

# COMBATING TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN: REASONS, RISKS AND CHALLENGES

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## Abstract

*Terrorism is a complex phenomenon and states are under obligations to prevent it at the first instance. Indeed, terrorism is a crime against humanity. The bulk of International legal instruments and international community also condemns it at every level. Terrorists respect no frontiers or boundaries. Indeed, terrorism is multifaceted phenomenon because violence is committed on innocents and civilians by various groups. However, effects of terrorism are quite shocking and it damages humanity worldwide. In this context, this article examines the context and scope of combating terrorism in Pakistan, more precisely its causes, reasons, risks and challenges. It addresses reasons and causes of terrorism and discusses its risks and challenges in the modern era. Especially post 9/11, Pakistan has suffered a lot. Although Pakistan has experienced shocking effects of terrorism in various ways but remain at front in order to combat war against terrorism. At the same time, the phenomenon of terrorism is quite complicated and difficult to control in all situations. However, the paper argues that it is need of the hour to take immediate and necessary steps to combat terrorism in order to protect lives of innocent people and to save humanity.*

**Keywords:** *Terrorism, Human rights, terrorism in Pakistan, post 9/11 developments, risks, reasons and causes, Challenges*

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## **Introduction**

The term Terrorism is a very complicated and broad term that can be linked with economic, social, civil, domestic and political dimensions of states. It has various aspects and tools by using of which terrorists create fear in the minds of the people in order to endanger society and individuals or for achieving their objectives. There are various reasons and causes of terrorism. The best example of witnessing shocking effects of terrorism is Pakistan. Pakistan has experienced its consequences after 9/11 attacks and the people of Pakistan have witnessed a number of sharp armed and suicide attacks. Such attacks have shaken the fabric of society. In particular, after attacks of 9/11, the economic progress of Pakistan is hampered and political system within country has shackled.

To a great extent, terrorism has ruined individuals, civil society, law enforcement agencies and military. The worldwide peace has also been harmed because of sharp attacks of terrorists on innocents, civil society, civilians and public at large.<sup>1</sup> In such alarming situation, Pakistan has tried best to overcome challenges posed by terrorists in order to eliminate its roots. In other words, the people of Pakistan have risked their lives to save others and Pakistan remained active in elimination of terrorism.

In this context, this article is divided into VI sections. Section I is introductory whereas section II defines the phenomenon of terrorism. It also discusses impressions of terrorism and identification of terrorists. Section III traces causes and reasons of terrorism. Section IV is addresses the situation post 9/11 in Pakistan. Section V describes risks and challenges for combating terrorism at global level. Finally, conclusions will be drawn up.

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<sup>1</sup> Sabir Michael, "Terrorism a Socio-Economic and Political Phenomenon with Special Reference to Pakistan", *Journal of Management and Social Sciences* Vol. 3, No. 1, (2007), pp35-46.

## **Defining Phenomenon of Terrorism**

The term terrorism is a complex term and its uniform and standardized definition is missing. While in historical context, it refers to the reign of terror during French Revolution (1793-1794). The word terrorism is used by rebels, in the reign of terror. The rebels have tried to justify their attacks of violence on civilians in much tricky way. They also tried to portray their actions for self-defense during French Revolution.

However, the effects of the reign of terror were quite alarming and shocking which has shaken the fabric of the society. During French revolution, hundreds of men and women were killed by acts of violence. Meanwhile, the list of gross violations of the rights of people is uncountable. Terrorism was proclaimed as ‘order of the day’ during French revolution under French National Convention which is quite surprising. Even the likely victor, Maximilien Robespierre, declared that “terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible” in 1794. The definition of terrorism was missing till that time.

However, when the situation became normal after few years, the debates over definition of term has started. The acts of brutality and cruelty were taken into consideration by many people of that time. For instance, Edmund Burke considered such acts as against the dignity of humanity which was carried during French Revolution. He also has warned about ‘thousands of those hell hounds called terrorists’.<sup>2</sup> The word terrorism is attributed to bloodshed and acts of violence during French Revolution. It was also used in the dictionary, Academie Franchise, to reflect acts of violence and cruelty in 1798. At that time, it was difficult to discover broad definition of terrorism by states because of its complex and complicated nature.

