

Pakistan's Military Operations in Erstwhile Fata and De-Radicalization Process in Education Sector After 2014

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Abstract

FATA has been a central hub of politics for Afghanistan and Pakistan since British and Russian Wars. After Soviet invasion in Afghanistan this area played very important role which got attraction from Major Powers too. Radicalization started after 9/11 where Lal Masjid initiated Radicalization campaigns and helped terrorists in FATA to fight against Pakistan's military forces. This study is qualitative research while following a phenomenological crucial case study analysis. This research uses a theoretical lens of constructivism and while doing so, shows all those reasons which are behind the failure of educational setup and how Pakistan military mainstreamed marginalized people of FATA. Role of NACTA and NAP helped for countering terrorism from this region, how security forces abled to manage de-radicalization process in Education sector and from mindset of students of FATA. Research findings show that the best achievement is of merging erstwhile FATA in KP under twenty-fifth Amendment of constitution of Pakistan 1973. This step is providing the people of this region with handful of rights hence helping them to improve their living standards. But more have to be done, Pakistan has to strengthen its politics by using Soft Power and to bring all non-state actors on one page.

Keywords: *FATA, Lal Masjid, Afghanistan, Pakistan's Military*

1. Introduction

The core argument for the undertaken research is following: Pakistan military is in the process of de-radicalization of the erstwhile FATA that remained a central hub for extremism and other menaces which were directly affecting socioeconomic development in the region. Hence, these efforts while focusing on education sector mainly would prove a cornerstone of peace and tranquility in whole Pakistan. This research is being conducted to investigate the issues faced in the education sector in federally administered tribal areas (currently part of KPK) as a result of security measures or military counter-radicalization efforts. Because of the security difficulties and hardships that people in FATA have faced for decades, this research is critical for understanding

the relationship between their mindset and education. Some regions around global landscape has always remained under a constant bludgeoning. They have been subjected with so much ferocity and cruelty that its impact seeped into blood of inhabitants. FATA (federally administer tribal areas) which was merged into its immediate neighbor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa back in 2018 is also among very same lands. Traditionally called as a “Qabailistan” which means a land of warriors is not only a name rather a violent history proved it to be as its ironic attribute which the people of this land earned by showering their blood like a blizzard there.

From recent past this land is under a new type of shadow. Former FATA which constitutes mainly of those lands called as agencies and frontiers regions have a lengthy and violent history with thick envelope of rich culture carved out of centuries-old tribal landscape. This region mainly consists of seven districts or Agencies named as Bajaur, Mohmand, North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Kurram and Khyber agency. Currently a part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, this piece of land is long governed as an autonomous region where laws of Pakistan were not applicable. British Law was already in forced as Frontier crime regulation (FCR) remained from 1947 to 2018.REF As of Pakistan's law did not apply in region, so it remained a safe haven for various insurgent groups and organizations. Hence emerging as a spike in foot of Pakistan and whole region all along afterwards.

This research includes factors that have changed dynamics of Tribal areas. These factors are main reasons along with negligence and role of Lal Masjid will be discussed which is not directly part of it but indirectly people's inspirations were connected with Lal Masjid's administration. Role of National Action Plan, Operation Zarb-e-Azabb and Radd-ul-Fasaad will be discussed that have changed dynamics of Tribal areas. This research is based on qualitative research, inspired from ideas of Peter Katzenstein that ideational factors which are constructed historically and socially can shape or suggest direction of international politics. This research will be deductive and will be checked whether this theory is accurate in case of de-radicalization of FATA or not.

Objectives of this undertaken research are to know how Pakistan military forces abled to manage extremism and radicalization FATA after 2014? Secondly to know that what major factors were that forced FATA for this radicalization and thirdly how Pakistani state can manage can maintain this process in coming future in education sector.

