Effects of Terrorism on Youth in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas;

(A Case Study of Bajaur Agency)

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(A Case Study of Bajaur Agency)

Submitted By

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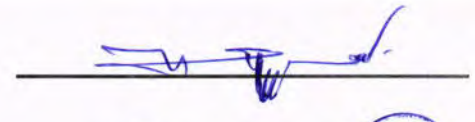
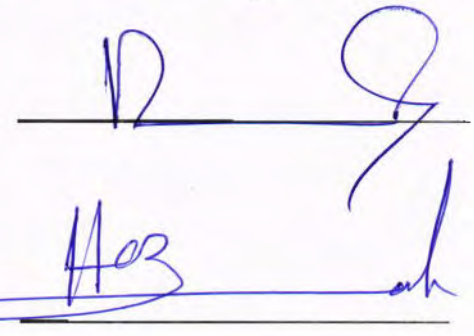
External Examiner: 

Internal Examiner: 

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Dedication

I dedicate this piece of work to my parents, younger brother Mr. Murad Ali ,youngest brother Mr.Sajjad Ali, and lovely Wajeeha Noor on their endless support and applauding contribution who are looking forward for my successful endeavors.

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Table of Contents

S.No	Title	Page No
i.	Dedication	i
ii.	Acknowledgment	ii
iii.	Abbreviations and acronyms	x
iv.	Abstract	xii
Chapter:1	**INTRODUCTION**	1
1.1	Background of the study	1
1.2	Types of terrorism	1
1.2.1	Youth definition in the world	2
1.2.2	Youth definition in Pakistan	3
1.2.3	Youth population in Pakistan	3
1.3	Youth Bulge	3
1.3.1	Youth Bulge in Pakistan	4
1.4	Youth Development	4
1.4.1	Positive Youth Development	5
1.5	Agents of Positive Youth Development	5

1.6	Terrorism and Youth Development in Pakistan	6
1.6.1	Youth Problems in FATA	7
1.7	Statement of the Problem	9
1.7.1	Significance of the Study	9
1.8	Objectives of the Study	10
1.9	Research Questions	10
1.10	Hypotheses	10
Chapter:2	**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**	11
2.1	Factors of terrorisms	11
2.2	Effects of terrorism	12
2.2.1	Socio-Economic and Political Effects of Terrorism.	12
2.2.2	Effects of Terrorism on Education	18
2.2.3	Psychological Effects of Terrorism	19
2.2.4	Effects of Drone Strikes	22
2.3	Youth	24
2.3.1	Youth Problems	24
2.4	Youth Development Programs	26
2.4.1	Importance of Youth Development	26
2.4.2	Youth Challenges in Pakistan	27

2.5	Theoretical Framework	29
2.6	Conceptual Framework/Study Matrix	30
Chapter:3	**RESEARCH MEHTODOLOGY**	31
3.1	Importance of Research Methodology	31
3.2	Study Design	31
3.3	Locale of the Study	31
3.4	Target Population	31
3.4.1	Sampling Techniques	32
3.4.2	Sample Size	32
3.5	Tools of Data Collection	35
3.5.1	Questionnaire	35
3.5.2	Sequence of the Questions	35
3.5.3	Pre-testing	36
3.5.4	Data Editing	36
3.5.5	Coding	36
3.6	SPSS	36
3.6.1	Statistical analysis	36
3.6.2	Cross tabulation	37
3.7	Correlation	37

Chapter:4	**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**	38
4.1	Inferential Statistics	61
4.1.2	Bivariate Correlation analysis	61
5	**MAJOR FINDINGS, DISCUSSION , CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**	68
5.1	Major findings	68
5.2	Conclusion	72
5.3	Recommendations	73
	REFERENCES	74
	Appendix	87

List of Tables

S.No	Table	Page No
3.1	Sample Size of the students studying at six colleges in Bajaur Agency FATA.	33
4.1	Distribution of the Respondents by Age and Marital Status	38
4.2	Distribution of the Respondents by Family Monthly Income	39
4.3	Distribution of Respondents by Family Type, Patterns of Residence	40
4.4	Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education and Faculties	41
4.5	Distribution Regarding Family Members of the Respondents	42
4.6	Distribution of Father's Education Level of the Respondents.	42
4.7	Distribution of Father's Occupation of the Respondents	43
4.8	Distribution of mother's education level of the respondents	44
4.8.1	Social Factors of Terrorism.	45
4..8.2	Psychological Factors of Terrorism	46
4.8.3	Economic Factors of Terrorism	47
4.8.4	Recreational factors of terrorism	48
4.9.1	Effects of Terrorism on Social Life of Youth (Effects on Social Bonds and Communication)	49
4.9.2	Effects of Terrorism on Social Life of Youth (Effects on Infrastructure)	51
4.9.3	Economic Effects of Terrorism on Youth	53
4.10.1	Effects of Terrorism on the Recreation of Youth (Effects on Sports)	53
4.10.2	Effects of Terrorism on the Recreation of Youth (Effects on Mobility)	54

4.10.3	Effects of Terrorism on the Recreation of Youth (Effects on Entertainment)	55
4.11	Effects of Terrorism on Education of Youth	56
4.12.1	Effects of Terrorism on Leadership of Youth	57
4.12.2	Effects of Terrorism on Civic Participation of Youth	58
4.13	Effects of Terrorism on Self-esteem of Youth in FATA	59

List of Figures

S.No	Figure	Page No
2.1	Conceptual Framework/Study Matrix	30
3.2	Methodological framework	34
3.3	Bivariate Correlation Formula	37

Abbreviations and Acronyms

i.	**A**	Agree
ii.	**GB**	Gilgit –Baltistan
iii.	**GCMS**	Government College of Management Sciences
iv.	**GDC**	Government Degree College
v.	**GMSC**	Governor Model School and College
vi.	**GPGC**	Government Post Graduate College
vii.	**GTC**	Government Technical College
viii.	**GTD**	Global Terrorism Database
ix.	**FATA**	Federally Administrated Tribal Areas
x.	**FRC**	Fata Research Center
xi.	**KP**	Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
xii.	**ILO**	International Labor Organization
xiii.	**MDG's**	Millennium Development Goals
xiv.	**MOYA**	Ministry of Youth Affairs
xv.	**PIPS**	Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies
xvi.	**PSTD**	Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
xvii.	**RAT**	Rational Actor Theory

xviii.	**RCT**	Rational Choice Theory
xix.	**SA**	Strongly Agree
xx.	**SD**	Strongly Disagree
xxi.	**SG**	Secretary General
xxii.	**UAV**	Unmanned Armed Vehicle
xxiii.	**UN**	United Nations
xxiv.	**UNICEF**	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
xxv.	**USA**	United States of America
xxvi.	**WB**	World Bank
xxvii.	**YD**	Youth Development

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the effects of terrorism on youth living in Federally Administrated Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. The study was conducted in Bajaur Agency one of the seventh agencies of FATA. A sample size of 362 youth studying in six different colleges located in the agency was taken through multistage stratified random sampling. A structured questionnaire was designed and utilized in the study to collect data from youth regarding their perceptions about the effects of terrorism on them and their daily livelihood activities. The study explored that terrorism has affected every aspect of life of youth, ranging from their social activities, schooling, travelling, economy, sports and entertainment. The study indicated that due to destruction of schooling institutions youth are unable to get education. Furthermore the study explored that terrorism affects recreation of youth, it restricts youth's movement from one place to another and they hesitate to visit picnic spots due to security situations in the area. Terrorism affected sports and entertainment activities of youth to great extent, they feel worries to participate or visit these activities of possible attacks or bomb blasts. The study suggests for the reconstruction and repairing of all destroyed and partially damaged buildings of colleges and schools. It recurs for the providence of employment opportunities for youth, arrangements of sports & entertainment facilities for the youth. Finally the study also recommends cultural exchange and leadership training programs for the youth to keep them away from horrible effects of terrorism.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Terrorism is a violent behavior, a situation where a minority group in society try to impose its intolerant well on the majority of society where from it is generated. Terrorism practice a movement that follows cause having some specific aims, focusing on political, religious and economic targets. To pursue these interest points, terrorists apply violence aimed to create fear and anxiety in one or more targets in society (Ackoff & Strumpfer, 2003). Since September 11, 2001 terrorist attack the world have been spending billions of dollars on counter terrorism by applying different measures. But still threats prevail due to the complex nature of terrorism i.e. domestic and transnational, domestic terrorism leads to transnational terrorism (Gaibulloev, Sandler & Santifort, 2012).

1.1.2 Types of Terrorism

1.1.3 Domestic Terrorism

Domestic terrorism includes any criminal act dangerous to human life that is intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population or to influence the policy of a government in a particular area or a country by intimidation or coercion (Israel, 2015). Nowadays domestic terrorism is considered the most dangerous form of terrorism. Terrorists are using social media to attract more support for their radical ideologies ,this is a cheap source and they do any kind of violent activity without formal meeting and organizational structure ,as they were used to be in past (Reilly,2015).

1.1.4 Transnational Terrorism

Transnational terrorism is the deliberately threatened or actual use of force or violence to get a political goal through fear, coercion, or extortion and when its implications surpass national boundaries through the nationality of the perpetrators and/or human or institutional victims, location of the incident or mechanics of its resolution (Qader,Usman,Masum & Rahman,2015). Transnational terrorism, organized crimes and drug trafficking are the challenging risks for the global security and stability. However these are not new problems the world is faced with, but they have expanded in multidimensional and complicated form. None-state actors are the main perpetrators of the transnational terrorism worldwide (Duragol, 2009).

1.2 Youth Definition in the World

Almost half of the human population in the today's wold are under the age of 25 years. To deal with the prime needs of these people is a critical challenge for the future. Youth, individuals between the ages of 15 and 24, make up over one-sixth of the world's population, but are seldom recognized as a distinct group for the important role they will play in shaping the future. That's why, hundreds of millions of youth lack education, skills and job training, employment opportunities and health services effectively limiting their futures at very early age. As a result, youth may react by unleashing risky or harmful behaviour against themselves or society (Montgomery et al., 2001).

1.2.1 Youth Definition in Pakistan

In the context of Pakistan youth is a period during which a person prepares himself/herself to be an active and fully responsible member of society. In this period the youth are transformed from family dependant childhood to independent adulthood and integrate into society as responsible citizens. In Pakistan the population in the age group of 15-29 years is taken as the young population (Ministry of Youth Affairs [MOYA], 2008).

1.2.2 Youth Population in Pakistan

Youth Population of Pakistan age 14-25 estimated 36 million, and further 58 million are below age 15 which makes 60 percent of the country's total population, and it has been projected that the Pakistani youth bulge will exceed to 51.4 million by 2030, this massive youth bulge can cause to move many Pakistani youth to radicalization. The tendency of youth toward radicalization is basically knotted to the issue of expectations of the young men in a population. Educational attainment presents itself having two dichotomies. Thus a lack of education disqualifies youth from attaining economic mobility and is thus undesirable, a high level of education without the requisite outlet to apply skills raises expectations which, if unfulfilled for long, can create an expectation-reality disconnect. The latter is considered to be a common violence-inducing factor among youth in a society (Yousuf, 2008).

1.3 Youth Bulge

A situation where young population aging 15-24 and 0-14 years exceed 20 and 30 percent of the total population respectively, is referred as "*youth bulge*". When these surplus youth are not adjusted according to their desirous positions and choices, then they might be attracted towards negative activities in terms of crime and violation (Schomaker, 2013).As population grow rapidly,

it enhance pressure on naturally available resources such as food, water and also on economies which cause instability for societies with high youth population rate. This situation makes a way for the terrorist organizations and extremist groups to hire, prepare, and carry out terrorist activities by utilizing these youth (Udal,2012).

1.3.1 Youth Bulge in Pakistan

Pakistan has abundance of young population as United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) mentioned that this country is one of those countries who have high youth bulge. Pakistan has 35 percent population aged 15 or below. As more than of the total population aged 15, and the demographic crisis are getting from bad to worst in future. Young people are more disappointed due to ongoing corruption, unemployment and insecurity (Shackle, 2013).

1.4 Youth Development

Development is a process, not a goal. People carry on development throughout their lifetimes. Therefore, promoting youth development is a durable, important drive, not a goal that is ever finally achieved (Hamilton, Hamilton & Pittman, 2004). Youth development is the process of growing up and developing one's capabilities in positive ways. Which can be provided and run within the context of family, the peer group, the school, and the neighbourhood or community (Walker & Dunham, n.d). Youth Development (YD) is a strategic approach aimed to involve community to support and flourish the capacities of youth. It is consisted on the traditional youth services mechanisms, organized set of schemes to refine qualities and traits mentoring in young people by providing certain venues to develop their abilities and potentials. The main aim of YD is to mobilize and motivate through a substantial support by all sectors of community — school, youth serving agencies, faith organizations, community governance, business, juvenile justice system and more (Whitlock ,2004).

1.4.1 Positive Youth Development

Conditions that promote healthy youth development are carried out through programs and activities in schools and communities. Youth development researchers and practitioners accentuate that effective programs and interventions recognize youths' strengths and seek to promote positive development rather than addressing risks in isolation. Youth who are constructively involved in learning and doing and who are connected to positive adults and peers are less likely to engage in risky or self-defeating behaviours (National Alliance of Secondary Education Transition [NASET], n.d).

Positive youth development is opposite to the approaches that have focused on problems that some young people face with growing age such as learning disabilities, antisocial conduct, low motivation and achievement, drinking, drug use, psychosocial crises caused due to maturational episodes such as puberty and risks of neglect, abuse and economic deprivation that outbreak certain populations. Models of youth development that focus on such problems have long held sway in the child care professions, the mass media, and the public mind. In such models, youth is seen as a period oppressed with vulnerabilities, and many young people are seen as potential problems that must be straightened out before they can do serious harm to themselves or to others. This problem-centred vision of youth has dominated most of the professional fields charged with raising the young (Damon, 2004).

1.5 Agents of Positive Youth Development

Adults have certain expectations depending upon the nature of thoughts and mental processes, regardless of their social and cultural contexts they belong to. To reach out these expectations certain measures are required, ranging from educational and developmental policies keeping the realistic and achievable parameters. These parameters provide the opportunity for the youth to

express their abilities and skills for the safe social environment (Sachai,1988).According to international labor organization(ILO) around 160 million people are unemployed worldwide, and 40 percent are youth who are out of work (Qayyum & Siddiqui, 2007).

