

Online \$5597 (3006-1504)
Print \$5597 (3006-1490)



DYNAMICS OF TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Dr. Adnan Nawaz* Sheher Bano Kazmi Iqra Munawar









Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



Dynamics Of Terrorism In Pakistan: A Critical Analysis

Dr. Adnan Nawaz*

Assistant Professor,
Department of International
Relations, Government College
University Faisalabad, Pakistan.
Corresponding Author Email:
adnannawaz@gcuf.edu.pk

Sheher Bano Kazmi

MPhil Research Scholar, Department of International Relations, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Iqra Munawar

MPhil Scholar, Department of International Relations, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Abstract

Due to Pakistan's geo-political imperative and its commitment to safeguarding its regional influence based on religious ideology, the nation has become a fertile environment for extremists' ideologies to flourish. The state-supported narrative has been a significant factor leading Pakistan to compromise internal and external affairs. These causes of terrorism in Pakistan are multifaceted, with links to poverty, injustice, low literacy rates, and poor rule of law. Particularly rural areas are most vulnerable, with fragile development

indicators and a dominant orthodox narratives established by the state during the war against Russia in Afghanistan. Anti-terrorism strategies were not effectively implemented until the late 1990s, allowing extremist narratives to gain momentum amidst rising poverty, economic instability, and the cross-border movement of militants settling near the Durand Line.

Key Words: Terrorism, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Economic Security, Fundamentalism

Introduction

Jihadis has been resounded unequivocally in poor, uneducated, and segregated areas of Pakistan. With their subsidizing cut off, they went to overwhelming more modest lawbreaker bunches working in financially and instructively weak boundary areas Partisan philosophies, especially the split among Shia and Sunni, have likewise filled radicalism in Pakistan, prompting various losses in the last part of the 1990s and mid 2000s (Khan et al., 2023). Blunder of philosophically prepared Jihadis post-Russia's loss exacerbated existing difficulties from the last part of the 1980s onwards (Saeed et al., 2014). Political and financial shakiness, combined with a



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



debilitated state presence in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, further stressed state assets.

Endeavors to control cross-line penetration prompted military fascism and military regulation, giving radical gatherings space to breathe to refocus and grow their impact even into settled regions. In the meantime, the Taliban-drove government in Afghanistan looked to force Sharia regulations, disregarding basic freedoms and giving places of refuge to Al-Qaeda authority (Choi, 2022). The US communicated grave worries over Pakistan's discretionary binds with the Taliban-drove system, given the interconnectedness of strict priests on the two sides engendering philosophical plans.

Roots of Militancy and Terrorism

The foundations of hostility and psychological oppression in Pakistan run profound, originating from a complicated transaction of verifiable, financial, and international variables. One huge component is the country's essential area, wedged between unstable districts and confronting persevering through clashes in adjoining Afghanistan and Kashmir. This geostrategic position has made Pakistan a milestone for different intermediary wars and rebellions, energizing a pattern of brutality and fanaticism (Malik et al., 2015).

Besides, the ascent of strict fundamentalism and the expansion of assailant belief systems have exacerbated the issue. The state's verifiable help for jihadist developments, especially during the Soviet-Afghan Conflict during the 1980s, made a fruitful ground for fanatic gatherings to prosper (Ifejika, 2023). The resulting withdrawal of worldwide help and the inability to successfully ground these assailant networks prompted their reorientation towards homegrown targets, further weakening the locale. Financial aberration's and administration challenges have additionally contributed altogether to the ascent of hostility. Inescapable neediness, absence of admittance to training and fundamental administrations, and dug in defilement has cultivated sensations of underestimation and distance, especially among disappointed youth (Ahmed et al., 2018). These weaknesses have been taken advantage of by radical associations to select new individuals and earn support for their fierce plans.



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



The effect of hostility and psychological oppression on Pakistan has been significant and expansive (Raja et al., 2020). The nation has confronted a constant flood of psychological oppressor assaults, focusing on regular folks, security powers, and framework the same. These assaults have not just brought about death toll and far and wide annihilation yet have likewise sabotaged financial backer certainty, smothered monetary development, and harmed Pakistan's worldwide picture. Besides, the presence of assailant bunches has stressed Pakistan's relations with its neighbors and the worldwide local area. Allegations of state sponsorship of psychological oppression have prompted conciliatory pressures and raised worries about Pakistan's obligation to fighting radicalism really(Nurunnabi & Sghaier, 2018). Besides, the permeable boundary with Afghanistan has worked with the cross-line development of assailants, muddling endeavors to contain the spread of hostility in the area.