This research study is mainly based on secondary resources. Scholarly' work on a similar subject of research study has helped in undertaken research to elaborate more clearly on key objectives of current research study. Following are some important works and contributions of relative scholars of current research study as below:

1.2 Literature Review:

In order to understand FATA, it is important to grasp the concept of Pathans or Pashtoons, as these have an unbreakable connection to the region's history and current condition. Pathans, or Pashtuns, who mostly live in the former FATA, are known for their bravery and hardship. According to the book **Frontier Fighters** edited by **Jules Stewart**, they are brave not only because of their traits but also because their cultural identity indicates their character and is regarded as the heritage of bravery in the blood of the people of this region. Jules Stewart has emphasized the two cultural notions of "Nanawati" (sanctuary) and "Badal" (revenge), which are seen as the foundations of these individual perspectives and lead to a devotion to bravery and honor. These people have a long history of defying the major powers, which has helped them battle their machines. They withstood and survived the great game between the Russian Empire and the British Empire, as well as the conflicts between Afghanistan and Britain in the nineteenth century. Similar acts were committed against the Soviet Union throughout the Cold War era, but the Soviets machinery was

unable to break down the bravery of these Pashtuns. As a result, this book serves as a resource for understanding the bravery of the people who live in these tribal communities that have evolved as part of KPK.

A further piece of literature is reviewed in order to comprehend religious motivations along the Indo-Afghan border, which became part of Pakistan after partition and was formerly considered part of United India under British rule. **Sana Haroon's** book, **Frontier of Faith**, is mostly concerned with tribal customs of living before and after the partition. The book focuses primarily on the cultural values of society in these places, where the Jirga system is well recognized as the cause for the strong practices of Islam in the lives of the people. The author is also focused on the strategic importance of this region, and she connects that importance to the role of the people in this region.

The role of FATA cannot be understood without involving the United States, and the book that should be read to understand the relationship between the United States and Pakistan is **"Magnificent Delusions: Pakistan, the United States, and an Epic History of Misunderstanding"** by **Husain Haqqani**. The author is a former Pakistani ambassador to the US, and he discussed the involvement of several extremist and terrorist groups, as well as their backing from various Pakistani individuals and groups of authorities, such as the TTP and Al Qaeda affiliates. The region has long been seen as a safe haven for various extremist, terrorist, and rebel groups. According to the author, there was significant pressure from the American side on Pakistan, which is why military operations such as Zarb e Azabb and Radd ul Fasaad were launched to dismantle terrorist centers. **Haqqani** usually points out flaws and bad policies of Pakistani administrations by using phrases like problematic policies that were not entirely anti-terrorist groups, which were also blamed by US officials for criticizing Pakistan for playing double-game politics among key stakeholders.

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1.2 Theoretical Framework:

In late 20th century Constructivism theory influenced international and domestic structure around world. United States of America and Soviet Union were involved in proxy wars during Cold War era. There was a need to address states for construction of their basic ideas so that an environment of peace could be maintained. One factor that leads to international structure while other one is on domestic norms that can maintain peace within states, so chances of civil war, anarchy, and social disturbance can be minimized. According to this methodology, conduct of humans is not set in stone by its Identity, social organization, and foundation, which is brightened by normal practices, values, verifiable foundation, and establishments.

To construct something is an act which brings into being a subject or object that otherwise would not exist. In Constructivism many theorists agree on agenda that social Construction should be made inside state level (BANERJEE, 2001). To counter anarchical disturbance and civil war it is very important for states to maintain social construction for social developments. Domestic formation of Identity and Norms can be carried in a proper way so non-state actors shouldn't be allowed to create uncertainty in society. This theory idealizes this research and this whole research is based on development against Radical terrorism in Pakistan and countering terrorists effectively. Once something is constructed, it has a particular meaning and use within a context. It is a social construct in so far as its shape and form is imbued with social values, norms and assumptions.

Social phenomena (states, alliances, international institutions) - collective subjects of international relations - take specific historical, cultural and political forms that are a product of human interaction in social world(Nugroho, 2008).

Peter Katzenstein gave importance of culture and identity to give domestic narrative to this theory. He suggested including cultural and identical actors as important factors that can strengthen national interests and constitute factors that shape national security policies and global insecurities. In case of de-radicalization struggle to minimize extremist treat, Pakistani State involving Pakistan Army has laid down some institutional framework to grow living standard and to motivate Citizens of FATA.

