

De-radicalization Strategy: Prospects for Rehabilitation of Ex-Militants

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Abstract

The counterterrorism strategies such as wars, US drones and military operations have proved to be futile in the long run as we see that with the onset of war on terror, which was a response to 9/11, has deteriorated the problem instead of improving it. This is due to the fact that our policy makers have neglected the unintended consequences of the counterterrorism policy while devising it. On the other hand, the pilot projects established for rehabilitation and de-radicalization of ex-militants by Pakistani army and foreign NGO's have proved to be propitious, as they affectively deconstruct the bellicose ideals of the ex-militants and reintegrate them into the society from where they belong. This paper tends to imprint an in-depth and insightful analysis of the incumbent counterterrorism policies and strategies employed by Pakistan and foreign actors, mainly in FATA and discusses in detail the innovative approach of counterterrorism i.e. rehabilitation of ex-militants. It also discusses the outcomes and the lacunae of this program and proposes a plan to expand and incorporate this setup in prisons of Pakistan so that the broken fabric of Pakistani society can be reformed and could be rescued from the menace of radicalization and terrorism.

Keywords: counterterrorism, de-radicalization, disengagement, rehabilitation, reintegration, terrorism, perverse effect/unintended consequences, recidivism.

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Introduction

In contemporary age, radicalization¹ is the biggest problem of Pakistani society, be it the response to blasphemy, 'gairat' honor killing, sectarianism or terrorism² on a bigger level. The word radicalization is frequently used to describe the process whereby individuals transform their worldview over time from a range that society tends to consider to be normal into a range that society tends to consider to be extreme (Hannah, Clutterbuck, & Rubin, 2008, p. 2). Radicalization takes the shape of evil if not dealt at proper time and makes the foundations of the society hollow and eventually the society falls into a deep dark pit from where it cannot see any hope and peace. 'Countering terrorism, therefore requires a two pronged strategy; preventing gullible individuals from getting de-radicalized and making sure that those who have been radicalized can be rehabilitated so that the propagation of the extreme views is mitigated' (Pervaiz, 2011, p. 122). This innovative approach of counterterrorism³ strategy; de-radicalization has benefitted Pakistan a lot but it is a colossal task as the affiliation of militants with the political or religious ideologies are hard to be deconstructed. Whereas collectively characterized as de-radicalization⁴ programs, it is more accurate to call them "risk reduction" initiatives (Horgan, 2013).

With the onset of war on terror, Pakistan got trapped in a whirlpool of terrorism. This evil was tried to be contained with the force but it unseeingly hyped the radicalization. This signifies that the imperfect policies have made the problem even worse. We also see the incident of Lal Masjid where force was used and led to the formation of Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi (TNSM) and also made operative heavens for TTP and other anti Pakistan Taliban groups. We see that the US drones are killing the extremists but not dealing with the root cause of the problem i.e. radicalization and extremism. Therefore, evil cannot be suppressed and exterminated by an evil force, nevertheless it thrives. Only good has preponderance over evil and can kill it completely. Countering terrorism needs a multi-faceted approach, which focuses not only on confronting it through the coercive apparatus

Tigah

of the state, but also through disengagement strategies (Rana, 2011). Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan (Bacha Khan) once said:

'Violence breeds violence and the only way to avoid violence is non-violence'

This wisdom has a greater value that has been neglected by our policy makers because we see that the coercive counterterrorism strategies are affective only for a short term. Therefore, this evil should be curbed tactically before it eats the foundation of the society like a termite and make its superstructure fall.

Unintended Consequences⁵ of the Counterterrorism Policies

The vehement tactics applied by government, army and US for counter militancy in the war on terror have not been proved affective in the long run. The peace and stability attained by it was also short lived because it suppressed the evil but did not maintain its hegemony. By analyzing the trends of war dynamics in FATA, it was seen that the militancy was controlled for a while but not in long run as the military operations forced the militants to flee to adjacent areas and when they found military's diversion of interest in FATA, they come back to their strongholds. On the other hand, upon looking at the trend patterns of American war going on in Pakistan, it was found out that victory attained by even killing the most wanted Taliban by drones and operations was also short lived, as the power vacuum is filled by another more influential leader. Their rule is like scorpion and can be best illustrated by following quote by a tribal elder:

'There is no specific leader among scorpion, everyone is leader just touch the tail of any one.'