Notwithstanding the different inside and outside challenges, the nation has attempted different counter-psychological warfare measures, including military tasks, policing, and endeavors to advance deradicalization and recovery. Nonetheless, the hidden financial and administration issues should likewise be addressed to address the underlying drivers of hostility successfully. The underlying foundations of hostility and psychological oppression in Pakistan are well established and complex, established in authentic, financial, and international elements. Tending to these main drivers requires a thorough methodology that handles issues of administration, financial disparity, and territorial unsteadiness (Abiden et al., 2019). Just through coordinated endeavors might Pakistan at any point desire to conquer the scourge of hostility and fabricate a steadier and prosperous future for its residents.

Consequences of Terrorism on Economic Security of Pakistan

Radicalism in Pakistan represents a huge danger to the country's financial security, subverting strength, financial backer certainty, and development possibilities (Khan, 2019). The interweaving of fanatic philosophies with financial complaints has made a prolific ground for radicalization, prompting an endless loop of brutality and monetary disturbance. One of the critical effects of radicalism on financial security is the disintegration of financial backer certainty. Industrious brutality, regular psychological



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



militant assaults, and political shakiness prevent both homegrown and unfamiliar financial backers from committing cash-flow to Pakistan(Ahmed et al., 2018). This hesitance to contribute hampers financial development and occupation creation, compounding neediness and social turmoil.

In addition, the presence of radical gatherings subverts law and order and debilitates administration foundations, further preventing speculation and impeding financial turn of events (Bano et al., 2019). Defilement, shortcoming, and absence of responsibility add to an unfriendly business climate, smothering business venture and development. Fanaticism additionally forces direct costs on the economy through harm to framework, loss of efficiency, and interruption of exchange and business. Assaults on basic foundation, for example, energy offices, transportation organizations, and correspondence frameworks, bring about prompt monetary misfortunes as well as obstruct long haul financial advancement by blocking the progression of labor and products (Dashti, 2022).

Moreover, the redirection of scant assets towards counterpsychological warfare endeavors channels government funds and redirects consideration from squeezing financial difficulties. Reserves that could be allotted to education, medical services (Khalid, 2020), and framework advancement are rather directed into safety efforts, intensifying destitution and imbalance. The effect of fanaticism on Pakistan's financial security isn't restricted to homegrown worries yet additionally stretches out to territorial and worldwide aspects. Cross-line illegal intimidation and the expansion of radical philosophies have stressed Pakistan's relations with adjoining nations and the worldwide local area, prompting political strains and exchange interruptions.

The nation has carried out different methodologies to counter radicalism and advance monetary security. Nonetheless, radicalism in Pakistan represents a grave danger to monetary security, subverting solidness, success, and provincial joining(Afzal, 2018). Tending to the main drivers of radicalism, including financial complaints, administration deficiencies, and local contentions, is vital for advancing long haul harmony and flourishing in Pakistan and the more extensive area.

These incorporate military activities against assailant gatherings (Ifejika, 2023), endeavors to further develop administration and law and order, and



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



drives to advance social attachment and resilience. Nonetheless, these actions require supported political will, institutional limit, and global participation to yield substantial outcomes.

Impact of Terrorism on Political and Social Milieu

Fanaticism in Pakistan applies a significant effect on economic security as well as on the political scene and social texture of the country (Johnson, 2023). Strategically, the inescapable impact of radical belief systems has prompted polarization, fracture, and insecurity inside the country's political circle. Radical gatherings frequently employ critical impact over political dynamic cycles through terrorizing, pressure, and control (Ahmed et al., 2018). Legislators who try to challenge or go against radical narratives risk confronting dangers to their wellbeing, reputational harm, or even death endeavors (Ullah et al., 2023). Thus, numerous legislators might depend on mollifying fanatic components to get their own endurance or constituent achievement, sustaining an endless loop of convenience and capitulation to radical requests. This compromises the respectability of popularity based organizations, sabotages law and order, and disintegrates public confidence in the political foundation(Saeed et al., 2014).