It was an effort of Government of Pakistan that they have chosen way to use soft power with hard power Government used military force to destruct terrorist network from region but they used Media Press, Educational Institutions. Religious personalities, Local NGO's and Celebrities influence minds of Tribal people. Government not only relied on these tactics but introduced development projects in these areas so people can move forward for a new future for Tribal Areas. Previously, people were not much aware of importance of education but now they are interested to send their children to schools operated by Pakistan's Federal Government and Provincial Government as well health system developed with building new hospitals, while Road network is developed and people can easily travel from one district to another in short term(Katzenstein, 2022).

In case of Pakistan when it already agreed to cooperate with US and its aligned forces in war of terror against terrorism, it was very important for State that Radicals must be forced or agreed to come under umbrella of State's writ. It was primary requirement of Pakistani State that those insurgents which disturbed environment by different terrorist attacks and using slogans against Pakistan Army and State must be punished along with their sleeper cells. A Strict action was demanded from military forces and intelligence agencies so chance of more Radicalization can be minimized at zero level. Furthermore, there was international pressure on Government to deal against terrorism with hard power and soft power too.

Pakistan worked accordingly, it engaged all insurgents during war and used hard power while for social construction social campaigns started soon after 2014 with help of National Action Plan (NAP) and National Counter Terrorism Authority NACTA), Policies created for all State and Non-state actors for portraying a positive image of country and ordered all media houses, politicians. Religious and all famous personalities to deal under State's umbrella. This formula worked effectively and after hard work of Pakistan's military forces and all institutions Pakistan able to control flow of terrorism and now it can be said that Pakistan is safe and secure country. But more yet to be done.

1.3 Historical Background:

British Empire visualizing Russian expansion in Central Asia and Afghanistan tried to take control of this land using military force. For that, they fought a war with tribes of this land. While Pashtuns speculating themselves as a part of anti-British-movement fought ferociously along with warlords of Afghanistan. As first war proved to be a shameful defeat of British forces but second battle result in epic control of many tribal lands and whole of western belt under British Raj. But despite visual upper hand London signed a Treaty of Rawalpindi providing an end to a long-spanned animosity. British Empire compelled Afghan side to sign an agreement over acknowledgement of Durand line. This move successfully planted policy of "Divide and Rule" in region while dividing it into two parts among two unfriendly States(Cumming & Stewart, 2010)

During Soviet intervention in Afghanistan this land emerged as an epic center for this whole political drama. As a grey area it was strategic and military hub for Mujahedeen, and all support was delivered via this region. In addition, while acting as a strategic push, Mujahedeen and militants also replaced Maliks and clergies giving rise to whole new dawn. Deobandi and Salafi interpretation of Islam got wide spread acknowledgement. Youth had no other option to accept, instead of this so called Islamic education which was self-carved and self-designed to serve political purposes(Babakhel, 2016).

Despite of regional control this land was administered by a center with a whole new way. Even after division of India and formation of Pakistan, this land was given a special status. Tribes of this land were given a full autonomy to carry their affairs with system thought of best for them. Moreover, with birth of Pakistan all existing pacts annulled and government had to negotiate a new set of agreements with Maliks and tribal leaders. In this context, Pakistan government offered a whole new set of rights and privileges to Maliks while getting their support and loyalty back(Bangash, 2016).

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Currently a part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, this piece of land is long governed as an autonomous region where laws of Pakistan were not applicable. Law in force there was of that made by British called as Frontier crime regulation (FCR) remained in forced from 1947 to 2018. Region mainly consists of seven districts or Agencies named as Bajaur, Mohmand, North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Kurram and Khyber agency. As of Pakistan's law did not apply in region, so it remained a safe haven for various splinter groups and organizations hence emerging as a spike in foot of Pakistan and whole region all along afterwards. Historically, Fata is along British raj frontier and Afghanistan border populated by number of Pashtun tribes. This land remained a pivot throughout period of old great game which was bilateral tussle between two expansionist empires of that time: Russian and British Empire.

