporary Pakistan, , abductions, kidnappings and killings done for the purpose of getting ransom has attained a disrepute and is influencing ordinary citizens as well as the nation's elites. Ahsan, aged 45 a professor of education stated , "Abductions were present before 2001 but back then, we weren't fearful as we are now." The horrendous acts such as killings and kidnappings are regularly outsourced to criminal groups that supply arms and cash to terrorist organizations in both Pakistan as well as Afghanistan. Protuberant terror organizations like the Haqqani network, Quetta Shura Taliban, Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), and Baloch insurgents and other armed groups are particularly associated with killing and abduction for the sole purpose of attaining ransom which is then used to subsidize their illicit activities. In the vicinity of 2000 and 2010, official information

demonstrated a 153 percent of the increase in the incidents of abductions or kidnappings (Hussain Z. , 2007). The reason is an unpredictable blend of profit pursuing, enmity between the various groups involved in the acts of raising funds, and providing support for terrorist exercises in the country. Reports demonstrate that the all of the provinces of Pakistan's are currently under assault from such kind of terror and fear spreading kidnappers, with young children and women being the most easiest and convenient focuses, alongside with the foreigners



The above chart demonstrates that during the year's incidents of terrorism were at their peaks in Pakistan crimes such as kidnappings and killings were also were very high. Pakistani police evaluates that kidnapping and killing is currently the single biggest source for generating income for the Taliban groups situated in Pakistan. Data gathered from Criminal Statistics gathered from the province of Sindh propose that, in-between the years of 2003 and 2012, a sum of 12,311 instances of "kidnapping for the purpose of abducting" and 933 instances of "kidnapping for generating ransom" were recorded in the area due to this people themselves feared going outside as well as sending their children out the houses. Pakistani police gauge that killings and kidnaping are the single biggest source for generating revenue for the Taliban groups situated in Pakistan A respondent named Saba aged 24 said, "I still remember when I was a kid I used to play outside on roads , went to parks but now when I see young children they're just confined to their homes. The concept of outside sports have diminished from our society.And all this is due to fear.."

(Bhattacharya, 2014). A respondent named Saba aged 24 said, “I still remember when I was a kid I used to play outside on roads , went to parks but now when I see young children they’re just confined to their homes. The concept of outside sports have diminished from our society. And all this is due to fear.” According to the crime data and analysis done by the National Police Bureau kidnappings were at the highest with 20029 recorded cases of kidnappings and abductions in 2011, 20610 in 2012, 19551 in 2013 and the ratio of abducting for ransom also came down to 18057 reported cases in 2016 with effective measures taken by the government to control and eliminate terrorism from the country whereas the highest levels of killings were seen from 2011-2014 reaching up to 13486 a decrease was seen in 2015 with 9486 deaths and 8516 deaths in 2016 (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

Having viewed the actions across Pakistan, the differences between the militants and the petty criminals has become lost and these networks are now known to be operating in collaboration with each other. In the Southern Punjab regions, the criminal activities are linked with different sectarian groups and the leaders of such groups (Jaffrelot, 2002). While the increasing crime rate in Karachi is associated with a variety of different groups and causes including the militants, criminal, sectarians and the political groups. All these groups are interlinked and they somehow depend on each other for their existence with the collective aim of creating a fearful society. The dominant political party in Karachi (MQM) has been known to depend on the criminal activities for funding the party and continuing its activities and existence. Even though the military action in Karachi has been reported to cause a decrease in the terrorist activities the total control over the use of arms have not been put to an end. The actions such as freelance militancy and criminal activities instigated by the political leaders are still prevalent in Karachi hence fear is also high (Dawn, 2017). Shenaz, aged 39, a professor stated, “ Back in September 2016, I met a man from Karachi , we were travelling together. I asked her how is the situation in Karachi now..He said I’ve lost the count on when was Karachi this fearless”. The people of Karachi are thus in a constant state of terror and agony. The public feelings can be categorized differently depending on their experience with the acts of terrorism. The behavior of the public can also be influenced by terrorism. The health of the public and the psychological state can be highly threatened and the trauma due to terrorism can further cause high magnitudes of ill effects. The emotional response to terrorism and the instability in the city can instigate a habit of worrying among the public.

Several areas can become totally out of bounds for the public and the entire neighborhood can thus suffer due to the spread of fear. There is also a chance that many of the people can benefit from the habit of worry and fear (Haq, 2003).

Chapter 3

Exploring the link between counterterrorism and the link between fear poverty crime and terrorism

3.1 Introduction

On 11th of September, 2001, 19 members of a terrorist group known as al-Qaeda hijacked four American airplanes. The prudently deliberate attacks killed approximately 3,000 people. Two out of the four hijacked planes crashed into the closely undistinguishable skyscrapers, which were known as the twin towers, at a complex referred to as the World Trade Center located in New York. Both of the buildings collapsed a few seconds after the crash, taking the lives of thousands of people who were inside. Another plane was flown into the Pentagon in Arlington, where the U.S. military is headquartered, taking the lives of 189 individuals. The last plane was supposed to be set out toward the Capital in Washington, crashed in the rural area of Pennsylvania after the passengers on board the flight brawled against the hijackers. All 44 individuals on the plane were killed. The United States reacted by carrying out attacks on al-Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan, one of several nations where the group known as al-Qaida had camps. The Afghanistan government was brutal and bolstered the terrorists, as a result within a month after the attacks of September 11, the United States attacked Afghanistan to curb the menace of al-Qaeda and the Afghan government and the nexus that they had formed. (Pressler, 2011). The global War on terrorism' is the most challenging War of all the Wars. It is completely different from the well-known conventional Wars entirely because of its operational line of attack is based on the element of surprise, suicide attacks that are always un-expected, which are carried out by using explosive blasts in large gatherings with the aim of inflicting huge amounts of casualties. The 'Global War on terrorism' is now termed as never-ending war. It is now one of the biggest global challenge of this era. Although it took place in the United States but it has submerged the entire Middle East, south Asia and is now has also started to have adverse effects on Europe and U.S.A (Hussain, 2018).

The unfortunate event of September 11 have placed many countries of the world into an abysmal crisis. The unfortunate event was further led to the US along with the coalition forces devastating

invasion and bombardment of Afghanistan which further deteriorated the security environment of the South Asian region. When 9/11 took place USA had closer diplomatic ties with India in the South Asian region and Pakistan was put under different sanctions such as the Pressler amendment, Glenn and Symington amendments, and several other democratic sanctions (Akhtar, 2012).