Social settings such as the family and larger community- including neighbourhoods, schools, and peers are necessary for making a child fully human (Duncan & Raudenbus, 1999). Research which mainly focus on physical harm, such as crime, natural disaster and violent conflicts, present a clear evidence that personal threat and fear leads to a change in personal behaviour with incapability to manage risk(Huddy,Feldman,Capelos & Provost,2002). Youth attitudes are rarely focused in the policy making to rightly address the needs of this important segment of society .While analysing the phenomenon of extremism the subject of youth matters has had less scholarship as compare to considerations regarding the demographic position of Pakistan and the increasing number of unemployed, impoverished youth population caused by terrorism (Feyyaz, 2014).

1.6 Terrorism and Youth Development in Pakistan

Young people incline to terrorism due to multiple factors. These factors might be local or international in nature. The factors which can cause militancy and extremism in Pakistan include infiltration from Afghanistan, unacceptance of public to War on Terror, poor law and order situation, no providence of justice on time, short cut culture, lack of education, lack of access to basic human needs i.e. food and shelter , corruption and nepotism, absence of nation building, broken family bonds, breakdown of civic facilities, external actors – both state and non-state, religious seminaries and sectarianism, conservative ideologies, and feudal culture.

Pakistan is recently in combat with a lot of local and foreign security challenges. Inside the country there are violent security problems in the form of religious extremism, terrorism, political violence,

and sectarianism. When The United States of America (USA) including her allies invaded Afghanistan in 2001,the security situation in the county got worst as compare to past. War on terror reshaped Pakistan security concerns by driving military operations in the federally administrated tribal areas (FATA) to coup with militants through surgical measures, while the US was also permitted to carry on its drone strikes. The youth is more vulnerable segment of society which directly or indirectly affected by terrorism. So there is an eminent need to understand the effects of terrorism on youth apart from others (Ahmed & Zeb, 2015; Irshad, 2011).

In the context of Pakistan, there are considerable differences between the forms of educational programming and the outcomes that comes in the form of development. There is high rate of unemployment, hopelessness in youth to find meaningful employment. The general socioeconomic result due to lack of accessibility to quality education or providence of education which could not met the contemporary demands and trends and inability to coup with future challenges (Ashraf, Ali & Hosain, 2013).

1.6.1 Youth Problems in FATA

In FATA, the youth constitutes around 28% of the total population while more than 1 million children will enter the youth age in FATA, which will raise the youth population to 4 million in the upcoming 15 years. The youth of FATA are badly affected due to current violence in the country, they are facing mental problems .Most of the women and children having physical illness and posttraumatic stress. Social and recreational activities have been disturbed due to the current trend of militancy. Loss of family head either father or mother in the ongoing wave of insurgency have been terrified youth where to take a secure place to live. Militancy and insurgency have caused serious fear, anger, anxiety and insecurity among the youth. They are afraid of gun fires,

bombing, showing anger and annoying, lost control over their nerves. Youth feel uncomfortable to go to educational institutions and play sports (Kamal, 2014).

The federally administrated tribal areas (FATA) of Pakistan are the most deprived areas, where sixty percent population is living below the poverty line. Poverty and lack of opportunities are the dominant factors, which excel the trend of militancy in the area. Such factors i.e. unemployment, illiteracy, poor healthcare and corruption play contributory role in strengthening the trend of militancy and radicalization among the young generation (Ali, 2010).

The ongoing layers of terrorism has generally reshaped all the social fabrication in Pakistan including FATA. Military operations, militants' attacks, suicide attacks, bomb blasts, drone attacks and maintaining order through imposition of long curfew hours have caused serious psychological and social issues among the people in the area. Masses are passing their lives 24 hours under the death ends of gun barrels. The traumatic situation in FATA is unprecedented. The people of FATA, due to war on terror, are reported to be faced with serious social and psychological problems (FATA Research Centre [FRC], 2013). By joining the alliance on war on terror has forecasted serious security threats for Pakistan despite of pulling out the roots of this menace. Poverty is on the rise in FATA which has fuelling terrorism to get stronger and weak law and order situation in Pakistan. Militant organization are raising benefits from such situations. They recruit these deprived youngsters and use them in their interest against the country and thus undermine the security of the country (Afzal, Iqbal & Inayay, 2012).

1.7 Statement of the Problem

Nowadays hardly one will be unaware about the menace of terrorism and it devastating effects on every walk of human life. Each day 24 hours we are used to hear, watch and read news regarding terrorist attacks, killing of men, women and children, bomb blasts, destruction of infrastructures etc. Youth who are an important segment of our society effecting due to the current trend of terrorism and extremism. Their potentialities and capabilities are on danger .FATA is one of the sensitive areas in Pakistan, where terrorism has been effecting youth on psychological, social and economic grounds. There is an immense need of scholarship to study and analyse the current hazardous effects of terrorism on youth

.

1.7.1 Significance of the Study

FATA is one of the most volatile region in Pakistan. Terrorism and insurgency prevail there since 1979 Russian invasion in Afghanistan, which has been affecting every aspect of life. The destructions which are caused due to terrorism, range from, social, cultural, economic and too many extent religious arenas. Militancy and terrorism have no mercy for the living human beings, their environment and infrastructure. Many books, thesis, articles, research papers have been written on different devastating effects of terrorism in FATA. However youth who are the most important segment of human population have been given a little space in the available literature yet. Their development and constraints had have not been exposed in the academic work.

1.8 Objectives of the Study

1 To find out the effects of terrorism on the social conditions of youth in FATA.

2 To examine the effects of terrorism on the education of youth in FATA.

3 To explore the effects of terrorism on the economic conditions of youth in FATA.

1.9 Hypotheses

i. There is inverse relationship between social alienation /isolation due to terrorism and feeling of insecurity in youth.

ii. There is an inverse relationship between disharmonious social environment due to terrorism and worries in youth to attend college.

iii. There is an inverse relationship between lack of economic opportunities for youth and their role in the process of rehabilitation of victims of terrorism.

iv. There is an inverse relationship between scarcity of playground, facilities and feeling of living with failure in youth.

CHAPTER TWO

Review of Literature

Terrorism is violent action or threat of violent action subjected to intimidate or coerce a government or part of the public, basically for political, religious or ideological purposes. It involves violence against an individual, damage to property, putting life of a person in danger, creating a severe risk to health and safety of the public or a section of the public (Alrajeh &Gill, 2015).Modern terrorism is causing both human and economic loses to society, due to the strategies of the perpetrators to compel the governments to bow before their demands. The inability of the governments to address those two challenges in proper way can cause lose confidence in public about their protection of life and property by their governments (Sandler & Gaibulloev, 2008).

2.1 Factors of Terrorism

Kruglanski and Fishman (2009) presented three dimensions of terrorism i.e. Individual, group and organizational levels. On the individual background a person can be involved in the acts of terrorism because of psychological abnormalities. Poor psychological conditions can enforce his motivations to commit acts of terrorism. On the group level the shared values, social inspirations, similarity in language can cause the perpetrators to be part of terrorist movements. While on the organizational level training of the members, logistic and monitory supports play vital role in spreading up terrorism.

Michael (2007) argued that helplessness and hopelessness has connection which create psychological situation for to enhancement of terrorism. A society where people are kept neglected and avoided on economic and political grounds, can create an environment for the growth of terrorism. Due to economic and political injustices these people demonstrate their antipathies in the form of violence to attract the attention of state or other stake holders. Economic and political

deprivation are the main causes of terrorism, when these economic and political desires of a certain population are not fulfilled, then they choose an alternative way of violence. A society having illiteracy, starvation and economic disparity can be rapidly effected by terrorism. Lack of democracy can provide opportunities to the opponents to express their voice in violent way, because most of undemocratic governments try to suppress their opponents through the use of force and fears. Religious extremism is also considered one of the key reason for expansion of terrorism.

2.2 Impacts of terrorism

2.2.1 Socio-Economic and Political Impacts of Terrorism.

According to Lasan (n.d) in March 2011 some teenagers shown their protest by spray painting in the city of Dara against the Syrian dictator Bashar-Al-Assad in the revolution which known as Arab Spring. The response of the Assad regime was very brutal, many youth were detained, tortured .Three and half years later civil war erupted in Syria, more than 200000 people were killed, and a massive no of people started refuge. As long the conflict continues more the people expose to risk by losing lives, compel on displacement and lack opportunities. When these situations grow the children becomes more vulnerable to radicalization, lack of education and poor health, which can ultimately damage Syria for long time, where new generation will not have the skills to be able to rebuilt Syria. Children and youth have observed the events of Syrian revolution, there is need of serious attention to examine and care the victims of this ruthless conflict.

Meierrieks and Gries (2012) proposed that casual relations between terrorism and economic growth is too much complicated. On one angle terrorism harm economic activity, destabilizes economic growth. But on other side it also demands for economic growth to get rid of

terrorism. Which can provide the prospective leaders of terrorist groups to adopt an alternative approach instead of violence and destruction.

Khan and Estarda (2016) argued that worldwide the socio-economic and geo-political situations have shifted accidently after the terrorist attack of 9/11, the terrorist groups have developed network and have been recruiting people globally, exchanging materials and technical coordinates simultaneously. Iraq is one of the most proven country to terrorism in the world nowadays. The country has been badly affected in 2013, no of death tolls have been up to 162 % which was 77 % in 2012. Most of the terrorist attacks were claimed by Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Almost 4660 persons have been killed by unknown actors, 232 suicide attacks took place in 2013.

Young and Findley (2011) argued that foreign aid is very influential in reducing the wave of terrorism worldwide. The countries which are incapable to provide their citizen with proper and adequate education, health and other basic services are more proven to terrorism as compare to those countries who are economically sound and capable in the providence of basic needs to their citizens. Through receiving foreign aid from the economically developed countries, these countries can properly manage to provide their citizens with basic services and ultimately have a control on terrorism.

As Prieto-Rodríguez, Rodriguez, Salas and Suarez-Pandiello (2009) argued that from September 11th onward terrorism is now concerned in global context as a problem for the whole world. The societies who are faced with terrorism directly have more worries due to this menace. The outmoded way of measuring intensity of terrorism based on count of terrorist events /casualties does not include reasons of economic or utility loses of the people. Conversely, the modern techniques have flaws in measuring such consequences caused by terrorism. By

constructing an aggregate measure of analyzing different dimensions of terrorism, such as no of killed people ,wounded people ,bomb blasts, kidnapping and targeting ,there is need to estimate the each aspect looking to the effects implicated by these dimensions on society. But again due to the complex nature it not purely possible to observe each and every aspect in specific way .Because motives and background reality behind any terrorist activity is different from the other. The nature and political purposes of local terrorism and international terrorism are frequently different. Consequently, local or national terrorism is normally related to territorial limited political objectives. On the other side global terrorism is usually engrossed on elements like religion and socio-economic organization of a nation. Though, both kinds of terrorism try to attract mind state of common citizens.

As Dreher, Gassebner and Siemers (2010) stated that terrorism increases the fears of violation of basic human rights, because whenever there is incidents of terrorist activities in any country the government strength her hold on public access to information, keep watch on movements of the citizens .It causes of disappearances, extrajudicial killing, political restriction and torture of the masses. Due to the implementation of strict measures by the governments to keep their powers influence, common people get deprive from political participation and loose freedom of speech. If on one side the measures of strict check taken by governments play role in reducing incidents of terrorism, but on the other hand these measures restrict people from basic human rights, which are most valuable above all.

Terrorism affects trade and reduce transactions among the trading countries. The costs of transportation get higher which results in the reduction of trade. Due to terrorism the production of a country can be depleted, which ultimately force the radical minded individuals to get into the lines of terrorists (Bandyopadhyay & Sandler, 2014). Baker (2014) stated that tourism and travel

are playing important role in the economic boast of many developing countries. Nowadays travel and tourism are not safe from the destructive effects of terrorism.

Bandyopadhyay,Sandler and Younas (2015) argued that modern technology and transportation facilitated humans beings with boasted economy ,but on the other side these things also created troubles for human life in term of terrorism. Because nowadays terrorists can target any place miles away and can cause massive destruction. Huddy, et al (2002) argued that threat effects human attitudes, on many angles.it causes ethnocentrism and xenophobia, it can promote intolerance and violate fundamental human liberty. William, Koch & Smith (2012) argued that terrorism effect political behavior and tendencies of both the political parties and voters. It interrupt policies of the governing party and also creates worries in mind of the voters to vote whom to rule their country.

Onay and Kyriakidis (2008) stated that terrorists always focus to attack the state, because of its key position by holding resources in hand. Terrorists have no interests of knocking down state's physical structure, but they are committed to deteriorate the power of state and superiority of law. To dismantle the authority of state the terrorists target social, economic, politic as well as the military of the concerned state. These potential targets can challenge the authority of the state. Enders and Olson (2012) mentioned two types of costs of terrorism the first one is direct cost and the later one is indirect cost. The direct costs of terrorism are consisted of value perceptible spoiled, destroyed factories, equipment, infrastructure and the process of buy and sale. Similarly the disrupted economic activities, lost salaries and other form of hindrances in income are counted under the umbrella of direct cost of terrorism. While, on the other side the indirect cost of terrorism includes people emotional dissatisfaction, hindrance to movement and other recreational activities

like visiting and tourism. The amount of indirect cost of terrorism is too much high as compare to direct cost of terrorism, but the scaling it is too much difficult.

Indridason (2008) claimed that terrorism has been proven as an influential factor which affects domestic politics. National security is concerned one of the main indicator in attracting voters to poll in favor of a particular political party or political candidate. Many scholars have vowed that the presence of an outside threat provides spur to overcome on internal disagreements, focusing on the formation of a reliable coalition. Terrorism can influence the political tenure of ruling government, due to the suspicion of voters that politicians have been failed to provide security to the public.

Hyder,Akram and Padda (2015) argued that terrorism has effected every sector of life in Pakistan ranging from human loss to economic deficit. Being a developing country Pakistan is suffering more as compare other developed countries. Because developed countries have multiple economic alternatives to cope with the economic loss done by terrorism. While the developing countries like Pakistan do not have such capacities to fill the economic gap, which occur due to terrorism. On one hand Pakistan has been the most terrorism suffering country from last three decades, and her involvement in war on terror since 2001 has put itself in front of more dangers. On the other hand sectarianism, extremism and national separatism have brought sever economic impairment to the country.

