TERRORISM, SOCIAL DYSPHORIA AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT ISLAM IN PAKISTAN'S PERSPECTIVE: RESEARCH STUDY

Muhammad Yaseen, Assistant Prof. Islamic Studies, National Textile University, Faisalabad. Ghulam Haider, Lecturer Islamic Studies, University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Muhammad Shahid, Asst. Prof., Department of Hadith & Hadith Sciences, AIOU, Islamabad. shahid edu98@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Terrorism is one of the grimmest issues of the whole world. It is weakening the very root of the societies suffering it. Pakistan is not exempted from it. Since the creation of Pakistan, the opponent powers planned to weaken it. They involved the external and internal groups to create restlessness and chaos in every field of life. In the world, there might be a single day when people do not face terrorist activities. It was ever considered that developing countries are more vulnerable to terrorism because of the lack of adequate resources to fight against it. But now a days the advanced countries like the UK, the USA, and China, etc. are also facing them very often. The common reasons behind such activities are corruption, poor governance, and lack of judicial justice, etc. History shows that most teenagers are involved in these activities. The questions arise that when and why these activities started? Why teenagers are easily caught by militant groups. This paper will highlight the meaning of terrorism, its history, causes, and what are the real teachings of the Quran and the Prophet (PBUH) about terrorism? In the end, suggestions will be given to establish an inclusive and peaceful society in Pakistan.

KEYWORDS: Terrorism, extremism, sectarianism, religious intolerance, Islam and terrorism, the role of teachers and religious scholars.

Introduction:

Now a day it is impossible that one can ignore terrorism because social media like Facebook, websites, TV, and print media show the bloody acts of militant groups daily. It creates horror, fear, and terror in the hearts of common innocent people. The question arises in the minds of the people that what terrorism is? According to the Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World, "Terrorism is the use or threat of violence to create fear and alarm"¹. Whereas Oxford Concise Dictionary of Politics defines it as, "Terrorism is the sustained, clandestine use of violence. Including murder, kidnapping, hijacking, and bombing to achieve a political purpose. In popular usage, however, as influenced by politicians and the media, terrorism is now increasingly used as a generic term for all kinds of political violence especially as manifested to revolutionary and guerrilla warfare, nevertheless, not all political violence short of conventional war was terrorism. (Clash of civilizations)."²

Kropotkin, an anarchist defines terrorism as "'propaganda by deeds', means that small groups can derive the attention to the political cause."³ It means that terrorism belongs to political issues. The extensive definition of terrorism is made by the "United Nations

Office on Drugs and Crime" in 2007. "Terrorism is an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby – in contrast to assassination – the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators. Threat-and violence-based communication processes between terrorist (organization), (imperiled) victims and main targets are used To manipulate the main target (audience(s)), turning it into a target of terror, a target of demands, or a target of attention, depending on whether intimidation, coercion, or propaganda is primarily sought."⁴ It shows that it does not belong only to political purpose rather it is used to create fear and terror in the hearts of common people.

Historical background:

Historical background of terrorism can be traced out from the killing of Qabeel to Habeel. Since then people started killing individuals or groups to achieve their targets and benefits. According to documented history, it began with the Roman emperors from Turbus 14 ϵ to 37 ϵ and the Black Globe from 37 ϵ to 41 ϵ , both the Emperors did not listen to their opponents. They seized their properties and punished them severely if they again opposed him. The kings of Spain killed religious leaders by unbearable punishments on their criticism against the government.⁵

The early Islamic history also shows that Bani Israel did not hesitate to torture and even kill their prophets. In 27 B.C., Herod, a converted Jew ruler of Palestine killed prophets Yahya and Zakaria.⁶ They even tried to crucify to H. Easa but according to the Holy Quran, they were failed. It is said in Sura al-Nissa,

وَقَوْظِمْ إِنَّا قَتَلْنَا الْمَسِيحَ عِيسَى ابْنَ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَمَا قَتَلُوهُ وَمَا صَلَبُوهُ وَلَكِنْ شُبِّهَ لَهُمْ وَإِنَّ الَّذِينَ اخْتَلَفُوا فِيهِ لَفِي شَكِّ مِنْهُ مَا لَهُمْ بِهِ مِنْ عِلْمِ إِلَّا اتِّبَاعَ الظَّنَ وَمَا قَتَلُوهُ يَقِينًا ⁷

