

DE-RADICALIZATION AND REHABILITATION EFFORTS ANALYSIS OF ANTI-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The constant wave of terrorism has a mind boggling outcome on common public who are at a halt not ready to suppose that their own countryman and Muslim brothers are killing them in the name of religion. These terrorist are from along with us, live and perform like us before becoming victim to the processes of radicalization but we either overlook or reject to understand this truth. All the terrorists cannot be killed, captured or locked up indefinitely to prevent them from pursuing the life of a terrorist. In such an atmosphere de-radicalization and rehabilitation programs assumes supreme importance. This article examines the attitude of all sides, policy makers and stake holders and its implementation problem. This query is important for understanding not only the government but also law enforcement agencies and common persons should play their role to de-radicalize the society.

KEYWORDS: Radicalization, De-Radicalization, Prevention, Qanoon-E-Shahadat, Jihadis

INTRODUCTION

Terrorist are different from ordinary criminals in many ways in that they are determined by an ideology, some perceived or actual grievance, and religious narratives that suits their cause. Some individuals join terrorist groups out of passion but then continue working for them because with the passage of time material and emotional benefits of belonging overtake spiritual beliefs and sometimes they develop compulsions to follow a life of violence for there is no option. Additionally apart from hard core terrorists there is always a large pool of facilitators and supporters who, left unto them, can fall prey to recruitment efforts of terrorist organization.

The upsurge of religious extremism and the concomitant salience of violence and terrorism have caused considerable anxiety all over the world. The common term being used to describe such phenomena is radicalization. The dictionary meaning of radical is simply “going back to the roots”. As such it is a neutral term and divested of political and ideological baggage. It simply means the application of principle or procedure in a specific situation with a view to achieve its original or proper state.

Radicalization is, therefore, a process through which the movement towards the pristine takes place. Radicalization is the phenomena of people embracing opinion, views and ideas that could lead to acts of terrorism. Another perspective on radicalization believe that “the process of adopting or promoting an extremist belief system for the purpose of facilitating ideologically based violence to advance political, religious, or social change is called radicalization.

“De-radicalization” is totally opposite term of radicalization. It is the process of abandoning an extremist worldview and concluding that it is not acceptable to use violence to effect social changed-radicalization is not a new

term. By de-radicalization programs one usually means programs carry out in detention centers of different Muslim countries. Several such programs have existed including the well-known ones in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Singapore, Egypt, Indonesia and Iraq. Most of the de-radicalization programs, established to date, have focused largely on ideological factors seeking to “de-radicalize” participants through argument of the content of terrorist groups’ doctrines and religious interpretations. In the same way that the penal systems in several states are attempting to rehabilitate prison inmates, and turn them into law enduring people, governments and nongovernmental organizations are attempting to de-radicalize terrorists. In fact, the de-radicalization programs are often referred to as rehabilitation programs (for example in Singapore, the de-radicalization process is carried out by an organization referred to as the Religious Rehabilitation Group).

As supposed that all the terrorists cannot be killed, captured or locked up indefinitely to prevent them from pursuing the life of a terrorist. Moreover the task of prosecuting terrorists is hard one is that much needed robust evidence to convict them is either not available or not forthcoming for variety of reasons. In such an atmosphere de-radicalization and rehabilitation programmes assumes supreme importance. Saudi Arabia has developed a rehabilitation programme of its own and ever since 2004 it has rehabilitated and reintegrated more than 4000 militants into mainstream society. Saudi Arabia has the best-known de-radicalization program in the Middle East. The program aims at bringing the radicalized individuals, who have not taken part in any violent action, back into the mainstream. Its “soft” approach has three components:¹

- **Prevention:** to deter individuals from getting involved in violent extremism.
- **Rehabilitation:** to encourage supporters and sympathizers to renounce violence.
- **After Care:** To prevent recidivism and to reintegrate people into society.

Saudi Programme relies seriously on reintegrating after rehabilitation through provision of job, house, car etc and also arranges marriage in case he is not wedded. This requires accessibility and provision of finances. This programme has been successful so far as compared to the other programs.

Professor Gunaratana suggested the four modes of rehabilitation:² religious, psychological, social and vocational. He consider religious rehabilitation to be the most important because with it came the unlocking of terrorist mind.