Khan, Estrada and Yusof (2016) mentioned that terrorism in Pakistan has more grave imprints in terms of incidents and effects as compare to other developed and developing countries in the world. However, academic work to cover the real scenario has got less attention as compare to other economies of the world. Very little studies have observed the effects of terrorism particularly

within the context of relationship between terrorism and economy. Pakistan has seen considerable ups and downs in economic growth in recent decade being passing to the turmoil of terrorism.

According to Khan (2011) as Pakistan has been taken actual share in war against terror since September, 2001, more than 35000 civilians and 3,500 security personnel have lost their lives, apart from this Pakistan has lost $67.93 billion directly due to the destruction of infrastructure. The country is facing terrorist attacks, suicide bomb blasts which has shattered law and order situation, the foreign investors are hesitant to invest in Pakistan. Due to military operation took by armed forces of Pakistan against the culprits caused displacement of millions of people from Swat district of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and FATA. Terrorism has put the peace and stability of Pakistan at big risk. Education sector has been affected to a great extent in KP and FATA, militants attacked and destroyed many schools of boys and girls both with a planning to permeate youth with militant discourse. In 2008 militants attacked 119 schools, 188 in 2009,129 in 2010 and 142 in 2011. Girls' schools were more targeted as compared to boys' schools, terrorists mostly destroyed girls' schools in FATA and KP.

The Previous decade has been observed an instable, insecure and full of political violence in Pakistan as a result of her role as 'frontline state" in worldwide war on terrorism. Pakistan is sacrificing huge assets in terms of human losses, which has been reached to more than fifty two thousands. These losses were consisted on personals of law enforcement agencies, troops and civilians in different terrorist attacks in the tenure from 2002 to 2013. The country had has to spent a huge economy to count down her security challenges in terms of direct costs and crabbing out extremism. However, social impacts of this long going on war are too lethal, terrorist organizations have built up strong networks, which have given rise to criminal activities across the country.

Sectarian violence and target killing are being used as emerging tools by the terrorists (Abbasi, 2013).

2.2.2 Impacts of Terrorism on Education

There are many solid evidences of violent political and military assaults on education ,that have been happened in different parts of the world in last decade, meanwhile the frequency of these attacks is increasing in recent time. Students are being attacked, teachers are being targeted, and personals related to different sectors in the field of education are on the red check of terrorists. Moreover, killing, injuring, abduction, kidnapping and forceful recruitment of teenagers, torturing and sexual abuse is common. Educational buildings and other related services, such transport are used for military/security purposes and their renovation and rehabilitation are halted arguing as for security reasons (O'Malley, 2011).

Zakaria (2015) has written that in Pakistan 724 attacks took out of 3,400 attacks happened in 110 countries across the world. Mostly ten percent of the attacks took place by targeting schools. In this context Thailand held second position with 213 attacks comparing less than half took place in Pakistan. In Pakistan majority of the attacks were executed on schools, educational institutes and university 88 percent as compare to the attacks in rest of the world. These attacks were carried out by using explosive devices, ignition or inflammable devices, by targeting primary, middle or high level schools, while the buildings were found empty. Most of the attacks were executed by clues less perpetrators, however the banned organization took responsibility of 136 attacks simultaneously.

Kazmi and Ali (2015) stated that since 2001 up to 2014, there 472 terrorist assaults had been done in Pakistan, out of earlier mentioned attacks eight were executed by targeting different schools, colleges, universities and other related institutions. On Oct 12, 2005 twelve students were

killed in Gilgit Baltistan (GB) province. Similarly on Mar 10, 2006, twenty six female teachers were injured in Dera Bugti in Baluchistan province during a suicide attack. Two female teachers, children were shot and lost their lives at Aorakzai agency FATA on June 16, 2006. Above all mentioned tragedies the the incident of Army Public School & Degree College occurred on 16 December 2014, killing 132students and 13 other staff members was hilarious and caused a tremendous public appraisal to support the armed forces to eradicate terrorism from its roots.

Gilsinan (2014) presented data from the Maryland's Global Terrorism Database (GTD) that more than one lac and twenty five thousands terrorist's attacks have been done since 1970, but more predictable increase has been observed on schools in 2004, when 334 people gave up their lives, including 186 school children in terrorist attack on a school in Beslan southern Russia. The increasing no of attacks on schools were going similarly to the attacks on other targets worldwide. The share of attacks on schools beside other subject matters has been increased from two percent in the year 2004 to three percent in 2013, although it has little bit decreased i.e. five percent in 2010.

2.2.3 Psychological Impacts of Terrorism

According to Comer and Kendall (2007) youth face terrorism in different ways, sometimes they come under direct effect of a terrorist attack in the city by losing their loved ones or watching terrible news of terrorism in media. Whereby they are exposed to an extended scope of threats .This kind of connection with terrorism causes heightened risk of distress, maladjustment and other psychological diseases to youth. Many researches on youth show that due to close contact with a terrorist attack, majority of youth worry about themselves and their families.

Friedland and Merari (1985) argued that psychological effects of political terrorism are mainly apparent in people's emotional and attitudinal reactions. In the context of emotions, the

worry and concern for self-protection terror maneuvers might get strengthen by revising factor of their influences. One must say with certain belief, that terrorists are mainly committed to spread fear which is required as an open evidence that violence, randomly targeted violence are the major role players in inflicting anxiety in individuals. Coercion and injection of fear are not the final aims of terrorists, but rather they are focused on to use these as means for political change to pursue their targets. The violent approach which is used most of the times by terrorists is based on two assumptions. First violent action can potent the causes planned by terrorists to popularize in public. Secondly to give the common people an option to choose one of the either, ready themselves to be victims of terrorism with docility or favor the demands which terrorists have put forward.

According to Khalily,*et .al* (2012) most of the individuals who directly observe the blast site get effected with PTSD symptoms due to the destructive impact of the bomb blast. These people are faced with more behavioral and emotional maladjustment problem than, those who indirectly experience .The recovery process of the direct victims of bomb blast or other terrorist incident is more time consuming in all aspects. The PTSD ratio is found higher in women as compare to men victims.

Ahmad (2010) mentioned that nowadays lot of children are exposed to terrorism, which is causing post-traumatic stress disorder (PSTD) in these children. No child has the immune to be escaped of those hilarious effects of terrorism. A large number of children watch the incidences of terrorism on media worldwide, but children living in Muslim countries such as Iraq and Palestine are in direct contact with traumatic incidences of terrorism. They observe bomb blasts, killing of men and women in front of them. Many of these children have lack of basic facilities for their psychological and mental care in hospitals. Thousands of children who reside in refugee camps

live without proper availability of food and medicines. Which ultimately causes emotional health disturbances, increasing fear and anger in these children.

Ioana (2015) described three stages of psychological disorder which happen to the victims of terrorism. In the first stage the victims try to response stress and fear followed by incidents of violence and unexpected situation. They try to get close to their loved ones to find support and courage to overcome this situation. When there is no satisfactory response then they enter to next phase of exposure to sleep disorder, anxiety and aggression. After sometime the affected individuals are exposed to post-traumatic psychiatric disorders.

Traumatic is one of the most severe effects of terrorism on children and adults. There are some indirect effects of terrorism as well, that transfer through political adaptation of the adults. Surveys conducted between 1950 and 1960 shows, that children were found generally afraid of natural situations such as thunder and lighting, animals and of super natural beings. But after 1960 the scenario was different, the children had access to television and more information. Now the factors behind their fear were political issues Cold war and the panorama of nuclear war. They were now exposed to observe those violent situations, which were observed by their parents earlier (Governale, Henry & Nesi, 2015).

Ahmed,*et.al* (2011) argued that looking to the history Pakistani people have been faced with dangerous forms of terrorism from religious, sectarian to ethnic and political arenas. After September 11, 2001 Pakistan has been suffered due to rise in terror attacks, which is affecting both civilian as well as government institutions. The number of attack carried out in public places have been raised to an alarming rate from 890 in 2007, to 1839 in the year of 2008, with a huge raise up in the rate of fatalities. Up to November 30, 2008, there were about 57 suicide attacks occurred across Pakistan, which were 45 on the record a year before. Despite there was 18% decrease in

terrorist attacks worldwide between 2007 and 2008 but Pakistan was facing the double. In Pakistan youth carry out their routine activities under the fear or threat of possible terrorist attack. As these attacks happen normally in marketplaces, famous hotels, religious congregations and other public places, which increase their risk.

According to the study of Hussain ,*et .al* (2011) people have been encircled by terrorism from long time, but for the last ten years there has been a dramatic increase in terrorist activities .He and his coauthors see terrorism as a kind of psychological warfare. The terrorist attacks ominously affect the mental health of the people. They suffer from depression anxiety and worry, which ultimately cause in disturbances in behavior of the people. They feel emotionally upset, sad, nervous, and feel stress most of the time. The recent continuous wave of terrorism made them more anxious about the safety of their families as well as their own. There is significant need to adapt a comprehensive approach to help out the psychologically victims of terrorism to obtain a better level of mental resettlement.

2.2.4 Impacts of Drone Strikes

According to Kaltenthaler, Miller and Fair (2012) the US Unmanned Armed Vehicle (UAV) which is also called Drone started attacking targets in Pakistan in 2004.Initially drone was designed to send back information about any geographical location to the remote controller of the UAV, but in early 2000s drone was equipped with missile technology to use for military purposes by hitting the targets on remote locations. But sooner use of drones came under controversial debate, many groups started opposition by arguing that use of drones are causing killing of innocent and non-combatants civilians. Mostly drone strikes are carried out in the federally administrated areas (FATA) of Pakistan. As Peter Bergen and Katherine Tiedemann shown by their collected statistics

that 73% and 27% drone strikes respectively have been done in South and North Waziristan Agencies.

Johnston and Sarbahi (2015) argued that the policy of US drone strikes is being criticized, and she has been demanded to stop her drone strikes in Pakistan to protect those who are not actually part of war. But instead of stopping she has expanded drone strikes to other countries like Somalia and Yemen to target militant groups. International law of armed conflict on one side collate and reinforce against target killings, but on other side it reinforce and permit military and civil officials to target those who have participation in war and provide facilitation to terrorist organizations to fight against US.

Karam and Gray (2013) argued that the progress in drone technology has strengthened U.S military and intelligence community to launch their military actions in the area of combat instead of previous traditional approach of utilizing heavy military resources on risk of human and financial costs. Which were the main topics of political discussion. Although use of drone strikes is one of the key element of U.S counter-terrorism operations, but it has also caused law and morality related questions. According to many domestic and international observers the U.S drone strikes are violating international human rights law in terms of causing casualties to civilians.

According to Aslam (2014) the drone strikes have caused increasing radicalization in Pakistani society .Imran Khan former cricketer (now politician) has criticized drone strikes for their collateral damage to civilians and innocent people. Khan is of the view that use of UAV is not too much effective, as the situations both in Afghanistan and Pakistan are worse than the launch of drone strikes in early 2004.Imran Khan has been oratory against drone strikes, he has played an important role in turning views of youth that there is high conspiracy on international level to weaken Pakistan, and drone strikes are part of such conspiracy. It is so obvious that U.S drone

strikes to target suspected terrorist in FATA have been cooperated by some Pakistani officials, however the government of Pakistan is reluctant to the use of drone in her territory. The national assembly of Pakistan has approved several resolutions, in which it has been demanded from United Stated to stop drone attacks, because they violate Pakistan's sovereignty. But however there is mere effect of these resolutions on American policy.

2.3 Youth

As United Nations (2010) defined youth as individuals between the ages of 15 and 24. Youth are not comprised of a single homogenous group, but they are different on the basis of their socio-economic, demographic and geographical situations, those vary extensively both within and between regions. Anyhow these differences, regional-level analysis provides a general understanding of their development profile. Some 87 per cent youth live in developing countries and face challenges deriving from limited access to resources, education, training, employment, and broader economic development opportunities.

2.3.1 Youth Problems

Young people between the ages of 15 and 24 are among the most marginalised and vulnerable of the world's poor. On one hand they are facing health related problems i.e. HIV/AIDS, unemployment, lack of access to education. On the other hand, youth represent a largely available resource for the contribution they can make – both to their own countries' development and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) globally. They are both tomorrow's leaders, parents, professionals and workers and today's asset. If these youth are properly supported and given the right opportunities, girls and boys, young women and young men can play a significant part in stabilizing themselves, their families and communities out of poverty. Besides all these incredible potentials, youth are considered basically a problem to be take in notice. In the

context of peace and security, they are conceived as a threat. As a lot of youth have joined armed group and have been represented these gangster groups in urban areas, even in the prisons, youth are also the victims of violent conflict and of gang warfare (Maguire, 2007).

Like so many concepts, the word terrorism has a simple dictionary meaning "the systematic use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population and thereby to bring about a particular political objective". However terrorism is quite multi-faceted and laden with ideology and interests. At its core there is one central idea, that the end justifies the means. Every terrorist believes that the sacrifices made (of self and others) are justified by the goals and expected outcomes, whether they be secular or religious in nature. Terrorism is caused of many social and psychological problems for children and youth. The use of violence for political purposes of a nation, state or a group of individuals have been causing main reasons of psychological traumas in both the above mentioned categories(Governale, Henry & Nesi, 2015, p.3).

Slone, Shur and Gilady (2016) discussed that dreads of terrorism are intentionally taken by targeting civilians, including children, spread up into the fabric of societies, which cause fear, danger and insecurity. Due these fear and uncertain security situations, the potentials of reliable development are badly affected. When the children and adolescents are exposed to these violent situations either directly or indirectly, they get suffered from anxiety, stress and even posttraumatic disorders. However, children are thought to be more severely affected as compare to adults, because of their emotional immaturities and less cognitive proficiencies. During adolescence the individuals adopt different complex responses to terrorism. They develop abstract thought, reflection and analyse different aspects of terrorism, which enable youth to predict the valid outcomes of dangerous circumstances, evaluate alternative viewpoints to respond in well active manner and realize empathy for others. But consequently the quick physiological, cognitive, social

and emotional ever changing characteristics of youth might result their vulnerability and inaudibility to counter the effects of terrorism.