"And because of their saying: We slew the Messiah, Jesus son of Mary, Allah's messenger - they slew him not nor crucified him, but it appeared so unto them; and lo! Those who disagree concerning it are in doubt thereof; they do not know thereof save pursuit of a conjecture; they slew him not for certain."⁸

The Makkans also tried to kill the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in Dar-ul-Nadwa.⁹ When he migrated to Madina, two attempted were made to kill him. The 1st attempt was made by Banu Nadir, a Jewish tribe after the battle of Badr. They called the prophet (PBUH) in an isolated place for theological debate¹⁰. They planned to kill him as he would be alone. The second attempt was made when he went into their area to seek out financial aid¹¹.

The activities of Jews continued during the periods of Rightly Guided Caliphs. H.Umar and H.Ali's death were also a series of terrorism. All the above-mentioned events are resulted by terrorism although it was on a small or individual scale.

The environment of political revenge started in France in 1793 and 5 years were passed¹² in these activities. From 1894 to 1901 many important personalities lost their lives by the hands of terrorists. Among them were French President Saad Karn Note, the Austrian princess Elizabeth, the Spanish Prime Minister Cartridge and the American President¹³ William McKinley, etc. Germany's Hitler 'Italy's Mississippi and the Stanas of Soviet Union were also well known for mass destruction of their opponents.¹⁴ According to "Nawaiwaqt 12 December 2017", "2800 terrorists are near the Afghan Border, belonging to the Tripoli sub-organizations, Germany's terrorist organization "Baiffahaf", Japan's Red Army Italy's "Redirected" Puerto's "Fans". "Peru", "Shining Yath" are also present in Central and Asian countries."¹⁵ Since then the wave of terrorism is affecting the entire world.

David Rapoport mentioned briefly the history of terrorism in four waves on the international level. He said, "The first ('anarchist') wave of modern terrorism began in Russia in the 1880s and lasted until the 1920s, the second ('anticolonial') wave began in the 1920s and ended in the 1960s, the third ('new left') wave began in the 1960s and continued through to the 1980s, and the fourth ('religious') wave emerged in 1979 and continues until today"¹⁶.

Terrorism in Pakistan:

Pakistan has been confronting several challenges since her creation in 1947 on different fronts. In the early days, millions of people were massacred, robed, and raped while migrating to Pakistan. She did not have enough resources to stand on a firm footing. It could establish enough that just after 24 years, its East Wing was separated because of the selfishness of the opportunist politicians, separationists' movements and terrorism.¹⁷

Since its creation, India planned to weaker it on different levels. It attacked twice in Pakistan in 1965 and 1971. It also started terrorist activities with the help of other countries. As a result, thousands of Pakistanis lost their lives and properties. Its economy is shattered badly. The intelligentsia and investors have shifted abroad. Therefore it is necessary to highlight the reasons behind terrorism to overcome it.

The conflict between the Soviet Union and America:

In the 7th decade, a conflict started between two superpowers. They involved the whole world in their affairs. On 24, December 1979, the Soviet Union entered Afghanistan and remained there till 15, February 1989.¹⁸ This gave chance USA to interfere. It involved Pakistan by the name of Jihad. It worked with the CIA in Afghanistan and ultimately the Soviet Union was forced to quit Afghanistan. Casey, a deputy for operations in Afghanistan said after the war, "Zia was a believer. Without Zia, there would have been no Afghan war and no Afghan victory."¹⁹ Due to this alliance, Pakistan had to pay a heavy price. During the war, the Soviet Union with the help of KGB and KHAD started bomb blasts in Pakistan.²⁰ When the war was on its winning position General Zia along with other military officers and USA envoy were killed in the aircraft crash of

C130 on 17, August 1988. Muhammad Yousef assumed about it saying, "The KGB or KHAD had been involved".²¹ C. Christine Fair also wrote about Pakistan's role and USA affairs which instigated the 'Tehrik-e-Taliban' and 'TTP' to launch the Anti Pakistan movement. They not only attacked the Pakistan army, law enforcement agencies, infrastructure but also on the noncombatant residents.²²

Irritated individuals of Pakistan:

In Baluchistan, different groups are annoyed by the state because they considered that they are neglected by the state therefore they want to get separation from the state. Among them were "The Baloch Liberation Army (BLA)", having 3000 warriors²³, "The Baloch Republican Party" led by Brahamdagh Bugti. He wants the independence of "Greater Baluchistan" and called the international community to intervene in their "genocide."²⁴, "The Baloch Republican Army" and "The Baloch National Movement".²⁵ They are working to destabilize Pakistan.