Fundamentalism in Pakistan significantly shapes the social milieu, fueling divisions along strict, ethnic, and partisan lines. Fanatic philosophies proliferate prejudice, bias, and segregation, encouraging an environment of dread, doubt, and aggression towards strict and ethnic minorities (Siddiqui, 2023). This sabotages social attachment and public solidarity as well as propagates patterns of viciousness and between collective struggles. The inescapable impact of radical stories further smothers contradict, stifles decisive reasoning, and reduces individual opportunities and basic liberties (Gupta, 2020). Women, specifically, frequently endure the worst part of radical abuse, confronting separation, viciousness, and minimization in both public and confidential circles. Moreover, the influence and enlistment of weak youth into fanatic associations propagate patterns of radicalization and brutality, denying them of chances for schooling, business, and social incorporation (Khayyam et al., 2018).

In relief methodology to these difficulties, coordinated actions are expected to counter fanaticism and advance a more comprehensive, lenient, and



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



pluralistic culture (Afzal, 2018). This requires a multi-layered approach that tends to the main drivers of radicalism, including financial inconsistencies, political complaints, and philosophical inculcation. Fortifying popularity based establishments, advancing law and order, and defending principal opportunities are fundamental to alleviating the impact of radical accounts on the political and social scene(Abiden et al., 2019). Furthermore, putting resources into training, youth strengthening, and local area flexibility building drives can assist with vaccinating society against radicalization and advance a culture of harmony, resilience, and conjunction. At last, cultivating a stronger and comprehensive society is fundamental to beating the scourge of fanaticism and building a more promising time to come for Pakistan.

Impact of Terrorism Psychological Mindset of People in Society

The ascent of fanaticism in the public eye significantly affects the mental outlook of individuals, forming their discernments, ways of behaving, and generally speaking prosperity. As fanatic belief systems build up forward movement, people might encounter increased degrees of dread, nervousness, and weakness, as they wrestle with the steady danger of brutality and shakiness (Afridi, 2020). The unavoidable presence of fanatic stories in the media and public talk further fuels these sentiments, supporting negative generalizations, and cultivating an environment of doubt and doubt among various networks.

One of the main effects of rising extremism on the mental attitude of individuals is the disintegration of trust and social union inside the society (Sarwar et al., 2020). Radical philosophies frequently advance division, scorn, and prejudice towards those apparent as various or 'other.' This makes a feeling of 'us against them' mindset, prompting expanded social polarization and distance among various gatherings. People might turn out to be more watched and cautious in their communications with others, dreading selling out or hurt from the people who hold contradicting convictions or characters. This breakdown in friendly attachment sabotages the structure holding the system together, frustrating endeavors to cultivate fortitude, sympathy, and common regard among assorted networks.

Besides, the steady openness to radical promulgation and rough symbolism can desensitize people to the enduring of others, desensitizing their



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



sympathy and empathy. After some time, this can prompt a feeling of moral withdrawal, where people become not interested in the situation of those impacted by radical savagery or segregation. This ethical deadness not just subverts endeavors to advance civil rights and basic liberties yet in addition adds to a culture of detachment and indifference with regards to the enduring of others.

Rising fanaticism can significantly affect individual emotional wellbeing and prosperity. The steady apprehension about psychological oppressor assaults or mistreatment can prompt uplifted degrees of stress, uneasiness, and injury among people and networks(Saeed et al., 2014). Many individuals might encounter side effects of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), like flashbacks, bad dreams, and hyper-vigilance, as they battle to adapt to the mental cost of living in a condition of consistent and vulnerability. Furthermore. trepidation the defamation underestimation experienced by those designated by fanatic belief systems can devastatingly affect their psychological wellness and confidence. People from minority gatherings or underestimated networks might incorporate pessimistic generalizations and experience sensations of responsibility, and self-hatred because of their apparent 'otherness.' This can prompt significant mental misery and add to a pattern of foolish ways of behaving, including substance misuse, self-hurt, and self-destructive ideation (Rafigue & Yasmin, 2020).

The effect of rising radicalism on the mental outlook of individuals additionally reaches out to more extensive cultural perspectives and values. Fanatic philosophies—that advance bigotry, viciousness, and disdain can consume the ethical structure holding the system together, subverting center standards of sympathy, compassion, and regard for human respect (Gupta, 2020). This disintegration of virtues not just sabotages endeavors to advance social union and congruity yet in addition makes fruitful ground for the further spread of fanaticism and radicalization. The ascent of radicalism in the public arena has broad ramifications for the mental outlook of individuals, molding their discernments, ways of behaving, and generally speaking prosperity. From increased degrees of dread and nervousness to disintegration of trust and social attachment, the mental effects of rising fanaticism are significant and inescapable. Tending to these



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



difficulties requires a complete methodology that tends to basic drivers of radicalism, advances social incorporation and union, and cultivates flexibility and compassion among people and networks. Just through deliberate endeavors to advance resistance, understanding, and shared regard could society at any point desire to beat the mental cost of radicalism and construct a more tranquil, comprehensive, and sympathetic future for all.