2.4 Youth Development Programs

According to Roth & Brooks-Gunn (2000) the emergence of youth development (YD) programs are carried out through certain practices. YD programs are different in application than traditional ways of preventing undesired behaviours of youth, because these stress more on skill and competency development rather than focusing on preventing specific problem behaviours. These programs endeavour to make an adolescent's developmental path toward positive ends. YD programs are characterized on best approaches concerned with youth as resources to be developed rather than as problems to be managed, to make efforts to help youth become healthy, happy, and productive by increasing exposure to external assets, opportunities. At the time of adolescence the body changes, thirst for self-discovery and independence arises, if these changes do not meet properly. Then certain challenges are happened.

Youth development projects are aimed to improve the lives and livelihoods of young people around the world. Interventions for youth are often multi-sectoral in nature, ranging from job- and life-skills development to programs for better health and nutrition. Covering such multiple sectors creates a lot of problems and challenges for the projects evaluators. Youth development projects are often diffuse in nature and scope, extend over a long period of time, vary widely across applications, and have outcomes across a range of sectors. To start a youth development project preliminary measures should be settled before launching it (World Bank [WB], 2007).

2.4.1 Importance of Youth Development

On the occasion of 7432nd meeting of Security Council more than 60 speakers showed their concerns on the current situation of youth entries in the rank of terrorist organizations, they agreed

upon an agenda to help out youth from this malicious situation and to promote peace through counter terrorism strategy. United Nations Secretary General (SG) Ban Ki-moon expressed his sorrow that youth are on soft target of terrorism but this issue is not debated as it would to be. Moon was of the view that youth can play a vital role in the counter terrorism in combating with violent extremism which is devastating the poor communities in the world (United Nations [UN], 2015). South Asia is familiar with inter-state and intra-state violent movements after the collapse of colonial history, however it is more proven to terrorism launched by non-state actors as compare rest of the world facing with the same problem. Indeed South Asia is on the central stage of international terrorism, it members countries i.e. Afghanistan and Pakistan have seen unending severe destructive effects (Ahmad, 2011). Siddiqui (2014) stated demographic composition of Pakistan is likely to have far-ranging effects, impacting both the political landscape and the nature of conflict in this turbulent county. The average age for Pakistanis in 2010 was 21.6 years and 67% of the population is currently estimated to be under the age of 30.

2.4.2 Youth Challenges in Pakistan

Since Pakistan joined the war on terror alliance in 2001, the country is faced with threatening security situations both inside and outside the country. These unfavourable situations of insecurity boosted aggression in Pakistani society. The majority of victims as well as aggressors in this regard belong to youth units of population. The ratio of youth is a significant demographic feature of Pakistan's population. The rising militancy and violence in the country, adversely affecting socio-economic conditions, limiting employment opportunities have caused disenchantment among the youth. The youth in conflict-hit areas are the most affected because of closure of educational institutions and shunning of educational activities due to a combination of militancy and security forces' operations. Political violence at university campuses, particularly in Karachi, has also had

severe implications for Pakistani students. Students hailing from conflict areas, studying in Islamabad, show symptoms of major psychological problems (Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies [PIPS], 2010).

The increasing rate of youth population can bring serious problems for Pakistan, as this country has already encircled by many socio-political problems. Lack of access to resources due to overwhelmed speed of population growth can further cause increase in frustration and violence in the youth group across the whole country including FATA .inclination towards collective and group violence are multiplied due to sectarian, ethnic, religious and political division in Pakistan. These inclinations create a pathway for terrorist outfits to strengthen their feet in FATA. The youth belonging to FATA make a move to the urban centres for the sake of life safety, if not rehabilitated, employed and adjusted can be attracted to violence related activities (FATA Secretariat, 2013).

2.5 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is the basic matrix for conducting a study in a particular scholarship. Through theoretical framework a researcher identifies, describes elements, variables, hypothesize, and understand relationships among the elements that affect the outcomes of the study (Ennis, 1999).

2.5.1 Rational Choice Theory

Rational Choice Theory (RCT) which is also known as Rational Actor Theory (RAT) has origin in economics proposed by Gary Becker in 1976(Ogu,2013). This theory states that terrorism is a rational and logical phenomenon, which emanate from the conscious well of the perpetrators focusing on some social, political and economic targets. All acts of terrorism are planned, coordinated and conducted in systematic ways (Lindauer, 2009).

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2.6 Conceptual Framework/Study Matrix

Effects of Terrorism on Youth in FATA

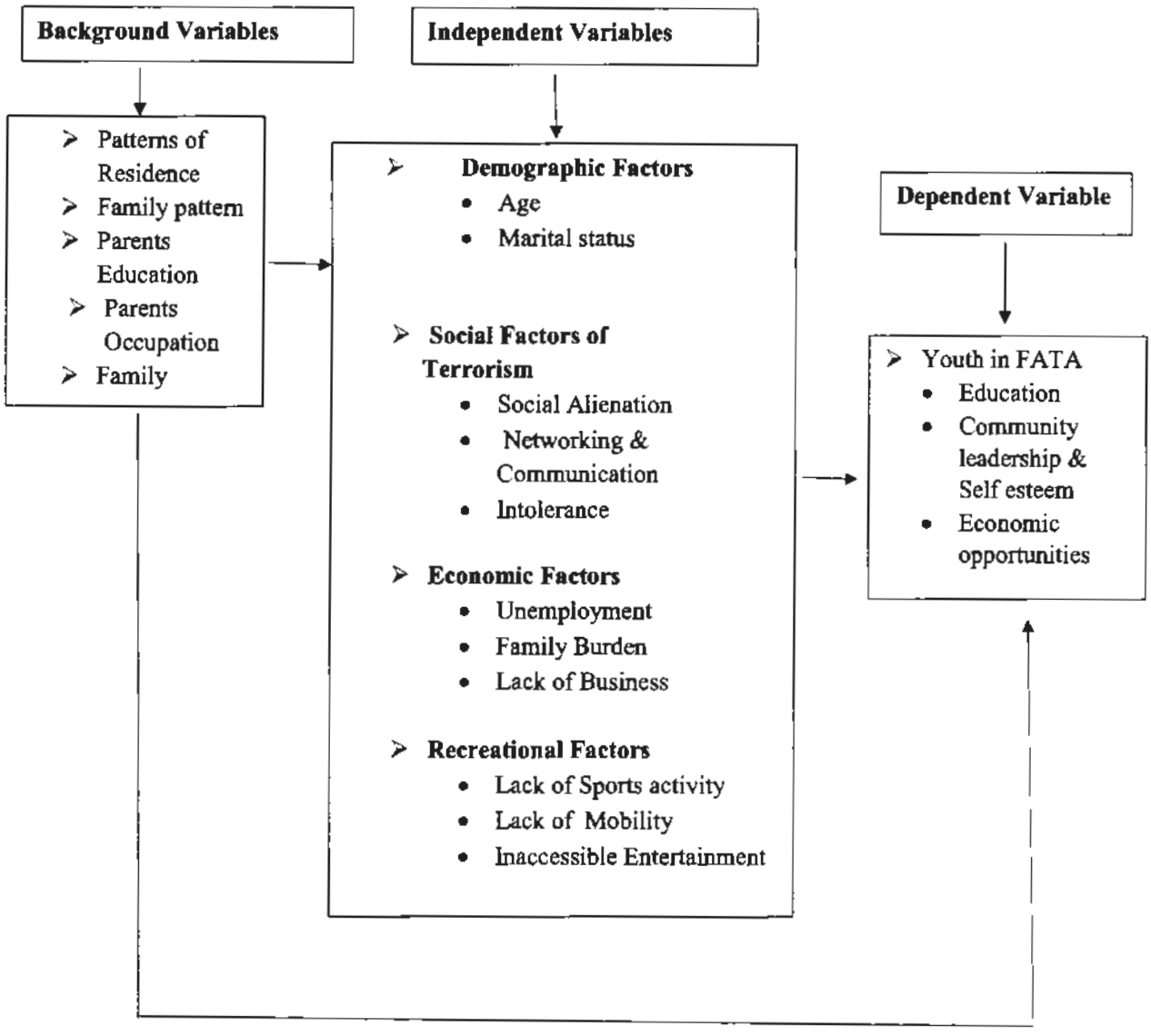

Figure.2.1 Conceptual Framework /Study Matrix

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

3.1 Importance of Research Methodology

Research methodology is an organized pathway to probe out a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Basically, research methodology provide a set of procedures to the researchers for the description, explanation and prediction of a phenomena of their interests (Rajasekar, Philominathan & Chinnathambi,2006).While carrying out researches, researchers use three paradigms i.e. positivism ,anti-positivism and critical .But mostly the first two research paradigms are very common is use. Positivistic model is used to test a specific theory to study a particular social problem .While the anti-positivistic model is used to make or generate a new theory for studying an existed problem in different way (Bhattacherjee, 2012). This research was carried out using positivistic model to check the possible relationships among variables.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is mainly prepared with aims, purposes, intentions and plans within the practical constraints of location, time, money and human efforts (Finnegan,*n.d*).This study was proceeded using quantitative design to collect and analyse data numerically aimed to save time, money etc.

3.3 Locale of the Study

The locale of this study was Bajaur Agency one of the seventh Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan.

3.4 Target Population

Youth (17-26) studying in six colleges, i.e. government post graduate college Khar, ,government technical College Khar, government college of management sciences Khar, governor model school

& college Khar, government degree College Baro Khalozo Mamund and government degree college Nawagai are the targeted population of the study.

3.4.1 Sampling Techniques

For the validation and logical deduction of the sample size, multistage stratified random sampling technique was adopted to escort the population living in FATA. For this purpose one tribal area (Bajaur Agency) was chosen out of seven tribal areas , because population in FATA was very scattered ,and it was difficult to move and coordinate data from every agency .Furthermore, Bajaur Agency(division) was divided into two subdivisions i.e Khar subdivision and Nawagai subdivision. Youth studying at six colleges namely GPGC Khar, GTC Khar,GCMS Khar,GMSC Khar,GDC Baro Khalozo and GDC Nawagai in both subdivisions were accessed on ground of understanding to the subject matter.

3.4.2 Sample Size

Total population which was the subject matter of this study is 3840, a sample size of 362 respondents was implied to above mentioned population. For the purpose of data collection.155, 28, 20, 14,106 and 39 respondents studying at mentioned colleges were accessed through questionnaire.

S#	Name of College	Students Intermediate level	Students Diploma level	Students graduate level	Students Graduate level Four years program	Students Master level	Total No of students at each college	Sample size using Yamane's formula
1.	GPGC Khar	881	-	693	20	51	1645	1645/3840*362=155
2.	GTC Khar	-	295	-	-	-	295	295/3840*362=28
3.	GCMS Khar	100	60	-	50	-	210	210/3840*362=20
4.	GMS&C Khar	144	-	-	-	-	144	144/3840*362=14
5.	GDC Baro Khalozo	760	-	370	-	-	1130	1130/3840*362=106
6.	GDC Nawagai	231	-	185	-	-	416	416/3840*362=39
Total=3840		**3840/1+3840(0.0025)=362**						

3.1. Table. Sample Size of the students studying at six colleges in Bajaur Agency FATA.

Methodological Frame Work

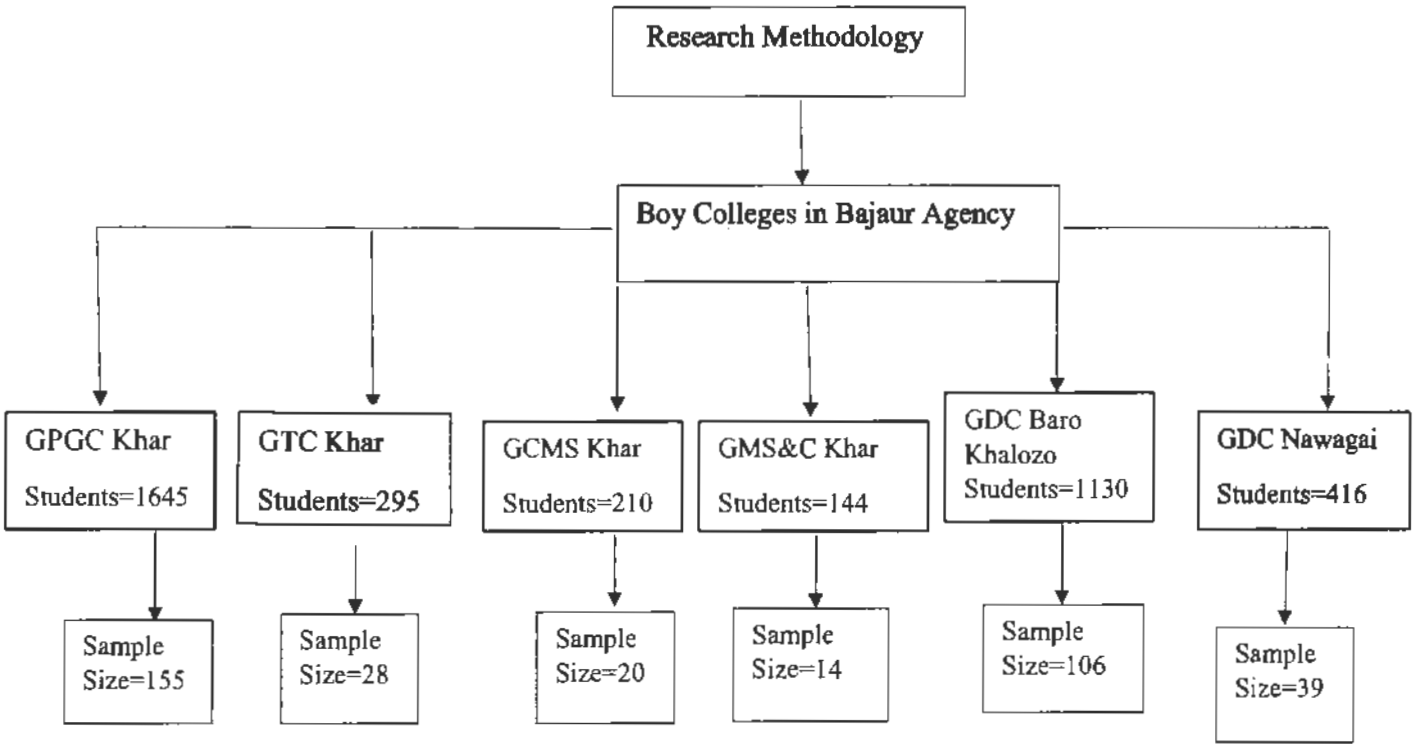

Figure.3.1 Methodological Frame work of the Study.