However, a key question is whether the objective of these programs should be dis-engagement or de-radicalization of militants. Dis-engagement entails a change in behavior (i-e., refraining from violence and with drawling from a radical organization) but not necessarily a change in beliefs. A person could exit a radical organization and refrain from violence but nevertheless retain a radical world view. De-radicalization is the process of changing an individual’s beliefs system, rejecting the extremist ideology, and embracing main stream values. There is a view in the scholarly community that de-radicalization may not be a realistic object and that the goal of terrorist rehabilitation programs should be particularly difficult or islamist extremists because they are motivated by an ideology that is rooted in a major world religion. The tents of the ideology, therefore, are regarded as religious obligations. Radicalization of Pakistan received boost up when the country joined the US sponsored jihad against the Soviet Union when the latter marched into Afghanistan in 1979 to help strengthen a Communist rule in that state. Muslim warriors were brought to bases in northern

¹ Christopher Boucek, , 2008 “Saudi Arabia’s Soft Counter Terrorism Strategy,” Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Middle East Programme, Num. 97, <http://carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=1184&prog=zgp&proj=zted>, retrieved on Apr. 5, 2009.

²Report on a conference organized by the international centre for political violence and terrorism research of S.Rajaratnam School of international studies, Nanyang technological university, Singapore and the rehabilitation group.24-26 February 2009.p 10

Pakistan where they were indoctrinated into a viciously radical jihad ideology. The coming into power of General Zia intended a major extension in the role of dogmatic Islam in the polity. In 1984 a new law of evidence, the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order³ was adopted. The same year the Ahmadiyya group was banned from using Islamic taxonomy in their religious and social actions.⁴In 1982 an ordinance on blasphemy was obligatory which made any derogatory remark about Prophet Muhammad a serious crime. In 1986, capital punishment was stated as the maximum penalty for blasphemy.⁵

After the Soviet Union withdrew in 1989 the Pakistani militants began to promote jihad in Indian-administered Kashmir, and in Afghanistan the Pakistan military wanted close relations with the zealous Taliban who had come to power in 1996. The Taliban were committed to holy war.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 by Al Qaeda in the United States resulted in Pakistan being threatened with terrible cost by the Bush government. The Pakistani president, General Pervez Musharraf, decided to join the “war on terror” rather than expose Pakistan to an American military attack. It meant providing intelligence about Al Qaeda operatives and restriction the Taliban in Pakistan. This greatly annoyed the Pakistani Islamists. The more extreme sections the Pakistani Taliban who had relations with the Afghan Taliban, embarked upon terrorism directed against Pakistan. It included bomb blasts, suicide bombings as well as assassination attempts on Musharraf.

Terrorism reached alarming proportions in 2007 when almost every week, suicide bombings wreaked destruction in Pakistan. The terrorists targeted mainly government, especially military recruits and installations but many civilians were also killed. Islamist radicalism has had a most vitiating impact on Pakistan’s social and political systems. The ultimate factor that finally forced Pakistan to act against the Islamists was the expanding Taliban writ from Swat into other parts of Pakistan. Amir Rana discussed at length levels and patterns of radicalization in Pakistan. He said religious radicalism is a political phenomenon that manifests itself in forms of increasing sectarianism, intolerance and extremism. It is driven by multiple factors and occurs on three levels. First, among lower income groups, mainly in poorly governed areas, poverty, and inequality and loose administrative structures spur radicalization and terrorism. Madrassas and networks of militant and sectarian organizations in these areas act as catalysts, exploiting these factors to further their extremist agendas, leading to radicalization and sectarian violence. Secondly, the drivers of radicalization in middle-income groups of urban or semi-urban areas are mainly political. These trends are influenced by both internal and external political developments and promotion of a radical narrative by radical groups. Thirdly, growing alienation from society is the major driver of radicalization among the upper middle class and the so-called elite of the country. Radical groups such as Hizbul-Tahrir and Al-Huda are active in indoctrinating this segment of the population.⁶

The Pakistan de-radicalization policy is launch to take shape. It is obvious that crushing the militants would be obligatory, but it would not be enough to understand complete de-radicalization. De-radicalization must begin with the state being declared a defender of all Pakistani society and indeed all persons living in or visiting Pakistan. Medieval Islamic laws are the main ideological bases for radicalization. They have to be repealed. Also, a thorough review of school

³ The Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order was adopted which reduced the worth of the evidence given by a female witness in a court of law to half in value of a male witness.

⁴Ishtiaq Ahmed, “South Asia” in David Westerlund and Ingvar Svanberg (eds.), *Islam Outside the Arab World*,(Richmond: Curzon, 1999), p. 235.

