

TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN: CAUSES, EFFECTS AND CONTROLLING STRATAGEM

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism is a complex phenomenon that has engulfed Pakistan in the wake of war on terror after 9/11. The statistics provided by the South Asian Terrorism Portal reveal the current scenario of terrorism in the country. The terror attacks and encounters are norms of the day. This paper analyzes terrorist activities in the context of operational definition of terrorism. Besides, combinations of factors engendering appalling and frightful state of affairs have been thoroughly investigated. Dialogue, development, deterrence and national consensus have been emphasized as the new paradigm to combat terrorism in Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan has been suffering from terrorism for quite a few years whereas the intensity and frequency of terrorism incidents has escalated during the last decade. The government of Pakistan states that during the period 2001-2010, Pakistan has bore the brunt of terrorism in the form of direct as well as indirect economic costs resulting from terrorism, amounting to a total of \$68 billion (Hamid, 2011). The present Pakistan People's Party led government blames the policies of the previous governments particularly that of Zia ul Haq regime, whose Islamization policies planted the seeds of the modern day terrorism. The ideologically obsessed *Mujahideen* (holy Muslim warriors) were brought from all over the world particularly Afghanistan and Arab to Pakistani tribal areas during the Soviet-Afghan war. Pakistan and the country's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) in conjunction with USA and CIA supported and funded the *Mujahideen* to engage in a proxy war in opposition to the Soviet Union. By the time the war subsided, the *Mujahideen* had settled in Afghanistan and Pakistani tribal areas and had formed groups such as Taliban, Lashkar-e-

Taiba, etc. Initially, these groups were nurtured by the subsequent Pakistani governments to fulfill the state's agenda in Afghanistan as well as Kashmir. However, after the 9/11 attacks in USA, followed by Pakistan's support of the West in the war against terror, these *Mujahideen* have changed their ways and are directly attacking Pakistan by carrying out killings of not only security forces but common citizens of Pakistan as well. However, there have also been other forms of violent activities in Pakistan with completely different reasons and motives that will be discussed in the later sections of the paper. At present, in Pakistan, the word 'terrorist' is mostly associated with the misguided holy warriors who have become the principal threat to the country (Robinson, 2007).

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERRORISM

On an international level, it is difficult to define terrorism explicitly as there does not seem to be a consensus regarding the term, neither in the academic fields nor in the international arena. The definitions of terrorism tend to vary from system to system. For instance, legal systems come up with a definition of terrorism which is contrasting to the one put forward by government organizations. In addition, it will not be incorrect to state that the international community, on the whole, has struggled to devise a unanimously concurred and legally obligatory definition of this heinous crime. The complications mainly result from the fact that the term 'terrorism' is associated with political as well as emotional aspects. The phenomenon of terrorism is a complex one and efforts have been made over the years by various organizations, agencies and scholars to work out a comprehensive definition of the term (Hoffman, 2006).

Lutz & Lutz (2004) have defined terrorism in a quite acceptable manner by stating that terrorism entails aims and objectives which are politically motivated. It can be violent or even warn violence. It is formulated to engender terror among the target audience, on most occasions, extending even beyond the instant victims of violent behaviour. The whole process of violence is designed and carried out by a particular organization or agency. The violent behaviour may entail an anti-state actor or actors in the form of attacker, victim, or even both. As a final point, the violent

behaviour is intended to generate power in conditions where power had formerly been deficient.

STATISTICS

As stated earlier, terrorist occurrences have been taking place in Pakistan for a long time while their rate and concentration has enhanced in the last few years. Though the statistics of terrorism are available to a certain extent at the government level, yet a comprehensive compilation of the terrorism statistics of Pakistan is maintained by the South Asian Terrorism Portal (SATP). SATP is the leading web portal which records and maintains a large database of terrorism and low concentration warfare in South Asia. SATP was formed to create awareness among the international community regarding the terrorist and extremist activities being encountered by the inhabitants of the South Asian region. The SATP states that during 2011 in Pakistan, no less than 6142 people were killed, comprising 2797 militants, 2580 civilians and 765 personnel of Security Forces. On comparing these figures with the previous year 2010, there has been 17.75% increase in the number of casualties. In 2010, around 7435 people were killed, which included 469 security personnel, 1796 civilians and 5170 militants (Pakistan Assessment 2012, 2012).

On carrying out a region-wise analysis of fatalities in terrorist incidents during 2011; 3034 people were killed in FATA, 1206 in Khyber Pakhtun Khwah, 1211 in Sindh, 137 in Punjab, 4 in Gilgit Baltistan and 711 in Balochistan (Fatalities in Pakistan Region Wise: 2011, 2012).

TYPES OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Suicide Bombing: Suicide Bombing is a type of terrorist activity in which the attacker intends or expects to die for a particular cause or motive. Nowadays, one of the most widely used techniques of terrorism in Pakistan is Suicide Attacks. While there used to occur one or two sporadic suicide attack incidents in the nineties, the trend took an upward surge after the 9/11 incident. The occurrence of suicide attacks has been steeply increased particularly during the last six to seven years. At the outset, the targets of suicide attackers were security forces and government officials; however, with the passage of time, suicide attackers

started aiming at soft targets such as mosques, funeral processions, restaurants, public offices, educational institutions, hospitals, shrines, etc in order to instill fear among the common people. There is no doubt that suicide bombing is the ugliest and most lethal type of terrorist activity as it causes destruction at a large scale, thereby involving casualties of innocent civilians in huge numbers (Absar, 2011).

Bomb Blasts: Planting bombs and using explosive devices to destroy particular places, organizations, officials or people in general; are another type of terrorist activity that takes place in Pakistan. Similar to suicide attacks, the frequency and ferocity of bomb blasts has also risen tremendously in Pakistan. While there took place only 14 bomb blasts in the year 2000, the number rose to 633 in 2011, which is certainly a source of worry for the ministry of interior. In Pakistan, bombs are planted in vehicles, roadsides, parks, public offices, etc which results in death of civilians involving men, women as well as children (Siddiqui, 2012).

Sectarian Violence: Sectarian Violence is also regarded as a form of terrorist activity in which different sects clash with each other through the use of violence. In Pakistan, sectarian violence actually began during the early 1970's when there were clashes between Sunnis and Ahmadis, resulting in Ahmadis being declared as non-Muslims in the National Assembly of Pakistan in 1974. Then during Zia's rule, Islamization of the country began during which rifts occurred between Sunnis and Shias over the implementation and interpretation of Islamic Laws which created tension among the two sects. As a result, Shia-Sunni conflict rose in 1989 with 67 reported incidents in which 18 people were killed and 102 injured. Since then, warfare between the two sects has only grown. In Pakistan, 20-25% of the total Muslim population is Shia while 75-80% is Sunni (The World Factbook). The continuous combat between Shias and Sunnis gave birth to militant groups on both sides which began conducting terrorist activities on each other. Sipah-e-Sahaba is a Sunni militant group which has now been banned due to its terrorist activities. On the other hand, Sipah-e-Muhammad is a Shia militant group which too has been banned for its criminal activities. In 2011, 203 people were killed in sectarian violence incidents.

Targeted Killing: Targeted Killing is yet another deadly form of terrorism in which perpetrators kill targeted people, who can be famous personalities, politicians, religious leaders, shopkeepers, businessmen, or common people belonging to a particular ethnicity or sect. Alongside other types of terrorism discussed above, targeted killings have also played a major hand in creating security crisis in Pakistan in recent times. Though targeted killings have been taking place all over Pakistan, yet the two cities which have suffered the most from this crime are Karachi and Quetta. In Karachi itself, 5549 people have been the victims of targeted killing during the period 2003-11 (Nafees, 2012). Targeted killings in Karachi have mainly been the result of ethnic, political and linguistic differences, which have escalated into heated disputes and violence. On the other hand, in Quetta, victims of targeted killings are mostly from the ethnic minority of Hazara. In both these cities, particularly Karachi, law enforcement agencies such as police and rangers have been criticized for their failure to control the killings.

ANALYSIS

Causes: Terrorism in Pakistan can be regarded as the most serious issue the country is facing. The jolts of terrorism in the last few years have been frightful and appalling. People of all ages, professions, sects and ethnicities have suffered from this menace in one way or the other. The growth of terrorism in Pakistan can be attributed to a combination of factors which are as follow:

- **Religious Extremism:** The primary cause of terrorism in Pakistan as well as around the world is religious extremism. In Pakistan, religious fanaticism exhibited by certain Muslims has been a major reason for terrorism in the country. Though the country was established in the name of religion, Islam, however; Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah directed the citizens of Pakistan to demonstrate tolerance towards people of other sects and religions. In fact, Islam itself preaches that there should be no compulsion in religion. Yet, as time passed, certain Islamic extremist groups evolved with the aim of launching Jihad (holy war) in order to purify Pakistan and replace the country's constitution and laws with the rules of *Shariah*.

- **Birth and Growth of Terrorist Organizations:** During the Soviet Afghan War; United States of America, Saudi Arabia as well as several other countries of the West and Middle-East supported and funded the *Mujahideen* (holy warriors) brought over from around the world to defeat Soviet Union. This presented the religious extremists with an apt opportunity to cut loose as they started setting up *madrassas* and groups all over Pakistan alongside publishing captivating literature on Jihad in order to recruit *Jihadis* and holy warriors in the war against Soviet Union in Afghanistan. In the late 80's, Soviet Union indeed got defeated but the *Mujahideen* were never disarmed. In fact, they established themselves and the Pakistani state continued to support them for its own reasons, as they wanted to use these *Mujahideen* in proxy war in Kashmir. Things remained under Pakistani government's control until the September 11 attacks (also referred to as 9/11 attacks) took place in which Islamic militants carried out a series of 4 suicide attacks in USA, destroying World Trade Center twin towers and Pentagon, thereby causing 2996 fatalities (O'Callaghan, 2011).

Following the incident, the Bush administration launched war in Afghanistan against Osama bin Laden, head of the Al-Qaida group which was believed to be the primary perpetrator in the calamitous event. Taliban in Afghanistan supported Al-Qaida and in turn, launched *Jihad* against USA. On the other hand, Pakistan decided to support USA in the war, a decision which hurt and infuriated Al-Qaida, Taliban and other religious extremist groups, who decided to launch *Jihad* against the state of Pakistan as well. Ever since then, Pakistan has been one of the targets of Islamic extremist groups who aim at enforcing *Shariah* in the country by force. In 2007, Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, a coalition of various Islamic militant groups operating in Pakistan, was formed under Baitullah Mehsud, with the intention of carrying out a continuous wave of terrorist attacks in Pakistan (Bukhari, 2012).

- **Zia-ul-Haq's Islamization:** Islamization launched by the military dictator Zia ul Haq during the 1980's provided the much needed platform to religious extremists, who began to use Islam as a tool to terrorize people and enforce their

viewpoints on them. Further, it was during the same period that sectarian violence between Sunnis and Shias initiated in Pakistan over rifts regarding interpretation of Islamic laws.

- **Poverty and Economic Exploitation:** Ever since Pakistan came into being, the country has been continuously facing economic challenges and hurdles. According to a survey conducted by Benazir Income Support Programme, nearly 45% of the population lives below the poverty level in Pakistan in the year 2012. In Pakistan, poverty levels have always been high which has resulted in people taking daring and anti-social steps to earn money and feed themselves and their families. Since “poverty is mother of terrorism and revolution” (Rana, 2012); it can be stated that a society such as Pakistan which suffers from hunger, poverty and illiteracy, is bound to fall in the trap of terrorism. Inequality, economic despair and injustice tend to act as fuel in promoting terrorism.
- **Illiteracy:** Another weak aspect of Pakistan’s society is illiteracy. Though Pakistan’s literacy rate today is a modest 58%, it was even lower three decades ago when the seeds of terrorism were being planted. Lack of education and ignorance leads to all sorts of vices and anti-social activities. Terrorist organizations have used this weak link of Pakistani society for their own interests, by educating illiterate people about religious extremism and rewards associated with it in the next world. Terrorists brainwash people who do not possess much knowledge about Islam by fabricating the teachings of Quran and Sunnah, and telling them that they will directly go to Heaven if they kill a certain group or sect of people, though the teachings of Islam are actually contrary to this belief.
- **Vengeance:** In 2004, Pakistan suffered a strange kind of attack in the North Western tribal area, from USA which resulted in the killing of 5 individuals. Later, this attack was termed as a drone attack. Ever since then, a total of 309 attacks have taken place which has resulted in casualties ranging from 1565 to 2956. Out of these, it is believed that the fatalities of innocent civilians, which include women and children as well, range from 1185 to 2371 (Drone Attacks). Drone attacks were sporadic during the administration of Bush in USA and Musharraf in Pakistan. However, with Obama becoming

president of USA and Zardari assuming the same role in Pakistan, situation changed dramatically as the number of drone attacks increased exponentially with every passing year. Though Musharraf gave the permission for drone attacks, however, he placed strict restrictions as to where and when the drones could strike. Conversely, when Zardari's government took over, a silent understanding took place between the Pakistani government including Chief of Army Pervez Kayani, and the Obama administration. The understanding was that the Pakistan state would allow more drone attacks to occur, while at the same time, it will publicly criticize USA after every single drone attack. The result of this understanding can be seen in the increased drone attacks which have not only killed civilians in the north western belt of Pakistan but have also filled the hearts of the relatives of the victims with vengeance and a burning desire to settle scores. Moreover, the survivors of these attacks, mainly belonging from the tribal families of Bugtis, Maris and Mengals have pledged to take revenge for the cruelty inflicted upon them by USA as well as Pakistan. Consequently, such people are joining the terrorist organizations such as Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan and playing a major part in carrying out terrorist activities in the cities of Pakistan.

- **Dispossession:** Not only is it true that injustice and inequality has prevailed in Pakistan ever since it was established, but dispossession has also occurred at a large scale. For instance, Balochistan, which is the largest province of Pakistan, is full of natural resources in the form of copper, oil, gas, gold and other minerals which lie below the rocky landscape of the province. Despite the fact that Balochistan has large deposits of these minerals, yet the people of Balochistan have never been given their due share. Instead, they have been deprived of their own wealth by the Pakistani state and establishment. Further, several Baloch people have been killed by the federal security authorities while hundreds are missing. This brutality coupled with dispossession of resources and rejection of the demands made by the Baloch people, has instilled dissatisfaction and anger among the youth of Balochistan. Consequently, they have armed themselves and joined terrorist organizations and

groups in large numbers, carrying out attacks on government machinery and security forces (Bukhari, 2012).

- **Ethnic, Linguistic and Cultural Differences:** Pakistan, a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural national community, has only one aspect in common, which is Islam, on the basis of which the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was created. The population of Pakistan comprises of Punjabis, Pashtuns, Sindhis, Saraikis, Muhajirs, Baloch, Bengalis, Afghans, Kashmiris and other minor ethnic groups. However, even after 65 years of independence; ethnic, linguistic, cultural and racial differences prevail to a great extent in the Pakistani society. In the last few years, these differences have grown and have triggered disputes and hatred among different ethnicities, particularly in Karachi. Targeted killings in Karachi have been provoked by ethnic disputes among different ethnicities, particularly, Muhajirs, Pashtuns, Baloch and Sindhis. Moreover, each political party based in Karachi tends to be representative of a particular ethnicity. Hence, it is believed that political parties and their people are also involved in the targeted killings (Bukhari, 2012).
- **Media Coverage:** The launch of private media in Pakistan has brought benefits as well as drawbacks. Media channels, in an attempt to get ahead of their competitors, create sensation by running the news of each and every terrorist incident at the earliest. This has in a way become a cause of terrorism as media sensation and publicity boosts the confidence of terrorists. Media, in its endeavour to showcase reality and keep the people updated, broadcasts images and videos of terrorist incidents which demoralize the society and generate fear among the common people. In this way, sensationalism and over-hype created by the media depresses the nation, while at the same time, it encourages and glorifies the terrorists who succeed in their aim of hurting the masses physically as well as emotionally (Bukhari, 2012).

Effects: The effects of terrorism on Pakistan have been destructive to say the least. This menace of terrorism has jolted the country from all spheres, affecting it in the form of social violence,

psychological disturbance, physical losses, economic slowdown and tarnished image.

- **Physical Losses:** It is no hidden fact that Pakistan has suffered the most number of casualties from terrorism. Ever since the Soviet Afghan war, Pakistan has been on the forefront and the price has been paid in the form of the lives of its citizens and security forces. After initial focus on security forces and government officials, terrorists have begun targeting common citizens including children and women. Thousands of Pakistanis have lost their lives ever since the War on Terror began. As mentioned earlier in the paper, around 6142 people were killed in the year 2011 comprising 2580 civilians. In fact, the death game has become so common in Pakistan that killings of a dozen of people every day is regarded as usual news.
- **Psychological Disturbance:** Terrorism has had a tremendous psychological impact on the population of Pakistan as it has created a 'fear syndrome' among people of all ages. The terrorist attacks are taking their toll on the nation as a whole. A large percentage of the country is suffering psychological distress or strain. Direct victims of terrorism undergo all the more mental torture and trauma. Children who become aware of terrorist activities are at the risk of anxiety and other types of psychological disorders.
- **Economic Slowdown:** Terrorism has quite drastically affected the economy of Pakistan which already was bleak and at a low. Each and every aspect of economy has been influenced negatively, resulting in poor trade and business alongside decline of many important industries such as agriculture, tourism, small-scale industries, etc. As mentioned earlier, total direct and indirect costs inflicted upon Pakistan during 2001-10 amount upto \$68 billion. Each year, the cost of war on terror for Pakistan has been continuously increasing, from \$2.669 billion in the year 2001-02 to a rather unacceptable \$13.6 billion in the year 2009-10. Going into further details, GDP rate, which tends to be the backbone for any economy, has dropped from 8.4% in 2004-05 to around 2% in the last few years. Considering the fact that 50% of Pakistan's exports are

shipped to USA and United Kingdom, and the subsequent restrictions imposed upon Pakistan and its trade by these nations, Pakistan's exports came to a halt immediately after the 9/11 attacks. Ever since then, the exports have struggled to reach substantial amounts with trade deficit rising every year. Further, the impact has also been seen in the exchange rates with Pakistan continuously suffering from devaluation of rupee against US dollar. The exchange rate has climbed from around Rs.60 per US dollar in around 2006 to Rs. 95 per US dollar at present. Pakistan Tourism industry has been hit quite badly by the rise of terrorism in the country. Places in the North-West such as Swat, Dir, Malakand used to be the most popular spots for tourists coming from abroad. However, the poor security situation and uncertainty prevailing in these areas primarily due to terrorist activities has resulted in losses of millions of dollars for the Tourism Industry of Pakistan (Ali n.d.).

- **Social Violence:** Terrorism has also had a huge social impact on Pakistan. The society has become more vulnerable to ethnical, racial, linguistic and cultural differences. Trust and tolerance seem to have gone under the carpet as people of one ethnicity view people of other ethnicity with hatred and distrust. As a result, unity and harmony, which for once existed at the creation of Pakistan, seem to have completely eliminated. Consequently, every other day, incidents of social violence such as ethnic violence and targeted killings take place with the law enforcement agencies playing the role of spectators.
- **Tarnished Image:** Pakistan has suffered from terrorism in almost every aspect, which has resulted in an overall tarnished image of the country. Ever since 9/11 took place followed by the stream of terrorist incidents, Pakistan is viewed as a highly insecure country around the world. Consequently, foreign tourists have ceased to visit Pakistan and at the same time, foreign investors and businessmen have halted their investments and are now looking to invest in safer parts of the world. In fact, businessmen of Pakistan have begun to shift their businesses abroad in countries such as United Arab Emirates (U.A.E) and Bangladesh. Moreover, sports teams have also stopped coming to Pakistan after the terrorist attack

on Sri Lankan cricket team which damaged the country's reputation in the arena of sports as well. Hence, the growing number of terrorist incidents have severely struck Pakistan's image in all spheres at the international level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no doubt that terrorism is a complex phenomenon that has engulfed Pakistan from all corners and getting out of it seems close to impossible at the moment. However, there are ways in which Pakistan can gradually move ahead to combat this menace, commencing a fresh start with some basic steps and then with the passage of time, taking some bold steps (Rahman, 2011). A few policy measures that can be adopted to curb down terrorism in Pakistan are:

- **Dialogue with the Terrorists:** Though this may seem to be genial, yet the first option which Pakistan needs to practice is to conduct a comprehensive round of dialogue with the terrorists. Though dialogues and meetings have been conducted earlier as well with little success, yet it is the safest and most apt first choice solution in the current scenario. Today, even USA is engaging in dialogue with the hardcore militants of Al-Qaida in Afghanistan, so it is the perfect time to commence a series of dialogues with renewed hope by inviting Pakistani terrorists such as those belonging to Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan for table talks.
- **Development:** As established earlier in the paper, lack of education and jobs, poverty, inequality and injustice are breeding grounds for terrorism. Further, the injustice of dispossession that has been done with people of Balochistan is another major contributing factor for the rise in terrorism. Consequently, the state firstly should seek apology from its people for being unjust throughout the 65 years of independence. Then, the work of development should be initiated in all the backward areas of Pakistan. Rapid progress needs to be made in aspects such as education, employment, justice, equality, etc in order to fulfill the needs of the people and root out dissatisfaction from their hearts. Schools, colleges and universities should be established in the rural and backward areas of the country followed by hospitals, factories,

small scale industries and other infrastructural facilities such as roads, dams, etc. Once, the work of development begins, it can play a major role in keeping the youth of the country on the right track and thereby preventing terrorist activities.

- **Deterrence:** If dialogue and development do not yield success, then the state should keep the option of deterrence at the back of the mind. Still, it is important to point out again that the first priority should be to eliminate terrorism by the means of dialogue and development, and only after all the efforts have been made without achieving success, should the option of deterrence and military response be exercised. However, once the policy of deterrence has been adopted, it should be carried out with full swing by backing up the Pakistan army and giving it total control of the terrorist affected areas. It should be kept in mind that Pakistan army is one of the world's most professional and efficient armies, which if given complete control, can yield fruitful results by combating the terrorists from all directions.
- **National Consensus:** Whichever of the above three policies the government adopts, it is imperative to develop national consensus regarding it. A consensus made by taking all the stakeholders into consideration can be viable and will receive support of the majority. Once the consensus is formed with reference to the counter-terrorism strategy to be adopted, then the government and the army will have the backing of the people which is necessary during wars at national level. Collective wisdom is the need of the hour particularly with respect to the issues of long term effects of the counter terrorism strategy alongside its economic, social, political and international impact. Once every stakeholder is on board, then the task of eradicating terrorism from the country should get easier (Nadeem, 2012).
- **International Relations:** Pakistan can control terrorism to a great extent if it seeks cooperation from the foreign stakeholders in the War on Terror such as USA, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan. Pakistan has been on the forefront of the war on terror and has paid huge price for it in the form of sacrifices of its people alongside economic losses of billions of dollars.

Hence, it is time to seek compensation and cooperation from the international community. For instance, there is an immediate need to make it clear to USA that drone attacks are a major cause for the growth of terrorism in Pakistan and the adjoining areas of Afghanistan, and hence they should be immediately stopped and other means of combating terrorism should be assumed. Moreover, these attacks are a direct infringement of Pakistan's sovereignty as well (Drone attacks violation of sovereignty: Pak, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Terrorism in Pakistan is, without any doubt, the biggest internal challenge the country has faced ever since its inception. The birth of terrorism in Pakistan has its origins in the Soviet Afghan War during which *Mujahideen* from all over the world were brought and nurtured in the north western belt of Pakistan by USA and Pakistan alongside many western and Arab countries. In the year 2011, 6142 people lost their lives because of this hazard. Terrorism in Pakistan is of various forms involving suicide attacks, bomb blasts, sectarian violence and targeted killing. The causes of terrorism are numerous including religious extremism which led to the birth of terrorist groups, poverty and economic exploitation, illiteracy, dispossession especially of those living in Balochistan, ethnic and cultural differences, vengeance by the victims of drone attacks, and media sensationalism. As far as the effects of terrorism are concerned, it has jolted the country quite badly. It has resulted in thousands of fatalities and injuries over the years alongside affecting the people psychologically and socially as well. The country has also suffered in terms of economy and its reputation in the international arena. The terrible act of terrorism can be brought under control if the state acts sincerely by first trying to resolve the problem through dialogue and development in the affected areas. If these means do not yield success, then the policy of deterrence can be adopted with the help of Pakistan Army. However, in all situations, national consensus and cooperation from international community is imperative in order to cure this menace.

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