1.3.1 War on terror:

Adjacent turbulences and political dramas of last century provided this land with a wave of gruesome menaces causing a ripple throughout a region having a colossal velocity. soviet intervention in Afghanistan, involvement of US then 9/11 followed by global war on terror and rise of Islamic militancy and jihad with a whole new type of religious interpretation which is off-course biased with political motives are those stirrings who gave birth to multiple issues. Sunset of 9/11 brought and whole new fate for this region. “Operation enduring freedom” compelled many Taliban and splinter groups to find safe haven in FATA. Rise of TTP, Al Qaeda, Islamic movement of Uzbekistan, and Jamat-al-Ahrar changed regional landscape all way from its north to south. These groups brought a paradigm shift to not only physical infrastructure rather social, cultural, political, economic, and even educational fabrics were rewoven with a whole new color of thread bringing literacy rate to a record low.

9/11 was a game-changing incident for entire world. Whole world is under threat of terrorism that started from Al-Qaeda and Tehreek e Taliban. George W. Bush considered it was an attack on modern liberal and free Western mindset, he said that they don't see us happy they don't like our freedom. In a speech, he gave an option to all world leaders to decide whether you are with us or with terrorists and no one was against USA. He started operations in Afghanistan in search of Terrorists of Al-Qaeda and Tehreek e Taliban. With this attack, there was a start against fundamentalist Islamic ideology. Pakistan under Musharraf supported United States and gave him assistance for entering into Afghanistan. Most affected area that was disturbed due to American attack in Afghanistan was FATA. Tribal people didn't see this as a proper solution to counter terrorism but a hatred attitude started against Americans and Pakistani Military leadership. This was base of hate among them against their military forces. When there was a change of shift in Afghanistan and Hamid Karzai took charge and Taliban was thrown back with help of American military forces FATA people didn't like this whole happening. They started to take revenge on Afghanistan's new government and Americans. Base camps started to hire locals for their training and there was a strong communication system between Afghan terrorist groups and Pakistan's terrorist groups(*Pakistan, Regional Security and Conflict Resolution: The Pashtun*).

2. Pakistan's military operations in Erstwhile FATA:

There was a need of operations like Zarb-e-Azabb and Radd-ul-Fasaad with effectiveness of National Action Plan (NAP) and National Counter terrorism Authority (NACTA) from which Government took decisions and started to attack terrorists by using both hard and soft Powers in FATA and whole Pakistan.

After incident of 9/11 when Americans invaded Afghanistan, all extremist organizations operating in Afghanistan including Al-Qaeda and Afghan Taliban's group Tehreek e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) established their bases in Pakistan, especially in KP Fata and Waziristan. At end of 2005 although Taliban was present in these areas, they were not very strong and were unable to influence locals. Taliban started to work against all criminal groups that operate from Bajaur to Waziristan and ones who used to take commissions from locals and ones who were involved in drug businesses and had bases there. Taliban took strong actions them and people started to like them. Because people of Tribal areas are very sensitive to religion and always want to prefer Islamic fundamentalism instead of liberal and moderate Islam. After this influence Taliban also began to interfere in tribal conflicts as well, they created shariah courts and people liked to share their problems and were happy for Shariah law. Taliban started to influence youth too because they were already living under era of darkness where negligence of Governments was visible and people had no other option(*Fighting for the FATA / Military Action and Governance*).

2.1 Zarb e Azab:

Soon after Army Public School attack in Peshawar on 26th Dec 2014 it was a basic need for Government to start operations against terrorists to eliminate and dismantle terrorism from Tribal and KPK areas and then from whole Pakistan. Joint Military Offense conducted by Armed forces after approval and order from Government of Pakistan to conduct operations. Zarb-e-Azabb launched on 15th June 2014 in North Waziristan area of FATA. Main insurgents that were targeted in this operation were Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Islamic movement of Uzbekistan, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Al-Qaeda, Haqqani Network and others. It was international pressure too which forced State to conduct this operation against their militant and insurgent groups.

Operation Zarb-e-Azab was announced on 14th of June 2014. Locals left area within next 3 days, more than 10 lakh people migrated from that area. Weapon is considered an important piece of equipment in Tribal culture. People living in this area used to have weapons they used to have for

sake of their protection. Dealing with these terrorists was a very hard job. No-Go area was declared for all media houses and no reporter was allowed to enter this area without permission. Reporters were only allowed to share news about IDPs. Pakistan military and Pakistan Intelligence agencies strengthened their network to control and dismantle power and influence of Terrorists(*Operation Zarb-e-Azb: Two Years of Success*,).