⁵ The blasphemy law introduced by General Zia has resulted in many non-Muslims being charged with that crime. Although nobody has been hanged for such an offence, the ordeal of going through a trial in which the lower courts hand down capital punishment but superior courts either release the accused or decrease the punishment to custody has been extremely shocking.

⁶Seminar on “Radicalization in Pakistan: Perspectives and Resolutions,” organized by Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) on September 10, 2012 in Islamabad.

textbooks must be undertaken with a view to producing enlightened citizens rather than soldiers for holy war. All this is possible if constitutional, legal, educational and cultural reforms are undertaken in light of the August 11, 1947 address by Jinnah to members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Pakistan faces extensive internal threats and challenges to its physical and human safety, which occur mainly out of intolerance, radicalism, militancy and terrorism – both in the rural and urban areas. In case of Pakistan as consequence its participation in two Afghan wars, scores of trained militants are readily available. As the end of Afghan war is approaching and with the announcement of American drawdown plans in 2014⁷, many jihadis/militants will again jobless as had happened at the end of first Afghan war in 1988. Then we have the problem of homegrown militants whose members have learnt nothing but to fight and kill.

Pakistan has now begun to extricate itself from the tremendous kind of Islamism but de-radicalization would necessitate much more than defeating the Taliban and other extremist outfits that thrive in the country. It would mean revival of constitutionalism, the rule of law and equal and wide-ranging citizenship. Of course military and other actions to crush terrorism should continue so that such a threat does not splinter the lives of common people and threaten the survival of Pakistan as a modern, moderate state. Radicalization of religion in the form of an harsh political ideology has no place in the 21st century. It represents a form of Third World cultural dictatorship and nothing more.

The tentacles of radicalization have seemingly infiltrated all parts of society. In addition to ideologically motivated leaders and members, extremist groups also sweep into their hold other people for reasons such as a warped understanding of solidarity, economic need or simply because they are ill-advised. In such cases, rehabilitation procedures can act as the essential pivot. But previous moves by sections of the security establishment to set up de-radicalization centres for people seized in conflict zones came under criticism on a number of counts, including the need to keep the civilian government at the front position of such initiatives. The law enforcement agencies have also been directed to strictly keep an eye on religious seminaries identified as suspicious and located in different parts of the province. Most of the Madrassas put under strict observation are located in Lahore, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Multan, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The police are also directed to hunt down those who had been financing the banned outfits by examining their other funding sources and taking action under 16-MPO (Maintenance of Public Order).⁸ Nevertheless, de-radicalization may be necessary to permanently defuse the threat posed by these individuals. If a militant disengages solely for instrumental reasons, when the circumstances change, the militant may once again take up arms. Conversely, when de-radicalization accompanies disengagement, it creates further barriers to recidivism.

Moreover, there may be a tipping point. When enough ex-militants renounce radical views, the ideology and the organizations that adhere to it are fatally discredited. Even short of this tipping point, as greater numbers of militants renounce extremism, radical organizations will experience greater hurdles in attracting adherents and sympathizers within the Muslim community. In this regard, leaving an ideologically based radical religious group is not the same as leaving a criminal group or a gang, an essential non-ideological entity. Leaving a religious group implies the rejection of a radical ideology or an essential parts of that ideology, particularly the individual obligation to participate in armed struggle. If follow that ,even if a militant is inclined to leave the group for the reasons, the articulation of theologically grounded

⁷The United States and its NATO allies will be formally handing over responsibility for Afghan security to the country's national army and police. But just as the Obama administration tried to do in Iraq, the White House would prefer to keep a residual U.S. troop presence in Afghanistan even after the formal mission is complete.

⁸The Nation Newspaper Pakistan Friday, January 11, 2013

imperatives for renouncing violence by credible authorities is an important factor in catalyzing the decision to leave the group.