Taro Yamane Formula

This formula was applied because the sampling frame (i.e. 3840) was already available and the study was cross-sectional in temporal terms.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

where; n = required sample size

N = Target Population size = 3840

e = Margin of error (level of signifcance) = 0.05

$$n = \frac{3840}{1 + 3840\ (0.05)^2} = 362$$

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

3.5.1 Questionnaire

It was more appropriate to construct a questionnaire as compared to other tools of data collection. The basic reason in the construction of questionnaire was that most of the respondents were educated and it was understandable for them. The other reason was that the subject matter was clear to the respondents, which they easily could understand and were agree to fill out. It was planned to explore the factors of terrorism affecting the youth in FATA.

3.5.2 Sequence of the Questions

In this research, the sequence of the questions was designed in such a way that provoked the respondents to answer correctly and minimize the confusion. Every question was tracking in to the next. The questions were organized categorically.

3.5.3 Pre-testing

After developing questionnaire, it was pre-tested and irrelevant questions were dropped. The questionnaire was pre-tested by some professionals working in non-governmental sector in FATA. Before finalizing, some questions were changed, few were added and some were restructured. Pre-testing was carried out with the basic purpose to identify the structural errors of the research instrument.

3.5.4 Data Editing

Questionnaire was verified to keep it free of errors. Questionnaire was reviewed and checked to avoid any mistakes. It was then edited to ensure the data quality.

3.5.5 Coding

The process of coding enabled to quantify the data which helps putting it into SPSS software to analyse and getting results. To analyse the data in SPSS, following codes, were used to quantify the data: with four options have codes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Consequently code 1, 2.3 and 4 were used for the responses strongly disagree, disagree, agree and strongly agree.

3.6 SPSS

SPSS software was used for statistical calculations of the data for the present research. After entering data on SPSS data sheet, the test of bivariate-correlation was applied to find out the association and strength of relationship between variables.

3.6.1 Statistical analysis

After entering the data in SPSS software the data was analysed and results were obtained.

3.6.2 Cross Tabulation

Cross tabulation of data was done and univariate analysis was determined in terms of percentage while tabulated data was interpreted for readers and researchers.

The statistical procedure was followed as:

i) **Null Hypothesis and Alternative Hypothesis:**

ii) **Level of significance:**

α =0.05

3.7 Correlation

Bivariate correlation test was applied to check the relationship between independent and dependent variables. It shows that how much strongly or weakly independent and dependent variables are associated.

Formula for calculation of correlation.

$$r = \frac{n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{[\, n\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2 \,][\, n\Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2 \,]}}$$

Figure 3.2 Bivariate Correlation Formula

CHAPTER FOUR

Results and Discussions

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the collected data and the statistical operations of analysis .It describes each variable and objective and gives adequate results by presenting in the form of table along with summarized textual description (Joel,2016).

Table.4.1 Distribution of the Respondents by Age and Marital Status

S. No	Age of the Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
i.	17-19	146	40.3
ii.	20-22	126	34.8
iii.	23-25	90	24.8
	Total	**362**	**100**
	Mean 20.51	Std. Deviation 2.657	
S. No	**Marital Status**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	Single	258	71.3
ii.	Married	104	28.7
	Total	**362**	**100.0**

Table No 4.1 Shows age categorization and marital status of the respondents. The table illustrates that a substantial 40.3% part of the youth studying in different colleges were in between the age category of 17-19 while a little more than one third 34.8% were in between the age of 20-22 and little near to one fourth 24.8% of the respondents were in the age category 23-25.The mean average age of the concerned youth students was 20.51 while standard deviation was found 2.657. The table also provides details about the marital status of the respondents. Less than three fourth 71.3% of the respondents were found single, while 28.7% of the respondents were married.

The youth population has been increased globally, but possible decrease is being expected to occur up to 2025. More than one fourth of world population is consisted on youth (Nugent, 2005).

Table.4.2 Distribution of the Respondents by Family Monthly Income.

	Total Family Monthly Income	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	5000-19000	89	24.5
ii.	19001-33000	161	44.1
iii.	33001-47000	53	14.6
iv.	47001-61000	30	8.2
v.	61001 and more	29	8.0
	Total	**362**	**100**
Mean 33972.38		Std. Deviation 34322.336	

Table.4.2 shows family monthly income of the respondents. The table reveals that a substantial 44.1 percent of the respondents belonged the families having income in between 19001-33000, while close to one fourth 24.5% respondents' family monthly income was found in the limits of 5000-19000. Including above some 8.2% of the respondents and eight percent were with family monthly income 47000-61000 and 61001 and more respectively. The mean average 33972.38 and standard deviation of the respondents' family monthly income was 34322.336.

Table4.3. Distribution of Respondents by Family Type, Patterns of Residence

S.NO	**Family Type**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	Nuclear	14	3.9
ii.	Joint	331	91.4
iii.	Extended	17	4.7
	Total	**362**	**100**
S.NO	**Pattern of Residence**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	Rural	289	79.8
ii.	Urban	73	20.2
	Total	**362**	**100**

Table4.3 Shows family type, pattern of residence of the respondents. The table explains that overwhelming majority of 91.4% respondents were living in joint families, while some 4.7% respondents were living in extended family system and a minute 3.9% were living in nuclear family setup as well. The above table also illustrates patterns of residence of the respondents. It shows that majority of 79.8% respondents were living in rural areas while less than one fourth 20.2% respondents were living in urban areas.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Enrolled Students by Their Level of Education and Faculties.

S.NO	**Education Level of Respondents**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	Intermediate	168	46.4
ii.	Graduation	160	44.2
iii.	Masters	34	9.4
	Total	**362**	**100**
	Mean 12.83	Std. Deviation 1.507	
S.NO	**Faculties**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	Science	289	79.8
ii.	Arts	73	20.2
	Total	**362**	**100**
	Mean 1.44	Std. Deviation 1.0	

Table 4.4 shows education level of the enrolled students in different colleges across Bajaur agency, their respective faculties. This table illustrates that little less than half 46.4% of students were of intermediate level, while students of graduation level were 44.2% and 9.4% were doing master degree. The mean average and standard deviation were 12.83 and 1.507.The table also explains that more than three forth 79.8% respondents were enrolled in sciences. Further one fifth 20.2% respondents were arts students with mean 1.44 and standard deviation 1.0 respectively.

Table4.5 Distribution Regarding Family Members of the Respondents.

S.NO	**Family Members**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	3-10	189	52.2
ii.	11-18	142	39.2
iii.	19-26	20	5.5
iv.	27-34	11	3.0
	Total	**362**	**100**
	Mean 11.39	Std. Deviation 6.2	

Table4.5 shows family members of the respondents. The table illustrates that more than half 52.2% of the respondents were living in families having size of 3-10 members. Consequently 39.2%were living in family size of 11-18, some 5.5% respondents were living in families with size 19-26 and only a minute 3% respondents were living in family size of 27-34. The mean average for the family size of the respondent was 11.39 and standard deviation 6.2.

Table4.6 Distribution of Father's Education Level of the Respondents.

S.NO	**Father's Education**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	Illiterate	153	42.2
ii.	Primary	39	10.7
iii.	Middle	31	8.5
iv.	Matric	47	12.9
v.	Intermediate	37	10.2
vi.	Graduation	29	8.0
vii.	Master	26	7.1
	Total	**362**	**100**
	Mean 5.86	Std. Deviation 5.827	

Table 4.6 explain education level of fathers of the respondents. The table describes that most of the fathers (42.2%) of the respondents were illiterate. However other (12.9%) were having matriculation, (10.7%) were having primary schooling, (10.2%) were Intermediate, (8.5%) were middle, (8%) were graduates, besides this only (7.1) were having master qualification. The mean average for the educational qualification of fathers of the respondents was 5.86 with a standard deviation of 5.827.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Father's Occupation of the Respondents.

S.NO	**Father's Occupation**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	Govt. Servant	60	16.6
ii.	Private Job	49	13.5
iii.	Farmer	114	31.5
iv.	Laborer	65	18.0
	Businessman	74	20.4
	Total	**362**	**100**
	Mean 3.12	Std. Deviation 1.336	

Table 4.6 shows occupations of fathers of the respondents. This table explains that little less than one forth 31.5% of fathers of the respondents were linked to the occupation of farming. Likewise slight more than one fifth 20.4% were in business, 18% were in occupation of labour, 16.6% were government servants and a few 13.5% of them were engaged in private jobs. The mean average for the occupation was 3.12 with a standard deviation 1.336.

Table4.7 Distribution of mother's education level of the respondents.

S.NO	**Mother's Education**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
i.	Illiterate	317	87.6
ii.	Primary	21	5.8
iii.	Middle	7	1.9
iv.	Matric	11	3.0
v.	Intermediate	6	1.6
	Total	**362**	**100**
Mean 0.91		Std. Deviation 2.694	

Table 4.7 shows educational level of mothers of the respondents. The table illustrates that almost less than overwhelming majority of 87.6% mothers of the respondents were illiterate, while 5.8% were with primary schooling, 3% with matriculation, 1.9% with middle schooling, 1.6% of mothers were having intermediate qualification. The mean average for the educational level of mothers of the respondents was 0.91 and with a standard deviation 2.694.

Table.4.8.1 Social Factors of Terrorism.

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Due to illiteracy individuals perpetrate terrorism	13 (3.6)	35 (9.7)	149 (41.2)	165 (45.6)	362 (100)	3.29	0.784
ii.	Social alienation and isolation cause terrorism	20 (5.5)	61 (16.9)	162 (48.8)	119 (32.9)	362 (100)	3.0	0.847
iii.	Physical face to face interaction with criminals cause terrorism	20 (5.5)	88 (24.3)	125 (34.5)	129 (35.6)	362 (100)	3.0	3.907
iv.	Communicating with criminals through social media cause terrorism	46 (12.7)	104 (28.7)	153 (42.3)	59 (16.3)	362 (100)	2.62	0.904
v.	Disharmonious social environment causes terrorism	13 (3.6)	57 (15.7)	196 (54.1)	96 (26.5)	362 (100)	3.04	0.753

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table.4.8.1 reveals about different social factors which cause terrorism. A substantial 45.6 percent of respondents were strongly agreed with the statement that due to illiteracy individuals perpetrate terrorism, likewise 41.2% respondents were agreed. However 9.7% showed disagreement and very less 3.6% respondents showed strong disagreement with above statement.

Beside this the table also explains views of the respondents regarding social alienation and isolation as cause of terrorism. Less than half of 48.8% respondents were agreed with the statement that social alienation and isolation cause terrorism. Similarly little less than one third 32.9% respondents were found strongly agreed, less than one forth 16.9% of respondents showed disagreement and minimum 5.5% respondents were strongly disagreed with the statement.

A study conducted by Psychologist John Horgan regarding involvement of people in the acts of terrorism. According to Horgan most of the terrorists are of angry and alienating nature, they believe that their current political activities are less worthy to bring change. They try to affiliate their terrorist ambitions for the victims of social injustices (DeAngelis, 2009).

The table also explains views of the respondents regarding physical face to face communication as cause of terrorism. More than one forth 35.6% of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement physical face to face communication with criminals cause terrorism. In this way 34.5% respondents were agreed, little less than one forth 24.3% were strongly disagree and only 5.5% were disagree with the statement.

The above table also illustrates opinions of the respondents regarding communication with criminals through social media cause terrorism. More than half 54.1% of the respondents were agreed with the statement, other 26.5% respondents were strongly agreed. On other side 15.7% respondents were disagree and 12.7% respondents showed strong disagreement. Finally the table describes views of the respondents regarding disharmony in social environment causes terrorism. More than half 54.1% of the respondent were agreed, more than one fourth 26.5% were strongly agreed .In this respect 15.7% were disagree and very a few 3.6% respondents were strongly disagreed with tbe statement.

Kaplan(2009) mentioned that internet is a powerful instrument for terrorist these days, they use online message boards and chat room to communicate information, coordinate assaults ,raise funds , spread propaganda and carry out recruitment for their terrorism ambitions. Terrorists try to spread disharmony among people through social media.

Table.4.8.2 Psychological Factors of Terrorism

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Emotional frustration causes terrorism	16 (4.4)	70 (19.3)	156 (43.1)	120 (33.1)	362 (100)	3.1	1.3
ii.	Mental burden causes terrorism	21 (5.8)	102 (28.2)	163 (45.0)	76 (21.0)	362 (100)	2.81	0.831
iii.	Lack of feelings of self-importance causes terrorism	39 (10.8)	79 (21.8)	137 (37.8)	107 (29.6)	362 (100)	2.86	0.963
iv.	Feelings of sadness due to loss of closed relatives causes terrorism	31 (8.6)	98 (27.1)	122 (33.7)	111 (30.7)	362 (100)	2.86	0.951
v.	Loss of interest or pleasure in most or all normal activities, such as sports and other hobbies cause terrorism	33 (8.5)	126 (34.8)	118 (32.6)	85 (23.5)	362 (100)	2.7	0.929
vi.	Frequent or recurrent thoughts of deaths, suicidal thoughts cause terrorism.	25 (6.9)	124 (34.3)	139 (38.4)	74 (20.4)	362 (100)	2.72	0.865

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table.4.8.2 shows views of the respondents regarding different psychological factors which cause terrorism. In the beginning the table explains views of the respondents about the statement that emotional frustration causes terrorism. Substantial 43.1% no of the respondents were agreed, One third 33.1% of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement. In this regard little less than one fifth 19.3% respondents showed disagreement and a minimum 4.4% respondents were strongly disagreed with the statement. Similarly the above table also illustrates views of the respondents regarding the statement that mental burden causes terrorism. Substantial 45% portion of the respondents were agreed and little more than one fifth 21% were strongly agreed with the statement. More than one fourth 28.2% were disagreed and a small portion 5.8% of the respondents were found strongly disagreed with the statement.

Those people commit terrorism who lost hope of likelihood of peaceful survival in the world. Normally actors of terrorism are middle class individuals. The main purpose is to make space for their people voice to be heard who live in despair (Slater, 2011).