2.2 National Action Plan relating to FATA:

After Army Public School attack in Peshawar on 16th December, 2014 Pakistan government decided to make a hard plan to destruct terrorist networks hardly and softly in whole Pakistan including FATA and dismantle all possibilities that can produce an alarming situation in future. After this incident, number of check posts was increased and search operation was started which used to happen but now situation is different. National Action Plan was fully implemented in whole country. It was decided that an alternative narrative was needed to navigate narrative of terrorism. Question is, who will replace it? NACTA was tasked with preparing alternative statement. Then government initiated an all-party conference in Peshawar. Imran Khan was busy in sit-in these days when Nawaz Sharif attended it and he postponed it to attend All Parties Conference and also met Nawaz Sharif. During this conference, all political parties decided that there was a need to form an advisory group at level of experts. Following 2014 Army Public School attack, all political parties and military decided to fight terrorism through a joint national effort on a 20-point agenda known as National Action Plan, which NACTA has worked with political stakeholders. Made together National Action Plan on Terrorism was only plan that military and political leadership was active in implementing (Khan et al., 2023).

Institutions, media houses, and all other influential individuals and entities were directed to follow immediately to counter-terrorism by using soft power. This plan includes 20 points that are summarized here;

- Special trial courts will be created under supervision of Army for two years Death sentences for convicted terrorists, while Militant Gangs were banned in country.
- NACTA- National Counter Terrorism Authority will be strengthened, deployment counter-terrorism force and Development in FATA and repatriation of IDPs will be focused.
- Strict action will be taken against hate and extremist speeches, Religious violent extremism, re-emergence of banned terrorist organizations, sanctioning funding to terrorists.
- Registration of Religious Seminars.
- Communication network of terrorists will be dismantled completely. Banned on sharing narrative of terrorists with abuse in print, electronic and social media.
- Hard power for Militant groups in Punjab, Karachi operation while Balochistan government will be free in decision makings.
- Formulation of a comprehensive policy for dealing with Afghan Refugees.
- Reformation of Criminal Justice system(*National Action Plan, 2014 – NACTA – National Counter Terrorism Authority NACTA Pakistan*.).

Military courts were set up after National Action Plan. In many cases, people could not be convicted because there were no witnesses. Witnesses are a basic requirement for presenting evidence. No one came forward as a witness because people were afraid. Military courts were set up for a specific period, which was extended before it expired. These 20 points indicate that 8 of them are directly related to police. Police reform came at a time when Mumtaz Qadri has hanged and what a movable game it was in his forties that police could not handle. Mob later turned into an extremist organization focused on hate speech.

2.3 Radd-ul-Fasaad:

After success of Zarb-e-Azabb, it was very important to eliminate and dismantle all sleeper cells and financiers who were giving assistance to terrorists in whole country. Therefore, a combined military operation was launched on 22nd February 2017, under leadership of General Qamar Javed Bajwa, with approval from Government of PML-N. Radd-ul-Fasaad is a codename that was used for different operations for one objective. Radd-ul-Fasaad coined from Arabic and Persian language means Elimination of Violence. During Operation of Zarb-e –Azabb, different insurgent groups started to threaten Pakistani state in their areas, like in, South Punjab, Baluchistan, and in KPK, where there was no need to counter their terrorist aims, so Pakistan can be saved from their worst agendas(Chaudhry & Abbas, 2020).

This operation was considered as most important for protection and to strengthen Sovereignty of Pakistan. This operation is run by military forces with help of civil armed forces. While main target is to attack insurgencies in KPK, Baluchistan, and south Punjab. Sectarian violence was becoming a serious threat and it was very important for Govt. of Pakistan to counter it. So targeting sectarian violence was also included in this operation. This operation has been giving fruitful results so far and can be considered as best step under National Action Plan (NAP) and NACTA, which has dismantled almost most of terrorist hubs from country and has made Pakistan a secure place to live in. This codename has been covering different operations, like Operation Sunrise, Operation Ghazi, and others as well(*Pakistan Army Launches “Operation Radd-Ul-Fasaad” across the Country - Pakistan*).

After implementation of NAP and NACTA, Radd-ul-Fasaad can be considered as a new direction for secure and developed direction, where all media houses, all education institutions, all celebrities, and all influential personalities were directed to share positive news, instead of sharing negative propaganda and sharing baseless news. Now this time all institutions are on same page and Pakistan has its own narrative for countering terrorism, which is appreciated by major countries of world.

3. Radicalization in Education institutions:

Education failure in FATA was having different issues historically. Due to not following Law and order properly by its people and considering Jirga system as their court, attraction of Tribal people towards Religious fundamentalism and having hatred behavior towards west and west supported education system are the main issues that created hurdles in the way of Educational Development in the region. Others factors as well attracted Tribal for Radicalization for starting to hate against their own state and state level institutions. Lal Masjid can be taken as worst example where this mosque was established for religious preaching but later it was mainstreamed for Radicalization.

3.1 Role of Lal Masjid in FATA:

What is inside the Red Mosque becomes a platform and a foothold where Mujahedeen from all over the country used to come for training and going to Afghanistan. Its creation began in the 1960s when Islamabad was in its early stages of development. Maulana Abdullah was declared the first Imam of this mosque. When Islamabad was in the throes of development, Maulana made a strong influence in the capital as all federal employees used to come to this mosque for prayers (Rahman & Ashraf, 2014).

During the Jihad movement against Soviet Russia in the 1980s, Maulana was very active in training and sending Mujahedeen. When Maulana Abdullah was assassinated in 1998, he was accused of meeting with Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda leaders a week earlier. After his assassination, according to Abdullah's will, Maulana Abdul Aziz was chosen as the imam of the mosque. Maulana Abdul Aziz and Rashid Ghazi played a main role in the radical process to empower the extreme concepts that were based on sectarian violence. After 9/11 when coalition forces attacked

Afghanistan, it became an issue of security and stability for Pakistan. In 2004 Surveillance was made by the Pakistan Army When a major operation was launched in the tribal areas to counter and dismantle the terrorist network from FATA, a fatwa was issued from Lal Masjid stating that the soldiers involved in the operation were said as 'dead' and the Taliban were called 'martyrs'(*The Legacy of Lal Masjid - Pakistan*)

Lal Masjid announced the implementation of Shariat, in the name of enforcing Shariat they had armed groups including female students. A woman named Shahmeem was arrested on charges of running a secular club. He was taken to Lal Masjid for Shariat court. Federal Minister of that time Nilufer Bakhtiar was accused of being an 'infidel'(Afzal, 2016). The government was pressured to launch an operation against them. If they do not do so, jihad can be waged against the government, and Security and Stability can be challenged. So, Pakistan decided to launch an operation against this extremist and violent group. After this operation, suicide bombings started and several attempts were made against President Pervez Musharraf. Surprisingly, it was a big operation.

'Pak army and Lal Masjid militant groups started fighting each other. The Pakistani army inflicted casualties while fighting them and saved the capital and the country from their jihadi ideology. Later Usama bin Laden's message came out and he declared Maulana Abdul Rashid Ghazi as a hero of Islam and said that there is a declaration of war against the Pakistan Army and we will fight against them in this operation. This was followed by suicide attacks on security forces across the country. If you look at the roots of Lal Masjid, his family is always close to terrorists(Pardesi, 2008).

4 Effectiveness of De-radicalization process in Education Sector:

This whole process can be more effective if Government must focus on ongoing challenges in FATA like Poverty, lack of Education, Unemployment, and Women Rights. It should try to implement Liberal freedom as per desire of State among this Region. For making FATA as a part of KPK and renaming it as Provincial administrated Tribal Areas (PATA) under 25th amendment in the constitution of 1973 in 2018, But more efforts to be done. We will discuss Girl's education, their issues and developments from Pakistani government and Mind grooming of people for Education. These issues will clear further points and after discussing challenges a result will be effective for a pure conclusion.

4.1 Mindset grooming of students

Pakistan is one of only a handful of exceptional nations the world is neglecting to do as such is a lost the chance to receive the rewards segment profits and hence fueling the financial emergency improvement issues of the country. A thorough mission to kill youth, a significant piece of the battle against psychological oppression strategy. It is important to make a drive between the state and society on the philosophical, instructive, social, and social stages. Here is the political will finished by specialization/monetary/specialized limit and capital assets to control extremist elements ought not to be ignored. Furthermore, the job of the climate/outside fascinating audit.

As indicated by the United Nations Population Division gauges, Pakistan would overwhelm Indonesia by 2050 to rank fourth in the total populace, nearly multiplying to 335 million from its present 180 million. The adolescent lump of Pakistan's populace between ages 15-24 are assessed at 36 million, while an incredibly big number of 58 million people are underneath the age of 15 Together, these insights are almost 60% of Pakistan's complete populace. This segment direction permits youthful Pakistanis to be influenced towards radicalization. The test is to make positive capital interests into this young lump and convert this as a minimum amount of public power and a tremendous capital resource(Alam, 2017.).

On other hand, on the off chance that this 'adolescent lump' isn't promoted through manageable speculations of instructive, political, social, monetary nature, it can transform into 'human risk' involving advancement difficulties of the country. A thorough youth DE-radicalization mission ought to be a fundamental component of counter-psychological warfare techniques. There is a need to manufacture proactive 'state-society association' at the philosophical, instructive, social, and social levels. Here, political will supplemented with the mastery/limit and monetary/innovative assets to get control over extremist components can't be ignored. The story cannot be ignored here, the role of the state in religious fermentation extremism and violence inside and out of bounds, it has to ask the question youth radicalism as the end product distorted strategic thinking (real and which defines perceived security as "Physical" and ignored "human" 'the development of people).

Later on, occupation of the former Soviet Union Afghanistan in 1979, Pakistan supported by the United States, Saudi Arabia, and more shooting range, drafting area "Mujahedeen" fight "badly". This role is defined in the spread of the religious movement seminars, refugee flows, procurement of illegal weapons, the rise of the cult, and promoting a narrow and orthodox world view. General Zia's mission to convert to Islam influencing general education, political institution, institutional framework, financing systems, legal conditions - gaps created and cracks in the state and society. Ideally, find and resolve gaps in the state and society through religious (i.e. Islamic) purpose dialogue, discussion, and tolerance at all levels. The state must have acted as a "public" mentor for human and social development throughout the advance of the army (Babakhel, 2016).

Some would like to fight the Afghan resistance against the Soviets; others will provide the main part the Taliban; still, others would keep fighting the Indian Army in Kashmir; Some Making terrorism a way of life in Pakistan, and eventually, they would come to Take Pakistan hostage 1980 a turning point relying on religious laws and strengthens their influence on social norms In the countryside, Zia played an important role transforming politics and social culture. He introduced religion both in the state and in society. Pakistan's destruction efforts from Army after operation Rah-e-Raast, when the army boarded the ship in 2009 in the decontamination plan rehabilitation of former extremists and radical elements taking up arms against society. NEP comments these in government spending education, 2.7% of GDP product (GDP) was far from adequate. The next political action was:

- Increase education expenses to 7 percent of GDP;
- Increased cooperation between the public and private sectors;
- Introduce topics taught in class madrasah schools;
- Increasing teacher training,
- assimilation curriculum reform and improvement teaching aids;
- Enter a food stimulant to increase and improve enrollments retention, especially in girls.

NEP (National Education Policy) was a promising document, it could have surrendered to the ground crucial in transforming 'rejected youth' productive factor rapport to channel efficiently the "human capital" of legal land, and constitutional, pedagogical, and social reforms are needed.

4.2 Girls Education:

Governments are yet to reconstruct more than the one hundred schools in FATA that were crushed down due to war with Terrorists. In the old FATA, women's literacy was only 7.8%, which is well below the national average. In 2014, a report was published by the Vatican Foundation, an organization working for girls' education, stating that 14.7% of the total number of women aged 3-13 in (former) FATA are girls of all ages was never recognized in any school. In 2017, FATA's annual education figures showed that only 37% of girls attended primary school and 5% of girls

attended high school, with 49% of boys and 17% of boys attending primary school. Advanced level. On December 17, 2018, Dawn announced that 79% of girls in tribal areas (formerly FATA) drop out of primary school.

The dropout rate in mid-2016 was 77%. While Article 25A of the country's constitution obliges the state to provide free and compulsory education to all citizens, the state has so far failed to fulfill its constitutional responsibility in old FATA. Because of this ignorance, the dream of empowering women seems distant. The government has yet to rebuild more than a hundred destroyed schools in old FATA, mostly for girls. Although the terrorists destroyed all the schools they found, they chose to demolish the girls' schools as it was their "sacred" duty(*Restoring Access to Quality Education in Erstwhile FATA by UNDP in Pakistan - Stories by UNDP Pakistan*).

In 2016, the Chinese government donated \$14 million to 66 schools in Khyber province that were destroyed, but this grant was reduced to a minimum due to the incompetence and indifference of the FATA Office and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa district government. Instead of 68, it was allocated to 48 schools. However, despite these deficits, the rebuilding of these schools has not yet taken place, and it is feared that this gap will widen if reconstruction is warranted. Since a strict tradition of purdah (veiling) is strictly followed in tribal quarters, the lack of school buildings justifies parents keeping their daughters from education. In addition, the absence of secondary and high schools' forces girls to drop out of school(*China's Support Helps Pakistani Children Embrace Better Education - Xinhua*).

There is a growing pathway for illiterates in the area, as school buildings do not exist and most existing schools, as well as high schools and colleges, do not operate. According to a 2019 report by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Independent Monitoring Unit, the most permanently inactive schools for both boys and girls were around 40 in the Mohmand district, followed by 38 in Kurram and 27 in Khyber. Most schools were temporarily closed in South Waziristan, about 371, then 295 in North Waziristan and 187 in Bannu. Approximately 32% of the closed schools were girls' schools and 23% were boys' schools. The report also stated that these schools lack basic facilities(*Educating Fata*).

This failure cannot be attributed to the fact that the women in the old FATA district were fully educated by the government. Our so-called societal norms, customs, and traditions have also darkened the future of tribal women. Prioritizing men have strong roots in the patriarchal system of the region. Some parents are less concerned with their daughter's education and believe that no matter how much you educate their daughter, she will leave the family after marriage. The state should assume its responsibilities in all areas and society should accept women's rights and status. Together they can secure the dream of education for half of the former FATA population.

5: Conclusion:

FATA is a region where Major Powers in history and in contemporary era are seeking their interests. This region was used to counter Imperial Russian threats by British while after Soviet Union's invasion in Afghanistan this region became an attractive point. US supported Pakistan for building network of mujahedeen and they started their training in those base camps which were located in Erstwhile FATA. After 9/11 when US along with its aligned forces attacked and entered in Afghanistan this region became more sensitive because terrorists moved in Erstwhile FATA from Afghanistan.

Pakistan did some minor operations as well, but to counter the narrative of terrorist leaders of Lal Masjid played a very negative role for declaring Taliban as Martyrs and Pakistan's army soldiers as dead was a worst fatwa and then implication of Shariah law in Federal Capital of Pakistan forced Government to take strict action against them. Lal masjid operation started and new narrative came

in the favor of Lal masjid leaders from Usama Bin Laden. Government able to managed the challenging and ongoing threats of that time but couldn't able to dismantle all terrorist hubs from this region.

APS attack happened in December 2014 where more than hundred students were martyred and new development emerged in the form of Zarb-e-Azabb and some new articles in NAP and NACTA. Pakistan used its both hard and soft powers to dismantle terrorism from FATA and whole country.

There are certain challenges in Education sector and especially in Girl's education. Government is working hard to make Erstwhile FATA (after emergence in KPK under 25th amendment in the constitution) a peaceful land but more efforts are required. Social Construction of Tribal areas is required. Constructivism play a very vital role in shaping and constructing new norms and believes that can be helpful for Government and Government of Pakistan should work on them.

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