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<sup>2</sup>Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, London: Penguin Books, (1790), p14.

It is important to note that there is no universal consensus of states on definition of terrorism. After first and second World Wars, states became more curious for finding out broad definition of terrorism. However, it can be defined as: use of violent behavior by one party to other party for achieving religious, political, social, ideological or economic objectives. The purpose of terrorism is to achieve certain objectives by using violence or to create fear in the minds of the people. There are various other factors linked to the phenomenon of terrorism, such as, social and economic factors. However, in all cases, the intention of terrorists is to create fear and achieve certain objectives by way of killing individuals, people at large, innocents, civilians etc. The effects of terrorism are quite different in nature as compared to other severe crimes.<sup>3</sup>

For instance, the level of damage in terrorism is quite greater than ordinary crimes. The target of ordinary crimes can be defined and are limited whereas in terrorism, the target often exceeds and general to individuals, civil society, members of armed forces, police etc. The reason is that terrorism is directed on innocents and civilians. Terrorism affects larger segment and spectrum of society. How it can be distinguished with ordinary crime? The answer is that terrorism is more severe in nature because of its shocking effects and unlawful objectives or purposes. The level of intensity and organization in terrorism is shocking and harmful for public at large. In an ordinary crime, the parties concerned are affected only. The attacks are full of *malafide* intentions and objectives. Such an intention or objective may have various dimensions. However, aim of terrorists is to damage the society which is condemnable in its all contexts. It is necessary to combat terrorism by taking special measures by states in order to protect basic human rights of the people at large. The acts of terrorists are both *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*.

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<sup>3</sup> Brooke Barnett & Amy Reynolds, *Terrorism and the Press: An Uneasy Relationship*. New York: Peter Lang; Hoffman, Bruce, (2009), p27.

The former are those which are wrong or immoral in them whereas the latter are made illegal and unlawful by legislation of the concerned state.<sup>4</sup>

It appears that the term terrorism refers to those acts which are harmful to society at large. It is illicit method of dividing people and used in times of conflict and peace worldwide. It may have various shapes. The person who commits or perform such illegal acts of violence is known as 'terrorist' and if such acts are performed by more than one persons, it is termed as 'terrorist organisation'. The people involved in such organizations do not believe in human dignity. They have indeed no room for protection of basic rights of the people rather they commit acts which are harmful to society. It is well established under the norms of international law that use of force is prohibited and everyone is entitled to protection of his basic human rights.<sup>5</sup>

All forms of violence are prohibited under International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Even, during war, the parties are required to obey the provisions of international law. Terrorism may be in the shape of using force from one group against the other. The purpose and objective of small group is to take advantage over the other. In this context, it is also referred to 'asymmetric warfare'. The party committing acts of violence do not believe in the norms of international law even during war. The terrorists use unconventional and unexpected tactics to defeat the opponent for achieving their objectives.<sup>6</sup> Thus it is clear that the term terrorism is full of sporadic acts of violence and is prohibited in its all shapes. There are various impressions of terrorism and also it is difficult to identify the terrorist. Given general definition of terrorism, it is necessary to examine (i) impressions of terrorism and (ii) identification of terrorist.

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<sup>4</sup> George E. Rush, *The Dictionary of Criminal Justice* (5th ed.). Guildford, CT: McGraw-Hill, (2002), pp. 204–205.

<sup>5</sup> Article 51 of the The UN Charter, 1945).

<sup>6</sup> James F. Hoge and Gideon Rose, *How Did This Happen? Terrorism and the New War*, New York: Public Affairs, (2001), p13.

## **Impressions of Terrorism**

During French revolution or in the era of old wars between parties, the impression or gesture of terrorism was quite different and is changed. In general, acts of terrorism are condemned and prohibited by all states. The impressions of terrorism can be divided into four signals as follows: First, the impact of acts of violence are found in late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century; Second, the atrocities committed during first World War and the acts in the colonial or national boundaries; third, the phenomenon of international terrorism emerged when states or groups intervened in the affairs of other states or groups through violence. The national boundaries are crossed and acts of violence are committed in other states which are case-sensitive; and fourth, the attacks of 9/11 which shackled peace worldwide. It is most threatening signal for establishing peace within states and worldwide. The fourth signal of terrorism is most dangerous because it has destroyed peace globally. New technologies and means and methods are used in order to achieve certain objectives. The weapons of mass destruction are used by terrorists. History reveals that in this phase cross border terrorism, killings at borders use of prohibited weapons and modern technology is used to defeat others. The fourth phase is also known as Global war on terrorism (GWOT), by virtue of which, the phenomenon of terrorism became *Bellum omnium contra omnes*(the war of all against all).<sup>7</sup>

As noted above, the global form of terrorism is more dangerous in its all length. Although the United Nations (UN) has codified various instruments for protection of rights of the people but still there are certain challenges to combat terrorism. The acts of armed non-state actors are also shocking and dangerous. The bulk of IHL reveals that not everything is fair in war but at global level violations of the norms of international law has taken place. For instance, the attacks

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<sup>7</sup> David Rapoport, *Inside the Terrorist Organizations*, New York: Columbia University Press, (1988), pp2-10.

of 9/11 and attacks of killing or acts of violence in various states. It is important to note that on the basis of religious and ideological beliefs, disturbances are created worldwide. For instance, the acts of rebels to kill people in Tokyo subways through poison gas attacks in 1995. Such acts also lead to terrorism and are quite complicated.<sup>8</sup> It is argued that states must agree upon on elimination of all kinds of terrorism by taking into account interests of other states. States have obligations and responsibilities to respect, protect and fulfill basic human rights of everyone. However, in practical terms there are certain challenges which are needed to be addressed in the light of norm of international law. It is need of the hour to overcome challenges in order to maintain security and peace worldwide.

### **Identification of Terrorist**

In simple words, identity means distinct or special personality of person concerned. In fact, it is set of factors or characteristics which one possesses. It can be in different shapes, identity cues or using different insignia. Human dignity is categorized as: (i) natural identity (innate or inherent identity with race or gender); (ii) ascribed identity (identity that is given by others) and (iii) self-ascribed identity (created by oneself or temporary identity designed by one for another).<sup>9</sup> These identities are generally used for humans. However, the question is that how to identify terrorist or how to distinguish it from others? The answer to this question is quite simple. No one can be born terrorist so it is clear that natural identity (at the time of birth) do not lead to be a terrorist. It is because everyone is born free and innocent. However, terrorist identity leads to either self-ascribed identity or ascribed identity. Self-ascribed because someone may use person or group of persons for achieving certain objectives and ascribed because it is created by

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<sup>8</sup> Ronald D. Crelinsten, "Images of Terrorism in the Media: 1966–1985", *Journal Terrorism*, vol. 12, issue 3, (1989), pp167–198.

<sup>9</sup> Halah Afshar, Rob Aitken and Myfanwy Franks, "Feminisms, Islamophobia and Identities", *Political Studies*, 53(2), (2005), pp262–283.

oneself.<sup>10</sup> However, the fourth phase of terrorism is more complicated because terrorists use modern technology in order to harm people and achieve their objectives. The determination of terrorist identity is quite complicating for states. Indeed, the identification of terrorist is a big challenge.

This section reveals that the phenomenon of terrorism is quite complicated and needed to be addressed by states in order to avoid terrorism worldwide. States are required to combat terrorism in its all forms and shapes. The new phase of terrorism is more complicating because of use of modern weapons and technology, such as, cyber terrorism. The identification of terrorist is also a big challenge. States are required to overcome these challenges for maintain peace and security. Based on general definition, impressions and identification, an attempt is made to explore reasons and cause of terrorism in the next section.

## **Reasons and Causes of Terrorism**

There are various reasons and causes of terrorism. The most important are discussed as follows: One of the most important reason and cause of terrorism is poverty. It is well recognized theory that people are involved in terrorism because of poor financial crisis. It is believed that if people are deprived of their basic rights and resources, they will react ill show their resentment or anger in the shape of involving themselves in terrorism. The purpose of involvement is their disappointment and dissatisfaction with the system of the state. In order to express their outrage and indignation, they will to perform illegal acts. It is also believed that people are instigated to commit acts of violence due to financial crisis.<sup>11</sup> The term poverty is broad in its context and is not only limited to financial crisis. Other factors also give rise to poverty. For instance, low

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<sup>10</sup> Edwin Bakker, *Jihadi Terrorists in Europe, Their Characteristics and the Circumstances in Which They Joined the Jihad: An Exploratory Study*. The Hague: Clingendael Institute; Lifton, (2006).

<sup>11</sup> Edward Newman, "Exploring the "Root Causes" of Terrorism", *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, (2006).

literacy, less opportunities in education, employment and health sectors, inequalities and discrimination, social inequality, low gross domestic product (GDP) and cultural or social distinction.<sup>12</sup>

Another theory for involvement in acts of terrorism is that of incidents of natural disasters. Natural disasters also create a way for poverty which leads to disappointment and dissatisfaction of the availability of resources and needs to the people.<sup>13</sup> A Natural disaster is also one factor of poverty. However, this is another variation of the poverty theory. It is important to note that due to natural disasters, hardship and difficulties are created within society. As a result, people show their resentment in the shape of involving themselves in acts of terrorism. The question is that how natural disasters can be controlled? Of course, it is big challenge for states to reduce impact of natural disasters on its people in order to protect their rights. However, it varies from state to state. If state is developed then the situation of natural disasters can be handled in an effective way but if natural disasters occur in the states that have low gross national product (GNP) per capita then it is difficult for that state to overcome challenge of natural disaster. Ultimately, it gives rise to poverty which leads to involvement of people in acts of terrorism.<sup>14</sup>

It is important to note that violation of basic rights, such as, education, employment etc also links with the acts of the terrorism. The human development index (HDI) includes gross income, education and basic needs and necessities. There exist correlation between human

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<sup>12</sup> Pedahzur Ami, Arie Perliger and Leonard Weinburg. "Altruism and Fatalism: The Characteristics of Palestinian Suicide Terrorists", *Deviant Behavior* (2003), pp405-23.

<sup>13</sup> Claude Berrebi and Jordan Ostwald, "Earthquakes, hurricanes, and terrorism: do natural disasters incite", *Springer Science & Business Media*, (2011), pp383-403.

<sup>14</sup> Shahram, Chubin, Jerrold D. Green, and Andrew Rathmell, "Terrorism and Asymmetric Conflict in Southwest Asia", *Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation*, (2002).

development and terrorism. In general, violation or deprivation of social rights may also lead to involvement of people in acts of terrorism.<sup>15</sup>

Another theory on the subject provides that acts of government towards states towards citizens give rise to terrorism. These acts may include repression, deprivation of basic rights, snatching of civil liberties, deprivation of civil and political rights of people and authoritarianism.<sup>16</sup> Indeed, it is most sensitive area because in democratic countries people elect their representatives for fulfilling their wishes and aspirations in the shape of providing them facilities at all levels. If the government is weak and unstable then people react and show their anger in the shape of involving themselves in the acts of terrorism. The relationship of trust is broken between people and representatives and it gives rise to anger and hatred. That hatred ultimately leads to performing acts of violence which are harmful for others. Other causes of hatred in the hearts of people include gross human rights violations, acts of repression by government, instability, despotism and suppression.<sup>17</sup>

The disappointed people are taken up by the members of terrorist organizations and used against government. It is also because of mistrust and misconceptions created in the minds of innocent people in the name of revolution. The environment of dissatisfaction is beneficial for terrorist organizations to recruit those people and achieve their objectives against state. Similarly, if government is fail to provide basic facilities, such as, housing, clothing, shelter etc. then hatred in the hearts and minds of the people will come into play and members of terrorist organizations take benefit at this moment. Also if liberty of the citizens is restricted, the people will react due

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<sup>15</sup> Alex P. Schmid,. "Prevention of terrorism", in *Root Causes of Terrorism: Myths, reality and ways forward*, Routledge, (2005), p227.

<sup>16</sup> Claude Berrebi and Jordan Ostwald, "Earthquakes, hurricanes, and terrorism: do natural disasters incite." *Springer Science & Business Media*, (2011), pp383-403.

<sup>17</sup> Edward Newman, "Exploring the "Root Causes" of Terrorism", *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, (2006).

to inequality and political freedom.<sup>18</sup> However, it is need of the hour to take necessary steps for fulfilling rights of the people by the members and authorities of the government.

Another major cause of terrorism according to the scholars is religion. Religion itself is not a reason or cause but misinterpretations of the norms of religion are a genuine reason. Everyone has right to promote and protect his religion within defined sphere by the respective state. However, religious extremism and hatred also give rise to acts of terrorism. Religion is connected with every human being and guides human being to live life in peaceful way. However, religious beliefs may give rise to the acts of terrorism if misinterpreted. The imposition of own religion on others is quite complicated. The divisions and hatred among members of religious community also signifies negative image.<sup>19</sup> However, it is argued that in all circumstances, it is responsibility of the government to protect religious, economic, social, political and cultural rights of the people in order to combat terrorism. In this regard, formulation of policies and implementation of these policies must be ensured by states. The Divisions of groups on the basis of religion is a reason which gives rise to hatred among each other. Similarly, ideological beliefs may also be used to advance acts of terrorism. For example, racist groups, eco-terrorists or people believing in one ideology may use violence against others. Another reason for terrorism is social and political injustice. If people are deprived of their basic rights and injustice prevails within society then people may lead to involve themselves in the way of terrorism as a last resort. The disentanglement and deprivation of basic rights give rise to revenge and related activities.<sup>20</sup> Keeping in view reasons and causes of terrorism, an attempt is made to elaborate the situation of Pakistan and challenges for combating terrorism in the next sections.

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<sup>18</sup> Alberto Abadie, "Poverty, Political Freedom and the Roots of Terrorism", *Havard University and NBER*, (2004).

<sup>19</sup> Factsheet on History of terrorism – Factsheet, education Scotland foghlam alba, Online available at: <http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/readyforemergencies> (Last accessed: 30 November, 2018).

<sup>20</sup> Ibid;

## **The Case of Pakistan Post 9/11**

Pakistan has experienced brutal acts of terrorism post 9/11 in particular. Pakistan has involved itself in the GWOT in order to eliminate terrorism and to establish peace within region. It is important to note that several forms of terrorism and terrorist activities are carried out in Pakistan. It is a big problem indeed which has endangered the life of the nation. No other country has faced such problem post 9/11. There are various factors for emergence of the evil of terrorism in Pakistan, such as, sectarianism, religious extremism, fanaticism, ethnicity, economic crisis and so on. These factors have shaken the fabric of societies of Pakistan and the people of Pakistan. The country has many challenges towards development and stability.

Pakistan has remained in the front line against terrorism post 9/11. The war of United States of America (USA) against neighboring country of Pakistan has changed shape of entire region. Pakistan has remained active in war and tried best to eliminate terrorists. In Afghan war, various groups have perpetrated and performed acts of violence inside and outside Pakistan. One of the reasons is sectarian violence which gives way to terrorist activities within and outside Pakistan. Pakistan has witnessed violent attacks of terrorist organizations in its length. The region of Pakistan was surrounded by violent groups and violent activities of such groups left negative signs on the peaceful image of Pakistan for other countries. The attack of 16 December, 2014 on children is unforgettable for Pakistan. Similarly, bombing and suicide attacks within Pakistan left their mark on the people of Pakistan. Indeed, the people of Pakistan have experienced an irreparable loss. The target places by terrorists were safe places and targeted innocents. Attacks are also carried out on Military officials and personnel.

In 2009, number of terrorist incidents has taken place in the region of Pakistan. According to survey of Pakistan institute of Policy studies (PIPS), approximately 3021 people

were died and 7334 were injured during 2009 because of the attacks of terrorists. The rate of injuries and deaths was increased. In suicide attacks, 1300 people died and 3600 people get injured.<sup>21</sup>

The forces of USA were active in the field of Afghanistan in order to combat terrorism. According to American point of view, various terrorist organizations stay in federally administered tribal areas (FATA) region of Pakistan. Drone attacks are started by the USA in 2004. The USA has also considered that certain ethnic groups are living in the regions of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran. During war, thousands of people died many houses were demolished in order to combat terrorism post 9/11. Although there was criticism by the groups in Pakistan on involvement of Pakistan against GWOT, the Pakistan has remained active and participated in order to eliminate terrorism. It is also because Pakistan is ally of the USA.<sup>22</sup> The perspective of USA was that incident of 9/11 was carried out by people who hide themselves in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Different accusations were also made on the dignity of Muslims and Islam. However, Walter Laqueur argued that: “Islam is a peaceful religion and American perception about the Muslims is unsatisfactory because Muslims are not terrorist but the advocate of peace”.<sup>23</sup>

Pakistan remained active for eliminating terrorism in its all forms. The military forces of Pakistan have carried out various operations in order to eliminate terrorists. Pakistan has started various operations against terrorists, such as, operation Rah-e-Najahat and Operation Zarb-e-Azb. During these operations many responses from the terrorists in the shape of suicide attacks and killings has been taken place. The groups were trained and they used guerilla tactics. They

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<sup>21</sup> Declan Walsh, “Pakistan suffers record number of deaths due to militant violence”, *The Guardian*, 11 January, (2010).

<sup>22</sup> Report titled "Terrorism in Southwest Asia", A report of the congressional research service, (2004), p185.

<sup>23</sup> Walter Laqueur, *The New Terrorism: Fanaticism and the Arms of Mass Destruction*. New York: Columbia University Press. (1999), pp127-129.

targeted law enforcement agencies, military, civilians and individuals in various ways. In 2007 and 2008, approximately 1503 people died and 3448 casualties have been taken place because of suicide attacks and bombing. More than 60 attacks were made on the security forces of Pakistan.<sup>24</sup> The incident of 9/11 has left devastating effects on social and economic progress of Pakistan. According to the report of Human rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), the situation of human rights remained dismal and gross human rights abuses were committed in the region of Pakistan.<sup>25</sup>

Along with participation in GWOT, Pakistan has international legal obligations to respect, protect and fulfill human rights of the people. The officials of Pakistan have captured terrorists as well. However, Pakistan has to comply with the provisions of national and international law. For instance, principle 5 of the Basic principles on the Independence of the Judiciary provides that: “Everyone shall have the right to be tried by ordinary courts or tribunals using established legal procedures. Tribunals that do not use the duly established procedures of the legal process shall not be created to displace the jurisdiction belonging to the ordinary courts or judicial tribunals”. The Universal Declaration of Human rights (UDHR) provides that: “everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal” (The UDHR, 1948). Similarly, the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), provides that: “everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law”.<sup>26</sup> Keeping in view these provisions,

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<sup>24</sup> Attacks Clashes claim 3448 lives in 2007 published in Daily Times, 5 January, (2008).

<sup>25</sup> Report of HRCP titled: "State of Human rights in 2017: Highlights", HRCP, (2017)

<sup>26</sup> Article 14 of the ICCPR, (1966).

Pakistan has tried best to punish those persons who were involved in terrorist activities.<sup>27</sup> However, still there are challenges.

There were accusations on Pakistan regarding supporting terrorism Post 9/11 especially Mumbai attacks in India and Harboursing Usama Bin Laden in Abbottabad. The role of Pakistan was challenged on many occasions but it remained to focus on elimination of all forms of terrorism. In both incidents, the role of Pakistan remained unanswered.<sup>28</sup> However, it is argued that mere accusation or claims are not necessary to prove that Pakistan is sponsoring terrorism. Indeed Pakistan has suffered a lot post 9/11 for elimination of terrorism. The people of Pakistan have risked their lives in order to combat terrorism. Mere allegations do not mean that Pakistan is involved in activities of terrorism. No one knows that where terrorists reside? It is difficult to identify terrorists. However, it would be accurate to say that Pakistan has fought against terrorism at his best. It appears that Pakistan is active in combating terrorism post 9/11. The operation of *Zarb-e-Azb* is also designed to fight against terrorism which remains successful for elimination of terrorists. However, still there are certain challenges. Pakistan is required to eliminate all forms of terrorism in order to protect lives of innocent people. It is argued that anti-terrorism measures must be taken against enemies in order to maintain law and order and peace. The risks and challenges pertaining to terrorism at global level are discussed in next section.

## **Risks and Challenges at Global Level**

Terrorism is 'violent tactics' strategy, being used increasingly to influence and change political, social and economic policies of those in authority. It has the capacity to produce, in large masses,

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<sup>27</sup> Shafqat Munir, "Post 9/11 situation affecting lives and livelihoods of the people of Pakistan", JDHR, (2017) Online available and retrieved from: <https://www.google.nl/search?dcr=0&ei=TJhHWvzhCMfGwQK934OIDw&q=Post+9%2F11+situation+affecting+lives+and+livelihoods+of+the+people+of+Pakistan+by+shafqat+munir> (Last accessed: 30 November, 2018).

<sup>28</sup> Eamon Murphy, "The Making of Terrorism in Pakistan: Historical and Social Roots of Extremism", *Journal of Strategic Security Routledge*, Newyork, (2014).

a widespread belief in the futility of resistance and a loss of faith in the state and its agencies and their ability to protect life, liberty and property. These patterns of thought gradually create a denial among the people of their own fear and an increasing justification of the terrorist cause. The big challenge for combating terrorism globally is first, the rise of Non-State Actors; which must be taken into consideration by all states.

Second, the regimes which support terrorism must be identified by states. The emergence of regimes who support terrorism are questionable. There is need to control activities of such regimes. Steps may be taken to control the overcome the financing of such terrorists. Terrorist financing may well take place at both organizational and individual levels; but the perpetrators have a different motive which rarely relates to pure personal greed, and the activity is often inextricably linked to 'normal' account activity or perhaps low-level fraud or criminal activity.

Third, Cyber terrorism is a challenge which need to be controlled by states at all levels because by virtue of cyber terrorism, some states are raising armies of hackers to hack into sensitive sights of adversaries to obtain data. Hacking is also being employed to disable important nets and cause a large scale economic devastation. Fourth, the domestic extremism may also be avoided by states in order to combat terrorism. The term domestic extremism means individuals or groups that follow a variant of ideologies that support the threat and/or use of violence for political, religious or social objectives. Other challenges include: bias, parochial practices, violence, armed attacks, violence etc. States are required to take effective steps for elimination of terrorism in all forms.

## **Conclusion**

It is concluded that the phenomenon of Terrorism is neither definable within geographical boundaries nor is it within traditional moulds of rationality. Modern technology and globalisation do not recognise geography. State sovereignty stands diluted; it is easily challenged. Terrorist groups do not owe loyalty to

any national flag, religion or even ethnicity. They extinguish innocent lives as legitimate victims and seek 'martyrdom' in suicide missions.

Terrorism is an ancient practice that has existed for over 2,000 years. There is no universally agreed-on definition of terrorism. At best, there is a "most universally accepted" definition of it, which is the following: terrorism is the use of violence to create fear for (1) political, (2) religious, or (3) ideological reasons. Of particular relevance is the comparison between old and new terrorism. While old terrorism strikes only selected targets, new terrorism is indiscriminate; it causes as many casualties as possible.

Many terrorists have an ascribed identity (i.e., it is imposed on them) or self-ascribed identity (i.e., they choose it). In addition, many of them come from middle- and upper-class backgrounds, are young, and increasingly include females. The paper has revealed that poverty, government repression or effectiveness, and other social factors contributed to the presence of terrorism within any given country. Pakistan has experienced certain effects of terrorism especially post 9/11 and still there are certain challenges. These include: rise of armed actors, domestic extermination, extremism, cyber warfare, violation of human rights, armed attacks etc. There is needed to take necessary steps to eliminate roots of terrorism in order to secure progress of Pakistan and to save humanity.