To avoid the possibility of their falling into the hands of terrorist groups, their rehabilitation and reintegration into main stream society is essential. Counter Terrorism (CTD) Department Punjab⁹ with the collaboration of Technical and vocational Training Authority (TEVTA)¹⁰ has started a pilot project to de-radicalize and rehabilitate these former Jihadi and militant elements. During this programme technical and vocational training is imparted to former militants who fulfill the laid down and permitted criteria for a period of four to six months. Monitoring of trained people and impact of the initiative, the additional IG said though the district CTD staff continuously watched the trained people, their complete assessment needed at least six months' time. For this purpose it is directed to all the concerned officials, to make lists of all volunteers Jihadi leaders and all madrassahs related to Jihadi organizations, who wanted to start their own business. The three-months programme launched in fiscal 2011-12 was initiated by the department with the provincial government's approval to bring former militants towards normal life activities and engage them in different trades so that they could earn their livelihood honourably. Punjab CTD Additional IG Mushtaq Ahmad Sokhaira told Dawn¹¹ they had planned to train 1,300 more people in current fiscal keeping in view the positive impact of the first training session under the programme. The CTD's district networks, which had detailed lists of active and former members of terrorist and militant organizations, gathered volunteers for training. "Hafiz Saeed¹² has agreed with the Punjab government programme of de-radicalization and rehabilitation of former jihadis and extended full cooperation," the counter-terrorism official told Reuters.¹³ Pakistan Army is also conducting a de-radicalization and rehabilitation programme in South Waziristan on the pattern of the CTD initiative after Swat military operation. Military officers, trainers, moderate clerics and psychologists were chosen to run three-month courses designed to erase "radical thoughts" of those accused of aiding the Taliban.

CRITERIA OF SELECTION FOR DE-RADICALIZATION OF 4TH SCHEDULERS

- Minimum age limit must be 16-35 years.
- Candidates must be un-employed and wanted to enhance their technicality to start employment after training.
- RS.2500 Training fee will be paid by government of Punjab.
- RS.500 will be given to all trainees as a pocket money per month.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR De-RADICALIZATION OF 4TH SCHEDULERS

Government of the Punjab has approved the Financial Assistance Scheme on 25.08.2012 and allocated an amount of Rs. 9.33 million along with service charges @ 7% (Rs.0.653 million). Arif Saeed, Chairperson TEVTA(interview). The financial assistance will be given in collaboration with Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) to the Technically trained 4th

⁹In 1995, the Criminal Investigation Department was formally created and it operates under the CID Manual, 1937. Starting as a small operational unit, it has now developed into a department having its regional offices all over the Punjab. On 21 July, 2010, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) was named as Counter Terrorism Department (CTD). The prime function of CTD is to fight terrorism in all its manifestations.

¹⁰ TEVTA was formed through an Ordinance (No XXIV of 1999) promulgated by Governor of the Punjab which has now been replaced by TEVTA ACT (ACT X of 2010) Punjab. Main purpose is to enhance global competitiveness in Punjab, through a quality and productive workforce by developing demand driven, standardized, dynamic and integrated technical education and vocational training service.

¹¹Dawn, Lahore, 24 July, 2012

¹²Saeed, a former professor of Islamic studies at an engineering university, the amir of Jama'at-ud-Da'wah, The United Nations declared Jama'at-ud-Da'wah a terrorist organization in December 2008 and Hafiz Saeed a terrorist as its leader.

¹³The Express Tribune, Published: April 6, 2012, Islamabad.

schedulers ¹⁴/ militants / Jihadi persons: who belong to different defunct Jihadi Organizations and remained involved in militancy / Jihadi activities etc. got technical training from TEVTA/PVTC in the fields of Domestic / Industrial Electrician, Welding, Repairing of Refrigerators & Air Conditioners (RAC), Certification in Computer Applications (CCA), etc.

The Salient Features of the Scheme are as Under

- Maximum amount of Rs.30, 000/- each will be given to the identified successful trainees as interest free loan for starting up a business.
- Loans will be disbursed by Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC)¹⁵Regional Offices through the following Loan Sanction Committee:-
 - Concerned Regional Director, PSIC
 - Concerned District Development Officer, PSIC
 - Representative from TEVTA / PVTC
 - Representatives from CTD (Concerned Regional Officer, CTD and Concerned District Officer, CTD).
- The amount will be recovered in 26 months in 20 equal monthly installments @ Rs.1,500/- with a grace period of 6 (Six) months.
- Two personal guarantees and post-dated cheques will be obtained as collateral.
- PSIC (Punjab Small Industries Corporation is a Statutory Body Corporate established under the Punjab Small Industries Corporation Act 1973 for promotion of Small Scale Industry through:-Establishment of Small Industrial Estates, Establishment of Industrial Support Centres/Cluster Development Centres, Development of Handicrafts/Crafts. Credit Assistance to establish and run small, cottage and household industries, Census and Survey of Small Scale Industries. 8 Directorates in its Head Office, 8 Regional Offices at Divisional level and 31 District Development Offices at District Level throughout Punjab. 22 Industrial Estates located in different areas of Punjab.)will disburse and recover the loan. However, Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) will provide institutional support. The scheme will be managed and organized by PSIC in collaboration with CTD.PSIC shall draw up its overall work plan with the consent of CTD and submit the same to CTD, The work plan will clearly specify loan parameters and procedures.
 - PSIC will be responsible to receive recommended applications from CTD to provide interest free loan to pass out trainees who got training from TEVTA/PVTC in Welding, RCA, CCA, Home Electrician and other vocations.
 - All disbursements and recoveries of loans will be made by PSIC through its Loan Sanction Committee consisting of the followings:-
 - Concerned Regional Director, PSIC. (In- Chair)
 - Concerned District Development Officer, PSIC.
 - Representative from TEVTA / PVTC