Sectarianism:

Sectarianism is like a poison for any country. It badly weakens the very root of the state. Unfortunately, Pakistan has multi sects some of them are extremists and cannot bear the existence of other sects. Their mutual conflicts allow anti-Pakistan communities to misuse them. The Shia and Sunni conflicts are living examples. Their enmity against each other caused the death of many innocent Muslims of both groups. Many renowned scholars lost their lives. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan said at Dacca in 1948, "If you want to build up yourself into a Nation, for God's sake give up this provincialism. Provincialism has been one of the curses; and so is Sectionalism-Shia, Sunni, etc."²⁶

Deficiency of law enforcement:

Pakistan has framed different laws to control terrorism but due to lack of law enforcement and flaws, the terrorists could not get proper punishment. People are not ready for witnesses against them because they know that police could not provide the proper protection. The investigators and judges also feel insecure. The procedure of the judicial system is so slow that years have been passed in the decision of a case. As a result, the terrorists are released.²⁷ One of the legal experts, Ali, comments on Pakistan's judicial system, "I think that the judiciary should recognize its responsibility to speed up the judicial process and provide justice only on merit as per the Constitution of Pakistan without succumbing to so-called technicalities, however, people who have no influence and are seeking justice purely on merit deserve speedy justice without facing malpractices"²⁸

Poverty:

It is a bitter fact that poverty is the root cause of terrorism. The poor are not able to earn bread and butter for their families. Their hunger faced children very often cry for the bread and other necessities of life. This forced them to commit crimes on a small scale. With the time they are easily caught by the terrorists to fulfill their heinous goals.

Ultimately, they stand against the government and even do not hesitate to kill innocent people by shooting or bomb blast. The Holy Prophet (PBUH), therefore seek Allah's refuge against poverty. It is narrated in Sunnan Nasi,

عن مسلم بن أبي بكرة قال كان أبي يقول في دبر الصلاة اللهم أني أعوذ بك من الكفر والفقر وعذاب القبر فكنت أقولهن فقال أبي أي بني عمن أخذت هذا قلت عنك قال إن رسول الله صلى الله عليه و سلم كان يقولهن في دبر الصلاة²⁹

'Narrated Muslim bin Abi Bakrah and said', "My father used to say following every prayer: 'Allahumma inni a-udhu bika min al-kufri wal-faqri wa 'adhab al-qabr. (O Allah, I seek refuge with You from Kufr, poverty, and the torment of the grave)' and I used to say them (these words). My father said: 'O my son, from whom did you learn this?' I said: 'From you. He said: "The Messenger of Allah (SAWS) used to say them following the prayer.³⁰"

Even the western politicians and significant personalities acknowledge this fact. For example, George W. Bush and Al-Gore said especially after 9/11, "The fight against poverty is necessary to defeat terrorism."³¹ One of the South Korean Nobel peace prize laureate Kim Dae-Jung said, "At the bottom of terrorism is poverty."³² Khalid Aziz also told that poverty is one of the main reasons behind terrorism. He said, "Many youngsters of poor families join the so-called religious institutions to improve their living standard."³³

Drone attacks:

After 9/11 the US started its attack on Afghanistan and Pakistan to wipe out the militants. In Pakistan, 1st drone attack strike on June 18, 2004, in Wana and continued till February 8, 2018. During this period about 333 incidents took place which killed about 2857 people.³⁴ These attacks mostly killed innocent people including children. The militants took advantage of these losses and instigated the victims to pick up their arms. This lead to the suicide attacks in Pakistan. Luqman Saeed, Professor Mike Spagat, Iain Overton highlight this fact as "Drone strikes in Pakistan were followed by additional suicide attacks in Pakistan, each causing an average of 20 deaths and 48 injuries."³⁵

Brainwashing:

Militant groups misuse religious teachings and trap the youngsters by their brainwashing. They ensure them if they are killed by suicide attacks, they will be considered as martyred. Their status will be elevated in the sight of Allah and their abode will be in paradise. Such children are easily brainwashed in just 6 weeks³⁶. They are always ready to blast bombs at any place without knowing the real fact and picture of Islam.