Table.4.8.3 Economic Factors of Terrorism

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Lack of economic opportunities cause terrorism	18 (5.0)	51 (14.1)	144 (39.8)	149 (41.2)	362 (100)	3.17	0.851
ii.	Inability to adjust family economic burden causes terrorism	24 (6.6)	82 (22.7)	169 (46.7)	87 (24.0)	362 (100)	2.88	0.848
iii.	Economically sound groups commit terrorism to impose their will on society	49 (13.5)	90 (24.9)	116 (32.0)	107 (29.6)	362 (100)	2.78	1.09

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table.4.8.3 shows opinions of the respondents about different economic factors which cause terrorism. This table illustrates that substantial 41.2 percent of the respondents were agreed with the statement that lack of economic opportunities cause terrorism. In this regard considerable 39.8% of the respondents were agree. However 14.1% respondents were disagree and only five percent respondents showed strong disagreement. Similarly less than half 46.7% of the respondents showed agreement with the statement that inability to adjust family economic burden causes terrorism. In this regard less than one fourth 24% were strongly agree, more than one fifth 22.7% were disagree and only 6.6% were found strongly disagree with the statement.

The table explains that little less than one third 32% of the respondents were agree with the statement that economically sound groups commit terrorism to impose their will on society. Consequentially more than one fourth 29.6% were strongly agree. Similarly less than one fourth 24.9% of the respondents were disagree and 13.5% were strongly disagree with the statement.

Professor Gold (2004) argued that it is quite confusing for the researchers and policy makers to find out the exact role of economics in channelizing terrorism. However most of the economists are insisting on poverty, inequality and bounding economic opportunity as root causes

to terrorism. Terrorist events put huge direct effects on individuals as well as on societies. These effects can be calculated in terms of economic values of lost human lives and destructed property.

Table.4.8.4 Recreational factors of terrorism

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Lack of sports activities cause terrorism	31 (8.6)	79 (21.8)	116 (32.0)	136 (37.6)	362 (100)	2.99	0.969
ii.	Scarcity of playgrounds ,facilities cause terrorism	29 (8.0)	91 (25.1)	161 (44.5)	81 (22.4)	362 (100)	2.81	0.873
iii.	Less opportunities of movement increase terrorism	26 (7.2)	109 (30.1)	153 (42.3)	74 (20.4)	362 (100)	2.76	0.859
iv.	Inadequate opportunities of outdoor activities cause terrorism	32 (8.8)	119 (32.9)	127 (35.1)	84 (23.2)	362 (100)	2.73	0.918

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table.4.8.4 shows views of the respondents regarding different recreational factors which cause terrorism. The table shows that little more than one third 37.6% of the respondents were strongly agree with the statement that lack of sports activities cause terrorism. Little less than one third 32% respondents were agree. In this respect less more than one fifth 21.8% were disagree and only 8% respondents were strongly disagree with the statement. Similarly a substantial 44.5% no of the respondents were agree with the statement that scarcity of playgrounds, facilities cause terrorism. Instead of this one forth 25.1% of the respondents were disagree. More than one fifth 22.4% respondents were strongly agree and a minute portion of 8% of the respondents were strongly disagree with the statement.

Hume, Taylor and May (2017) mentioned that the terrorist attack during the 1972 Munich Olympic Games indicated that terrorists can target sport venues for their violent and political extremism. As sports events are targeted across the world, which put grave concerns over the security and risk management of such events.

The table also explains views of the respondents about the statement that less opportunities of movement increase terrorism. A substantial 42.3% of the respondents were agree with the statement, meanwhile little less than one third 30.1% of respondents were disagree. However one fifth 20.4% were strongly agree and only a few 7.2% respondents were strongly disagree with the statement. Likewise more than one third 35.1% of the respondents were agree with the statement that inadequate opportunities of outdoor activities cause terrorism and little less than one third 32.9% respondents were disagree. However less than on fourth 23.2% of them were strongly agree and only 8.8% respondents were strongly disagree with the statement.

Table.4.9.1 Impacts of Terrorism on Social Life of Youth (Impacts on Social Bonds and Communication).

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Worried to join cultural events because of bomb blast	16 (4.4)	31 (8.6)	160 (44.2)	155 (42.8)	362 (100)	3.25	0.792
ii.	Cannot meet my friends regularly due to fear of terrorist attack	22 (6.1)	117 (32.3)	152 (42.0)	71 (19.6)	362 (100)	2.75	0.838
iii.	Cannot express myself easily because of intolerance	16 (4.4)	63 (17.4)	162 (44.8)	121 (33.4)	362 (100)	3.07	0.826
iv.	Hesitate to connect with everyone due to fear of harm	22 (6.1)	60 (16.6)	160 (44.2)	120 (33.1)	362 (100)	3.04	0.860
v.	Observe fears in the people of my community due to terrorism	21 (5.8)	40 (11.0)	140 (38.7)	161 (44.5)	362 (100)	3.22	0.861
vi.	Cannot go to mosque to offer prayer with confidence due to the threat of attack.	38 (10.5)	83 (22.9)	132 (36.5)	109 (30.1)	362 (100)	2.86	0.966
vii.	Cannot participate in funerals due to the fear of bomb blast	31 (8.6)	95 (26.2)	144 (39.8)	92 (25.4)	362 (100)	2.82	0.911
viii.	Cannot attend marriage ceremony of my relatives due to the fear of terrorism	56 (15.5)	112 (30.9)	123 (34.0)	71 (19.6)	362 (100)	2.58	0.974
ix.	Parents do not allow me to go outside because of threats of harm	11 (3.0)	48 (13.3)	153 (42.3)	150 (41.4)	362 (100)	3.22	0.788

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table.4.9.1 shows the effects of terrorism on social and communication bonds of youth in FATA. A substantial 44.2% of the respondents were agree that they cannot joint cultural events because of bomb blasts, consequently 42.8% respondents were strongly agree. While 8.6% respondents were disagree and merc 4.4% respondents were strongly disagree. Similarly 42% of the respondents were agree that they cannot meet their friends regularly due to the fear of terrorist attack. Whereas little less than one third 32.3% respondents were disagree. Beside very closed to one fifth 19.6% respondents were strongly agree and only 6.1 respondents were strongly disagree.

Nowadays cultural heritage and the concept of pluralism are at grave risk. Cultural sites are deliberately targeted in systematic attacks during conflicts around the world .Culture is too much susceptible to security risk ,looting and damage, even sometime the individuals who endeavor specific cultural identity become victims of terrorism(United Nations Educational ,Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO],2016).

A substantial 44.8% of the respondents were agree that they cannot express themselves because of intolerance, further more than one third 33.4% were strongly agree. However 17.4% were disagree and only 4.4% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 44.2% of the respondents were agree that they hesitate to connect with everyone due to the fear of harm, similarly one third 33.1% of them were strongly agree. Whereas 16.6% respondents were disagree and only 6.1% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 44.5% of the respondents were strongly agree that they observe fear in their community due to terrorism, likewise more than one third 38.7% were agree. 11% showed disagreement and 5.8% sbowed strong disagreement.

More than one third 36.5% of the respondents were agree that they cannot go to the mosque to offer prayer with confidence due to the threat of attack, consequently less than one third 30.1% respondents were strongly agree. More than one fifth 22.9% of the respondents were disagree and

only 10.5% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 39.8 percent of the respondents were agree that they cannot participate in funerals due the fear of bomb blast. However more than one fourth 26.2% were disagree, while 25.4% were agree and only 8.6% respondents were strongly disagree.

More than one third 34% of the respondents were agree that they cannot participate in marriage ceremony of their relatives, despite this less than one third 30.9% respondents were disagree. Whereas less than one fifth 19.6% were strongly agree and just 15.5% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 42.3% of the respondents were agree that their parents do not allow them to outside because of threats of harm. Similarly 41.4% were strongly agree, 13.3% were disagree and only 3% respondents were disagree.

Table.4.9.2 Impacts of Terrorism on Social Life of Youth (Impacts on Infrastructure).

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Cannot travel easily because most of the roads are damaged due terrorism	16 (4.4)	32 (8.8)	123 (34.0)	191 (52.8)	362 (100)	3.35	0.820
ii.	Have access to proper treatment, because most of BHU's and hospitals are destroyed or having no basic facilities	17 (4.7)	50 (13.8)	145 (40.1)	150 (41.4)	362 (100)	3.18	0.842
iii.	Observe many colleges have been destroyed due to terrorism	11 (3.0)	31 (8.6)	135 (37.3)	185 (51.1)	362 (100)	3.36	0.766
iv.	Lack of access to telephone service because most of transmission lines are damaged due to terrorism	28 (7.7)	48 (13.3)	149 (41.2)	137 (37.8)	362 (100)	3.09	0.902
v.	No access to cell phone services because most of the signals broad-casting towers have been damaged due to terrorism	28 (7.7)	74 (20.4)	147 (40.6)	113 (31.2)	362 (100)	2.95	0.909
vi.	No access to DSL internet service due to the destruction of telephone transmission lines	26 (7.2)	35 (9.7)	108 (29.8)	193 (53.3)	362 (100)	3.29	0.913
vii.	No access to 3G mobile internet restriction on service for security reasons	14 (3.9)	14 (3.9)	66 (18.2)	268 (74.0)	362 (100)	3.62	0.739

Table.4.9.2 shows effects of terrorism on infrastructure which directly or indirectly affect youth. More than half 52.8% of the respondents were strongly agree that they cannot travel easily because most of the roads are damaged due to terrorism. Consequently more than one third 34% were agree. Beside this 8.8% respondents were disagree and a small portion of 4.4% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial portion 41.4% of the respondents were strongly agree that they have no access to proper treatment, because most of the Basic Health Units (BHU's) and hospitals are destroyed or having no basic facilities, further 40.1% of the respondents were agreed. Whereas 13.8% were disagree and only 4.7% respondents were strongly disagree.

Jenkin (2004) mentioned that incidences of terrorist attacks on public transport system is not new phenomenon but it prevails since early 1990. Sources of public transport such as buses and trains became most attractive targets for terrorist to increase human fatalities.

Slight more than half 51.1% of the respondents were strongly agree that they observe that many colleges have been destroyed due to terrorism ,likewise more than one third 37.3% respondents were agree. However 8.6% were disagree and only three percent respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 41.2% of the respondents were agree that they have no access to telephone service because most of transmission lines are damaged due to terrorism. While more than one third 37.8% were strongly agree. Further 13.3% were disagree and only 7.7% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 40.6% percentage respondents were agree that they have no access to cell phone services because most of the signals broad-casting towers have been damaged due to terrorism, furthermore little less than one third 31.2% respondents were strongly agree. However one fifth 20.4% were disagree and only 7.7% respondents were strongly disagree.

A report was released by Human Rights Watch (HRW) on the occasion of second international conference in Buenos Aires Argentina. According to that report different militant

groups have put devastating effect on the education sector in Pakistan. As Pakistan is in face with severe challenges in this sector, more twenty five million children are out of school. The militants have consequently carried out horrendous attacks on schools in Pakistan and many students have deprived of their lives as well as schooling (Dawn, 2017).

More than half 53.3% of the respondents were strongly agree that they have no access to Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) internet service due to the destruction of telephone transmission lines. While 29.8% of respondents were agree. In this regard 9.7% respondents were disagree and only 7.2% respondents were strongly disagree. Less than three forth 74% of the respondents were strongly agree that they have no access to 3G mobile internet service due to restriction on service for security reasons. While less than one fifth 18.2% were agree and 3.9 % respondents were disagree and strongly disagree respectively.

Table.4.9.3 Economic Impacts of Terrorism on Youth.

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Family income is affected due to terrorism	10 (2.8)	47 (13.0)	149 (41.2)	156 (43.1)	362 (100)	3.25	0.783
ii.	Family is unable to provide me with an adequate financial support due to the economic loss caused by terrorism	13 (3.6)	47 (13.0)	188 (51.9)	114 (31.5)	362 (100)	3.11	0.760
iii.	Have no economic opportunities due to terrorism	13 (3.6)	54 (14.9)	151 (41.7)	144 (39.8)	362 (100)	3.40	3.137

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table 4.9.3 shows economic effects of terrorism on youth in FATA. This table illustrates that substantial 43.1% of the respondents were strongly agree that their families income is affected due to terrorism and 41.2% respondents were agree. Whereas 13% were disagree and 2.8 percent respondents were found strongly disagree. Slight more than half 51.9% of the respondents were agree that their families are unable to provide them with an adequate financial support due to the

economic loss caused by terrorism. A little less than one third 31.5% of the respondents were strongly agree. Meanwhile 13% were disagree and only 3.6% respondents were strongly disagree.

The above table also reveals that a substantial 41.7% of the respondents were agree that they have no economic opportunities due to terrorism. Similarly 39.8% were strongly agree, in this context 14.9% were disagree and only 3.6% respondents were strongly disagree with the statement that they have no economic opportunities.

Table.4.10.1 Impacts of Terrorism on the Recreation of Youth (Impacts on Sports).

	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Most of the playgrounds have been destroyed due to terrorism	37 (10.2)	37 (10.2)	154 (42.5)	134 (37.0)	362 (100)	3.06	0.938
ii.	There is no proper playground available in my area	10 (2.8)	47 (13.0)	129 (35.6)	176 (48.6)	362 (100)	3.30	0.799
iii.	Cannot play confidently due to the fear of bomb blasts	16 (4.4)	71 (19.6)	142 (39.2)	133 (36.7)	362 (100)	3.08	0.858

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table 4.10.1 shows the effects of terrorism on sports of youth. Substantial 42.5% no of the respondents were agree that most of the playgrounds have been destroyed due to terrorism. While more than one third 37 percent of the respondents were strongly .In this respect 10.2% respondents were found strongly disagree and disagree with the statement. Near to half 48.6% of the respondents were strongly agree that there is no proper playground available in their areas. Likewise more than one third 35.6% were agree, further 13% were disagree and a small portion 2.8% of the respondents were strongly disagree with the statement. Little less than substantial 39.2% respondents were agree that they cannot play confidently due to fear of bomb blasts. In this more than one third 36.7% of the respondents were strongly agree. Except above 19.6% were disagree and a small part 4.4% of the respondents were strongly disagree.

Table.4.10.2 Impacts of Terrorism on the Recreation of Youth (Impacts on Mobility).