Sense of Protection and Security Among the People

The unavoidable presence of fanaticism in Pakistan significantly influences the feeling of assurance and security among its kin, forming discernments, ways of behaving, and day to day real factors. For some Pakistanis, the steady danger of psychological oppressor assaults, collective viciousness, and political shakiness imparts a firmly established feeling of weakness (Sarwar et al., 2020). The feeling of dread toward becoming casualties of unpredictable viciousness or designated abuse saturates regular day to day existence, impacting choices about where to take up residence, work, and mingle (Afzal, 2018). This unavoidable environment of dread and vulnerability disintegrates trust in open organizations and sabotages trust in the public authority's capacity to give essential security and assurance. Besides, the pervasiveness of radical belief systems fuels divisions inside society along strict, ethnic, and partisan lines, further disintegrating social union and encouraging doubt and doubt among various networks. Minorities, specifically, frequently feel minimized, shunned, and designated by fanatic gatherings, prompting increased sensations of weakness and estrangement. Women, as well, experience elevated weakness in a climate where fanatic accounts sustain male dominant standards, limit their portability, and restrict their opportunities (Saeed et al., 2014).

The effect of fanaticism on the feeling that all is well with the world likewise stretches out past actual security to incorporate more extensive worries about financial dependability, social portability, and potential open doors for a superior future(Raja et al., 2020). The inescapable impact of fanatic belief systems hampers financial turn of events, dissuades venture, and subverts possibilities for work and thriving. This makes a feeling of sadness and despondency among numerous Pakistanis, especially youth



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



(Amin & Iqbal, 2018), who see not many roads for progression and feel progressively frustrated with business as usual.

To handle what is happening, endeavors to improve security and assurance should go past customary policing to address the fundamental drivers of fanaticism and instability (Saeed et al., 2014). This requires a far reaching approach that consolidates designated counter-illegal intimidation techniques with drives to advance social union, financial open door, and administration. Reinforcing people comprehensive group interfaith discourse, and advancing cultivating resistance and understanding are vital for building a safer and versatile society. Moreover, engaging women(Ahmed et al., 2018), safeguarding minority privileges, and putting resources into schooling and youth strengthening are basic to tending to the underlying drivers of fanaticism and advancing a conviction that all is good and prosperity among all Pakistanis. At last, fabricating a more secure and safer Pakistan requires aggregate activity and supported obligation to tending to the complicated difficulties presented by radicalism.

Violence, Terrorism and Identity Politics in Pakistan

Viciousness, psychological oppression, and personality legislative issues in Pakistan comprise a mind boggling transaction of social, political, and verifiable elements that have significant ramifications for the nation's dependability, security, and union (Fair & Hamza, 2018). The interlocking of brutality and illegal intimidation with character governmental issues has extended cultural divisions, powered partisan strains, and exacerbated clashes along ethnic, strict, and local lines .

The utilization of viciousness and psychological oppression as devices to progress political plans and state personality based claims has added to a pattern of brutality and shakiness in Pakistan. Radical gatherings exploit complaints connected with personality (Bilal et al., 2021), whether in view of religion, nationality, or partisan alliance, to select devotees, assemble support, and execute demonstrations of viciousness against saw foes. The tool of character for political ends not only undermines efforts to promote peace and concord but also perpetuates cycles of retaliation, counter-retaliation, and inter-personal conflict (Ahmed et al., 2018)

The proliferation of personality-related laws in Pakistan has intensified political tensions, particularly within the Sunni and Shia communities,



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



leading to targeted attacks, extreme partisanship, and harsh treatment (Mir, 2018). Fanatical ideologies that promote exclusivist conceptions of rigid personality exacerbate divisions and feed prejudice, undermining pluralism and social attachment. The politicization of nationality and territorial character has additionally added to brutality and shakiness in financial advancement cycle of the country, especially in locales like Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Ahmad et al., 2020). Minimization, segregation, and saw treacheries have powered rebel developments and revolts, prompting furnished struggle, denials of basic freedoms, and removal of populaces. The utilization of viciousness as a way to declare ethnic or local personality further sabotages the trustworthiness of the state and represents a danger to public solidarity and union.