Incident of Lal Masjid:

The Lal Masjid operation was started by General Pervaiz Musharraf on 3, July 2007. It continued till 11, July 2007. According to him, it was a haven for militants. This operation became one of the major reasons for terrorism attacks in Pakistan. After the operation, Al-Qaeda leaders announced for retaliation and war against the Pakistan army. A wave of terrorist attacks started throughout Pakistan. First-year of the operation, about 88 bombs were blasted which resulted in 1118 causalities and about 3209 people were injured. Just after 2 months of operation, 18 years old boy launched a suicide attack on the "Elite commando unit of Pakistan army" and 22 soldiers were killed. Just after 6 months, about 40 militant leaders formed a new group of 40,000 fighters by the name "Tehreek Taliban Pakistan" (TTP) in South Waziristan.³⁷ Since its formation, a new wave of terrorism started which is now controlled by Pakistan army through Zarb-e-'Azb.

Impact of terrorism:

The terrorist activities not only destabilized Pakistan but also caused irreparable loss both financially and bodily. It is not possible to estimate the total financial loss, Pakistan has to face due to terrorism but roughly it can be said that is about 106.98 billion US Dollar which is equal to 8702.75 billion Pakistani rupees.³⁸ As concerned with human loss, from 2000 to 2019, Pakistan lost about 63883 lives. Among them were 22654 Civilians, 7119 were Security Force Personnel and 34110 were militants.³⁹ Whereas about lost people, "Pakistani agencies" submitted their report on 27 March 2013 to the 'Supreme Court of Pakistan' and said that about 49000 people had been lost since 2001.⁴⁰ NADRA, (National Database and Registration Authority) verified that in only FATA about 447,544 people were misplaced.⁴¹

The Director-General of ISPR(Inter services public relations) says' "Pakistan has paid a heavy price for the end of terrorism. There are no terrorist groups in the country. We have offered more than a thousand lives. The region's economic loss in the region was over 100 billion dollars at the end of terrorists. Pakistan fought a war against terrorism successfully."⁴²

The militants do not even spare the educational institutions. They destroyed about 799 institutions only in FATA and KPK from 2003 to 2013. 282 schools were burnt in KPK which effected the 13000 girls and 18000 boy's students.⁴³ It is verified by the statement of Bede Sheppard, child rights deputy director at HRW, "The Taliban and other militants have repeatedly committed horrific attacks on Pakistani schools, depriving students of their lives as well as their educations."⁴⁴ A Taliban commander himself stated, "We will continue to attack schools, colleges, and universities across Pakistan as these are the foundations that produce apostates."⁴⁵

Pakistan's efforts against terrorism:

The western countries especially the USA considered that Pakistan was not taking any positive steps against terrorism and militant groups and always demand "Do more",. The fact is contrary. The list of the operations done shows Pakistan's real efforts to wipe out the terrorists and their activities from Pakistan. The following operations were launched by the Pakistan army.

Operation Rah-i-Haq-I: It was started in 2007 in the valley of Swat and Shangla.

Operation Rah-i-Haq-II: It was started in 2008 again in the valley of Swat and Shangla. **Operation Sirat-i-Mustageem:** It was launched in 2008 in Khyber Agency.

Operation Sherdil: It was started in 2008 in Bajaur Agency jointly with Frontier.

Operation Rah-i-Haq-III: It was launched once again in the valley of Swat and Shangla in 2009.

Operation Black Thunderstorm: It was started in Buner, Lower Dir, and Shangla district in 2009.

Operation Brekhna: It was launched in the Mohmand Agency in 2009.

Operation Rah-i-Rast: It was well known by the name of "Swat Operation" and started in 2009.

Operation Rah-i-Nijat: It was started in South Waziristan in 2009.

Operation Zarb-i-Azb: It was launched in North Waziristan along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border in2014.

Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad: It is launched across Pakistan from 2017.⁴⁶

Kinds of terrorism:

There are different types of terrorism, the renowned are the followings;

State-Sponsored terrorism:

It is defined by Ray S. Cline and Yonah Alexander, the experts in international terrorism "The deliberate employment of violence by sovereign states or sub-national groups encouraged or assisted by sovereign states to attain strategic and political objectives by acts in violation of the law. These criminal acts are intended to create overwhelming fear in the target population larger than the civilian or military victims attacked or threatened."⁴⁷

Dissent terrorism:

Martin, Gus, and Fynnwin Prager define this type in the following words, "A terrorism directed against existing governments and political institutions, attempting to destabilize the existing environments as a precondition to building a new society."⁴⁸

Terrorists and the Left and Right:

These are the groups of terrorists deep-rooted in "political ideology".⁴⁹

Religious terrorism:

It is defined by Razaq Raj, Kevin A Griffin as, "A terrorism for which religion provided the motivation, the justification, and the organization."⁵⁰

Criminal Terrorism:

It means "A terrorism which is done to aid in crime and criminal benefits"⁵¹.

Islam and terrorism:

Some people think that Islam teaches terrorism. They, therefore, unknowingly relate every incident of terrorism with Muslims and Islam. The fact is that Islam is a religion of peace, as it is cleared by its meanings.

Word "Islam" is derived from s-l-m which means "safe", "unharmed", "unimpaired" and also "peace" and "surrender.⁵² In Islamic terminology, it means "voluntary submission to God."⁵³ Those who follow it are called Muslims.

Islam is based on mercy, sincerity, and peace. It teaches its followers to work to promote peace and tranquility. It also advised his followers to start their conversation by "أسلام "أسلام which means "May peace be upon you." They should also say it when seeing

anyone whether they know him or not. It has a very vast meaning. The real meaning is that you are safe and secure from me in all aspects.

Practically, it advises its followers to become the messengers of peace and do not promote violence and injustice. It prohibits them to kill anyone unjustly, as would be equal to general killing. The Holy Quran says,

مَنْ قَتَلَ نَفْسًا بِغَيْرِ نَفْس أَوْ فَسَادٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَكَأَنَّمَا قَتَلَ النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا⁵⁴

"If anyone killed a person, not in retaliation of murder, or (and) to spread mischief in the land it would be as if he killed all mankind"⁵⁵

It means that it does not allow the killing of even a single person then how it can permit the massive killing resulted by terrorism. This message is again given in surah al-Anaam, ⁵⁶ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالْحَقَ

"And kill not anyone whom Allah has forbidden, except for a just."57

Surah al-Bani Israel also mentions this concept with the addition of some words. It says, وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالحُقِّ وَمَنْ قُتِلَ مَظْلُومًا فَقَدْ جَعَلْنَا لِوَلِيّهِ سُلْطَانًا فَلَا يُسْرِفْ فِي الْقَتْل إِنَّهُ كَانَ مَنْصُورًا

"And do not kill anyone which Allah has forbidden, except for a just cause. And whoever is killed (intentionally with hostility and oppression and not by mistake), We have given his heir the authority [(to demand Qisas, Law of Equality in punishment or to forgive, or to take Diya (blood-money)]. But let him not exceed limits in the matter of taking life (i.e. he should not kill except the killer only). Verily, he is helped (by the Islamic law)."⁵⁹

According to this verse, if someone killed anyone intentionally, the heir is allowed to take blood money if they wish. In the case of terrorism, this condition cannot be fulfilled, as the heir of dead one cannot recognize the killers.

On the other hand, self-killing known as suicide attack is not permitted by Islam. Surah an-Nisa mentions,

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ. 60

"Do not kill yourselves"61

Islam just allows fighting to eliminate "Fasad fil Arad".

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is called "Mercy for all". He preached and promoted Pease on earth. He faced unbearable torture by the hands of Makkan about a 13-year stay in Makkah. They planned him to kill, exiled him from his native city, imposed wars on him and broken his teeth in the battle of Uhad, but when he conquered Makkah peacefully, he did not take revenge and forgave them by reciting the verse of surah Yousaf.