¹⁴ Whenever the Federal or Provincial Government on an information received from any source that any person is an activist, office-bearer or an associate of an organization kept under observation under Section 11-D or proscribed under Section 11-E, or in any way concerned or suspected to be concerned with such organization or affiliated with any group or organization suspected to be involved in terrorism or sectarianism, such Government may notify the name of such person or persons in a list entered in the Fourth Schedule.

¹⁵Punjab Small Industries Corporation is a Statutory Body Corporate established under the Punjab Small Industries Corporation Act 1973

- Representatives from CTD (Concerned Regional Officer, CTD & Concerned District Officer, CTD)
- Repayment schedule will be issued by PSIC.
- PSIC will be responsible to maintain the accounts of scheme as per International Accounting Standard.
- PSIC will be responsible to make all documents available to CTD related to loanees of this scheme.
- To extend institutional support/assistance to PSIC for recovery and successful discharge of its obligations as defined in MoU.
- To receive applications along with necessary documents mentioned in application form of all applicants who want to avail this loan facility.
- To scrutiny of applications and after scrutiny the applications will be submitted to concern PSIC Regional/DD Office along with necessary documents and recommendation.
- To ensure the availability of free of cost application forms; duly prepared by PSIC.
- To provide institutional support to PSIC for disbursement and recovery of loan.
- To nominate the focal person at district level to collaborate with PSIC.
- To advise SHO and Muharar of respective Police Station to collaborate with concerned PSIC Regional /DD office for execution and recovery of loan
- To arrange orientation sessions for awareness where concerned PSIC officer will give presentation regarding the scheme to the participants.
- To establish One Unit / Information Desk in its offices where information regarding this scheme will be available.

District Wise Detail of 2nd Batch of Trainees

Sr.No.	Name of District	No. of Trainees
1	Rajapur	16
2	BahawalPur	48
3	Lahore	15
4	Rawalpindi	10
5	Chakwal	6
6	Faisalabad	14
7	Khanewal	8
8	Multan	7
9	Sahiwal	19
10	D.G.Khan	16
11	Rahim Yar Khan	19
12	Gujranwala	8
13	Attock	14
14	Mianwali	20
15	Bhakkar	11
Grand Total		231

Source: TEVTA Official record

Sr. No.	Name of Trade	No. of Trainees
1	Domestic Electrician	180
2	Certificate in Computer Applications	6
3	Welding	26
4	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	19
Grand Total		231

Source: TEVTA Official record

During training religious discourse is also offered to participate to put accurate a moderate and rational viewpoint of Islam as a religion. Interestingly many terrorists who claim to be driven by religion are ignorant of Islam and have been only exposed to narrow, one sided and out of context interpretation of Islam and Jihad. During Training sessions, participants are paid per month as stipend to meet their day to day expenses. There is a proposal to associate some NGO with the pilot project to offer interest free soft loan amounting to RS.30000 to each trainee upon successful completion of training so that he may start his own business/work.

This pilot project plans to initially de-radicalized and rehabilitate around 1300 former militants across Punjab. Up till now three batches of 311 participants have completed training and participants for the fourth batch have been selected. These trainings are organized at various regional and district headquarters to make it convenient for participants to attend. After completion of training, field formations of CTD will monitor the activities of participants to oversee and reduce the chances of recidivism. However without the support and input of family members of militants, chances of recidivism cannot be reduced.

Under the programme, former militants are urged to develop technical skills that could give them long-lasting employment to keep them from taking up arms against the state again. Experts also try to reverse what Pakistani officials call brainwashing by militants who preach holy war against the West.

To help the de-radicalization programme, Saeed identifies former militants who may still be recruited for jihad because they are jobless and idle and he helps steer them toward the programme, said the counter-terrorism official.

