

Issues and Challenges for Peace and Security in Pakistan: Role of Counter-Terrorism Policy and Education

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ABSTRACT

The work has focused on the challenge of terrorism in Pakistan and the role of counter-terrorism policy and education in preventing terrorism. Terrorism is not a new phenomenon; it is old as human history. The objective of terrorism is trying to harm people with life and finance. Since the incident of 9/11 Pakistan is facing the terrible challenge of terrorism and also effect on the education system somehow in a particular area of Pakistan. These acts prolong and consequently result in violent extremism, abduction, explosions, and education dropout in Pakistan. These factors become a reason for worsening the peace and security of the state. The findings revealed that terrorist groups were targeting civil-military institutions. These terrorist groups targeted our educational institutions in order to harm our country's educational system. The Afghan conflict laid the groundwork for sectarian bloodshed to emerge. There are no checks and balances on madrasa education. Terrorism has proven to be too much for civil institutions to handle. The institutional personnel do not have the necessary training to deal with the threat of terrorism. There is a paucity of education that focuses on such contemporary concerns that the globe is confronting. Terrorism has been linked to socioeconomic and social justice issues. There are several techniques to eliminate the root causes of terrorism through bi-lateral and multilateral negotiations and military operations. Counter-terrorism policy should have to teach at a different level of education to compete for the challenge of Pakistan. The empirical method with analytical pattern is adopted to conclude suggestions to counter-terrorism policy through education which is the basic tool of change in the society.

KEYWORDS

Terrorism, Counter Strategies, Counter-terrorism Plans, National Action Plan, Operation Zarb-e-Azab, Education

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INTRODUCTION

TERRORISM: AN OVERVIEW

Terrorism is a complex issue. It has different dimensions. It is difficult to explain and define the term terrorism. According to Wilkinson (2005), there is no widely approved counterterrorism policy because each terrorism-related conflict has its own distinctive characteristics. Counterterrorism refers to political or military actions or measures aimed at preventing, combating, or deterring terrorism, with the connotation that the methods used are similar to those used by terrorists (Ahmed, 2014). Terrorism is a method that can be utilized by anyone or any organization for any reason. Terrorism, as a type of violence, reveals little about the people who use it, nor does the strategy itself explain why it is done. The organizational structure of the terrorist organizations diffused, and these organizations have a range of multinational. The old or new terrorist groups are formalized organizations that are described as networks; these organizations are using personal relationships for their targets. It is observed that Al Qaeda gained the status that is not achieved by other groups who are operating for terrorism. There are several groups that have not the identical place from which the majority of their recruits originate or where their leadership is based (Neuman, 2008). The hazards of terrorism have deep roots in Pakistan. The analysts argued that the post-Soviet Afghan war era was the start of the wave of terrorism. The 9/11 incident has a deep impact on the security of Pakistan. Some critics argued that Pakistan was involved in the war of terrorism of the USA as a front-line state. It is the point of view of several scholars that illiterate people might be involved in such activities. Terrorism issues should have to be included in our studies to highlight the intensity of the issue. Such issues may be part of the curriculum to educate our future generations because nations have to face such challenges and its impacts.

TERRORISM AND ITS COUNTER STRATEGIES

The counter Terrorism policy in Pakistan is not easily identified. It was as early as possible due to its transform nature for example person-person leadership, organization–organization, interstate, and intrastate effects could have been seen.



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Consequently, the effects of terrorism are spread throughout society in different shapes and several forms. The outcomes of terrorism have affected the society and state. The threat of extremism is the cause of damage to lives as well as financially. The level of tolerance and religious ethos is damaged due to the vibrant role of extremist groups in Pakistan. The incident of 9/11 made Pakistan also a victim of terrorism. Pakistan has to face a loss of 80000 human lives as well as economic sufferings are around 102.5 billion USD (Basit, 2015).