قَالَ لَا تَثْرِيبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ وَهُوَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِينَ⁶²

He said, "No blame will there be upon you today. Allah will forgive you; and He is the most merciful of the merciful."⁶³

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) defines the Muslim as

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَة، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: المسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ المسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ⁶⁴

"Narrated Abu Hurairah: that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said: The Muslim is the one from (the harm of) whose tongue and hand (other) Muslims are safe."⁶⁵

It means that those people have the right to be called prophet's followers who save others from their hands and tongue. So how those people can be called Muslims who commit terrorist activities and kill others.

On the occasion of the Last Sermon, the prophet (PBUH) made the lives sanctified by declaring,

عن أبي بكرة: ذكر النبي صلى الله عليه و سلم قال (فإن دماءكم وأموالكم – قال محمد وأحسبه قال – وأعراضكم عليكم حرام كحرمة يومكم هذا في شهركم هذا

Narrated by Abu Bakra, The Prophet said, "No doubt your blood, property, the subnarrator Muhammad thought that Abu Bakra had also mentioned and your honor (chastity), are sacred to one another as is the sanctity of this day of yours in this month of yours."⁶⁷

He again says,

عن جرير : أن النبي صلى الله عليه و سلم قال له في حجة الوداع (استنصت الناس) . فقال (لا ترجعوا بعدي كفارا ⁶⁸ يضرب بعضكم رقاب بعض)

Narrated by Jarir, the Prophet said to me during Hajjat-al-Wada', "Let the people keep quiet and listen." Then he said (addressing the people), "Beware! Do not renegade as disbelievers after me by striking (cutting) the necks of one another."⁶⁹

The both Hadith clarified that prophet (PBUH) not only made the life secure but also forbade to kill one another.

On other occasions, he forbade to take up arms against Muslims. He says,

عن نافع عن عبد الله بن عمر رضي الله عنه: عن النبي صلى الله عليه و سلم قال (من حمل علينا السلاح فليس منا)⁷⁰

Narrated by 'Abdullah bin 'Umar, Allah's Apostle said, "Whoever takes up arms against us, is not from us."⁷¹

It means that arms cannot be taken against Muslims otherwise he would be excluded from the prophet's Ummah. No doubt, he allowed to take up arms as a last resort against those who initiate war and threaten Muslims' lives and freedom. In this case, he again advised that the women, children, religious people should not be killed. The dead bodies of the enemies should also be not mutilated.⁷²

Many scholars also spoke against terrorism, e.g. Muhammad Tahir-ul-Qadri, a founding leader of Minhaj-ul-Quran International, Pakistan said "The killing of Muslims and the perpetration of terrorism are not only unlawful and forbidden in Islam but also represent the rejection of faith."⁷³ Darul Uloom Deoband also declared in 2008 in 'The anti-terrorist conference', "Islam is a religion of mercy for all humanity. Islam sternly condemns all kinds of oppression, violence, and terrorism. It has regarded oppression, mischief, rioting, and murder among sins and crimes."⁷⁴ At the same time, many non-Muslims also spoke about the peaceful nature of Islam and plainly stated that Islam does not allow terrorism. One of the famous writer Karen Armstrong wrote, "Islam does not preach violence, it does not preach vicious holy war; it certainly does not condone terror, suicide bombing or anything of that sort. Like all of the great world religions, it preaches compassion and justice, and that is why it has been a success,"⁷⁵

Conclusion:

By the above-mentioned verses, Ahadith of Prophet (PBUH) and other facts, it is clear that Islam is a religion of peace and promote peace. It does not allow terrorism even for non-Muslims. It indicates that the killing of a single person is the killing of the whole of humanity. The people should not relate any incident of terrorism with Islam and Muslims until it is not proved. If some people commit any act of terrorism by the name of Islam, they cannot be called Muslims. They must be in disguise of Islam but originally, they

would be unaware of its teachings. Such types of people are present in every society, nations, and countries, who are a blot on the fair name of their countries. We should recognize such people and help the government in promoting peace and tranquility. **REFERENCES:**

¹ Oxford Encyclopedia of the modern Islamic World, 4/205 New York oxford University press 1995.

² McLean, Iain, and Alistair McMillan. Oxford concise dictionary of politics. Oxford University Press UK, 2003.

³ Weinberg, Leonard, and William Lee Eubank. "What is Terrorism? The Roots of Terrorism." Infobase Publishing 2006,p3

⁴ http://www.unodc.org/unodc/terrorism_definitions.html>, (accessed on 15 August 2007).

⁵ https://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/12-Dec-2017/724430

⁶ Saleh, Mohsen Mohammed, "History of Palestine.", Al-Falah Foundation, Egypt,(nd),p333

⁷ Al-Nissa 157

⁸ Pickthall, Mohammed Marmaduke, "The meaning of the glorious Quran", Islamic Call Society, 1973.

⁹ Jaleel Talib, "Notes on Entering Deen Completely: Islam as its followers know it", EDC Foundation, 2015, p432.

¹⁰ Fitzpatrick, Coeli, and Adam Hani Walker, eds. Muhammad in History, Thought, and Culture: An Encyclopedia of the Prophet of God [2 volumes]. ABC-CLIO, 2014, p.316.

¹¹ Ibid

¹² https://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/12-Dec-2017/724430

13 Ibid

14 Ibid

¹⁵ ibid

¹⁶ Cronin, Audrey Kurth, and James M. Ludes, eds. Attacking terrorism: Elements of a grand strategy. Georgetown University Press, 2004, p47.

¹⁷ Nizami, Asad Tamizuddin, Tariq Mahmood Hassan, Sadia Yasir, Mowaddat Hussain Rana, and Fareed Aslam Minhas. "Terrorism in Pakistan: the psychosocial context and why it matters." BJPsych international 15, no. 1 (2018): 20-22

¹⁸ https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/soviet-tanks-roll-into-afghanistan

¹⁹ Riedel, Bruce. Deadly embrace: Pakistan, America, and the future of the global Jihad. Brookings Institution Press, 2012, p.18.

²⁰ Ibid, p.24.

²¹ Ibid, p.34-35

²² Fair, C. Christine. "Militant recruitment in Pakistan: a new look at the militancy–madrasah connection." In Pakistan's Political Labyrinths, pp. 71-97. Routledge India, 2015.

²³ Michael Brown, Mohammad Dawaod, Arash Iranlatab, and Mahmud Naqi, Balochistan Case Study, INAF 5493-S: Ethnic Conflict: Causes, Consequences and Management, June 21, 2012, www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1398.pdf.

²⁴ Ibid

²⁷ https://www.dawn.com/news/1303938

³³ Aziz, Khalid, and H. Luras. "Swat: Main Causes of the Rise of Militancy." Policy Brief 6 (2010)

³⁵ Saeed, Luqman, Professor Mike Spagat, Iain Overton, Drone strikes and suicide attacks in Pakistan: an analysis

Published on 29 Mar 2019

³⁷ Hussain, Zahid, "how lal masjid changed militancy", https://www.dawn.com/news/1345068

³⁸ www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_15/Annex_IV_War_on_Terror.pdf)

³⁹https://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/database/casualties.htm

⁴⁰ The Express Tribune, March 27, 2013,

http://tribune.com.pk/story/527016/pakistani-victims-war-on-terror-toll-put-at49000/

⁴¹ http://www.southasianoutlook.com/index.php/issue/2016/january-a-february-2016/1473-pakistan-news-briefs

42 https://www.naibaat.pk/29-Mar-2018/11130

⁴³ Naqvi, Ahmad Ali, Shah Zaman Khan, and Zainab Ahmad. "The impact of militancy on education in FATA." TIGAH: A Journal of Peace and Development 2, no. 1 (2012): 22-40.

⁴⁴ https://www.dawn.com/news/1323140

⁴⁵ https://www.dawn.com/news/1323140

⁴⁶https://www.dawn.com/news/1316332

⁴⁷ Sharma, Durga P. "The new terrorism: Islamist international". APH Publishing, 2005, p.359

⁴⁸ Martin, Gus, and Fynnwin Prager. Terrorism: An International Perspective. SAGE Publications Limited, 2019,p210

⁴⁹ https://ekuonline.eku.edu/homeland-security/definition-history-and-types-terrorism

⁵⁰ Raj, Razaq, and Kevin A. Griffin, eds. Conflicts, religion and culture in tourism. CABI, 2017,p29

⁵¹ https://ekuonline.eku.edu/homeland-security/definition-history-and-types-terrorism

⁵² Lewis, Bernard Ellis, and Buntzie Ellis Churchill. Islam: The religion and the people. Pearson Prentice Hall, 2008, p8.