Since 9/11, efforts to address viciousness, psychological warfare, and personality governmental issues in the nation have been notwithstanding, there is need to embrace an extensive methodology that tends to the hidden drivers of contention and frailty (Hassan & Khan, 2019). This incorporates advancing comprehensive administration, safeguarding minority privileges, and tending to financial incongruities that fuel complaints and underestimation. Reinforcing law and order, upgrading security area change, and advancing interfaith exchange are additionally crucial for building strength against radicalism and cultivating social union. Eventually, beating the nexus of brutality, psychological oppression, and character legislative issues in Pakistan requires political will, institutional limit, and supported endeavors to advance comprehensive and pluralistic social orders. By tending to the underlying drivers of contention and instability and advancing discourse, resilience, and compromise (Khayyam et al., 2018), Pakistan can fabricate a more guiet and prosperous future for every one of its residents.

Terrorism as a Challenge to Good Governance in Pakistan

Psychological warfare poses a serious threat to Pakistan's excellent governance by undermining the government's ability to provide citizens with security, protect their rights, and provide basic services (Sarwar et al., 2020). Psychological oppression is an inevitable threat that disrupts public life, instills fear, undermines public confidence in political institutions, and undermines their legitimacy (Raja et al., 2020). The state's inability to



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



effectively combat psychological oppressor exercises, prevent attacks, and prosecute offenders raises questions about its capacity and duty to ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens.

Additionally, illegal coercion exacerbates administrative problems, resulting in corruption, inefficiency, and misuse of authority. Even with unavoidable frailty, administration foundations might turn to ponderous measures, checking common freedoms, and disregarding basic liberties for the sake of public safety(Abiden et al., 2019). This disintegration of vote based standards and values subvert law and order, cultivates a culture of exemption, and debilitates the common agreement between the state and its residents (Bano et al., 2019). The test of psychological warfare additionally uncovered weaknesses in administration designs and cycles, featuring holes in coordination, knowledge sharing, and emergency the executives. Powerless institutional limit, absence of assets, and politicization of safety organizations further hamper compelling reactions to psychological oppressor dangers. Also, debasement and penetration of state foundations by fanatic components subvert endeavors to battle psychological oppression, muddling endeavors to destroy fear monger organizations and upset their activities.

Psychological oppression compounds financial disparities and worsens complaints that fuel radicalization and fanaticism (Khalid, 2020). The disappointment of administration organizations to address main drivers of psychological warfare, like destitution, joblessness, and social prohibition, propagates patterns of viciousness and unsteadiness. Without any comprehensive and evenhanded administration, underestimated networks might turn out to be more helpless to radical philosophies, propagating the pattern of viciousness and instability.

Addressing illegal intimidation as a test to great administration requires a multi-layered approach that fortifies foundations, advances responsibility, and addresses hidden drivers of contention and radicalism. This incorporates upgrading security area change (Khan, 2019), further developing coordination between security organizations, and reinforcing endeavors to battle defilement and exemption. In addition, putting resources into schooling, position creation, and social administrations is



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



fundamental to tending to financial complaints and building strength against radical stories.

The led examinations consider that powerful administration is fundamental to countering psychological oppression and advancing harmony and dependability in Pakistan. By reinforcing organizations, advancing law and order, and tending to underlying drivers of contention, the Pakistani government can upgrade its ability to battle psychological warfare and fabricate a safer and prosperous future for its residents. Besides, unfortunate law and order, deferred equity, administration issues, and deficient youth the board drives have all added to reinforcing radical stories and empowering their infiltration at the grassroots level. These fundamental issues should be addressed exhaustively psychological warfare and fanaticism in Pakistan successfully. Without a doubt, psychological oppression addresses a diverse test to great administration in Pakistan, subverting security, dissolving trust in foundations, and worsening financial disparities (Khan, 2019). The unavoidable danger of psychological warfare disturbs public life and imparts dread as well as uncovered shortcomings in administration designs and cycles, featuring holes in coordination, knowledge sharing, and Additionally, the executives. psychological emergency oppression intensifies existing administration shortages, encouraging debasement, maltreatment of force, and disintegration of vote based standards and values. Addressing illegal intimidation as a test to great administration requires a complete methodology that fortifies organizations, advances responsibility, and addresses fundamental drivers of contention and fanaticism. This incorporates upgrading security area change, further developing coordination between security organizations, and supporting endeavors to battle defilement and exemption. Besides, putting resources into schooling, position creation, and social administrations is fundamental to tending to financial complaints and building flexibility against fanatic stories.