The war against terrorism is caused by immense impairment to the socio-economic fabric of Pakistan. Pakistan is facing a serious challenge from terrorism in all its manifestations to national harmony. The leadership of Al Qaeda and the Taliban was arrested from the major cities of Pakistan. The world scenario related to terrorism building pressure to adopt an effective counter-terrorism stratagem. The challenge of suicide bombing was observed as a major threat to our internal security of Pakistan. Our military installations were also hit by terrorist groups. These groups attacked on General Head Quarter of the Pakistan army. The Taliban groups attacked the Army Public School Peshawar on December 16, 2014. Therefore, the terrorism policy has been implemented in Pakistan on civil-military levels to counter the terrorism wave. The threat of terrorism was felt in the settled areas of Pakistan. Such threats can be minimized through education at every level of the citizen of Pakistan. Four terrorists who were belonging to Uzbekistan attacked the Pakistan Naval Station Mehran base in Karachi on May 22, 2011. One hundred terrorists were attacked in the Bannu jail in 2012. The major role was performed by Uzbek in this incident. Some 400 inmates were freed from the jail. The hard-core militant Adnan Rasheed was also in these prisoners who got them freed. Uzbek militants were attacked in the Dera Ismail Khan jail in 2013. Tehreek Taliban Pakistan's 170 terrorists were in this jail that got free from the jail. The terrorist group attacked the Jinnah Terminal of Karachi airport on June 8, 2014. The incident caused the reason to decide for launching the Operation Zarb-e-Azb (Akram, 2016). Education can support such issues, if the people of Pakistan are well educated then they can never tolerate the foreigner in Pakistan and easily could be identified and punished. These incidents can be minimized in the future.

The civil and military establishment has decided to operate against the Taliban. The Pakistani army has carried out four large-scale counterterrorism operations and roughly eight medium-to-small-scale counterterrorism operations against the Taliban operating against Pakistani interests. The major operations were operated named as Rah-e-Rast, Rah-Nijat, Zarb-e-Azb, and Khyber 1 in Pakistan. These operations have washed out the operational ability of the Taliban in Pakistan forcing carry out their terrorist activities in Pakistan. These operations are conducted to destroy their physical infrastructure for their activities (Basit, 2015). These operations are first stage remedy but the proper handling of such issues can be made possible through education of different stages.

The heavy military operations against the terrorist groups were continued in Federal Tribal Areas as well as settled areas. On the other side, civil leadership was comprised of both engagement and legislative aspects. National Assembly of Pakistan Passed the National Counter Terrorism Authority bill in the year 2013 to counter this jeopardy. Pakistan announced its first NISP on February 25, 2014, after the result of a debate in the parliament. The terrorist groups attacked the Army Public School Peshawar. After a serious terrorist attack, the Parliament ratified 21st Amendment in the Constitution on January 7, 2015, and National Action Plan was legalized after the approval of the parliament. Chief of Army Staff Gen Raheel Shareef addressed on the defense day "we shall not relent until all terrorists, their financiers, abettors, facilitators, and sympathizers are brought to justice" (Ahmad, 2015). There were several reasons behind the major Operation Zarb-e-Azab. These groups were challenging the writ of the state. The serious questions arose at the national and international levels. The western states were worried about the writ of the state in Pakistan. The impact of terrorism felt throughout the country.

THE COUNTER-TERRORISM POLICIES

Then multi-dimensional plans were framed to counter the terrorist activities of terrorist group activities in Pakistan. There are two aspects for counter-terrorism policy as described below,

1. National Internal Security Policy (NISP)
2. National Action Plan (NAP)

NATIONAL INTERNAL SECURITY PLAN

Pakistan is a peaceful country. It has not faced such a critical situation of terrorism in the past. Pakistan has to frame the National Internal Security Policy (NISP) for the protection of its national interests. National Counter Terrorism Authority Pakistan (NACTA) was established in December 2013 to counter-terrorism. Pakistani government launched National Internal Security Policy (NISP) on February 25, 2014 (Report, 2016). The Pakistani nation has deep concerns about security challenges. The policy was based upon principles of mutual inclusiveness as well as the integration of national efforts. Three major principles have opted in the policy of NISP that was based on the dialogue with different stakeholders. It was focused to isolate the terrorist groups from their support system. The security forces' ability could be enhanced for the deterrence and having the capacity to block the threats of terrorist groups to our internal security system throughout Pakistan (Government of Pakistan, 2014). The people of Pakistan could become the front line of our forces after educating the sensitivity of the issue. The major focus of the policy was for the protection and assurance of the writ of the state in the territorial boundaries of Pakistan. The

prime focus of the policy was to keep safe and sound inhabitants from overt and covert threats. The thought of extremism also has to be countered and needed to launch counter-terrorism measures. It became the need of the hour to face the challenge of terrorism and counter the activities of terrorist groups that were challenging the writ of the government in FATA and other settled areas of Pakistan.

The government of Pakistan wanted to develop a consensus on the policy and presented it in the parliament on February 26, 2014. The political parties participated in the debate and harmony developed on the serious issue to maintain peace and security situation in Pakistan. There were different opinions to counter these terrorist groups, to start talking with militant groups or operational strategy that ensures the safety of the public on the cost that may be paid to gain the objectives of peace and security in the state. The policy has three parts as strategic, operational, and secret that are integrated into each other. In the end, such policies documents should have been a part of our higher education so that students and scholars can conclude the repercussions of such issues.

Furthermore, the NISP's secret part is kept confidential. The primary points of the NISP for counterterrorism implementation in Pakistan were as follows:

- There is a need to establish the Directorate of Internal Security (DIS) under supervision of NACTA, integration of, all grids of tactical, operational, and strategic intelligence, civil and military, less than one roof.
- To establish a modern, well-equipped federal Rapid Responsive Force (RRF) to coordinate between police and anti-terrorism agencies.
- Integration of religious madrassas and mosques to the national and provincial education systems.
- There should have to be a comprehensive countrywide arms control regime.
- There should have to frame a comprehensive change in our educational curriculum to support these policies publicly.
- Cybercrimes and the misuse of other technological equipment, such as cell phones, electronic gadgets, social media, electronic and print media, are prohibited. All of these are utilized to jeopardize the country's peace and security. As a result of public protests in July 2014 sparked by political squabbles and a lack of political harmony, the government remains vulnerable to fully implementing its cohesiveness until its outputs yield a positive result for the long-term maintenance of peace. The military force has launched a significant, purposeful, and decisive operation in North Waziristan against different militant groups that are functioning against the state (Rumi, 2015).

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATION ZARB-E-AZAB

The general elections hold in May 2013. Newly elected Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif started efforts to restore peace. The negotiations were announced with the Taliban for this purpose. The government and the Taliban reached an agreement on a truce on March 1, 2014. Furthermore, orator Shahidullah Shahid of the Tahreek Taliban Pakistan emphasized that all comrades should accept the decision and refrain from any activity during the truce period. They would reciprocate the radicals' gesture, fueling expectations that the seven-year-long armed insurgency would come to an end (Hameed, 2015). Umbreen Javaid writes about the commencement of Operation Zarb-e-Azab as "The Operation Zarb-e-Azab has been started due to deteriorating situation of peace and security in the lengthened war against terrorism. The word Zarb-e-Azab was adopted at the name of the sword's strike of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). The sword was used in Badar, Uhud against non-Muslims. The government of Pakistan had launched a full-scale military operation on June 15, 2014, in North Waziristan Agency and one of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) closed to Pakistan Afghan's Frontier" (Javaid, 2015). These things would be educated to the public of Pakistan for the future. The South Waziristan operation was hailed as a watershed moment in Pakistan's counter-terrorism strategy, with negotiation, mediation, and bilateral and multilateral talks held at conferences throughout the world clearing the air between good and bad Taliban. The US has praised Pakistan's army for its efforts in eliminating the terrorist network. This has validated Pakistan's honest efforts (Report, 2015).

Operation Zarb-e-Azab is Pakistan's largest counter-terrorism operation. Our Operation Zarb-e-Azab, as it has been dubbed, is the world's largest anti-terrorism strategy against terrorists, including over 180,000 members of our security services. It has made significant progress in ridding our country of all terrorists and will only be completed if our goal has been met. The National Action Plan was compiled on policemen and security personnel. The political actions and legal measures and social and economic policy packages, aimed at countering violent extremism (Ahmad, 2015). These measures can be enhanced the repercussions of these policies for the best future of Pakistan through education.

The electronic and print media appreciated Operation Zarb-e-Azab. It has resonated as a success and the main reason for the significant drop in acts of terrorism in Pakistan. Its significance can be seen through these achievements 2,763 terrorists killed, 837 militants' hideouts ruined, and 253 tons of explosives recorded. 347 army officers and soldiers were sacrificed for the peace and security of their country (Yusafzai, 2015). These results could be shared and educate the people of Pakistan. Operation Zarb-e-Azab will prove a fruitful stabilizing position at the international level. Pakistan could be in a position to strengthen foreign relations with other countries in the world. Peace is not yet restored completely but this volatile region to a greater extent achieves stability through the maintenance of multilateral trade agreements around the world.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

Throughout the country, it was cheered on the announcement to establish the special military courts. It was needed because of the acute nature of the issue of terrorism. There was indecisiveness of the judiciary particularly in carrying out anti-terrorism measures. These courts appeared as the order of the day. The time frame decided for these courts was established for two years. These courts should have to be engaged for long-term consequences. The priority of basic human rights awarded in the Constitution was also given to suspected persons but not to the culprit. The civilian leadership should have to realize the importance of the state machinery as well as the strategies of military strategies that were handled state affairs in a better way (Malik, 2015). Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif started his policy about terrorism under the National Action Plan as:

“On the one hand we are pursuing dialogue, and on the other, we were being targeted. We were pursuing talks, but from Islamabad courts to Karachi airport we were being targeted, our places of worship were targeted, our schools were targeted. Despite the sacrifices of our soldiers, we gave peace talks first priority, but our efforts were rendered in vain. The now-on-going operation would conclude only with the total defeat of the insurgents. We will change the fate of this country and under no circumstances will the country be allowed to serve as a haven for terrorists. Whatever the cost, this nation will never be handed over to terrorists” (Haider, 2014).

If we did not take a step or remain to fail to counter terrorist and their organization, this will prove further harmful for our country. National Action might be a part of our higher education.

INGREDIENTS OF NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (NAP)

The militants of Tahreek Taliban Pakistan attacked the Army Public School Peshawar in December 2014. The innocent children were murdered in the attack. The intensity of the incident was felt throughout the country. The national action plan essentially restates the goals and objectives of the National Intelligence Strategy Plan but adds two new features: the imposition of the death penalty for convicted terrorists and the creation of special military courts to expedite terrorism-related trials of "black jet" terrorists. The government called for all party's conference on the issue of terrorism. It was concluded a twenty-point agenda for National Action Plan through mutual harmony and understanding to overcome terrorism. The political administration ensured to protect the country from such attacks and efforts were made for eradication of the root causes of terrorism (Rumi, 2015). The national action plan agenda has the following points

- Enforce executions for terrorists who have been sentenced to death
- Create special trial courts overseen by military commanders
- Prohibit all armed groups
- Strengthening and activating NACTA
- Take action against that literature
- Eliminate all sources of funding of organizations
- Create a special anti-terrorism forces
- Protect religious minorities
- Dismantle terrorist's communication networks
- Prevent the spread of terrorism on the internet and social media
- Ban airing news of terrorist organizations in Federally Administered Tribal Areas and the return of internally displaced persons
- Given autonomy to Baluchistan to handle security
- Formulate a comprehensive policy for Afghan refugees
- Act against sectarianism
- Continue Karachi operation
- Establish criminal law reforms for intelligence operations
- Develop constitutional amendments for military courts (Rumi, 2015).

Furthermore, the current scenario in Pakistan indicates that terrorism is being controlled to some extent on a daily basis. However, military counter-terrorism operations have created new obstacles on the other side.

COUNTER-TERRORISM POLICY'S PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Operation Zarb-e-Azab will have both short-term and long-term implications in Pakistan (Javed, 2014). The major concerning challenges for Pakistan to return their homes and rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons. It will be expected soon. Almost 90 percent of the area was declared clear by the Pakistan army from militants till January 2015. The government of Pakistan entails massive volume for this return phase by phase. The displacement happened on a large scale. Operation Zarb-e-Azab was expected for a long time due to terrorist activities from time to time. As a result, the Pakistani government must be prepared for a humanitarian crisis. IDPs are currently becoming a pressing concern in terms of rehabilitation, reconstruction, and restoration of livelihoods, as well as basic health needs. According to Holmes, most states face a crisis of internal procedures to meet the demands of IDPs. The question arose presently whether Pakistan was also one of those countries that were facing the challenges of IDP (Hameed, 2015).

THE UNREST OF IDP'S DUE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The displacement of the civilian population had a deep impact on both the state and people. The socio-economic condition is also affected due to displacement. According to UN Guiding Principle on internal Displacement, persons or groups of people who have been forced or forced to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, human rights violations, natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border, are considered internally displaced (IDPs). IDPs are entitled to the same rights and freedoms as ordinary citizens of their country under international and local law, according to the United Nations (Hameed, 2015). IDPs should be provided with shelter, food, health care, and education by the federal and provincial governments.

OUTCOMES OF OPERATION

The military establishment issued a report about Operation Zarb-e-Azab on 13 June 2015. The report contained the one-year progress of the Pakistan military. The data is reported that 2763 militants murdered with 218 commanders of terrorist groups were also killed in the operation. There were 9000 Intelligence Based Operations (IBOs) conducted to counter terrorists' activities in Pakistan. According to a military spokesman that some 837 hideouts of terrorists have been destroyed and 253 tons of explosive recovered so far during the operation. The army also recovered 18087 weapons including heavy machine guns, sniper rifles, rocket launchers, and AK-47s (Akram, 2016). These outcomes might be shared without future generations to educate for the future impact of such challenges on Pakistan. The educated people in regard to terrorism could easily judge the hurdles and impact on the future of Pakistan. The counter-terrorism policies and implementations are worthy, and the international community has an appreciation. The success of military operations to eliminate networks of terrorist groups got praised. United States of America and China appreciated determination against terrorism. Pakistan and the United States of America have emerged as strategic partners in the impulsive war on terror. The economic sanctions of America are lifted from Pakistan after joining the war on terror. Civil and military aid is given to Pakistan under the Kerry Lugar bill. It is emphasized for economic assistance. America is provided 700 million dollars aid along with counterinsurgency and military training funds (Report, 2015).

The senior commander for US and NATO forces Joseph Anderson in Afghanistan is noted briefing of the pentagon for Afghanistan. Haqqani network is now splintered like the Taliban. Vice-Chairman of Central Military Commission of China also applauded Pakistan to reach a national consensus for counterterrorism. There are several efforts and sacrifices in fighting the menace (Akram, 2016). The official source of ISPR stated about the developments of Operation Zarb-e-Azb. It was leading to great success by dismantling and destroying 837 hideouts of militants in North Waziristan. The explosive material recovered 253 tons and was destroyed. The 18087 weapons were taken into the custody of military officials. The 90000 intelligence-based operations were conducted in the operation to date in which 2637 militants were killed. 347 officers and soldiers were lost their lives. On the other hand, positive outcomes of the operation can be analyzed; it seems that the operation has brought peace and tranquility to Pakistan. The war of terrorism has torn the cities like tribal areas that remained under an intense militant threat for decades. The strength of fatalities in FATA rose to 2863 during 2014 whereas the fatalities from the first three months of 2015 reached to 411. Finance Minister Ishaq Dar elaborated that nearly 1.3 billion dollars were disbursed during military operations (Zahid, 2015).

The operation against terrorism brought significant changes in the relationship with neighbour countries as it is seen with China. The modern world does not fascinate terrorism. China has to face the challenge serious threat from the ETIM, a Uighur militant group that is existed in the far-off western Xinjiang region. The terrorist group has a number of attacks in the state. Beijing is also evaluating the operations in Pakistan against terrorist groups. The leadership of China is considering it positively. Chinese President Xi Jinping during his visit in April 2015 to Pakistan admired Pakistan's efforts for maintaining peace in the region. He stated that Pakistan has stood on the frontline in the international fight against terrorism. It is attributed that Operation Zarb-e-Azab had changed the situation in the region for the better and avowed that china would help to enhance Pakistan's capability for fighting terrorism and meeting non-traditional threats. The Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission, Gen Fan Chaglong also praised the success of Operation Zarb-e-Azab which he termed as decisive, bold, and a

hard blow for terrorists. Hence, the Operation of Zarb-e-Azab has also helped strengthen the bilateral ties between Pakistan and China (Saddiq, 2016).

The military forces of the United States of America are withdrawal is coming near and Operation Zarb-e-Azab is launched. It will bring a change in Pak-Afghan relations. The regional changes that occurred in the bilateral relationship with new dynamics will be adjusted. General Raheel Sharif and Sartaj Aziz, two Pakistani state officials, visited Kabul to discuss security challenges, the insurgency battle, and diplomatic relations between the two nations in the post-US exit scenario. To preserve stability in both countries, the Army chief offered to train Afghan forces. This is why Pakistan's military forces continue to confront the danger of terrorism with a firm determination to defeat it. It is hoped that the operation will have a good impact on Pakistan and the region as a whole (Javed, 2014). On the other hand, one of the operation's flaws has been the administration's failure to coordinate it with the Afghan government. Many militants fled into North Waziristan territory as a result of military operations, this time sneaking into the relative safety of Afghanistan. At least "400 families associated with extremist groups including Al Qaeda and Islamic militants of Uzbekistan-crossed into Afghanistan in December and now live in the homes of locals in a lawless section of the country," according to one local news report. Despite the fact that Pakistan has been dealing with a dire scenario in Afghanistan since the Soviet incursion until 9/11, the current situation is worse day by day as a result of military operations against terrorists who seek refuge in Afghanistan. The absence of Pak-Afghan collaboration is one of the fundamental reasons why no major terrorist leaders or networks have been slain so far or captured during the operation (Zahid, 2015). These outcomes of military operations should have to publish and educate the masses about the impact of terrorism. Education is the basic tool to handle such challenges for the prosperity and development of Pakistan.

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN PREVENTING TERRORISM

Education is critical to a country's prosperity and security and ensuring fair access to high-quality education is a worthwhile goal for most governments. It is also evident that, in order to have a significant influence, governments must focus on more than just accessibility to education; they must also emphasize the quality and relevance of their educational systems (de Silva, 2017). Education is a critical component in preventing violence, violent extremism, and radicalization, all of which contribute to terrorism. The education role in avoiding terrorism and extremism has emerged as a significant topic of educational research and practice (Novelli, 2017). Individual behaviour and views can be influenced by education, and it is viewed as one of the most important areas where radicalization can be avoided or slowed down (Abbasi, 2014; Sas et al., 2020).

The importance of education in combating terrorism and extremism was first recognized in December 2015, when the United Nations Secretary-General announced his "Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism." This strategy focuses on the most critical preventative actions for people who link to violent extremist groups. One of the ways to address the drivers of radicalization is to provide high-quality education (Sas et al., 2020; United Nations, 2015). The UNESCO Executive Board published a statement underlining the importance of education in countering violent extremism and terrorism, as well as genocide, racial and religious intolerance, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Education, whether provided through school systems, clubs, and community organizations, or at home, is thought to be critical in strengthening societal commitment processes and preventing violent extremism (Sas et al., 2020; UNESCO, 2015).

Terrorism has undoubtedly had a significant impact on all parts of life, but terrorist assaults against educational institutions, particularly students and their parents, have left a lasting impression on the public, as these are soft and susceptible targets (Jamal, Khan, & Muhammad, 2016). The present global security agenda emphasizes the role of education in combating violent extremism and radicalization, as well as preventing young people from joining extremist groups (Davies, 2011). In what has been dubbed the 'instrumentalization of civil society,' teachers in various nations have been lured into their governments' counter-terrorism response (Kundnani & Hayes, 2018). As a result, instructors can be educated to see signs of radicalization early on (similar to what has been done in many western countries regarding the use of narcotics by students). Instructors must not, however, be burdened with a difficult issue like combating violent extremism without the necessary tools and assistance. Teachers who take on this position may be targeted, so it's vital that they're not perceived as informants, which might jeopardize not just their relationship with their kids, but also their role in the community (de Silva, 2017).

In some cases, high dropout rates have played a key role in recruiting extremist groups. As a result, tackling high dropout rates could be the first step toward lowering young people's recruitment into violent extremism. Similarly, children and teenagers who do not have access to formal schooling may be vulnerable to recruitment and radicalization. Providing parents with incentives (such as cash transfers) to ensure that their children are enrolled and receive an education could be a critical step (de Silva, 2017). As a result, the government should create essential steps to regulate the high dropout rate in order to limit the risk of extremism.

Education has been used to radicalize and de-radicalize adolescents, and governments in conflict-affected nations are increasingly interested in funding counter-violent extremism initiatives as part of educational programmes (de Silva, 2017). Because out-of-school youngsters are more likely to be radicalized, enlisted in extremist groups, or involved in criminal activities, the government should take the required steps to secure adequate resources to ensure equal access to education (Davies, 2016; Sas et al., 2020; Talbot, 2013). Unemployed well-educated people have also played a big role in violence,

terrorism, and extremism. Because research has shown that people with a good education are more inclined to support violent extremism when they are unemployed or underemployed, educational improvements should be followed with labour market reforms (Bhatia & Ghanem, 2017; Sas et al., 2020). As a result, in order to avert violence and extremism to some extent, the government should provide employment to individuals based on their intellectual qualifications.

According to UNESCO (2017), Central Asian nations can endeavour to incorporate Prevention of Violent Extremism through Education (PVE-E) into their education programmes in a variety of ways. Through policy interventions at all levels of the education system, as well as dedicated initiatives and programmes, UNESCO works together with the Member States to strengthen resilience against violent extremism. Such policy initiatives at the system level include:

- Policy: creating policies that incorporate transversal abilities in learners at all levels of the educational system, as well as national career guidance and orientation programmes to empower young and help them find work.
- Curricula: incorporating PVE-relevant transversal competencies (e.g., critical thinking, empathy, tolerance, and perseverance) into curriculum material and textbooks, learning objectives, and extracurricular activities.
- Teacher Education and Methodologies: ensuring that teachers are equipped with transversal competencies and are able to convey them to learners through immersive and engaging teaching and learning methodologies.
- Learning Environment: guaranteeing school-level efforts that foster a safe and good school and classroom atmosphere by involving parents and the community, as well as non-formal education programmes.
- Evaluation: ensuring that PVE-relevant transversal competencies are recognized and assessed as learning outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan was facing the challenge of a sharp wave of terrorism. The extremism has widespread in the society of Pakistan. The institutional power was becoming weak in the wave of terrorism. Civil-military institutions were becoming the targets of terrorist groups. The civil, as well as the military institution, proved as soft targets to attack by the terrorist groups. Pakistan is using a counter-terrorism strategy to replace the earlier one which proves the best one for peace. These terrorist groups attacked our educational institutions to damage our nation in the field of education. We should have to educate our society to eradicate terrorism in Pakistan.

Pakistan is a divided society. The people belong to different languages, religious sects, races, and regions. They have strong feelings for their respective attachment. The regional conflicts have a sharp impact on the public of Pakistan. The Afghan war proved the basis for the beginning of sectarian violence. There is a lack of checks and balances on the madrasas education. The different religious groups widen the religious differences among the people. Civil institutions have responsibility for security but remain to fail to secure the lives of people. Civil institutions have not capable to meet the challenge of terrorism. The institutional personnel have no such training to overcome the challenge of terrorism. Due to the foreign policy, some impact has on extremisms and terrorism. There is a lack of education focus on such modern issues which have been facing the world. Socio-economic and social justice also have related to the issue of terrorism. Education is one of the key elements in the prevention of violence and violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The prime role should have to perform the state officials which should have to become a backbone Zarb-e-Azab for the success. The operation will be successful through a joint decision of civil-military officials to counterterrorism. The whole nation should have to stand with our institutions that are fighting for the war against terrorism. The people have to keep an eye on their surroundings to secure our community. The officials will be faced with the challenge to maintain peace and security. We should have to check our education system at public, private, and religious levels. We should have to teach tolerance and forbearance and counter-terrorism policy may be part of our curriculum for education at a different level. Education is the major tool for change in this regard. The social justice system should have to be improved to gain positive results as outcomes of the operation Zarb-e-Azab. Pakistan will become such a state that their people are protected from such bloodshed activity of violent terrorism which spread day by day by terrorists. Pakistan will become such a country that will glorify and become an example for the entire world.

CREDIT AUTHOR STATEMENT

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COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS:

It is declared that all authors don't have any conflict of interest. It is also declared that this article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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