	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Cannot travel due to the fear of kidnapping and ransom	25 (6.9)	84 (23.2)	135 (37.3)	118 (32.6)	362 (100)	2.96	0.914
ii.	Cannot travel due to the fear of IED (Improvised Explosive Device) blasts	13 (3.6)	65 (18.0)	161 (44.5)	122 (33.7)	362 (100)	3.17	1.768
iii.	Not able to move freely due to curfews, crackdown etc.	10 (2.8)	36 (9.9)	176 (48.6)	140 (38.7)	362 (100)	3.23	0.738
iv.	Cannot visit picnic spots because of dissatisfactory security situation	12 (3.3)	25 (6.9)	144 (39.8)	181 (50.0)	362 (100)	3.36	0.755

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table 4.10.2 explains effects of terrorism on the mobility of youth in FATA. More than one third 37.3% of the respondents were agree that they cannot travel due to the fear of kidnapping and ransom. While 32.6% of respondents were strongly agree, more than one fifth 23.2% were disagree and only 6.9% respondents were strongly disagree. Substantial 44.5% portion of the respondents that were agree that they cannot travel due to the fear of IED (Improvised Explosive Device) blasts and more than one third 33.7% were strongly agree. Somehow 18% were disagree and only 3.6% respondents were strongly disagree.

Half of the respondents 50% were strongly agree that they cannot visit picnic spots because of dissatisfactory security situation. Furthermore 39.8% were agree. In this regard 6.9% respondents were disagree and only 3.3% respondents were strongly disagree.

Littleton (2015) reported about the atracks on sports site and busiest restaurants around in Paris in which more than 129 innocent individuals give up their lives, while other 350 received injuries. Experts shows severe concern about the post psychological damage to the citizen of Paris due to these attacks.

Table.4.10.3 Impacts of Terrorism on the Recreation of Youth (Impacts on Entertainment).

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Cannot participate in music program due to possible threat of physical attack	11 (3.0)	28 (7.7)	157 (43.4)	166 (45.9)	362 (100)	3.32	0.746
ii.	Cannot participate in events due to the fear of terrorism	12 (3.3)	37 (10.2)	201 (55.5)	112 (30.9)	362 (100)	3.14	0.725
iii.	Feel difficulties to join a friends party due to the fear of violence	22 (6.1)	95 (26.2)	155 (42.8)	90 (24.9)	362 (100)	2.86	0.859

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table 4.10.3 shows effects of terrorism on entertainment of youth in FATA. A substantial 45.9% respondents were strongly agree that they cannot participate in music program due to possible threat of physical attack, furthermore 43.4% were agree. However 7.7% were disagree and only three percent respondents were strongly disagree. More than half 55.5% of the respondents were strongly agree that they cannot participate in events due to the fear of terrorism. In this context little less than one third 30.9% were agree, 10.2% were disagree and minimum of 3.3% respondents were strongly disagree.

Similarly substantial 42.8% of the respondents were agree that they feel difficulties to join a friend's parties due to the fear of violence. Less than one fourth 24.9 % of the respondents were found agree. More than one fourth 26.2% were disagree and only 6.1% respondents were strongly disagree.

Table.4.11 Impacts of Terrorism on Education of Youth.

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Feel worry when I go to college due to unexpected attacks, bomb blasts	12 (3.3)	57 (15.7)	140 (38.7)	153 (42.3)	362 (100)	3.20	0.822
ii.	Feel insecurity inside college compound due to terrorism	9 (2.5)	48 (13.3)	162 (44.8)	143 (39.5)	362 (100)	3.21	O.764
iii.	Feel disturbance in studies due to the fears of terrorism	19 (5.2)	64 (17.7)	148 (40.9)	131 (36.2)	362 (100)	3.08	0.863
iv.	Have no access to public library due its closure of security reason	14 (3.9)	54 (14.9)	169 (46.7)	125 (34.5)	362 (100)	3.12	0.798
v.	Long curfew create hurdles for me to attend my college	11 (3.0)	50 (13.8)	118 (32.6)	183 (50.6)	362 (100)	3.31	0.820

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table 4.11 shows effects of terrorism on the education of youth in FATA. A substantial 42.3% part of respondents were strongly agree that they feel worry when they go to college due to unexpected attacks, bomb blasts. Further more than one third 38.7% were agree. Beside this 15.7% were disagree and 3.3% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 44.8% of the respondents were agree that they feel insecurity inside college compound due to terrorism. Furthermore 39.5% were strongly agree. Looking to this matter 13.3% were disagree and 2.5% respondents were strongly disagree.

The above table also shows that substantial 40.9% respondents were agree that they feel disturbance in studies due to the fears of terrorism. Likewise more than one third 36.2% were strongly agree, 17.7% were disagree and only 5.2% respondents were strongly disagree. Less than half of the respondents 46.7% were agree that they have no access to public library due its closure of security reason. In this respect more than one third 34.5% were strongly agree, 14.9% were disagree and 3.9% respondents were strongly disagree. Slight more than half 50.6% of the respondents were strongly agree with the statement that long curfew creates hurdles for them to

attend their college, further little less than one third 32.6% were agree. Whereas 13.8% were disagree and only three percent respondents were strongly disagree with the statement.

Table.4.12.1 Impacts of Terrorism on Leadership of Youth.

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Cannot lead in community based activities due to fear of terrorism	9 (2.5)	17 (4.7)	157 (43.4)	179 (49.4)	362 (100)	3.40	0.696
ii.	Feel if will lead , will be victim of violence	8 (2.2)	37 (10.2)	159 (43.9)	158 (43.6)	362 (100)	3.29	0.738
iii.	Hesitate to lead my community because of ransom threat	15 (4.1)	47 (13.0)	168 (46.4)	132 (36.5)	362 (100)	3.15	0.799
iv.	Worried my family will not allow me to come on front in insecure environment	17 (4.7)	24 (6.6)	157 (43.4)	164 (45.3)	362 (100)	3.29	0.789

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table 4.12.1 shows effects of terrorism on community of youth in FATA. Little less than half 49.4% of the respondents were strongly agree that they cannot lead in community based activities due to fear of terrorism, similarly substantial 43.4% of the respondents were agree. However 4.7% were disagree and very less 2.5% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 43.9% portion of the respondents were agree and other 43.6% were strongly agree that they feel if they will lead they will be victim of violence. Beside this 10.2% were disagree and 2.2% respondents were strongly disagree.

The above table also explains that little less than half of the respondents 46.4% were agree and further more than one third 36.5% were strongly agree that they hesitate to lead their communities because of ransom threat. Consequently 13% respondents were disagree and a very less 4.7% respondents were strongly disagree. A substantial 45.3% respondents were strongly agree and 43.4% were agree that they are worried that their families will not allow them to come

on front in insecure environment. Whereas 6.6% respondents were disagree and a minute 4.7% respondents were strongly disagree.

Table.4.12.2 Impacts of Terrorism on Civic Participation of Youth

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Cannot speak for civic awareness in my community due to the fear of terrorism	11 (3.0)	34 (9.4)	159 (43.9)	158 (43.6)	362 (100)	3.28	0.758
ii.	Cannot run campaign for the social mobilization for the community development due to the fear of terrorism	22 (6.1)	42 (11.6)	158 (43.6)	140 (38.7)	362 (100)	3.15	0.852
iii.	Cannot join groups working for human rights due to the fear of terrorism	22 (6.1)	32 (8.8)	159 (43.9)	149 (41.2)	362 (100)	3.20	0.839
iv.	Cannot join groups working for democratic change due to the fear of terrorism	17 (4.7)	45 (12.4)	174 (48.1)	126 (34.8)	362 (100)	3.13	0.803

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table 4.12.2 shows effects of terrorism on the civic participation of youth in FATA. The table explains that substantial 43.9% portion of the respondents were agree and similarly 43.6% were strongly agree that they cannot speak for civic awareness in their community due to the fear of terrorism. Whereas 9.4% were disagree and only 3% respondents were strongly disagree. Substantial 43.6 percent of the respondents were agree that they cannot run campaign for the social mobilization for the community development due to the fear of terrorism and one fourth 38.7% of the respondents were strongly agree. Beside this 11.6% respondents were disagree and 6.1% respondents were strongly disagree.

The above table also illustrates that 43.9% of the respondents were agree that they cannot join groups working for human rights due to the fear of terrorism as well as 41.2% respondents were strongly agree, 8.8% respondents were disagree and only 6.1% respondents were strongly disagree .The table also reveals that less than half 48.1% of the respondents were agree that they

cannot join groups working for democratic change due to the fear of terrorism and more than one third 34.8% of respondents were strongly agree, 12.4% were disagree and only 4.7% were strongly disagree with the statement that they cannot join groups working for democratic change due to the fear of terrorism.

Table.4.13 Impacts of Terrorism on Self-esteem of Youth in FATA.

S.#	Statement	SD	DA	A	SA	T.F (%)	Mean	STD
i.	Satisfied with my life security	107 (29.6)	115 (31.8)	84 (23.2)	56 (15.5)	362 (100)	2.25	1.044
ii.	At the time of hearing about a bomb blast, I think that life has no value here	33 (9.1)	52 (14.4)	119 (32.9)	158 (43.6)	362 (100)	3.11	0.967
iii.	Think that I can do many good things for community	11 (3.0)	41 (11.3)	147 (40.6)	163 (45.0)	362 (100)	3.28	0.781
iv.	Capable of doing anything positive that other people can do	13 (3.6)	45 (12.4)	131 (36.2)	173 (47.8)	362 (100)	3.28	0.818
v.	Not proud of my proficiency	44 (12.2)	80 (22.1)	124 (34.3)	114 (31.5)	362 (100)	2.85	1.001
vi.	Feel useless to live in the terrible environment of terrorism	18 (5.0)	49 (13.5)	167 (46.1)	128 (35.4)	362 (100)	3.12	0.822
vii.	Think that my existence is important as others	34 (9.4)	95 (6.2)	132 (36.5)	101 (27.9)	362 (100)	2.83	0.944
viii.	Wish that I can achieve more respect by playing my role in the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism	43 (11.9)	81 (22.4)	131 (36.2)	107 (32.6)	362 (100)	2.83	0.895
ix.	Sometime fecl that I am living with failures in my whole life	16 (4.4)	91 (25.1)	139 (38.4)	116 (32.0)	362 (100)	2.98	0.866
x.	Look forward for positive outcomes in future in terms of peace and prosperity	19 (5.2)	47 (13.0)	136 (37.6)	160 (44.2)	362 (100)	3.210	0.861

(**Note**: SD =Strongly Disagree D=disagree A= Agree SA= Strongly Agree)

Table 4.13 shows effects of terrorism on the on the self-esteem of youth in FATA. The table explains that more than one third 38.4% of the respondents were disagree that they are satisfied with their life security in FATA. More than one fourth 29.6% were strongly disagree. However

less than one fourth 23.2% were agree and 15.5% respondents were strongly agree. Substantial 43.6% part of the respondents were strongly agree that at the time of hearing about a bomb blast, they think that life has no value here in FATA. Further little less than one third 32.9% were agree, 14.4% were disagree and only 9.1% respondents were strongly disagree.

Substantial 45% of the respondents were strongly agree that they think they can do many good things for their communities. Likewise 40.6% were agree, 11.3% were disagree and only three percent respondents were strongly disagree. Less than half 47.8% of the respondents were strongly agree that they are capable of doing anything positive that other people can do. While more than one third 36.2% were agree. Meanwhile 12.4% respondents were disagree and only 3.6% respondents were strongly disagree. More than one third 34.3% of the respondents were agree that they are not proud of their proficiencies, similarly 31.5% were agree. In this context far more than one fourth 22.1% respondents were disagree and mere 12.2% respondents were strongly disagree. Substantial 46.1% of the respondents were agree that they feel useless to live in the terriblc environment of terrorism, whereas more than one third 35.4% were strongly agree. However 13.5% were disagree and only five percent respondents were strongly disagree.

Slight more than one third 36.5% of the respondents were agree that they think their existence is important as others, likewise more than one fourth 27.9% were strongly agree. However slight more than one fourth 26.2% were disagree and 9.4% respondents were strongly disagree. More than one third 36.2% of the respondents were agree and little less than one third 32.6% were strongly agree that they wish that they can achieve more respect by playing their role in the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism. Whereas more than one fifth 22.4% were disagree and only 11.9% respondents were strongly disagree. More than one third 38.4% of the respondents were agree and little less than one third 32% of respondents wcrc strongly agree that sometime

they feel that they are living with failures in my whole life. However slight more than one fourth 25.1% were disagree and 6.4% respondents were strongly disagree.

Substantial 44.2% of the respondents were strongly agree and further more than one fourth 37.6% were agree that they look forward for positive outcomes in future in terms of peace and prosperity. Whereas thirteen percent respondents were disagree and only 5.2% respondents were strongly disagree.

By comparing the percentage of responses 106.24% for positive self-esteem with the responses 98.23% for negative self-esteem, it was concluded that the self-esteem of youth living has had been remained positive.

4.1 Inferential Statistics

4.1.2 Bivariate Correlational Analysis

1. **Relationship between Social Alienation and Feeling of Insecurity inside College Compound.**

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between social alienation and feeling of insecurity in youth.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between social alienation and feeling of insecurity in youth.

***Table* 1: Relationship between Social Alienation and Feeling of Insecurity in Youth inside College Compound.**

		Social Alienation
Feelings of insecurity in youth inside college compound.	Pearson Correlation	0.176**
	N	362

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 1 depicts the correlation between the conception of social alienation of the youth and their insecurity inside college was positive (r= 0.176** p<.001). These statistics imply that social alienation was inversely related to youth insecurity in college compounds. By implication, social alienation among youth was likely to have a corresponding effect on youth security and the reverse is also true. Whenever, there will be more social alienation, there will be a higher tendency of youth insecurity in colleges.

v. **Relationship between Disharmonious Social Environment and Worries in Youth to Attend College.**

vi. **Null Hypothesis:** There is an inverse relationship between disharmonious social environment due to terrorism and worries in youth to attend college.

vii. **Alternate Hypothesis:** There is no inverse relationship between disharmonious social environment due to terrorism and worries in youth to attend college.

