

LIFE BEHIND TERRORIST LINES: THE CASE OF DISTRICT BANNU

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ABSTRACT

The Current research study explores the impact of Terrorism on the social Environment of Effected Areas of District Bannu. Terrorism was measured on the basis of four Different attributes namely (Creating Violence in the society, Loss of life Factor, Religious Extremism and finally felling of Insecurity among Masses). While different Areas of Social Environment (Lack of Interest among Peoples, Fear, Anxiety, social life setup, Poverty, Modern mean of communication, Infrastructure Development, Free Speech and Level of education) was measured. For this purpose data was collected from three different Clusters of District Bannu Population. Cluster One consist of sample from Bannu City Area, Cluster two sample consist of Adjacent Areas to Bannu City and finally Cluster Three sample size comprise of far flung areas of District Bannu. From Each Group 50 Respondents response was summarized. Questionnaire was designed for this purpose and its ratability was also measured. Prior to construct Reliability Measurement it was pilot tested by 10 experts in the field of Political Science. Four different Regression Models was generated for testing the relationship.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Terrorist Line, Social, District Bannu*

INTRODUCTION

After freedom, Pakistan has confronted numerous genuine monetary and security issues which destructed the economy of Pakistan as well as exasperates the inner peace of the nation. Presently these issues have changed over into inner dangers like religious fanaticism, militancy, political shakiness, terrorism and expansion. Terrorism is a genuine danger to both inner and outside security which at last influences the socio political structure (Daraz, 2008). Shortly in Pakistan, these vital and genuine issues are becoming military fanaticism and quickly harming the social structure in

everywhere throughout the nation (Khan, 2007). This climbing militancy has expanded inward security concern as well as made an awful picture universally. The aggressor components have spread their exercises all over Pakistan and no spot is safe for nationals.

Since 9/11 Pakistan's choice to assume a front part in the War on Terror has transformed the nation into discriminating and focal state. Eventually, Pakistan needs to transform its strategies from supporting Jihadist associations to the battle against such associations and their exercises by exculpating the climbing dangers from United States (Amir, 2009). These activist associations were upheld in Afghan War by both General Zia's administration and the United States (Khan, 2007). In connection to the Afghan War, all aggressor gatherings secured their base in tribal ranges of Pakistan with the common assent of occupants of this locale. At the point when the Government of Pakistan proclaimed military operation against terrorism, the first target territories for operation were chosen from FATA and other abutting ranges. The destination of these military operations was to evacuate revolt, annihilate force and militancy base to maintain a strategic distance from future assaults, and restore and keep up the writ of the administration (Shareen, 2004).

In 2009, Pakistan's economy confronted the load of almost three million IDPS from FATA, Swat and other encompassing ranges. They exited their homes because of climbing automaton assaults, terrorism and expanding number of military operations (Hussain, 2007). The terrorism and military operations both have bothered the lives of the inhabitants of FATA and obliterated the interior peace of the nation. This paper is an endeavor to study the general effects of climbing terrorism and military operations on the lives of the nearby occupants of FATA.

1.2. Objectives of the study

- To understand the impact of terrorism on the social fabric of affected Peoples.
- To understand the relationship between terrorism and infrastructure development of affected areas.
- To understand the outcomes of terrorism on the level of education of affected peoples.
- To understand the relationship between Losses of life one of the important component of terrorism of affected people and unemployment as well as developmental concepts in Bannu.
- To understand the relationship between extremism and free speech of masses of affected areas.

- To make possible solution for affected areas to handle the hazards of terrorism and to recover their identity.

1.3. Hypothesis of the study

Current study is based on the following Hypothesis

- H₁: Violence (Type of Terrorism) has positive and significant effect on social setup of the people's life in District Bannu.
- H₂: Insecurity (Type of Terrorism) has positive and significant effect on social setup of the people's life in District Bannu.
- H₃: Loss of Life (Type of Terrorism) has positive and significant effect on social setup of the people's life in District Bannu.
- H₄: Religious Extremism (Type of Terrorism) has positive and significant effect on social setup of the people's life in District Bannu.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The general public suffers most due to terrorism. The social scientists agree on one point that human corruption from society which in term results in violence or terrorism. Its consequences are dangerously serious for the common masses. Not only it affects economic development and prosperity but also the psycho-social development which results in heavy loss to human personality as well the society. It affects every from person to person and society to society but would like to unveil the general repressions which harm both individual and society.

Terrorism creates sense of fear in the minds of the people leading to sense of dissatisfaction terror among the masses. It generates a sense of helplessness in the minds of people which leads to hopeless among the masses regarding their damages and social wellbeing. It badly damages the mental growth of human beings and helps remain in situation fall of stress. When children watch horrible scenes and dead bodies it leaves imprints on their minds. Now a day's media gives full time coverage to the incidents of terrorism across the globe and the masses find themselves involved in terrorism which creates frustration among them. Owing to the harmful effects of the menace of terrorism it promotes and snobbish behavior among the masses which weavers human leis and relationship and lowers working performance of the individual.

After the incidence of 9/11 US government comes to know that most of the anti-American brains in Afghanistan, that why US Government start weapon based war against Afghanistan (Abbas. 2004). Pakistan favor US Government in (WOT)

resultantly Taliban start attacks in Pakistani areas. Taliban starts destabilizing boarder's areas of Pakistan as well as northern areas (Abbas. 2007; Daraz, 2008). War on terror creates deeper impact on Pakistan. Kemp, 2008 explain that Pakistan as well as Afghanistan government initiates corrective action to stop Taliban involvement in their tribal as well as settled areas. Which lead to the creation of internal security threats in both nations? Since 1990 throughout the globe the main body of terrorist group was Al-Qaeeda and its allied groups. The terrorist groups start their activities everywhere in Muslim countries that lack political development, insecurity reasons and modernization. The basic reason behind these terrorism is fierce political clashed. The nationality behind this reason is that, if these clashed are determine, the act of terrorism can be varnished (Ahmad, 2009).

Hudson (2002) argued that in almost every environment terrorism is directly related to the violent behavior of community. Once community member disobey the social rules/ clause and obligation, they will be supported by individuals or groups of their nature, which will directly results in creating disturbance in society. Ferdouse (2009) explained I detail the various reasons association with terrorist activities. He argued that terrorism is global phenomena and major reason of terrorism through entire globe is destabilized political system, in equality among economic resources and weaken social life setup. Azam (2009) also support the views of (Ferdouse. 2009) and explained that the natural fabric of life set in both Pakistan and Afghanistan is seriously hit by terrorism. He also stressed that terrorism is the outcome of flaws in political, social and economic setup of both countries.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The population for the correct research study was selected area on District Bannu. The overall population is first of all divided in three different clusters. Cluster One: Consist of Bannu District Main City Population. Cluster Two: Consist of Union Council Adjacent to Bannu City. Cluster Three: Consist of Far Flung areas of District Bannu.

The questionnaire was developed the correct research study on the basis of previous literature. Before distribution the final questionnaires' among target population, Pretest of the questionnaire was conducted by distributed it in the field experts. They were requested to find out any ambiguity in the questions Language as well as irrelevant. According to Parker (1997) the sample size in the range of 40 to 50 is enough to conduct pilot testing. The construct for current study was developed for the first time in order get response from all individuals belong to three different cluster five point Likert scale is used it consist of ;1= Strongly Agree , 2= Agree,3= Neutral,4= Disagree ,5= Strongly Disagree

Throughout the questionnaires second part this five point Likert scale is used. While in part demographic attributes of respondents were obtain through different categories by adopting appropriate rage. All the information about respondent through questionnaires was get and entered into SPSS V-20 for further analysis. First of all missing data among all the variables were checked. And all those questionnaires were point out, that consist of any mistake.

Demographic attributes of respondent are discussed through different tables and chart. While relationship between dependent and independent variable was checked through correlation and regression analysis. For the Current research study for different regression Model id checked.

$$\text{Model 1; } \text{VOI} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{LOI} + \beta_2 \text{MMC} + \beta_3 \text{PRT} + \beta_4 \text{SLS} + \beta_5 \text{INF} + \beta_6 \text{LOT} + \beta_7 \text{UNE} + \beta_8 \text{FEAR} + \beta_9 \text{LOE} + \beta_{10} \text{DMH} + \beta_{11} \text{FSP} + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Model 2; } \text{INSEC} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{LOI} + \beta_2 \text{MMC} + \beta_3 \text{PRT} + \beta_4 \text{SLS} + \beta_5 \text{INF} + \beta_6 \text{LOT} + \beta_7 \text{UNE} + \beta_8 \text{FEAR} + \beta_9 \text{LOE} + \beta_{10} \text{DMH} + \beta_{11} \text{FSP} + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Model 3; } \text{LOL} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{LOI} + \beta_2 \text{MMC} + \beta_3 \text{PRT} + \beta_4 \text{SLS} + \beta_5 \text{INF} + \beta_6 \text{LOT} + \beta_7 \text{UNE} + \beta_8 \text{FEAR} + \beta_9 \text{LOE} + \beta_{10} \text{DMH} + \beta_{11} \text{FSP} + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Model 4; } \text{REX} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{LOI} + \beta_2 \text{MMC} + \beta_3 \text{PRT} + \beta_4 \text{SLS} + \beta_5 \text{INF} + \beta_6 \text{LOT} + \beta_7 \text{UNE} + \beta_8 \text{FEAR} + \beta_9 \text{LOE} + \beta_{10} \text{DMH} + \beta_{11} \text{FSP} + \epsilon$$

Where..

VOI= Violence Extremism **INSEC**= Insecurity **LOL**= Loss of Life **REX**=Religious Extremism

PRT=Poverty **FSP**=Free Speech **LOT**= Lack of Trust **LOI**= Lack of Interest

UNE= Unemployment **INF**= Infrastructure **LOE**=Level of Education

MMC= Modern mean of Communication **FEAR**= Fear among societies

SLS=Social Life Style **DMH**=Developmental Mechanism

B₀ = Constant Term of Model **B₁, β₂, β₃ ...** = Coefficient Of the Model **ε** = Error Term

On the basis of multiple regression results final conclusion was made on F. Test valves and T-test Statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the current research study we explained the relationship between different attributes terrorism (Violence, Insecurity, Loss of Life and Religious Extremism) and its social implication in district Bannu.

For this purpose different multiple regression models has been developed. Each model consists of one dependent variable and eleven independent variables.

Model 1:

$$VOI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 LOI + \beta_2 MMC + \beta_3 PRT + \beta_4 SLS + \beta_5 INF + \beta_6 LOT + \beta_7 UNE + \beta_8 FEAR + \beta_9 LO$$

$$E + \beta_{10} DMH + \beta_{11} FSP + \epsilon$$

Table 4.1;

Model Summary for Violence:

Model	R	Adjusted R Square	Std Error Estimates	Chang Statistics				
				R Square change	Df1	DF2	Sig.f change	F change
1	.995 ^a	.917	.18731	.917	5	22	.000	58.310

From above table it is evident that adjusted R Square value is 90% and from this value we can conclude that 90% variation (violence) component of terrorism explained by all independent variable (Social problem) model.

$$VOI = -80.319 + 0.712LOI + 0.392MMC + 0.477PRT + 0.612SLS + 0.815INF + 0.02LOT + 0.723 UNE + 4.714 FEAR + 0.686 LEO + 0.618 DMH + (-0.642) FSP + \epsilon$$

In order to check the significance of different variable on dependent variable (VOI) violence component of terrorism. The researcher found almost all the variables significance impact on the basis of t test values. However level of education (LDE), Lack of trust (LOT) have shown insignificant result. As its values are "t test significance is .214 and .219 respectively, which are higher than 5% level of significance – the insignificant results of these two variables shows that it has no impact in creating violence in form of terrorism. Generally speaking individual lack of interest about social problem may create such approach. Because if any person is not interested in what is ever going around him how he can differentiate different social problem. Secondly although in the correct model level of education also shows insignificant results. It is of surprising nature, because it is a common phenomenon that

level of education play important role in curbing any social problem. And education person can differentiate between wrong us right way of life easily.

(Result for Model 2)

Based on the hypothesis (3H₂) following multiple regression model is designed:

$$INCES = X + \beta_1 LOI + \beta_2 MMC + \beta_3 PRT + \beta_4 SLS + \beta_5 INF + \beta_6 LOT + \beta_7 UNE + \beta_8 FEA + \beta_9 LOE + \beta_{10} DMH + \beta_{11} FSP + \epsilon$$

Table 4.3; Model Summary for Insecurity:

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error Estimates	Chang Statistics				
					R Square change	Df1	DF2	Sig.f change	F change
1	698a	.486	.331	..98734	.486	5	22	.021	3.823

a: Predictor: (Constant), all social problems

b: Dependent variable → insecurely

From the above give table it can be conclude that value of adjusted R-Square for correct model is 33%. .Which indicates that total variation in the model is 33% because of independent variables.

Thus insecurity component of terrorism can be predicated with about 33% variation/explanatory power by following model.

$$INSEC = 36.792 + 0.701 LOI + 0.663 MMC + 0.482 PRT + 0.713 SLS + 0.008 INF + 0.806 LOT + 0.712 UNE + 0.802 FEAR + -0.0531 LOE + 0.104 DMH + 0.649 FSP + \epsilon$$

To assess the impact of each variable impact on insecurity it has been found that infrastructure and development Mechanism have insignificant effect on it (as it value are higher than 5%) while insecurity component of terrorism. The correlation results about all the dependent variables and independent variable (Loss of life) is presented in appendix (B). Results indirect that increase in fear, lack of trust, free speech,

poverty and unemployment loss of life in terrorist hit areas also increase. That after remaining social fetors does not show any direct relation with loss of life. The reason behind the negative relationship may be because of no stronger effects of these social factors i.e. modern mean of communication may be positively corrected with overall terrorism philosophy. But alone loss of life factor have no significant relationship, similarly developmental mechanism in fracture and lack of interest also indirect such result based on the relationship model 3 can be present as:

$$LOL=X+\beta_1LOI+\beta_2MMC+\beta_3PRT+\beta_4SLS+\beta_5INF+\beta_6LOT+\beta_7UNE+\beta_8FEAR+\beta_9LOE+\beta_{10}DMH+\beta_{11}FSP+\epsilon$$

Table 4.5; Model Summary for Loss OF Life:

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error Estimates	Chang Statistics				
					R Square change	Df1	DF2	Sig.f change	F change
1	.834a	.669	.635	25262.324	.669	5	22	.000	11.784

Predictor (constant) = all Social Factors

From the above table it can be concluded that adjusted R square value is 63% and thus it can be concluded from the results that 63% variation in independent variable is explained by independent variables. The results indicate stronger power of regression analysis.

$$LOL= -21749.52 + (-1.672) LOI + (-.732) MMC + 1911.85 PVR+872.32 SLS +0.0132INF+ 742.32 LOT +942.32 UNE+ 0.712 FEAR + (-0.0115) DMH + (-1.352) LOE + 792.33 FSP+ \epsilon$$

(Result for Model 4)

In order to evaluate the multiple regression model number 4. Correlation among all the variables were checked. Detail result is shown in (Appendix). Results indirect that religious extremism is posting correlated with free speech, fear, social life setup, Modern mean of Communication and lack of trust it mean that when free speech among terrorist area is higher than possibilities of religious extremism (type of terrorism) chance is at its pick. Similarly social life setup becomes change with

religious extremism. And fear, axially as well as depression also increases. When religious extremism is higher in any particular terrorist area, the outcome will be change is social life style and lack of trust among communities.

Table 4.6; Model Summary for Loss OF Life:

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error Estimates	Chang Statistics				
					R Square change	Df1	DF2	Sig.f change	F change
1	.932 ^a	.715	.698	.421.568321	.715	5	22	.000	10.393

Predictor (constant)= all Social Factors

From the results from table (Model Summary) it is clearly indicated that the adjusted R Square value is 71% and thus it can be concluded that 71% variation is religious extremism is caused by independent variables (all the social factors). The results indicated somewhat powerful plan acting regression model.

$$\text{REX} = -28399.5 + (-0.032) \text{LIO} + (-0.0371) \text{MMC} + 0.0932 \text{PVT} + 0.841 \text{SLC} + (-0.015) \text{INE} + 0.742 \text{LOT} + (-0.033) \text{UNE} + 0.789 \text{FEAR} + (-0.018) \text{DVM} + 0.882 \text{FSP} + 0.911 \text{LEO} + \epsilon$$

In order to check the impact of each and every independent variable on religious extremism .it has been found that poverty level and social life setup was stronger associated with it. Because of religious extremism social life setup of individual become change. The change was positive, was currently we are studying the positive psychical change in human behavior. Similarly free speech among communities also shows significant relation with religious extremism. While depression become common outcome of because of religious extremism. Null in frustrate development, unemployment and development mechanism was found no significant relation with religious extremism. Although it is common phenomena that because of terrorism activities road, building and projects and seriously affected but it is conformed in current study. That only religious extremism is not responsible for this.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Researcher always try to solve the problems associated with phenomena is social life setup. But most of the studies could not focus on the different types of terrorism that are associated with problems of least developing countries. Terrorism in fact refer to

such a phenomena, that its effect does not remains to the boundaries of specific region country or state. But its aftershocks can be measured within its surrounding areas earlier research point out different social problems that pay way for creating nurseries for terrorist group activities. In the current research study four different types of terrorism based on its outcome in district Bannu was evolved, finding indicate that violence insecurity loss of life and religious extremism have its deeper impact reshaping human social behavior.

Feeling of insecurity is also the main objective of terrorist group. Through this mode of action terrorist can achieve their objective with least efforts. Feeling of insecurity has diverse effects on creating fear among societies, as well as free speech among them. However researcher in current study found interesting results. Most of the students may not continue their studies because terrorist have banned it in targeted area. And female education is impossible in that area because Pakhtoons also did not like girl's education. According to finding educated communities may play its role controlling terrorism may easily, but government writes must be stronger in those area.

Recommendations

In the light of findings conclusion of current research study following are the recommendations.

- The government of Pakistan should take positive steps to get favor of terrorist hit communities.
- In order to overcome terrorism more and more new school colleges and universities may be opened. Because educated people can serve better its community.
- Grounds parks and stadium may be opened in terrorist hit area that young generation may engage in creative activities.
- Improved law and order situation must be at top priority for policy matchmaker
- Changes in social life setup may step wise and with the consideration of local communities.
- Factories and mills as well as different kind of industries development will create job opportunities for communities.
- In order to create interest and trust among government and local communities. Cultural programmers may be initiated. sport festivals music competition and local language poetry festival .
- Religious institution must work under government pre design code of ethics and no single group may (mosque madras's for negative activities).

- Infrastructure design must initiated with the suggestion of local communities
- Inter family inter caste and inter community relationship may be stronger only than we can abolish terrorism.

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