By reinforcing frameworks with reason to inspire law and order, and tending to training, neediness, joblessness as main drivers of contention, the state can upgrade its ability to battle psychological warfare and fabricate a safer and prosperous future for its residents. In any case,



Online ISS T (3006-1504)
Print ISS T (3006-1490)



accomplishing economic advancement will require supported political will, institutional change, and global participation to address the mind boggling difficulties (Khan et al., 2022). Unfortunate training, delicate monetary circumstances, neediness, and the mastery of abilities upheld by international tacticians are interlinked factors that contribute altogether to the ascent of radicalism and negatively affect the turn of events and prosperity of individuals in Pakistan. These issues make a fruitful ground for radical belief systems to flourish, fueling social pressures, sustaining patterns of viciousness, and preventing progress towards harmony and thriving.

The sad tutoring expects a fundamental part in fueling radicalism in Pakistan. The shortfall of permission to quality tutoring, particularly in common and underrated networks, prevents individuals from getting opportunities for individual and academic development (Abiden et al., 2019). Without proper preparation, various Pakistanis are helpless to fanatic promulgation, as they miss the mark on decisive reasoning abilities and information expected to perceive truth from fiction. In addition, fanatic gatherings frequently exploit instructive establishments as enlistment grounds, teaching weak youth with revolutionary philosophies and enrolling them as troopers for their goal.

Besides, delicate monetary circumstances (Ifejika, 2023) and far reaching neediness make conditions ready for the enlistment and radicalization of people by fanatic gatherings. Elevated degrees of joblessness, underemployment, and monetary instability push numerous Pakistanis to the edges of society, where they become defenseless to fanatic belief systems promising a feeling of direction, having a place, and monetary help. Also, destitution breeds urgency and sadness, making people more powerless to the charm of fanatic gatherings offering commitments of strengthening and change.

The control of abilities upheld by international planners further compounds fanaticism in Pakistan. Outside entertainers frequently exploit struggles under the surface and divisions inside the country to propel their own essential advantages, offering help to intermediary gatherings and energizing insecurity. This control of inside elements by outside powers compounds pressures inside Pakistan as well as subverts endeavors to



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



advance harmony, dependability, and improvement (Saeed et al, 2014). Additionally, the presence of unfamiliar supported aggressor bunches working inside Pakistan's nation further weakens the nation and sabotages its sway.

The impact of the rise of radicalism on the course of events and the well-being of people in Pakistan is far-reaching and multi-faceted. From the outset, fanaticism breeds a culture of aggression and weakness, undermining efforts to build harmony, stability, and social solidarity (Ahmed, 2022). The constant threat of psychological oppressor attacks and the spread of fanatic ideologies create a climate of fear and vulnerability, stifle economic growth, stifle speculation, and impede social progress. Fanaticism destroys trust in government institutions and disrupts law and order, which in turn weakens government structures and fuels social tensions. This breakdown of trust and confidence in the public authority hinders efforts to tackle pressing financial issues, such as neediness, imbalances, and inability to gain access to essential services. Furthermore, fanaticism creates social divisions and restricts minority gatherings, further exacerbating existing disparities and destroying efforts to promote inclusivity and collective action (Ahmad et al., 2020). Furthermore, the impact of fanaticism extends beyond the realm of security and administration to encompass more social dimensions. Radical philosophies promote prejudice, dogma, and segregation, creating an atmosphere of fear, uncertainty, and hostility towards religious and ethnic minorities. These elements impede social attachment and public sympathy, as well as perpetuate patterns of violence and collective struggle, further undermining the well-being of people in Pakistan.

Other than this, devotion and strict reasoning altogether influence mental fighting as a test to incredible organization in Pakistan, fueling instability, subverting security, and weakening state establishments. The lacing of radical stories with strict reasoning gives a solid revitalizing cry to attacker social occasions, legitimizing their exercises and empowering a feeling of model nature among their supporters(Khan, 2019). This philosophical structure legitimizes showings of brutality and mental persecution as well as subverts endeavors to progress agreement, strength, and conjunction interior society.