Table 2: **Relationship between Disharmonious Social Environment and Feeling of Worries in Youth to go to College.**

		Disharmonious social environment
Feeling of worries in youth.	Pearson Correlation	0.212**
	N	362

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 2 explores the correlation between the considering disharmonious social environment and worries of youth while going to college (r= 0.212** p<.001). These statistics imply that disharmonious social environment was inversely related to worries in youth to go to college. By implication, disharmonious social environment was likely to have a corresponding effect on worries in youth reverse is also true. Furthermore, whenever there will be more disharmonious social environment, there will be higher tendency of worries in youth to go to colleges.

2. **Relationship between Disharmonious Social Environment and Feeling of Valueless Life in Youth.**

   Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between disharmonious social environment and feeling of valueless life in youth.

   Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between disharmonious social environment and feeling of valueless life in youth.

***Table* 3: Relationship between Disharmonious Social Environment and Feeling of Valueless Life in Youth.**

		Disharmonious social environment
Feeling of valueless life in youth	Pearson Correlation	0.204**
	N	362

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 3 shows the correlation between the considering disharmonious social environment and feeling of life has no value (r= 0.204** p<.001). These statistics imply that disharmonious social environment was inversely related to feeling of youth that life has no value after hearing about a bomb blast. By association, disharmonious social environment was likely to have a corresponding effect on feeling of youth about value of life after a bomb blast reverse is also true. Moreover, there will be a higher tendency of feeling in youth that life has no value knowing after a bomb blast whenever, there will be more disharmonious social environment.

3. **Relationship between Communication with criminal through Social Media and Feeling of Uselessness Being Living in Terrible Environment.**

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between communication with criminals through social media and feeling of useless in terrible environment.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between communication with criminals through social media and feeling of useless in terrible environment.

***Table* 4: Relationship between Communication with Criminal through Social Media and Feeling of Uselessness being living in Terrible Environment.**

		Communication through social media
Feeling of uselessness of youth being living in terrible environment of terrorism.	Pearson Correlation	0.150**
	N	362

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 4 demonstrates the correlation between the relevant communication with criminals through social media and feeling of uselessness of youth (r= 0.150** p<.001). These statistics indicate that communication with criminals through social media was inversely related to feeling of feeling of uselessness in youth being living in terrible environment of terrorism. By implication, communication with criminals through social media was likely to have a corresponding effect on feeling of youth about uselessness being living in terrible environment of terrorism reverse is also true. Moreover, whenever there will be more communication with criminals through social media there will be a higher tendency of feeling of uselessness in youth being living in terrible environment of terrorism.

4. **Relationship between Disharmonious Social Environment and Feeling of Failure in Youth**

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between disharmonious social environment and feeling of failure in youth.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between disharmonious social environment and feeling of failure in youth.

***Table* 5: Relationship between Disharmonious Social Environment and Feeling of Failure in Youth.**

		Disharmonious social environment
Feeling of failure in youth	Pearson Correlation	0.260**
	N	362

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 5 reveals the correlation between the relevant disharmonious social environment and feeling of failure in youth ($r= 0.260^{**}$ $p<.001$). These statistics indicate that disharmonious social environment was inversely related to feeling of failure in youth. By implication, disharmonious social environment was likely to have a consistent effect on feeling of youth that they are living with failure in their whole life reverse is also true. Furthermore, there will be a higher tendency of feeling of living with failure in youth, whenever there will be more disharmonious social environment.

5. **Relationship between Lack of Economic Opportunities and Wish of Youth to Play Their Role for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Terrorism.**

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between lack of economic opportunities for youth and their role in the process of rehabilitation of victims of terrorism.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between lack of economic opportunities for youth and their role in the process of rehabilitation of victims of terrorism.

Table 6: **Relationship between Lack of Economic Opportunities and Wish of Youth to Play Their Role for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Terrorism.**

		Lack of economic opportunities
Wish of youth to play their role for the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism	Pearson Correlation	0.179**
	N	362

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 6 exposes the correlation between lack of economic opportunities to youth and their wish to play their role for the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism ($r= 0.179^{**}$ $p<.001$). These statistics indicate that economic opportunities to youth was inversely related to their wish to play role for the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism. By implication, lack of economic opportunities were likely to have a consistent effect on wishes of youth to play their role for the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism also true. Furthermore, there will be a higher tendency of wishing of youth to play their role for the rehabilitation of victims of terrorism, whenever there will be more economic opportunities to youth.

6. **Relationship between Scarcity of Playground, Facilities and Feeling of Living with Failure in Youth.**

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between scarcity of playground, facilities and feeling of living with failure in youth.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between scarcity of playground, facilities and feeling of living with failure in youth.

Table 7: **Relationship between Scarcity of Playground, Facilities and Feeling of Living with Failure in Youth.**

		Scarcity of playground, facilities
Feeling of living with failure in youth	Pearson Correlation	0.204**
	N	362

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 7 illustrates the correlation scarcity of playground, facilities and Feeling of living with failure in youth ($r= 0.204^{**}$ $p<.001$). These statistics indicate that scarcity of playground, facilities was inversely related to feeling of living with failure in youth. By implication, scarcity of playground, facilities were likely to have a consistent effect on feeling of living with failure in youth also true. Furthermore, there will be a higher tendency of feeling of living with failure in youth, whenever there will be more scarcity of playground, facilities.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current study revealed that most of the respondents were between the age of seventeen and nineteen years. Less than half of the respondents recorded their agreement that social alienation causes terrorism. The study revealed that there was connection between physical face to face communication with criminals and terrorism. Furthermore, communication with criminals through social media was also reasoned as a cause of terrorism. Likewise the respondents were agreed that disharmony in social environment causes terrorism.

The respondents showed their concerns that emotional frustration causes terrorism. Similarly the youth respondents faced with mental burden caused by terrorism. The study examined that according the observations of youth, many colleges have been destroyed due to terrorism. The youth were worried to go to college due to unexpected attacks, bomb blasts. Most of them were facing disturbance in study due to the fears created due to terrorism. Long curfews created hurdles for them to attend their college.

The present study indicated that lack of economic opportunities cause terrorism. The study revealed that inability to adjust family economic burden causes terrorism. The study also illustrated that family income of the youth was affected due to terrorism. Furthermore, they were not having economic opportunities due to terrorism.

The study predicted that the youth were faced with lack of sports activities due to terrorism. Similarly most of the youth were faced with scarcity of playgrounds, facilities, because most of the playground were destroyed or restricted to play in due to terrorism.

A considerable no of youth recorded their consents that they could not joint cultural events because of bomb blasts. Similarly they were not confident go to the mosque to offer prayer due to the threat of attack. According to this study most youth could not visit picnic spots because of dissatisfactory security situation. Similarly they were unable to participate in music program due to possible threat of physical attack.

The study indicated that youth could not travel easily because most of the roads are damaged due to terrorism. Likewise they had no access to telephone service because most of transmission lines were damaged due to terrorism.

CONCLUSION

The present study concluded that terrorism has affected youth as other segments of human population in FATA. Most of the educational institutions were completely destroyed or partially damaged. Youth were not able to attend their schools, colleges due to fear of terrorism, they felt disturbances in studies. Their family incomes were affected, which ultimately created trouble for youth to carry on their routine livelihood activities. Terrorism created problems in the way of youth movement. Sports, entertainment and all sort of cultural activities were limited due to possible threats of attack. Youth avoided to take part in community leadership activities due to indications of risky repercussions to their lives from terrorists.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The destroyed and partially damaged schools ,and colleges buildings may be rebuild and repaired, Security may be strengthen of all schools and colleges in FATA.
- Government as well as private sectors may provide job opportunities for unemployed youth to keep them away from terrorist inclination.
- Sports and entertainment projects may be launched to indulge youth in productive activities.
- Playgrounds' facilities may be provided to youth.
- Roads may be constructed and transport system may be developed to picnic spots.
- Government as well as nongovernmental organizations may arrange culture exchange and leadership training programs for youth of FATA aimed to endorse them with youth belonging to other parts of the country and world.

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Appendix; 1

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Questionnaire

Effect of Terrorism on youth in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas: A Case Study of Bajaur Agency

1. What is your age (in completed years) _____
2. What is your marital status? (i) Single (ii) Married
3. What is your family monthly income? Rs._____
4. What is the type of family you are living in? (i) Nuclear (ii) Joint (iii) Extended
5. What is your family pattern of residence? (i)Rural (ii) Urban
6. What is your educational level?

11	12	13	14	15	16

7. Faculties? (i) Science (ii) Arts
8. How many members are there in your family? _____
9. What is your father educational level?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

10. What is your father occupation? (i) Govt. servant (ii) Private job (iii) Farmer (iv) Labor (v) Business (vi)
11. What is your mother educational level?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

12. I would like to know your views about different social factors which causes terrorism in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree.

(1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.12	**Social Factors**	SD	DA	A	SA
i.	Due to illiteracy individuals perpetrate terrorism				
ii.	Social alienation and isolation causes terrorism				
iii.	Physical face to face communication with criminals causes terrorism				
iv.	Communicating with criminals through social media causes terrorism				
v.	Disharmonious social environment causes terrorism				

13. I would like to know your views about different psychological factors which cause terrorism in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree

(1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.13	**Psychological Factors**	SD	DA	A	SA
i.	Emotional frustration causes terrorism				
ii.	Mental burden causes terrorism				
iii.	Lack of feelings of self-importance causes terrorism				
iv.	Feelings of sadness due to loss of closed relative causes terrorism				
v.	Loss of interest or pleasure in most or all normal activities ,such as sports ,sex and other hobbies cause terrorism				
vi.	Frequent or recurrent thoughts of death, suicidal thoughts cause terrorism				

14. I would like to know your views about the different economic factors which cause terrorism in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree.

(1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.14	**Economic Factors**	SD	DA	A	SA
i.	Lack of economic opportunities cause terrorism				
ii.	Inability to adjust family economic burden causes terrorism				
iii.	Economically sound groups commit terrorism to impose their will on society				

15. I would like to know your views about different recreational factors which cause terrorism in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree

(1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.15	**Recreational Factors**	SD	DA	A	SA
i.	Lack of sports activities cause terrorism				
ii.	Scarcity of play grounds, facilities cause terrorism				
iii.	Less opportunities of movement increase terrorism				
iv.	Inadequate opportunities for outdoor activities cause terrorism				

16. I would like to know your views about the impacts of terrorism on social life of youth in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree.

(1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.16	**Impacts on Social life of Youth**	SD	DA	A	SA
a.	**Impacts on Social Bonds and Communication**				
i.	I am worried to join cultural events because of bomb blast				
ii.	I cannot meet my friends regularly due to fear of terrorist attack				
iii.	I cannot express myself easily because of intolerance				
iv.	I hesitate to connect with everyone due to fear of harm				
v.	I observe fears in the people of my community due to terrorism				
vi.	I cannot go to mosque to offer prayer with confidence due to the threat of attack				

vii.	I cannot participate in funerals due to the fear of bomb blast				
viii.	I cannot attend marriage ceremony of my relatives due to the fear of terrorism				
ix.	My parents do not allow me to go outside because of threats of harm				
b.	**Impacts on Infrastructure**				
i.	I cannot travel easily because most of the roads are damaged due terrorism				
ii.	I do not have access to proper treatment, because most of BHU's and hospitals are destroyed or having no basic facilities				
iii.	I observe many colleges have been destroyed due to terrorism				
iv.	I have lack of access to telephone service because most of transmission lines are damaged due to terrorism				
x.	I have no access to cell phone services because most of the signals broad-casting towers have been damaged due to terrorism				
xi.	I have no access to DSL internet service due to the destruction of telephone transmission lines				
xii.	I have no access to 3G mobile internet service due to restriction on service for security reasons				

17. I would like to know your views about the economic impacts of terrorism on youth in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree.

(1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.17	**Economic Impacts on Youth**	SD	DA	A	SA
i.	My family income is affected due to terrorism				
ii.	My family is unable to provide me with an adequate financial support due to the economic loss caused by terrorism				
iii.	I have no economic opportunities due to terrorism				

18. I would like to know your views about the impacts of terrorism on recreation of youth in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree.

(1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.18	**Effects on Recreation of Youth**	SD	DA	A	SA
a.	**Effects on Sports**				
i.	Most of playgrounds have been destroyed due to the terrorist activities				
ii.	There is no proper playground available in my area				
iii.	I cannot play confidently due to the fear of bomb blasts				
b.	**Impacts on Mobility**				
i.	I cannot travel due to the fear of kidnapping and ransom				
ii.	I cannot travel due to the fear of IED (Improvised Explosive Device) blasts				
iii.	I am not able to move freely due to curfews, crackdown etc.				
iv.	I cannot visit picnic spots because of dissatisfactory security situation				
c.	**Impacts on Entertainment**				
i.	I cannot participate in music program due to possible threat of physical attack				
ii.	I cannot participate in events due to the fear of terrorism				
iii.	I feel difficulties to join a friends party due to the fear of violence				

19. I would like to know your views about the impacts of terrorism on education of youth in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree.

1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.19	**Impacts on Education of Youth**	SD	DA	A	SA
i.	I feel worry when I go to college due to unexpected attacks, bomb blasts				
ii.	I feel insecurity inside college compound due to terrorism				
iii.	I feel disturbance in studies due to the fears of terrorism				
iv.	I have no access to public library due its closure of security reason				

v.	Long curfew create hurdles for me to attend my college.				

20. I would like to know your views about the impacts of terrorism on community leadership of youth in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree.

(1= Strongly Disagree 2= Disagree 3= Agree Strongly Agree =4)

Q.20	**Impacts on Community Leadership and Civic Participation of Youth**	SD	DA	A	SA
a.	**Impacts on Community Leadership of Youth**				
i.	I cannot lead in community based activities due to fear of terrorism				
ii.	I feel if I will lead I will be victim of violence				
iii.	I hesitate to lead my community because of ransom threat				
iv.	I am worried my family will not allow me to come on front in insecure environment				
b.	**Impacts on Civic Participation of Youth**				
i.	I cannot speak for civic awareness in my community due to the fear of terrorism				
ii.	I cannot run campaign for the social mobilization for the community development due to the fear of terrorism				
iii.	I cannot join groups working for human rights due to the fear of terrorism				
iv.	I cannot join groups working for democratic change due to the fear of terrorism				

21. I would like to know your views about the impacts of terrorism on self-esteem of youth in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree.