Education, Dialogue and Deterrence: Tools to Counter Terrorism

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Abstract Terrorists have only one narrative, to spread chaos and destruction among the innocent and ignorant Pakistanis, defame Islam and Pakistan and ultimately divide the nation and state. If they are not dealt hard they will keep on polluting the minds and society. In recent few years terrorism has damaged national security and coherence. It has added new dimension to attain political, cultural and military goals. Education comes from books, schools and life experience. Nations grow on solid foundations of education system having futuristic long term goal. Research finds that over a period of time having wide ranging scope and curriculum of schooling systems in Pakistan, society have drifted away from national and social values. Pakistani nation lacks effective education that can get them focused on one single goal and which can unite them as a single nation. They are divided into sects, languages, cultural values, political ideology etc. This study is an endeavour to find out the solution of the menace of terrorism through edification, dialogue and creating terror in the hearts of the terrorists and those who has soft corner for the terrorists. The Study is carried out in sequence; at initial level it discusses the common understanding and importance of education, followed by the need of dialogue and discussion that make the minds of common people clear regarding the destructions caused by the terrorism; and then the impact of deterrence to curb the terrorist's acts.

Keywords Counter Terrorism, Deterrence, Dialogue, Education, Terrorism

1. Introduction

Fundamentalism, terrorism, extremism and militancy are serious threat to the firmness of Pakistan. Pakistani society does not present any enviable image of its cultural or social composition, as all the political and religious heads are leading their followers in different directions thus the nation is going nowhere. Study reveals that Pakistan is lacking

much behind the developed countries in the field of education. Society is divided into different categories and types of education.

Externally controlled and internally executed terrorists actions are destabilizing Pakistan and defaming in the eyes of the whole world. Time demands to evaluate the seriousness in gauging the war against terrorism, which is damaging cultural and religious bonds, killing and injuring innocents and destroying public and private property.

Pakistan was once a successful and leading state amongst the Muslim world. She has the honour of being first Muslim country having nuclear capability. But after dismemberment of Soviet Union the direction of Jihad and Mujahideen turned towards Pakistan and in addition since 9/11 Pakistan has been paying a lot for being allies against the terrorism. The terrorists have been targeting Masjid, schools, airport, government installations, military, political and religious leadership etc. It's enough now, nation has to take actions against these self-proclaimed custodians of Islam. There is a need to identify the mode of terrorist's actions, their way of infiltrating in the civil society, their funding and logistics and their sympathisers and allies; only then war against terrorism would give some positive results. Terrorists are playing havoc with state having no fear of being caught or get punishment; rather they have created terror amongst the files of the nation.

This study attempts to identify the importance of education in Pakistani society especially under prevailing situation of terrorism and militancy. There is a need to erudite population regarding the motive and gravity of the terrorist's actions on Pakistani soil and its impact on social dynamics. This study highlights the value of education in nation's life; need of dialogue to understand the gravity of terrorism and to find out the ways to deal with this jeopardy; and necessity of having deterrence against the evils and wrong doer and their sympathisers.

2. Literature Review

Aim of education is to keep the nation alive with living

thoughts and refrain from dead knowledge (Whitehead, 1967). Herbert Spencer argues that Education leads any nation to produce intellectuals; it always provides moral support and directs to get the physical strength in a society (Spencer, 1861). Pakistani nation is divided into various factions and school of thoughts, there is a need to bring the nation back to the basic education which teaches the ethics and values. Claudia Dale Goldin and Lawrence F. Katz, analyses the historical perspective of the evolution of education, the remuneration edifice and Human Capital in the United States of America through the twentieth century (Claudia & Lawrence, 2008). The educational system made America the richest state however in Pakistan there is a severe lack of education which is a major cause of deterioration in society. Sarah Brockhoff, Tim Krieger & Daniel Meierrieks *in their post* "More Education = Less Terrorism? Studying the Complex Relationship between Terrorism and Education" published by political violence at a glance on December 4, 2015 argue *Education is the way to eliminate terrorism*. While intuitive, the academic evidence on the terrorism-education nexus tends to be more pessimistic (Sarah Brockhoff, 2015).

Dialogue is a multi-sided perilous perception (Womack, 2011) and it reflects the relation between reason and law (Hobbes, 1997). Dialogue makes a complex matter encouraging and accessible (Perry, 1978). Faith and belief in a society having followers of many sects are comprehended and discussed with prominence on understanding one's own faith and tradition before trying to understand other's (Panikkar, 1999). Good and evil exist in every society there is a need to identify the natural evil and evil done by the free agents (Perry, 1999). Disputes are resolved through dialogue and in Pakistan this is the requirement as conflict in all fields is increasing day by day.

Deterrence is important in war as well as in peace. George P. Shultz, James E. Goodby and Sidney D. Drell (George, James, & Sidney, 2011) examine the importance of deterrence from its function in the cold war to its current role in international scene. They highlight the ways in which deterrence has been shaped by surrounding conditions and circumstances. T. V. Paul, Patrick M. Morgan, James J. Wirtz (T, Patrick, & James, 2009) describe the contemporary practice of deterrence in nuclear age. This practice has same implication in present situation in Pakistan.

3. Education Promotes Tolerance

In their book "Aim of education", Whitehead and Alfred North [1] define the Aim of education as to keep the nation alive with living thoughts and refrain from dead knowledge. In the study Spencer and Herbert [2] find that education helps nation produce intellectuals, provides moral support and physical strength amongst the others. Pakistani nation is a unique blend of followers of different school of thoughts; religious, linguistic, cultural and social diversities are part of

every society but these are dominating in Pakistan having negative impact on the ideology and unity of the nation. These divisions are leading contributing factors, affecting education system and promoting intolerance in the society. There is a need to unite the Pakistani nation which is direct victim of terrorism and militancy. Nation which achieves the heights of moral strengths has the right to lead the world. In the study Claudia et al [3] find that the educational system made USA and UK the leading states; contrarily Pakistan severely lacks education which is a major cause of deterioration in society.

Sarah Brockhoff, Tim Krieger & Daniel Meierrieks [4] *in their post* "More Education = Less Terrorism? Studying the Complex Relationship between Terrorism and Education" establish relation between Education and terrorism by saying that *Learning is the method to eradicate terrorism* (Sarah Brockhoff, 2015).

Education keeps a nation alive, keeps a society clean and keeps a state progressive. In the study Whitehead, Alfred North [5] propose the purpose of education is to inculcate good habits, tolerance, and law abiding attitude thus ultimately make the person, society and state responsible and cooperative. Pakistan was created on the ideology of Islam, the religion of peace, equality and justice. Islam diminishes the difference on the basis of colour, race or wealth; the only thing which makes a man noble is his character values. Pakistan is a developing country having weak economy, high inflation and unemployment. Society seems divided into moderates, liberal and extremists. Weak political structure, fragile economy, and deteriorating social values have further triggered extremism and terrorism. Pakistan seems to be a nursery of terrorist and extremists. What concern the most is the future of generation, values, ethos and social cohesiveness. Extremism is not limited to only terrorists but it has travelled down to the streets, institutions and individuals. Frustrated common men showing intolerance and rigidity on road, markets, offices, home and social gathering; need to lean and follow the norms and customs of a civilized society and respect the rule of law.

A school of thought suggests that the education must be compatible with the culture. Education is not restricted to acquiring degrees only; rather it must contribute in character building, making people civilized by educating them the ethics, custom and culture and enabling them in differentiation between right and wrong.

4. Dialogue Helps Reduce Intolerance

Peter Womack [6] in the study finds that dialogue is a multi-sided perilous perception, where as in the study Thomas Hobbes [7] finds that it reflects the relation between reason and law. John Perry [8] in the study proposes dialogue makes a complex matter encouraging and accessible. Raimundo Panikkar [9] in the study states that faith and belief in a society having followers of many sects

and schools of thoughts are comprehended and discussed with prominence on understanding one's own faith and tradition before trying to understand other's. John Perry [10] in the study proposed that good and evil exist in every society there is a need to identify the natural evil and evil done by the free agents roaming in the society disturbing others. Matter is resolved through dialogue and discussions, dialogue is the ultimate tool to resolve the disputes, and in society like Pakistan this is the requirement, before it turns into menace and cancer for the society. The menace of extremism and militancy is a critical problem faced by the world in general and Pakistani society in particular. This menace is leading the nation to humanitarian, ethical, social, political, economic and cultural downfall. Unfortunately there is still a wide range of population and leadership who have soft corners for the extremists and show sympathy to their point of view. Efforts have been made to put them on right path through dialogue. However Peter Womack [11] in his study finds that the most challenging thing is to make such people realize that they need to put themselves correct; for them dialogue is hazardous and sensitive they don't want to give up their point of view.

The initial level of cure is to believe that there is a need of it, how can one go for a treatment or surgery without realizing that he is ill. Dialogue reflects the relation between the "have and have not", "what is and what it should be", and "state's law and common practice". Thomas Hobbes [12] in the study finds law activates to bring wrong to right and to justify the act. Having faith and belief in own religion is good but considering others' wrong cannot be justified. Assuming the self-proclaimed responsibility of correcting others is becoming a common practice of the religious extremists. Society like ours' having many sect and religious divisions faces a common comprehension that is considering one's own faith correct without going into detail other's. Understanding other's faith, belief, culture and religious obligations and developing harmony with them can only be brought and inculcated through discussion and dialogue, before going to a major surgery.

Pakistani nation is undergoing the most difficult form of war that is the war against terrorism. In this war damage is not limited to physical damage only but it damages cultural values, life style, mind sets, economy, political system and ideology. The whole society has become hostage in the hands of terrorists. Due to such distortions, thinking process of the common people has been effected badly, an escalating intolerance can be observed in society. There is a need to reduce the rapidly increasing intolerance; and dialogue is the most effective tool to make the mass aware and educated.

5. Deterrence a Hidden Weapon against Terrorism

Deterrence is important in war as well as in peace. Study carried out by George et al [13] reveals a similarity while examining the importance of deterrence from its function in the cold war to its current role in international scene. Patrick et al [14] in the study find the contemporary practice of deterrence in nuclear age has same implication in present situation in Pakistan while facing war against terrorism.

Terrorists have only one description, to spread confusion and obliteration among the innocent common citizen, malign Islam and Pakistan and resultantly break the national cohesiveness. The concept of publically punishing the criminals is to create deterrence in the hearts of other potential criminals. Pakistan being front line state in the on-going Global war against terrorism has suffered the most; there is a need to examine the importance of deterrence from its core function. Purpose of deterrence is to prevent the potential wrong doers. There should be a practice in a society to have deterrence of committing any sin. In our society, instead, terrorists are successful in creating terror. People are afraid of bomb blasts, terrorist's attacks, explosions etc. where ideally there should have been deterrence for the terrorists and they should not go free for their covert acts.

Writ of the government is a must element to create deterrence against the wrong and evil; but writ of the government has become a rare commodity in Pakistan. Good and evil are part of every society, creating attraction for the good and hatred for the bad is a positive attitude for progression. Street crimes are common but reporting to these crimes is occasional, killing of innocents is daily routine but apprehending the killers is sporadic, criminals are active in committing crimes where as victims are reluctant to report the crime because they are either afraid of being victimised by criminals in the name of revenge or not sure of getting justice having a long investigation and judicial process.

According to a survey carried out by world population review [15] Karachi is the economic hub and the largest city of Pakistan, having more than 23 million of population, with a population density of over 24,000 people per square kilometer, or 63,000 per square mile. Table 1 and 2 below, show statistics of last 10 years (2005 to 2014), in which high rate of snatching and theft of vehicles on the streets of Karachi is evident. Table 3 shows the statistics of cell phone snatching and recovery. A remarkable imbalance between theft and recovery can be observed. This indicates not only a high rate of crime in the city but also a big question on the performance of police and other law enforcing departments which has not been able to establish writ of the state and deterrence on criminals.

Table 1. Year Wise Comparison of 2 Wheelers Snatched/ Theft and Recovered (January 2005 – Dec 2014)

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YEAR	SNATCHED/THEFT	* CRIME % (+/-)	RECOVERED	RECOVERY % age
2005	5725	-17.08	2105	36.77
2006	7085	22.84	2800	39.52
2007	10205	43.57	2800	27.44
2008	15296	51.09	3300	21.57
2009	14158	-7.65	2975	21.01
2010	15195	6.82	2172	14.29
2011	18906	19.63	2802	14.82
2012	22370	10.14	2465	11.02
2013	23153	11.59	3377	14.59
2014	17133	**8.61	1750	10.21

* Crime comparison with previous year

** Compared to the same period of last year

Table 2. Year Wise Comparison of 4 Wheelers Snatched/ Theft And Recovered (January 2005 – Dec 2014)

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YEAR	SNTH	SNTH/RECV.	TFT	TFT/RECV.	TTL SNTH/TFT	* CRIME % (+/-)	TTL RECV.	RECV.%
2005	1572	451	2383	1551	3955	4.27	2105	48.94
2006	1299	555	3784	1743	5083	28.31	2684	45.42
2007	1566	706	3562	1726	5128	0.77	2432	47.43
2008	1527	858	4496	2513	6023	18.51	3371	55.97
2009	1311	740	3335	2036	4646	-23.40	2776	59.75
2010	1221	512	3142	1551	4363	-4.65	2068	47.40
2011	1490	567	3236	1787	4726	8.00	2354	49.81
2012	1383	437	3809	1877	5192	10.92	2314	44.57
2013	978	440	3519	1804	4497	13.86	2244	49.90
2014	699	206	2277	1071	2976	**7.60	1277	42.91

* Crime comparison with previous year

** Compared to the same period of last year

Table 3. Cell Phones Snatched/ Theft (October 2013 – September 2014)

* Source: citizen police liaison committee, capital city police Karachi (CPLC, 2015).

6. Suggested Remedial Measures to Counter Terrorism

The menace of terrorism is getting foothold in Pakistani society, several study and researches have been carried out and many solutions have been devised to counter terrorism, however to counter this evil through education, dialogue and deterrence following are some suggestions:

Education

- Islam is the religion of peace; it teaches equality, justice and brotherhood, it provides equal opportunity to the followers of any religions and belief. Ironically the terrorists are using name of Islam, there is a need to understand the teachings of Islam not only by the Muslims and non-Muslims living in Pakistan but the entire world community as the terrorism has become a pain in neck for entire global community.
- There is a need to streamline the syllabi being taught in the different categories of public and private schools, colleges and madrasahs. Citizen of Pakistan specially youth must be educated to understand the religious, social and cultural values and belief. There is a need to

make the education system compatible with the religious, cultural and social values promoting equality and justice.

- Through education common citizen can be given awareness regarding importance of tolerance and percussion of intolerance, this can be done through mass communication and public awareness campaign on streets, media and social gathering etc.
- In recent few years electronic medium has played very important role in society. There is a need to educate the youth in particular regarding civic sense, fundamental rights, social and moral obligations etc.

Dialogue

- Muslims become emotional once religion is discussed. There is a clutch of political and religious people who have soft corner for the extremists. Such elements also try to inculcate their mind-set on common citizen. There is a need to develop a national consensus and clarity of thought against the extremism and militancy.
- Through dialogue and public awareness campaign crewel acts of terrorism can be highlighted and those who are detracted can be put on right path. Those who

became cancer for the society must be punished but before that through dialogue their wicked face be shown to the innocent people who have soft corner for these militants and terrorists.

- To educate the youth and coming generation and make their future safer; there is a need of a campaign at mass level through discussion and dialogue highlighting the importance of tolerance and damages of intolerance and increasing acts of terrorism.

Deterrence

- Creating deterrence in the hearts of criminals, potential criminals and their sympathisers is mainly the responsibility of state's law enforcing agencies specially Police, depoliticising police department having moral and material edge over the terrorist will contribute in fighting against the terrorists.
- Different ways can be adopted like speedy trial of terrorist acts; capital punishments in the public. These can have positive effects in creating deterrence and writ of the state.
- Having militant wing is becoming fashion in political parties. Terrorists take actions in the garb of political support. Any individual, group, or party may it be having any political, religious or communal support must be discouraged and they should not dare to challenge writ of the state.

7. Conclusions

Pakistan is a front line state in war against terrorism and has paid heavily being allies in this war. Economy has gone down, population and state is vulnerable, has become soft target for the terrorists, government has to spend efforts and money in devising means to curtail the terrorists act in the country. Education is the backbone of any society to flourish and develop. Effective education is one that inculcates ethics, culture, values and traditions in a society. Islam is the religion of peace but irony is that a large population of Muslims is reluctant to follow the true teachings of Islam. There is a need to have dialogue and discussion to highlight the effects of militancy and terrorism. Youth in particular are required to know the essence of peace, tolerance, justice and equality. The main cause of increasing intolerance, conflict, crime and terrorist act in the society is bad governance, weak writ of the state and no fear of punishment for wrong doing. Campaign of awareness at mass level and educating the population to understand the damage of militancy and

terrorism and creating deterrence for wrong doers and their allies, and potential violators are the steps need to be taken at war footing to bring back the Pakistan's economy, stability, peace and governance on the road to success.

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