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



In addition, fanaticism and strict philosophy propagate patterns of partisan brutality and common clash, further weakening administration structures and subverting law and order. The advancement of exclusivist translations of strict character fuels divisions along partisan lines, prompting designated assaults, partisan brutality, and strict mistreatment. This fracture of society along strict lines sabotages social attachment and public solidarity as well as hampers endeavors to advance comprehensive administration and regard for common liberties.

Furthermore, the prevalence of extremist ideologies and religious extremism within state institutions poses a significant challenge to good governance in Pakistan. The infiltration of extremist elements into the military, law enforcement, and judiciary undermines efforts to combat terrorism and uphold the rule of law. Extremist sympathizers within state institutions may turn a blind eye to the activities of militant groups or even provide support and protection to those espousing extremist ideologies. This collusion between state actors and extremist elements further erodes public trust in government institutions and undermines their legitimacy. Obsession and strict reasoning build up an environment of fear and terrorizing interior society, covering inconsistency and limiting opportunity of enunciation. Scholars, activists, and common society affiliations maintaining for essential opportunities, a lion's share rules framework, and gracious rights might stand up to incitement, threats, and violence from fan get-togethers attempting to calm resistance and drive their claim restricted interpretation of strict benchmarks and values. This crumbling of lion's share run the show measures and openings disrupts endeavors to development straightforwardness. obligation, and extraordinary organization interior society.

The commonness of fanatic philosophies and strict radicalism confounds endeavors to address hidden drivers of psychological oppression, like destitution, disparity, and social avoidance (Khalid, 2020). The advancement of fanatic accounts that fault outer entertainers or strict minorities for Pakistan's concerns redirects consideration from fundamental issues and obstructs endeavors to carry out powerful approaches to advance financial turn of events and further develop administration. This propagation of an exploitation story ruins progress towards harmony and



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



strength as well as encourages disdain and complaints among minimized networks, powering further radicalization and fanaticism.

All in all, fanaticism and strict philosophy present critical difficulties to great administration in Pakistan, sabotaging security, steadiness, and law and order. The interlacing of fanatic stories with strict philosophy propagates patterns of brutality and common struggle, sabotages state organizations, and smothers majority rule opportunities. Tending to these difficulties requires a far reaching approach that handles the underlying drivers of fanaticism, advances comprehensive administration, and maintains basic liberties and law and order. Just through purposeful endeavors to counter radical philosophies and advance resilience, pluralism, and regard for basic liberties might Pakistan at any point desire to defeat the test of psychological warfare and fabricate a more tranquil and prosperous future for every one of its residents.

The pertinent examinations uncover that unfortunate schooling, delicate monetary circumstances, neediness, and the mastery of abilities upheld by international tacticians are interconnected elements that add to the ascent of radicalism in Pakistan. These issues make a fruitful ground for radical philosophies to flourish, worsening social pressures, propagating patterns of savagery, and ruining progress towards harmony and success (Bano et al., 2019). Tending to these underlying drivers of radicalism requires a thorough methodology that addresses financial differences, comprehensive administration. addresses advances and outside intercessions that fuel insecurity. Just through deliberate endeavors to handle these fundamental drivers of fanaticism could Pakistan at any point desire to fabricate a more tranquil, stable, and prosperous future for its kin.

References

Abiden, M. Z. U., Zhilong, H., & Mubeen, R. (2019). War on terrorism in Pakistan: Challenges and strategic steps. *Вестник Российского Университета Дружбы Народов. Серия: Международные Отношения, 19*(4), 625–631. DOI: 10.22363/2313-0660-2019-19-4-625-631

Afridi, M., & Ali, R. (2020). Instability in Afghanistan and its Impact on the Security of Pakistan. *Global Social Sciences Review*, 5(2)568–575. DOI: 10.31703/gssr.2020(V-II).54



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



- Afzal, M. (2018). *Pakistan under siege: Extremism, society, and the state.* Brookings Institution Press.
- Afzal, M. (2018). *Pakistan under siege: Extremism, society, and the state.* Brookings Institution Press.
- Ahmed, Z. S., Yousaf, F., & Zeb, K. (2018). Socio-economic and political determinants of terrorism in Pakistan: University students' perceptions. *International Studies*, 55(2), 130–145. https://doi.org/10.1177/00208817187906
- Amin, R., & Iqbal, K. (2018). Psychological consequences of television coverage of terrorism among youth. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences* (*PJSS*), 38(2).
- Baqai, H., & Wasi, N. (2021). Pakistan-Afghanistan relations: pitfalls and the way forward. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES). https://ir.iba.edu.pk/faculty-research-books/5/
- Choi, S.W. (2022). Leader nationalism, ethnic identity, and terrorist violence. British Journal of Political Science, 52(3), 1151-1167. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007123421000144
- Dashti, Z. (2022). Afghan external migration movements in the historical process. *Asya Studies*, *6*(20), 301-314. https://doi.org/10.31455/asya.1055791
- Fair, C. C., & Hamza, A. (2018). Women and support for terrorism in Pakistan. *Terrorism and Political Violence,* 30(6), 962-983. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2018.1481313
- Gupta, D. K. (2020). *Understanding terrorism and political violence: The life cycle of birth, growth, transformation, and demise.* Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429297427
- Ifejika, S. I. (2023). Pakistan: Axing the roots. Political and economic marginalization and rise of militancy in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. *Conflict Studies Quarterly*, Doi.Org/10.24193/csq.42.3
- Johnson, T. H. (2023). Was There Ever a Plausible Effort for "Peace Negotiations" in Afghanistan and What Went Wrong with the United States' Approach to Afghanistan. In *The Great Power Competition Volume 4: Lessons Learned in Afghanistan: America's Longest War* (pp.



Online ISS 97 (3006-1504)
Print ISS 97 (3006-1490)



- 209-226). Cham: Springer International Publishing. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-22934-3_11
- Khalid, A. (2020). Impact of terrorism on the economy of Pakistan. *Pakistan Vision*, 21(1). https://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/studies/PDF-FILES/29_v21_1_20.pdf
- Khalid, A. (2020). Impact of terrorism on the economy of Pakistan. *Pakistan Vision*, 21(1). https://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/studies/PDF-FILES/29_v21_1_20.pdf
- Khan, H. U. (2019). Regional security threats to CPEC: A strategic overview. *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan, 56*(1), 181. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Hafeez-Khan/publication/335095537_Regional_Security_Threats_to_CPEC_A_Strategic_Overview/links/5d4e3b68a6fdcc370a89d856/Regional-Security-Threats-to-CPEC-A-Strategic-Overview.pdf
- Khan, M. F., Hassan, A., & Raza, A. (2023). Humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan: Changing global dynamics and Pakistan's policy choices. *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*, 8(2), 516-528. https://doi.org/10.1177/20578911221148520
- Khayyam, U., Shah, S., & Tahir, F. (2018). Pakistan's counter-terrorism narrative and non-traditional (holistic) security paradigm with civic engagement. *NUST Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, *4*(1), 39–60. https://doi.org/10.51732/njssh.v4i1.27
- Malik, M. S. A., Sandholzer, M., Khan, M. Z., & Akbar, S. (2015). Identification of risk factors generating terrorism in Pakistan. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 27(3), 537–556. https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2013.820184
- Nurunnabi, M., & Sghaier, A. (2018). Socioeconomic determinants of terrorism. *Digest of Middle East Studies, 27*(2), 278–302. https://doi.org/10.1111/dome.12139
- Rafique, M., & Yasmin, A. (2020). Exploring the impact of terrorism on emotional and psychological well-being of university students and teachers in Pakistan: A qualitative study. *Pakistan Social Science Review*, 4(3), 66-80. https://pssr.org.pk/issues/v4/3/exploring-the-impact-of-terrorism-on-emotional-and-psychological-wellbeing-of-university-students-and-teachers-in-pakistan-a-qualitative-study.pdf



Online \$5597 (3006-1504)
Print \$5597 (3006-1490)



- Raja, U., Azeem, M. U., Haq, I. U., & Naseer, S. (2020). Perceived threat of terrorism and employee outcomes: The moderating role of negative affectivity and psychological capital. *Journal of Business Research*, 110, 316–326. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.01.026
- Saeed, L., Syed, S. H., & Martin, R. P. (2014). Historical patterns of terrorism in Pakistan. *Defense & Security Analysis*, *30*(3), 209–229.
- Sarwar, F., Panatik, S. A., & Jameel, H. T. (2020). Does fear of terrorism influence psychological adjustment of academic sojourners in Pakistan? Role of state negative affect and emotional support. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 75, 34-47.
- Siddiqui, K. (2023). Security of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): Counterinsurgency in Balochistan. Taylor & Francis.
- Ullah, A. (2023). Taliban's government in Afghanistan and the dilemmas of Pakistan. *FWU Journal of Social Sciences*, 17(2), 24-33. http://doi.org/10.51709/19951272/Summer2023/2