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ (Majeed, Gulshan, and Rehana Saeed Hashmi. "Sectarian Conflicts: A dominant threat to Pakistan's Internal Security." Journal of Political Studies 21, no. 1 (2014).

²⁸ Salman Ali, Pakistan's justice system: successes and failures, Published in Daily Times, August 10th 2017.

نسائي، السنن، كتاب السهو، باب التعوذ في دبر الصلاة، 3 : 73، رقم : 1347 ²⁹

³⁰ Siddiqui, Abdul Hameed, "Sunan Nasa'I: English Translation With Arabic Text" Kazi Publications Incorporated, 1994

 ³¹Bjørgo, Tore, ed. Root causes of terrorism: Myths, reality and ways forward. Routledge, 2004,p.33
³² Ibid

³⁴ https://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/database/Droneattack.htm

 ³⁶ Nizami, Asad Tamizuddin, Mowadat Hussain Rana, Tariq Mahmood Hassan, and Fareed Aslam Minhas.
"Terrorism in Pakistan: a behavioral sciences perspective." Behavioral sciences & the law 32, no. 3 (2014):
335-346

⁵⁵ Al-Hilali, Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din, and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. "Noble Quran." English Translation of the Meaning and Commentary, Saudi Arabia: King Fahd complex for the printing of the Holy Quran (1996).

⁵⁶ Quran 6:151

⁵⁷Al-Hilali, Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din, and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. "Noble Quran." English Translation of the Meaning and Commentary, Saudi Arabia: King Fahd complex for the printing of the Holy Quran (1996).

⁵⁸ Quran 17:33

⁵⁹ Al-Hilali, Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din, and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. "Noble Quran." English Translation of the Meaning and Commentary, Saudi Arabia: King Fahd complex for the printing of the Holy Quran (1996).

⁶⁰ Quran 4:29

⁶¹ Al-Hilali, Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din, and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. "Noble Quran." English Translation of the Meaning and Commentary, Saudi Arabia: King Fahd complex for the printing of the Holy Quran (1996).

⁶² Quran 12:92

⁶³Al-Hilali, Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din, and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. "Noble Quran." English Translation of the Meaning and Commentary, Saudi Arabia: King Fahd complex for the printing of the Holy Quran (1996).

⁶⁴ Sunan At Tirmidhi, 41/2627

⁶⁵ At-Tirmidhi, M. E. "English translation of Jami At-Tirmidhi." TZ Ali Zai Ed (2007).

66 Bukhari, vol1, 3/105

⁶⁷ Khan, Muhammad Muhsin. "Translation of Sahih Bukhari." Islamic Server Home. http://www. use. edu/dept/MSA fundementals/hadithsunnah/bukari (2005).

68 Bukhari 6/2594

⁶⁹ Khan, Muhammad Muhsin. "Translation of Sahih Bukhari." Islamic Server Home. http://www. use. edu/dept/MSA fundementals/hadithsunnah/bukari (2005).

⁷⁰ Bukhari, 6/6480

⁷¹ Khan, Muhammad Muhsin. "Translation of Sahih Bukhari." Islamic Server Home. http://www. use. edu/dept/MSA fundementals/hadithsunnah/bukari (2005).

⁷² Post, Abu Abdur Rahman Faruq. The Moderate Religion. Dar ul Ittiba, 2013,p50.

⁷³ (Kurzman, Charles, Islamic Statements Against Terrorism, https://kurzman.unc.edu/islamic-statements-against-terrorism/)

⁷⁴ (Press Trust of India (2008) Muslim clerics declare terror "un-Islamic."The Times of India, 25 Feb.
Available at http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Muslim-clerics-declare-terror-un-Islamic/articleshow/2813375.cms (accessed 6 July 2015).

27

⁷⁵ Abidin, Danial Zainal. Islam the misunderstood religion. PTS Millennia, 2007,p201.

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ Quran 5:32



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