“This is really a positive development. We are implementing a two-pronged strategy to quell extremism from the most populated province,” Punjab Inspector General of Police (IGP) Muhammad Habib-ur-Rehman told *The Nation* on Friday.¹⁶ While explaining the two-pronged strategy against militancy, the provincial police chief said the field officers were trying to reverse those who had been brainwashed in the early 1990s by using different techniques with the help of moderate scholars. Secondly, a massive crackdown is underway in the province to bring to justice those hardliners who are found involved in making hatred-speeches and spreading provocative materials to hurt the sentiments of others.

Dr Abbas exposed that there are a small number of suicide bombers under imprisonment .He felt that it would be valuable to study them extensively in order to begin meaningful rehabilitation programs.

The idea of a regular rehabilitation centre was also, proposed, with reference to keeping detainees for a few weeks during which the entire family should be involved to receive counseling and guidance as well. it was also proposed that the government should keep them at least in touch with the police station in their region for six month.¹⁷ Such interventions could prove beneficial — as they have in other countries — but their success must be judged over years, if not decades. Yet for Pakistan to be able to turn the tide, deeper issues must be addressed. Sympathisers and apologists for radical ideologues exist at the top tiers of society. Elements within the political and lawmaking elites make no bones about their support for extremists of various stripes, on occasion sharing public platforms with leaders of proscribed outfits. How much long-term good can be achieved by targeting only those who are far lower down the pyramid? For the country to counter radicalisation it must own up to the fact that it has for decades maintained a treacherous policy towards militancy and extremism, never honestly or fully rejecting their ideological underpinnings, which elements within the state have at

¹⁶ *The Nation Newspaper Pakistan* Friday, January 11, 2013

¹⁷ Report on a conference organized by the international centre for political violence and terrorism research of S.Rajaratnam School of international studies, Nanyang technological university, Singapore and the rehabilitation group.24-26 February 2009.p 23(Dr Abbas,Psychologist and author of probing jihadi mindset.)

various times, for various reasons, endorsed. What we really require is a definitive state policy on the factors that lead to radicalization.

CONCLUSIONS

Rehabilitation and de-radicalization is not an end itself. It is one way to deactivate the terrorist threat. The programme required a high level of expertise and experience. Rehabilitation programme needs time and co-ordination from all concerned parties in an integrated and disciplined manner. There is a need to convince politicians and stake holders so as to enhance the implementation of these programs. There are also other factors that need to be developed, Such as the provision of legal basis for the programs, financial support and inter-agency approach. However, Punjab government will continue to rehabilitate its detainees and improve its programme along the way. Ultimate goal is to keep Pakistan safe. Pakistan needs to be supported by the international community in its efforts to combat radicalization in society. Some of the programs, which have not been that successful, might have delivered better had they had been financed appropriately. Though, the models practiced in Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Singapore have been widely praised, it does not mean that they have no shortcomings? However, much can be learnt from the success of these programs and the lessons used to improve their impact. Major problem in its output is implementation. Linkage between inputs and outputs can make it favorable to achieve goals. Interaction, monitoring and finance assistance can be helpful in this regard. Inter-state cooperation should continue and dialogues with stake holders are also ever successful in policy making and its implementation.

Psychological models to change tendency can help the enforcement agencies. Penal systems should work independently and properly to gain positive results as in several states are attempting to rehabilitate prison inmates, and turn them into law enduring people, governments and nongovernmental organizations are attempting to de-radicalize terrorists. In fact, the de-radicalization programs are often referred to as rehabilitation programs and its positive and affective result should be appreciated. Age limit for 4th schedule should be enhanced to achieve better results. Pocket money during training is just 500 Rs, It is not sufficient to attract the people to this programme? 9.33 Million Rupees for this programme looks hurdle in outcomes of this policy. Its limit must be as per requirement. For better results loan sanctioned committee should have powers at district level rather than at regional level. Monitoring of this programme needs further attention of higher authority. Bureaucratic tact like Red Taps and technical hurdles also discouraged the people to be part of this programme. Besides Technical training/assistance. Programme, small business programme like livestock/dairy/transport /shop keeping and gross root level should include in this programmes. Loan should be sanctioned as per the nature of the business.

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3. The Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order was adopted which reduced the worth of the evidence given by a female witness in a court of law to half in value of a male witness.

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6. Seminar on "Radicalization in Pakistan: Perspectives and Resolutions," organized by Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) on September 10, 2012 in Islamabad.
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