Around then, Pakistan was facing the worst economic crises and as per World Bank Pakistan was in a state of extreme vulnerability. The ascent paying off debtors, poor financial and literacy rate brought about Islamic extremism in Pakistan. USA required more help from Pakistan as compared to its neighboring nations, since Afghanistan is a landlocked nation and in order for it to be easier for the US to attack, USA required airspace, bases and strategic help of neighboring nations Pakistan also required the monetary help for its stability in the region .The unfavorable circumstance produced by the US Global War on Terror has had unbearable effects and more misery to Pakistan than any other nation of the world (Tellis, 2008). Mainly because of its geostrategic position, Pakistan's assistance was essential for the United States and its allies principally as a result of five critical components: First, in the midst of the Cold War, Pakistan and the US had cooperated at the Afghan front to vanquish Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Therefore, the US knew to a great degree that the strategies that Pakistan can grasp to help the US and its partners against the Kabul organization. Moreover, the US knew about the way that Taliban were hidden up and extremely close Pakistan. They had a fear that Pakistan might be obliging towards Taliban and might give them support to guard them from the calamitous assault. Thirdly, sharing a long fringe of about 2460 km, with Afghanistan, Pakistan was in a circumstance to make it simpler for Taliban and Al-Qaeda's people to move around. Fourthly, America feared that Pakistan could likewise have sent its forces or Jihadi volunteers to battle in a joint exertion with the Taliban which would have made issues for the US to vanquish Taliban. Fifthly, the geostrategic and geopolitical area that Pakistan has was at the crossing point of Central, Southern and Southwest Asia this likewise made it a crucial state and in this way it was in a circumstance to advance US interests in the whole Asian region. (Rabbi, 2012).

As Dr.Tughral Yamin points out that there was great pressure on Musharraf to either side with US or to stay neutral. India was already planning to side with the US and had already provided it vital bassets and could use this as a leverage point in order to get Americas support in the Kashmir issue. He also states that if Musharraf hadn't chosen to side with the US the outcomes and the course of

history would have been different (Yamin, 2014). According to Shuja Nawaz, Pakistan is unceasingly in anguish because of the chaos taking place in its western neighbor Afghanistan. According to him Pakistan had not even recouped from the aftermath of the Afghan war against the Soviet union when it received millions of refugees as well along with the drug and gun culture that had created deep cracks in the society, following the 2001 United States invasion of Afghanistan the blowback from the war inside Afghanistan has produced the ascent of Islamic militancy inside Pakistan's own borders not just in the volatile federally administered tribal area (FATA) as well as the surroundings. As a result Pakistan faces existential threats, an unresolvable challenge that both its security composite and the national organizations seem unrehearsed to encounter (Nawaz, 2009).

Pakistan is the country the most affected by the nuisance of terrorism. There were no cities or any areas which were outside the reach of militant extremists in conducting terrorist activities which consisted of suicide attacks, kidnappings and target killings. Prior to the episode of 9/11 in the year 1999, the scale of religious fanaticism had reached its peak. When General Pervez Musharraf reluctantly endeavored to end its pattern before the event of 9/11, the armed force found that it was looked with a potential foe that it was not willing or ready to step down. A large number of these gatherings had created autonomous channels of financing, giving them increased mobility' (Abbas, 2005: 12). After the appalling 9/11 episode in the United States in 2001, and the way the military autocracy of General Pervez Musharraf chose to become an essential ally of the United States' 'War on Terror,' a new wave of radicalization spread over different areas of Pakistan (Paracha, 2012). The spread of vicious extremism; a marvel referred to in current Western terminology as 'radicalization', has turned out to be one of the major challenges that the state of Pakistan is gone up against. No one can contradict the unbelievable growth of religious fanaticism, intolerance, and extremism in the society of Pakistan, predominantly the kind that has occurred in the last three decades. We can choose to give this any name whether Terrorism, Extremism, or Radicalization, nonetheless the truth is that this particular phenomenon establishes itself in many different forms and shapes. Millions and Thousands of innocent individuals, comprising of women and innocent children, have become victims to this and have lost their lives in the hands of terrorists and so far thousands of people have been harmed and injured (Abbasi, 2014).

Pakistan displayed explosive situations, where there were suicide bomb-blasts taking place every other day which were carried out by the extremist militant organizations. The main aim of the terrorist groups that were operational in Pakistan was to spread terror and fear in the whole country where everyone was a target without leaving any place or any person safe from becoming their next target. The most stressing repercussion of this entire prevalent circumstance was the difficulty in knowing about the next a violent attacks carried out by the fanatics. Unfortunately, there are two principle factors which have prompted this grieved state of undertakings. Firstly, the terrorist groups were not simply the Al-Qaeda or Taliban, conversely created alliances and reinforced local Pakistani Taliban, region specific political parties and different sectarian groups. All of these had progressed toward becoming part of the terrorist organizations which were prevailing in Pakistan, making the entire situation much more complicated and extreme to deal with. Second, the extremist militants had for the most part been situated in the tribal belt of Pakistan and their terrorist exercises were only limited to the FATA area. However, with the passage of time they had now, especially after the operations conducted by the army spread out and settled in the cities of Pakistan. This was the main push factor behind the derailing security situation of Pakistan which became highly explosive and hostile (Javaid, Genesis and Effects of Religious Extremism in Pakistan, 2011). Pakistan was going through an extremely perilous phase. Along with the threat of terrorism there were large numbers of other stern fears which included poor economy, sectarianism, bad governance, and a bigoted and fragmented society, along with the prevailing trend of a feeble democracy and corruption. But then again, the threat that the extremist militant groups posed was the most crucial of all. Suicide attacks had moved toward becoming a routine in the lives of the general population of Pakistan. This brought with it immense fear and insecurity in the Pakistani society. In the early stage, the main targets of the terrorists were the security work force, or foreigners and tourists, however with time the segregation diminished as their objectives presently incorporates the whole society not leaving out women, kids and students. Along with this no place is even safe including hotels, mosques, schools market places and even hospitals. The triggers of the terrorists had become a difficult impediment for the country particularly for the security intelligence agencies, as the terrorists had spread to almost all areas of Pakistan and with this they kept changing their objectives and tactics every time (Fayyaz, 2010).

Various religious and sectarian groups in Pakistan have joined together with Al-Qaeda, Taliban and they collectively claim to refer to themselves as Pakistani Taliban. All these militant groups

need change of the society as indicated by their own specific fundamentalist point of view which is by all accounts near the perspectives of Taliban In giving them satisfactory security (Javaid, Thriving Fundamentalism and Militancy in Pakistan: An Analytical Overview of their Impact on the Society, 2011). The extremist militants were not restricted to the tribal areas like before; they had moved and based themselves in other settled cities where they found hospitality, security and also found support of local religious or sectarian groups who had teamed up with them. Organizations, for example, the Ahle Sunnat wal Jamaat (ASWJ), LeJ, Jaish-e-Mohammed (JM), and Harakat-ul-Mujahedeen linked up with the Pakistani Taliban and al-Qaeda. The LeJ has effectively propagated its hostility towards the mandate of the Shia community to partake in global jihad because of its growing connections to the Pakistani Taliban and al-Qaeda (Grare, 2014). This tendency genuinely threatened Pakistan's security circumstance and destabilize the Pakistani nation to hazardous levels. Closer collaboration between different groups such as Afghan Taliban and the Pakistani LeJ who always had an agenda to target Shia Hazaras could help militant cooperation over the Durand Line. Hence No place was safe from them not even markets, mosques, holy places, educational organizations, hotels, government offices and workplaces of security offices were not spared by them. There was no differentiating between kids, ladies or security forces while conducting their terrorist exercises (Warraich, 2016). This prompted a fearful society with masses losing confidence and trust in the government in controlling the hazard of terrorism. Islamic fundamentalism expanded in Pakistan because of high levels of poverty, absence of education, ignorance and the inadequacy of society to confront the issues of masses. Religious organizations, including a couple of terrorist outfits, gave the poor masses education, food, hospitals and also provided shelter. The powerful or ruling class, regardless of whether civil or military additionally abused religion to give authenticity and notoriety to its administration. Rather than dealing with the threat of fundamentalism (Greer, 2016).

Following the dreadful September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States, the Pakistani government declared that it would bolster the "War on Terror". This was unequivocally contradicted by the administration of the Lal Masjid, which was declaratively pro-Taliban. Mulana Abdul Aziz assumed responsibility of Lal Masjid, keeping up close connections to the successors of the Mujahideen, including the AL Qaeda and Taliban and of Afghanistan .On July 3, 2007, the tussle between militants started inside the red mosque which resulted in an exchange of fire arms by the government, in which more than twenty individuals, including students of the mosque,

paramilitary workers people from the media, and a businessmen, were according to reports killed and over a hundred others were injured . A FIR was later filed against the Ghazi siblings with charges going from abducting and murder to conspiracy, and terrorism. To evade insurance misfortune, on July 4, 2007 the legislature offered amnesty to adolescent students on the condition that they surrendered. More than 1000 of the radical follower surrendered. In most of the of Al-Qaeda's attacks on the military and paramilitary powers, particularly those in Islamabad and Rawalpindi, low-level "insider" components with contacts with the Lal Masjid, which was a part of the network created by Al Qaeda , were involved (Cheema, 2015).

Not long after the operation conducted against the Lal Masjid in the year 2007, the circumstance unexpectedly changed and terrorists began focusing on government establishments and security forces. After the elections of February 2008, terrorist exercises picked up force both in Fata and areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In 2007, 912 non military personnel and 108 police people fell prey to terrorism in Fata and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The year 2008 was the most brutal as 377 individuals were killed and 670 others were injured in 32 suicide attacks. Moreover, 1,778 were violently killed and 2,201 badly injured in bomb blasts which were remote-controlled and various other incidents of terrorism in Fata and KPK. Those murdered included militants, 868 civil individuals and 221 security workers the unabated flood of terrorism in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Fata took the lives of 12,456 individuals other apart from just injuries 14,775 others in the five-year span. Other than this as fundamentalism also grew during the rule of the Taliban in Pakistan (Buneri, 2013). The situation kept worsening in northern areas of pakistan such as swat and several districts of Federally administered tribal areas(FATA) Women were the prime focuses of the Taliban's moral police, and once that inflexible rule was forced their lives just froze they were unable to do anything according to their will. They were banished from going to the traditional ladies' shopping area, and any individual who worked in an open place, including the ladies working in hospitals, were required to wear a burqa, a cloth which covered them from head to toe and also piece of net over the eyes (Tavernise, 2009). similarly the same kind of rules applied to men as well as according to a government official from Wana that the Taliban had given the written warnings and informed the AFP that the local extremists militant group, The Pakistani Taliban have banned fitted or see-through clothing for men earlier the restrictions regarding the banning of the sale of fitted or see-through clothes for women only along with this the Taliban also

made it compulsory for men to keep beards not following their orders led to dire consequences sometimes even death for the people found not following the rules (AFP, 2013).

Taliban militants in Pakistan had frequently targeted shops that were found selling films and music which according to them that broke the moral codes of Islam. Beside this Taliban militants had also banned girls from attending school, appealing that female education was conflicting to the teachings of Islam speaking on this issue Mullah Doran of Taliban also said that educating girls was un-Islamic. This announcement further deteriorated a structure in which the females attending schools was already plunged due to the ongoing violence in their concerned regions. Before these unfortunate series of events, more than approximately 120,000 girls attended schools and colleges in there concerned regions. But after the whole unfortunate Taliban situation the number came down to only 40,000. Nearly 30 percent of the girls stopped going to educational institutions in the years 2006 and 2007 because of the speeches made by the militant leader, Mullah Fazlullah on his FM radio when speaking against girls attaining education (The Washington Times, 2009).

The fierce representatives of the Taliban in Swat, would give open threats to the people of swat through a local FM channel that was run by the Taliban. the people of swat were more fearful then they ever were young ladies left attending schools Mostly everyone was hesitant to go outside of the hose to earn a living earn even mothers were scared to go the local markets to buy milk for their children, These were the days when executed bodies were found on the roadside, hanging from electric poles and trees. This was such a frequent occurrence that the local residents changed the name of Mingora's most crowded and busiest square from Grain Chowk to 'Khooni Chowk (Torwali, 2013).The phenomenon of fear was not only restricted to the areas under the siege of the Taliban but fear had spread throughout pakistan Islamabad virtually became no-go city in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. Constitution Avenue became a red zone meaning the freedom and liberty being enjoyed by ordinary citizens had to end. Security check posts, road blocks and heavy presence of security forces have become a new normal in Islamabad (Yousaf, How 9/11 changed Pakistan, 2017) People everywhere in Pakistan had become socially paralyzed afraid to leave their houses or even carryout normal day to day tasks.

3.2 Pakistan's counter terrorism efforts and prevailing fear in the society

In order to control the curtailing situation of terrorism in the country and to help the people affected by it in the Taliban occupied areas of Pakistan the army launched various operations against the militants. . Since 2001, Pakistan had three different governments, therefore the different governments brought with them different Counter Terrorism approaches hence the evolution of Pakistan's Counter Terrorism Strategy in Pakistan can be divided into three separate phases, it goes back to the period of President Musharraf, directly after the horrific episode of 9/11, Pakistan being the country most affected and a sanctuary for terrorists, it needed to introduce measures to fight against terrorism. After the US attacked Afghanistan Pakistan had to face the repercussions and new militant groups like al-Qaida active in Pakistan's tribal areas were a backdrop of this Pakistan had no other choice but to launch different operations against these militants. Following this the second phase, was under Pakistan People's Party. During third phase, the then Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif came up with the idea of peace talks with the militants, that went futile and operation Zara-e-Ahab was launched against the militants.

General Musharraf's mainly focused on the tribal areas of Pakistan. In 2008, security circumstance in Bajaur Agency got worse and the TTP militants supposedly began accepting immense help from their counter parts active in Afghanistan. The circumstance recorded were extremely grave hence in order to take this menace the government of Pakistan suggested launching military operations in the Bajaur Agency in 2008, the operation was given the name Sher-Dil to build up its writ in Bajaur. Around, 8000 Frontier Corps along with 12 troops who had the backing of Cobra Helicopters partook in the operation yet the Pakistan Army confronted critical opposition. Along with the army the militants also faced a huge number of difficulties when compared with the Pakistani security force according to record, the psf killed more than 1000 militants. In accordance with the strategy created the control and command structure of the militants was focused on and destroyed. It was expected that the officers of TTP fled away to Afghanistan. Pakistan military set up new check posts close to the borders of Afghanistan along with creating nearby Lashkar's to suppress any cross border attacks in Bajaur Agency. Moving down, in 2008 another operation was launched in Khyber Agency with the codename Daraghalam. The basic aim of the operation was to provide safety for NATO's main supply routes along with this to completely destroy the secret

hideouts of the main commander of the militants referred to as Mangal Bagh in Khyber Agency. Launching this operation in Khyber Agency further helped the Pakistan Army with opening the supply routes for NATO in Afghanistan however Mangal Bagh gather was never caught or killed by the forces. (Khattak, 2015).

Another action taken by general Musharraf included, under his rule the government had put a ban on 16 radical groups working domestically and captured a huge number of suspected militants, however a large portion of them were discreetly released. Alongside the extremist group known as Jaish-e-Muhammad, which was also the militant groups whom the intelligence agencies of Pakistan believed to have had created alliances were Harkat ul-Mujahedeen, Sipah-e-Sahaba and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, all of which were banned by President Musharraf as a feature of his guaranteed crackdown. Under the pressure of the U.S, Musharraf put Jamaat-ud-Dawa on a watch list in November 2003. Alongside this The Musharraf government had sworn, just like many of the past Pakistani governments had done, to change the status of madrasas and provide them formal education. Under U.S. pressure, Musharraf placed Jamaat-ud-Dawa on a watch list in November 2003. Along with this The Musharraf government had guaranteed, just like the many previous governments of Pakistan had done, to change the status of madrasas and integrate them into the formal education sector (Aizenman, 2005). He had additionally sworn to change the madrasa framework as a major aspect of its actions taken for anti-terrorism purposes in accordance to the UN Security Council Resolution the systems of Pakistan's madrasa providing Islamic training had gone under serious concern. The main international constrains were regarding the pictures of jihad, training for warfare, terrorism and an antiquated education system. Most of these constrains were are an aftereffect of speculations and distortion of an intricate phenomena's. Madrasas were seen as playing a main role in spreading conflict and violence on the contrary they also had a vital role in Pakistan's social and religious life. (International crises group, 2002).

Next round of counter terrorism operations came with The Pakistan Peoples' Party's, their Counter-Terrorism Strategy depended on the 3D approach; Deterrence, Development and Dialog. It was watched that the PPP government was pressurized by the US to dispatch unequivocal military operations against the TTP militants in the tribal areas particularly in South and North Waziristan Agency. Subsequently, the PPP government launched two basic operations in 2009—the Operation Rah-I-Raast was centered around the areas of Swat and Malakand , while Operation

Rah-I-Nijaat was centered around South Waziristan Agency. The, PPP government was of the view of settling the issues through the use of peaceful negotiations. In this manner, the government drafted an arrangement with militants in Swat Valley and acknowledged their interest for implementation of Sharia in the swat region. However, militants in the territory extended their operations in neighboring zones as well. As a result of this, the government of Pakistan was left with the choice of conducting military operations to clear the regions of Swat and Malakand. The Operation Rah-I-Raast focused on militants in Swat, Buner, Lower Dir, and Shangla District. Pakistan Army sent more than 30,000 to 45,000 officers along with airborne forces as well as five hundred men from its Special Services Group. It was an effective task and Pakistan military again acquired control in these zones. As a result, the TTP network base of Swat was demolished and the rest of the militants fled to Afghanistan (NSP, 2010).

The last and final round came with the government of the Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), they like the government former to them appeared to be keener on holding peace talks with militants rather than using force. On the other hand, militants stayed steady in conducting deadly terror attacks, so it was clear that militants had no goal for peace talks with the government. Again the Army was requested to handle the situation and not long after the failure of peace talks with the TTP, it conducted air strikes which was followed by ground attacks to find and destroy the TTP militancy. The name of the operation was Zarb-e-Azb was conducted in North Waziristan Agency on the 15th of June, 2014 comprising of 25,000 to 30,000 troops. The air strikes turned out to be exceptionally profitable as a large number of Uzbek, Al-Qaeda and TTP militants were killed. Pakistan Army also secured the areas of Miranshah, Degan, Boya, and Mirali towns from the militants. Whereas, eleven industrial facilities of Improvised-Explosive Devices (IED) were uncovered in Miranshah in which military approximately recovered 23 tons of explosives. the Pakistani Army Pakistan Army recuperated 30 barrels loaded with explosives and different chemical substances utilized for making IEDs, underground passages, dungeons, training centers for suicide bombarding , purposeful publicity material from Miranshah and Mir Ali Towns. As per the DG ISPR, nearly 570 militants had been killed. More than 98 terrorist dens had been devastated and their networks for communication, control and command systems, were totally annihilated (Khattak, 2015).

Along with this after the heart wrenching terrorist attack on the Army Public School in Peshawar on 16th of December 2014, the Government of Pakistan introduced the National Action Plan (NAP) to battle terrorism and radicalism that had spread in the society. The NAP is an agreement between all political parties along with the military, in which all fragments of the establishment collectively agreed on the construction and its implementation. The suspension which was put on death penalties was also lifted for only terrorism related circumstances because it was agreed upon that the terrorists were abusing the suspension. Military courts were also allowed by Pakistan's lawmakers who approved the 21st Amendment made in the Constitution along with the Pakistan Army Amendment Bill to temporarily allow it in order to punish the militants who had been suspected of waging of a war against Pakistan. The NAP also with this highlights the significance of the capacity building needed for the system of criminal justice which includes the police, courts, etc. Additionally the Security forces present have also carried out almost 54,376 different combing operations in accordance with the NAP and as fallouts of these 60,420 arrests were also made. The Government also listed the names of 188 die-hard militants on the Exit Control List. Under the NAP the government has recorded thousands of cases which were related to terrorism, whereas hundreds of different suspects have also been arrested so far. The vide NACTA Act 2013 was also established by National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) with an opinion to completely curb the menace of terrorism is also working out (Saffee, 2015).

Other important issues that also come under the NAP include Books and other materials that spread hate have been seized and numerous shops closed down. Along with this 1,961 suspects have also been arrested and 1,893 different evidences have been recorded against people who were scattering hate material and speech a strong Action has been taken against different authors, retailers and publishers it is impossible to keep a check on everybody who is involved in spreading hate speech and material is pondering over introducing Literature laws, According to NAP nobody will be allowed to show hatred to someone on the bases of their on religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, sect or color. The government is also at work on eliminating offensive material from the concerned course books. To curb terror financing, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has frozen about Rs1billion and nearly 126 different accounts connected to restricted organizations. The Law Enforcement Agencies have recuperated Rs251.2 million cash which was being exchanged through Hawala and Hundi. National Terrorists Financing Investigation Cell (NTFIC) has been set up as of to work under the alliance of the FIA, FBR, the State Bank, and various intelligence

agencies in order to check illicit outflow of cash. Another feature includes The Registration and the regulation of various madrasas or seminaries, their Progress on this point remains a failure. Despite the fact that the government has claimed to have registered 90% of the operating madrassas, the agencies responsible for law enforcement have claimed sealed nearly 102 seminaries for promoting radicalism (Dogar, 2017).

.The last and final blow to the terrorist organizations was operation Radd-ul-Fasaad which has been declared as a continuation of the National Action Plan (NAP) Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad was started in the consequence of a new wave of resurgence in terrorist attacks in Pakistan. As a major aspect of the plan, military courts were set up to track terrorism cases. Operations based on intelligence stated in the whole country in order to destroy and annihilate various terror networks that were present in the rural and urban areas. The operation had also laid importance on diminishing terror financing (Dawn, 2017). Another important feature of the PML-N's counter terror strategy is the Anti-Terrorism Law which was to strengthen the hands of the security forces. There was a huge hue and cry by the parliamentarians and human rights activists over this new anti-terror law. They were of the view that this law would impede the basic fundamental rights of the citizens. Some people from the opposition benches regarded it as a draconian law (Zaman, 2014)As a result of all these operations two new phenomenon's were introduced in Pakistan which was included the Missing persons and the IDPs.

The missing peoples phenomenon had worsened the situation in paksitan, According to a report put together by the commission under the watchful eye of the Supreme Court, almost 409 of the people traced belonged to the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa area (K-P), along with 254 who belonged to Punjab, 199 belonged to Sindh, 50 were from Balochistan and 30 of them belonged to Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Fata). Despite the fact that this practice of enforced large scale disappearances was a strategic tool used by the different organizations working in Pakistan and other state authorities in the post-2003 era, it likewise effectively maintains the resistance and the fears that the society has of the different offices and agencies working in Pakistan. This fear goes beyond the fear of judicial killings, the fear of the fact that anybody can disappear anytime has terrorizing psychological and physical ramifications. It symbolizes the unlawful invulnerability of the state and the fear that it creates meaning that it is a terrorizing instrument of control (Malik, 2015). Chaudhary Nisaar added, "Since I wasn't holding any office back in 9/11 days, all I can

offer you is an insight from what I believed as an audience, like a common man. The word terrorism started to emerge back then and became a popular jargon. The target of the then government was meekly to remove the building pressure on them by international forces. I as a Pakistani as a common man had by then started to fear, since you asked about fear; before 9/11 the concept of fear wasn't present like that of terrorism. Yes there were crimes but the society on the whole wasn't fearful.”

Pakistan recorded approximately 746,700 IDPs since 2004 (information was considered for the most part of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and FATA). The IDMC had also stated that the state of Pakistan had recorded a new wave of almost 140,000 uprooted people in 2013 alone. The core territories from which most of the people fled from were the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. FATA experienced two influxes of relocation in 2013 when the conflict started between the armed non-state groups which led to 17,000 individuals to leave their homes in March. Furthermore, conflicts between the armed force and armed non-state groups made 10,600 families escape from the Kurram agency (AFP W. D., 2014). As the Pakistan army started their operation in North Waziristan Agency of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), a large number of families were uprooted from the area. While trying to find safety in the settled zones of Pakistan, the dominant part of inside uprooted people groups (IDPs) moved to Bannu, a residential area 115 miles southwest of Peshawar. Chaudhary Nisaar stated, “ The government through national action plan has eradicated terrorism and this plan holds a reputation of a mutual cord because every party of Pakistan has agreed upon it and the operation was a success “He further added , “Had the Aps incident happened in 2011 Or 2005 do you think Pakistani’s would have coped like this? I believe no because it was their fearlessness that the children of Aps Peshawar kept going to school”

As indicated by the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA), 87,778 North Waziristan families have been listed and checked as displaced. Different Reports have proposed that nearly one million IDPs have fled North Waziristan and a huge number have not enlisted with the FDMA. For the first time, a huge number of families have fled to Afghanistan, who have preferred to get shelter there rather than in the settled regions of Pakistan (Younus U. M., 2015). People evacuated by the conflict in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Waziristan and other tribal territories of FATA, regardless of having gotten restricted humanitarian help, have been much of the time unable to

get to security components and make commonplace and government experts responsible for their obligation of insurance or any sort of monetary help from the state (Nicolini, 2014)

3.3 Analyzing the culture of fear and Counter Terrorism Efforts

With effective counter terrorism as well as crime efforts going on in the country nothing had been done to help the people effected by terrorism in one way or another. It was hard to imagine Pakistan without the continuous bomb blasts, the economy which was crippling, an incompatible budget and uncountable lives that were lost in a war that more than half of the Pakistani population doesn't even comprehend. The Life in Pakistan before the frightful attacks of 9/11 was comparably very average and normal plus indeed a very peaceful one. The everyday routine of the society and other issues were never as bloody and violent like they are now. The level of paranoia in the general public and the continuous worry that people of Pakistan experience weren't this rambling before. Even if there were bomb blasts in the past, there were only a few in number. Conversely, after Pakistani government's coalition with the war on terror the governments of the United States crackdown on the militants and other rebellious groups, as a consequence life in Pakistan got more complex and violent (Hassan, 2016). Mr. Nisaar the former interior minister stated, "Pakistan has suffered the most, yet the world doesn't credit us like they should. "The circumstances which push a person to get involved in terrorist or criminal acts are still not taken under control by the government. When societies bear losses of terrorism, there comes the issue of knowing causes of these incidents. The causes of terrorism are studied in order to determine which factors motivate the production of terrorist activities (Haider S. , 2015). Different Military operations are only a single aspect of a various counter-insurgency policies. Rehabilitation and assistance of the affected people is much more of a crucial task because it places the bases upon the factors with which a new social agreement can be established. Pakistan has neglected to take measures to effectively be able to provide relief and rehabilitation of the population affected, extremist fanatic outfits have started providing relief to the IDPs. ISI current chief, Lt-General Naveed Mukhtar, stated that "Yes we're addressing the issue of fear. We rehabilitate the terrorist's especially young boys that we've retrieved from the terrorists. And more over there is a whole psychological ward in CMH that deals with the people who have faced trauma in case of terrorism. Also, we've a psychologist doctor on

field too to help the victims on spot. Mr. Chaudhary Nisaar, former interior minister stated, "The Pakistani nation has sacrificed and payed the most when it comes to war on terror. But I'm glad to share with you that our country men's efforts have payed off and now we don't face a direct threat from terrorism and due to which criminal activities have also decreased".

Over a period of time, this trend will allow radical groups to further recruit the poor and helpless IDPs; which will further complicate and elongate a conflict that has seethed for over a decade. Talal Chaudhary, former interior minister stated, "Yes, the poor are more vulnerable to become extremists". Although this act is viewed with great suspicion and fear by people in the urban parts of the Pakistan, there is a deep sense of marginalization among the IDPs. These extremist fanatics are exploiting the helpless IDP populace to recruit them and use them for severely dangerous purposes through the process of brainwashing, also, the extremist militant associations might be providing a safe passage to the escaping terrorists who have linkages with them. If left unchecked, the emotions of fear and deprivation could quickly turn into anger and have serious repercussions for the country (Younus U. m., 2015).

Counter-terrorism policies rarely provide long haul achievement and may expand the societies chances to alienate from the security forces Counterterrorism for the most part requires a survey of legal apparatus and more strict laws to address the newly emerging difficulties when referring to the managing of domestic terrorism or fanaticism there are various constituents related with terrorism which at any rate give the space to enable terrorism to grab hold (NSP, 2010). The first of these components is poverty. The higher the levels of poverty are in a country fears will also be at the maximum as people when do not have basic necessities they have curtail fears associated with that such as meeting the demand of their household providing food for their children or the fears of not fitting into a community such kinds of fears push a person to indulge in crimes. Mr. Lt General Naveed stated, "Since you know, it's the efforts our FC and Rangers that cities like Karachi, Quetta, and Peshawar are now at peace. There was a time when we had no go areas in these places but today it's a go area everywhere. So yes the fear has reduced and within the coming years whole Pakistan will be free of fear".

The Crimes present in Pakistan are of different forms. The first of which is organized crime, this includes money laundering, drug trafficking, forged currency printing, extortion fraud and murder.

Other criminal operations involve human trafficking, terrorism black marketing, kidnappings, political violence, etc. the main point of concern is that what are the primary reasons of crimes in the Pakistani society and why are they increasing so quickly. This is a result of the rising levels of poverty, inequality and unemployment in the Pakistani society the rising differences present in a society separate the society into different parts and the punishments given by the law enforcement agencies are given on the bases of the social status of the culprit, this is the main contributor along with illiteracy lawlessness and marginalization in making the people frustrated and aggressive which later becomes the cause of crimes in the society (SDPI, 2011). Talal Chaudhary ,former interior minister stated, Since you know, it's the efforts our FC and Rangers that cities like Karachi, Quetta , Peshawar are now at peace. There was a time when we had no go areas in these places but today it's a go area everywhere. So yes the fear has reduced and within the coming years whole Pakistan will be free of fear”.

Frustration and aggression particularly amongst the youth are giving rise to different societal fears which are then resulting in the rise of crime rates in the Pakistani society. The youth in Pakistan whether belonging to urbanized cities or the idps who left their house and schools behind have the potential to change the future of the nation but in Pakistan they are not given even the basic rights in addition to this they have no security of their future outlooks resulting in high levels of fears amongst the youth of Paksitan. The situation at hand is that just about every Pakistani is under debt since Pakistan is going through a vital financial crisis and the situation doesn't seem to be getting any better and is believed to remain constant. The increasing poverty and high levels of inflation has compelled the deprived people to adopt illegal means along with this the inadequacy of the police in order to curb the extensive increases in crime rates is also increasing fears in the society along with making it easier to carryout illegal methods of gaining things. Furthermore, the easy accessibility of weapons has made the job easier for young people involved in crimes to get attain weapons for carrying out crimes (Anwar, 2016). The connection between extreme deprivation, crimes, and violence, are very strong and extremely compelling. There is evidence that suggests that spending a childhood in outrageous poverty becomes a massive push factor towards crimes. The way that how some people overcome the strong push factors attributing towards crime goes on to show the declaration to the strengths a person has and quality of his upbringing and flexibility in different situations, however this does not decrease the significance of the connection between

social rejection and violence. The impacts are aggravated by the nonattendance of the society to diminish financial instability, deprivation and fears in the society. (Eitzen, 2016). ISI chief, stated that, "As far as government role in rehabilitation and eliminating of fear is concerned, I believe the first phase was to eliminate terrorism and now when we're almost done with the first half I believe the rehabilitation will start soon".

Further poverty gives way to a specific type of generalization in a person's contemplations, and he also doesn't perceive any kind of constructive method of taking care or tackling the issue, as he needs to pick the least demanding method for getting money, methods such as hurting other individuals. In addition to this poverty also has psychological effects on certain individuals, who are typically demoralized, or discouraged and after that they commit a crime, as they have not found anything that can authentically get them out of such situation. The level of the issues that a man faces in the society impacts him to get irritated by the general condition and look for the easier and better approach for handling their worry. The urgent economic condition in the country and also the unavailability of work and especially for youngsters clears an approach to get associated with criminal groups. Adding to this Talal Chaudhary stated, "Everyone needs funders, we too need funders for our election campaigns but does that mean that we should take sponsorships from terrorist organizations? Obviously not, so stating that criminals are more inclined towards terrorists funding just because of money is not right. They should know what goes around comes around. Maybe the weapon a criminal is buying from a terrorist be used to kill his own son or daughter. So he is not only working against Pakistan he's working against his own family".

No affirmations from the government and no real help to people who are poor, prompts the tumultuous circumstance and enhances the level of confusion, where the primary way out they find is to commit a crime. This is the thing that terrorist bunches exploit like for example there were times when one knew about stolen autos and captured individuals being taken to Fata for the sake of attaining ransom. The expanding drug exchange made payment sums seem miniscule thus the training lessened .other driving reason for this is absence of education and injustice is additionally another reason for terrorism. Individuals are experiencing various social treacheries including, absence of essential medical facilities, confined access to quality education, and also the growing complexes of class supremacy in our political and societal framework. There are

numerous cases in history where under privileged individuals have revolted and even depended on brutality to get their basic rights. Thus, the insecurities and fear that is caused by poverty are a one of the main contributing reasons for crime and terrorism (Owusu, 2016).

Chapter 4

Conclusion and recommendations on the culture of fear.

4.1 Conclusion

Janez (2013) in her book, *From Culture of Fear to Society of Trust* describes Fear as an emotion. That is unequivocally associated with violence and with the darkest times of history, including terrorism, massacres, and totalitarianism. It is particularly imperative for religious philosophy, where it can be considered to have extremely positive perspectives conversely, societies all over the world are again and again burdened with superfluous fear. She additionally states that there are diverse components engaged with the development of a 'satisfactory culture' of fear, and one of them is the absolutely that humankind does in fact know how to nurture it. Hence, adequate knowledge and awareness regarding the concept of fear and overcoming the phenomenon is fundamental (Juhant, 2013) .

In view with the recent interviews conducted different people from different fields of life had described the culture of fear in different ways,

An Interview conducted with a psychologist Mrs. Malik who works with the kids and adults who have in some way been affected with the menace of terrorism as well as other emotionally distressing issues states that that culture of fear according to her is that “everybody whether young or old is constantly under the fear that something is going to happened which is not something pleasant, all the time you are in a state of anxiousness whether you are on the road u are fearing that something disastrous might happen your kids are at school you fear that something might happen to them and that you might never see them again or fears regarding whether your husband will reach home safely or not. The constant anxiety is a result of the prevalent culture of fear that has taken over our society.”

The culture of fear according to a psychological perspective was always present we are a 3rd world country we have just recently passed bills to control crimes such as human trafficking our main task is to reduce these we are passing bills apart from this we are concentrating on providing awareness amongst people like when terrorism uses the process of victimization we need to provide this awareness to our children this should be done through different channels such as the adults in a family teachers and other university heads should

Further in an interview with the director defense Haris Rehman, He stated that the Culture of fear is offshoot of lack of proper state and institutional mechanism to provide protection to the people of the country the people should know that if one thing has happened to someone else there are a few chances that it will happen to me as the institutions and the government are doing their job but in the case of Pakistan the prevailing culture of fear is a byproduct of our state institutions in the enforcement of law and providing justice equally to everyone. Further he stated that fear combined with some of the cultural aspects is defining our society the high-end housing societies fear is not a new phenomenon as fear was always there terrorism is a crime and the organizations would do anything to get their revenue which is spreading fear in the society but then again terrorism although is a crime but not all crimes are terrorism if a crime takes place in the society it will not spread as much fear as a bomb blast which has been done by a terrorist organization so now the criminals basic interest is to spread chaos and fear in the society so they get this job done by collectively creating a nexus.

There is a strong connection amongst terrorism and crime is general awareness: terrorism itself is a crime, which is frequently funded by organized criminal movements. A wonder of "Criminal-Terrorism" is supplanting "Religious Terrorism" in Pakistan. in addition to this a plethora of criminal groups and mafias have been observed to team up with the previously banned terrorists groups in Pakistan with two main purposes which include generating revenue along with feeding on the fears of the society. It appears that they are sharing an interdependent relationship. The terrorists are financed by the crime and consequently; because of instability present in Pakistan which is made by the terrorists, the crime flourishes quickly which collectively create a culture of fear in the nation. Terrorism has turned into a profit making industry whose crude material originates from Crime which includes disorganized crimes as well as organized crimes. The

industries of criminal terrorism is thriving on the grounds that the crude material is protuberant. abduction and kidnappings for ransom, bank thefts, unlawful auto smuggling, the smuggling of small guns, along with drug trafficking, , Hawala System and money laundering are widespread and terrorism is blossoming with this both working with the chief motive of creating a fearful society .

In the words of Bauman, “Fear,” is perhaps the most threatening amongst the demons which is nesting freely in the vulnerable societies of our current time. Nevertheless it is the uncertainty of the contemporary and doubt regarding the future that further breeds and hatches the utmost overwhelming and the least endurable of our fears.” (Dana, 2016).

According to an article published in the foreign policy magazine there is no single way along which people radicalize. It can occur through a blend of ideological, psychological, and society based elements. In Pakistan, the World Organization for Resource Development and Education refers to various risk factors responsible for this and the spreading of a consistent culture of fear in pakistan, for example, mental health as well as psychological problems, different networks which are often looking for some kind of thrill, unemployment, food and financial security, financial impetuses given by terror organizations, social standards that legitimize violence , glorification of suffering, religious narrow mindedness, restrains on social liberties, and absence of lead of law and the vulnerability present in the society which is caused by the prevalence of fear in the society. People who revolt against terrorists organizations like the Taliban are often silenced with the use of violence and a past filled with radical religious education which is provided through madrasas (Greer R. B., 2016). Recent Counter Terrorism Strategies would be imperfect without the much needed post-war rehabilitation, capacity building, employment, reconstruction and liberation of the local tribes. the more problems and difficulties that a society faces and if their fears regarding the future are not met with along with this if the people are left unemployed and deprived of essential commodities they serve to be the most vulnerable to various crime mafias as well as terrorist organizations, who often very easily exploit these needy people against the governments. Stifling the assets of terrorist components has for some time been perceived in Pakistan as a fundamental step in the efforts of countering terrorism. The National Action Plan, 2014, which was signed at an All Parties Conference, featured the significance of this step taken as the 6th clause of the Plan which has called for stifling financing of terrorists and their concerned

organizations. Preceding this, few laws were made which were meant to address to financing of terrorist outfits including the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1997 and the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2010, in any case there was no organized strategy used. Apart from this no focus has been given to the society effected as in a society where the incidence of crime and terrorism are high, fear limits people's lives and actions. They always move with caution as they do not know who is likely to be the next target. The resourceful men always surround themselves with an armed security guards because of the fear of getting kidnapped or killed. While the rest are even scared to leave their house to carry out any normal activity such as send their children out to play or even send them to the mosque to pray because a deep fear had been imbibed into their heads following the unsafe situation of the country.

Hence, there is dire need for the concerned government as well as the establishment to frame an inclusive line of action in order to address such issues in the society which have in the past served as a tool for the terrorists. Last but not least, tribal areas of pakistan should be provided with proper facilities for the people as well as psychological help should be given to the people who endured major losses and lived in tortures situations in order to finish the growing fears in them along with this educational arrangement must be made possible with the help of the governmental and non-governmental organizations. In view of the interviews with the state officials the only critique I have is their layman excuse of not having enough funds to provide such kind of assistance to the population the government as seen has enough funds to waste on useless projects all around the country but when it come to the issue of providing rehabilitation centers or general awareness camps in the country which can not only eliminate the culture of fear from the society but also help stop further recruitment by the terrorist groups who exploit their vulnerability and fears but all the government officials such as Talal Chaudhary and many others can say is that they don't have the required funds.

4.2 Recommendations:

As the terror has made the people of pakistan emotionally numb although they are scared to go outside in public places like mosques and hospitals they are even scared to send their children to school, According to (Fulton, Uncomfortably numb, 2010) the people should be provided proper security and education so that they can know how to handle themselves as well as their loved ones During stressful times and times when a person is living in fear and anxiety, it's imperative to keep

up a daily schedule; remain associated with social emotionally supportive networks, such as, friends and family. The government should also provide the citizens with proper security in work organizations and as well as schools so that people can feel secure and not feel their lives endangered everywhere they go. As stated earlier the culture of fear has taken over our lives and also affected our daily activities such as the People are now scared to go to markets, do their businesses, and go to parks for recreational purposes because of the fear and insecurity. And how people due to the uncertainty and insecurity people are worried about their lives even at their own homes .the government should take measures to provide proper recreational facilities such as parks, galas, concerts and exhibitions should be arranged so that people come out of isolationism and come out from the lock down of their houses. But it is the government or the organizers duty to make sure that the security is available for the citizens.

Since the IDPs are living in conditions below the poverty line and cannot afford expensive health care and consult a, the homelessness brings various serious psychological disorders that will result in generation of a handicap society (Mohsin, *The Crisis of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan and their Impact on Pashtun Women*, 2013). Psychological consultation and sessions must be held especially for females and children, since they are most vulnerable to psychological disorders and the children effected are vulnerable to join wrong mafias and terrorist groups so there is a need to address the cognitive and psychoanalytical issues among them. This will also lead to confidence building and optimistic approach towards life also teach them to use their lives in a productive manner and not use the rage and hatred against the state and its people by joining people or groups who might just exploit them, and in the long run give rise to the culture of fear in society.

As mentioned earlier that some mafias also exploit the vulnerability of the people effected by terrorism in different ways and offer them large sums of money to execute criminal acts which will benefit them. This in the long run gives rise to the culture of fear in the society as people do not feel safe when going outside of their houses or even sending their kids to schools or even to play outside , Improved awareness and education amongst the people effected about issues attaining peace and harmony in Pakistan, how it will help them and their living conditions and proper education needs to be provided in order to improve their ability to critically think and

challenge appeal of extremist narratives and interpretations on issues linked to religion and peace. Also Improvement in the understanding and a check and balance needs to be kept on the power and ability of policymakers, civil society and also media regarding the need for and ways to respond to faith-based persecution and violence and how they peruse their message.

Another factor responsible for spreading crime in the society is the media specifically In lieu of the mass media, our fear is worth almost billions. And luckily for them, our fear is also very easily manipulated Fear, doubts, and distrust are a result of the 60% of the content they show is made up of repeating heinous events is basically intended to provoke these emotions.. Since the terrorists have a limited budget, they could never reach every household in the country, but thanks to the free media, it is now possible. The media if wanting to can stop the coverage or just merely stop repeating the deadly image again and again as it results in a fearful society along with this has negative effects on a person's health. Strict policy revisions are needed by the state in order to keep a check on the content broadcasted by the media outlets in order to restrict the spread of fear in the society.

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