As Pakistan got involved in the war on terror, terrorism first took hold in FATA and then in the rest of Pakistan. The number of terrorists and terror incidents kept on increasing despite the drone strikes, continued military operations and arrest of the militants

and giving them harsh treatments. The harsher the policy adopted by Pakistani and US policy makers, the more radicalization, insurgency and terrorism multiplied. We see nil results and any improvement in eradicating the militancy from the root. Therefore, the harsh policies have not proved beneficial for Pakistan in the long run and we also see that with the passage of time Pakistan's security situation has worsened and is out of control.

On the other hand the de-radicalization and rehabilitation⁶ policy and projects have proved to be fruitful. Shehzad H. Qazi, a scholar who writes in Huffington post in Washington visited these centres and appreciated this initiative in these terms.

If there is one policy that Pakistan has got right in the war on terror it is this (Qazi, 2011).

The reality is that every militant cannot be killed. Moreover, most captured militants cannot be prosecuted. The constrictiveness of this policy was best understood by an economist, Dr. Ernest Friedrich Schumacher— author of *Small Is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered*, who promoted the use of small-scale technology to benefit both humankind and the environment. As an economist trained in a market-oriented discipline, his thinking evolved from believing that large-scale technology could be salvation for industrial civilization to believing that large-scale technology is the root of degrading human beings and the environment (Varma, 2003).

Therefore de-radicalization is a small policy in context with Friedrich Schumacher philosophy that will give big benefits. In the same way, this thought is applicable and practical when the security and strategic policy is devised. By employing the strategy of military operations, drones and heavy technology the security situation of Pakistan has deteriorated and the small step of rehabilitating of these militants have proved to be very affective because it reforms the radical-ideological framework of the person. When he integrates back into the society, he can be fruitful for the society and also can educate the members of the society.

Tigah

This small step will give huge benefits in the long run. Therefore, small is beautiful and this thought should be taken into consideration when our policy makers and US devise policies.

Moreover, when the problem of insurgency could not be controlled the only option left to deal with these insurgents is talking to them on one table in form of negotiations or de-radicalizing them. The methods and policies that were adopted by the government and army for de-radicalization of militants were peace agreements, negotiations, intelligence and peace talks which failed on some level up till now because of the different political interests of different foreign and internal actors. Our government and policy makers should have this realization that with a decade of its involvement in war on terror and the policies it applied to counter terrorism have failed because every year increase is seen in insurgency.

Rehabilitation Centres for De-radicalization/Risk Reduction

An innovative counterterrorism strategy known as ‘rehabilitation’ and ‘de-radicalization’ that has a soft side is being used round the world as many countries have established jihadist rehabilitation and engagement programs, including Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia. In Pakistan, certain rehabilitation schools launched for the detainees other than the hard-core militants adopt this policy. These centres believe that violent and radical Islamic extremism cannot be defeated by traditional security means alone as violent ideology is based on corrupted and deviant interpretations of Islam (Hesterman, 2010).

De-radicalization, disengagement, reintegration and rehabilitation of the militants can prove very beneficial for Pakistan in long term. Therefore de-radicalization of extremists and peace talks are the only option left for Pakistan. Army Chief Gen. Ashfaq Kayani once stated:

"There is no military solution to terrorism." (Seymour, 2011)

Being an experienced military person he also endorses that force is of no use as Pakistan has to face the perverse effect and unintended consequences of this policy.

De-radicalization Approaches

Approach	Focus	Strategy	Aims and Objectives
Security	Detainees	Rehabilitation	Reducing security threats
Societal	Vulnerable communities	Engagement	Developing moderate tendencies
Ideological	Clergy	Highlighting religion's emphasis on peace	Developing counter arguments/narratives
Political	Society at large	Winning hearts and minds	Neutralizing security threats

Table 1

De-radicalization method is adopted round the world for the prisoners and but their effectiveness is debatable. The four approaches that operate on security, societal, ideological and political levels are based on the concepts of de-radicalization. Table1 (Rana, 2011) illustrates the approaches systematically. These approaches deal with different focal point, strategies and aims regarding the levels at which it has to be dealt with. The fusion of these strategies is very affective as all aim at neutralizing the security threats.

Process of De-radicalization



The process of de-radicalization involves a pre-radicalization period of an individual's world his or her pedigree, lifestyle, religion, social status, neighbourhood, and education just prior to the start of their journey down the path of radicalization (Silber & Bhatt, 2007). The above flow chart (Horgan, 2009, p. 4) shows the phases through which a person passes to become a radical entity. It states that the person seen to exhibit radical attitude comes to the phase of violent radicalization. Violent radicalization encompasses the phases of:

- a. Becoming involved with a terrorist group, and
- b. Remaining involved and engaging in terrorist activity and to de-radicalize the detainee, he has to undergo a disengagement⁷ process and then finally the objective of de-radicalization is achieved that aims for substantive changes in individuals' ideology and attitudes, and concentrates on facilitating behavioural change, that is, the rejection of violent means.

Pilot Projects for Rehab Centres: A Landmark Achievement

During the Operation Rah-e-Rast⁸, many juveniles were apprehended or they had surrendered. The initiative to rehabilitate detainees in Pakistan was taken in September 2009, with an initial cost of Rs 4.4 million, which was provided by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provincial government. The program has three main components: one called Project Saboon, which focuses on juveniles; Project Mishal that concentrates on adult detainees; and Project Sparlay for family members of detained persons (Rana, 2011, p. 4).

Few wise and sincere actors within and outside Pakistan have realized the gist of the problem and have initiated projects based on these alternative methods to check the effectiveness. The examples are Saboon, Navi Saher, and Mishal. These are the projects that deal with, disengagement, de-radicalization reintegration and rehabilitation of the militants who surrender voluntarily or are arrested. These centres serve two major goals: to

ideologically cleanse the inmates of the Taliban's radical teachings and to give them education and vocational skills so they can be employed once rehabilitated (Qazi, 2011). The institutions are remarkable example of integrating the ex-militants back to the society from which they belong and have a normal life.

Pakistan army and European partners have formed vocational training centre in Swat, Mingora, DI Khan and Bajaur for the de-radicalization of ex-militants. On a small scale, these vocational centres are doing a commendable job. The funding for Mishal, Sabaoon and a couple of other rehab centres in Swat comes from the Pakistani army and from international aid groups. Using international aid, Pakistan is determined to turn the would-be terrorists into law-abiding citizens (Temple-Raston, 2013). Training and de-radicalization of these militants will be a slow process, but the benefits will be long term and the generations will benefit from it. These institutes serve as an example and the foreign actors should provide aid to these projects rather than supporting the high profile wars through NATO.

Rehabilitation Process

Armed men guard these schools and there are high walls with barbed wire set around the buildings. The Taliban affiliates who are not hardcore fighters but were classified as helpers, falling in the third tier are incorporated in the schools. The rehabilitation efforts have been divided into four main modules, including an educational module comprising formal education, especially for juveniles, to enable them to continue their education. Another module includes psychological counselling and therapy for developing independent and logical thinking. The social module includes social issues and family participation and the fourth module includes vocational training, such as repairing home appliances, etc., to equip the detainees with skills that enable them to make a decent living (Rana, 2011, p. 4). The training involves, psychological profiling, assessment, reversal of extremist indoctrination by means of lectures, psychological counselling, knowledge enhancement, training in personal grooming, ethics

and vocational training (Leghari, 2013). The success achieved so far is likely to help develop the existing centres and set up new ones. But more than figures is the hope this initiative has triggered off as hope plays an important role in creating a will in the minds of people to return back to the right path. Each student of Sabaoon or Mishal and other rehab centres will spread the light in his small circle and help deter the spread of hatred and extremism in his community.

The individuals are trained to get back a sense of self-worth and respect and value life. An interesting exercise to inculcate responsibility is by tasking every individual with the care of a rose bush or tree, this creates a sense of responsibility and self worth in these individuals. Other means such as debates, lectures and audio-visual aids are also employed which help in reforming their personality positively. Posters of national heroes and of other places in the country have been put up to remind them of their history, culture so they can develop an affiliation with their country and its elements. Moreover, most importantly large boards with Quranic verses and Hadith that denounce killing of humans and violence dominate the halls and classrooms. These are important in helping remove extremist teachings (Leghari, 2013). This helps the misguided individuals immensely as it clears their misconception about Jihad and leads them to the right path.

These institutes also provide academic and sports facilities. The students are intelligent and capable of competing with boys from other schools in Pakistan. Besides academic studies they are also provided vocational training in a number of skills to enable them to gain useful employment or start their own businesses after completion of studies at the rehabilitation centre. To carve their potential, the program also focuses on regular art, which provides them with a useful means of expressing suppressed feelings and overcome misplaced conceptions about pictures and artwork as something un-Islamic. The students are taught to be calm beings, nothing about good and bad jihad is inculcated in the minds of the students, but a sense is created in them to differentiate between good and bad.

Rehab Centres for Ex-Militants in Pakistan

Sabaoon⁹ is the only juvenile de-radicalization centre in Pakistan. It was founded in 2009, Sabaoon hosts a team of psychologists, social workers and military advisors who seek to find a way to re-integrate these young former militants (Sabaoon's residents are boys primarily between the ages of 12 and 18) back into their communities. Following the screening of individuals affiliated with terrorists and the start of counselling, comes the stage of rehabilitation and then reintegration.

UNICEF has financed the project (Qazi, 2011) with a grant to the Hum Pakistani Foundation¹⁰. The Lahore-based group of more than 20 non-governmental organizations was formed to assist the 3.5 million Pakistanis who were displaced during the army offensive that expelled the Taliban from Swat and surrounding areas in 2009. The best thing about Sabaoon is that these boys are being given a second chance to live normal lives and in fact better than many boys of their background would ever get. A team of highly dedicated and courageous civilians along with Pakistan Army are now running it. The boys in Sabaoon not only get a chance and full encouragement to go to other top educational institutions in the country as well as cadet colleges, they are also financially supported with regular stipends. Family interaction is highly encouraged with weekly visits on the premises and regular monitoring after successful passing out of Sabaoon. Having started off in 2009 with 22 children, Sabaoon got a successful kick-start and has now helped reintegrate 149 children in five batches.

Corrective religious education is an essential part of the de-radicalization programs. Clerics explain to these former Taliban members that only the state has the ability to declare jihad, that jihad against fellow Muslims and suicide missions are prohibited in Islam, and it is wrong to declare Westerners as infidels and wage jihad against them. Moreover, the boys at Sabaoon undergo a regular education based on the curricula of their provincial

education commission and also learn skills such as gardening or basic computer operation.

These institutes are a great example of de-radicalization process and are helping misguided people to come back to normal lives and reintegrate into the society. Their work is commendable as these institutes are educating and systemizing a society in a correct order to avoid further chaos. Education and training for these students helps reduce the social costs of crime and supports the rehabilitation of these militants and their reintegration into society. Similarly Naway Sahar (which means new morning) also run on similar lines with an emphasis on deconstructing past extremist ideas about religion and anti-state sentiments along with teaching skills.

The army has rehabilitated 60 more former militants after they renounced militancy and underwent a three months training in different trades at the 'Mishal centre for de-radicalization' in Phetaam area of Swat (Jamaluddin, 2013). Men at Mishal are taught skills to become electricians, carpenters or plumbers. The purpose of the "De-radicalization and Emancipation Programme" is to make the boys useful citizens.

Recidivism/Re-engagement¹¹

There is a chance that the terrorists relapse into the activities of terrorism after undergoing rehabilitation. The burning question therefore remains that are these programs effective, as there is a chance that the militants being rehabilitated and reintegrated into the society can re-engage in terrorism. The Criteria for measuring effectiveness remains an elusive or reluctant feature of most of these programs. (NOMS) National Offender Management Service is a technique employed by psychologists in the United Kingdom who have recently developed a peer-reviewed methodology for assessing risk of recidivism among terrorist offenders and a set of targeted interventions (Horgan & Altier, 2012, p. 87). Pakistan should also utilize such techniques being used abroad.

Model for Prisons

Prisons can also play a positive role in tackling problems of radicalization and terrorism in society. According to international conventions and recommendations, prisoners have the same right to education as other citizens. The provision of education and training opportunities in prison presents an opportunity to enable prisoners to address the gaps in their learning and thereby to support their transition to the outside world. According to UN sources, all prisoners shall have the right to take part in cultural activities and education aimed at the full development of the human personality (UN, 1990). The internment centre can play a crucial role in rehabilitation. These vocational trainings can be also given to the militants who are detained and the prisons can be converted to internments centres for vocational training. Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Singapore have all implemented ideological-based de-radicalization programs that attempt to change the ideologies held by these extremists.

Prisons are the hotbeds of terrorism (ICSR, 2010, p. 7) but when they are utilized in a proper way it can give unconditional benefits to the society. The structure of these vocational centres can be integrated into prisons also because there two ways either to set them free or kill all of them which is also against the international law. The alleged militants who were caught were kept in prisons for trial and after the punishment the situation furthered worsened, as they are ‘places of vulnerability’ in which radicalization takes place. Yet they have also served as incubators for peaceful change and transformation (ICSR, 2010, p. 1). Prisons are highly unsettling environments in which individuals are more likely than elsewhere to explore new beliefs and associations. Confronted with existential questions and deprived of their existing social networks, prisoners with no previous involvement in politically motivated violence are vulnerable to being radicalized and recruited into terrorism. Prisons, therefore, in other words, have served as engines for positive change whose impact has been felt far beyond the prison walls. Learning opportunities can give a sense of purpose and direction to individuals during

their sentence and enhance the 'normalization' of life in prison. This is possible, as in Switzerland and many other places this training has proved to be really affective

Case Study: Wauwilermoos Prison in Central Switzerland

Wauwilermoos Prison can serve as an example for the government to follow. The models of this prison can be incorporated in Pakistani prisons so the security threats can be reduced substantially, as militants are not just the threat to Pakistan. *According to the Swiss penal code, prison sentence isn't about revenge; it is about rehabilitating the prisoner* (Ochsenbein, 2013) *and labor is a key element of incarceration and prisoners are required to work* (Vogel, 2013). Therefore, following the code, work is mandatory for all prisoners because it is a chance for self-improvement and also is a tool to help the prisoners to re-socialize/reintegrate while maintaining or improving their skills. The inmates who arrive in the prison are mostly unemployed and later they learn skills and when their detention time is over they are given tasks that are reasonable and match the inmate's abilities and education. Swiss prisons typically have on-site workshops in which it is possible to receive vocational training. Some of the inmates are given the responsibility for more basic chores like laundry. Inmates are paid for their work, albeit less than the market rate. The public can shop at the prison's organic grocery store, which carries everything from vegetables to dairy products to meat. The men who work in the shop are regular employee with an inmate so he can also be monitored and society can also be protected if some mishap takes place. School is also a part of the rehab programme. Divided into groups of 4-6, the inmates can attend class for a half day per week. There they learn basic subjects like German, mathematics and computer skills. Still, the students receive a letter of participation to show potential employers but no mention of the fact that they attended while in prison. And there is no private place for inmates to meet their partners or families. Instead the visits take place in a room with other people and under constant surveillance. (Horgan, 2013).

Recommendations/Conclusion

In Pakistan this initiative is taken by the military and it is important that the civilian government, must take back the space in determining policy toward extremism and militancy, and policing the FATA and troubled areas of Baluchistan and KP.

In Pakistan there is no law that caters the need of the rehabilitation of terrorists and ‘the absence of a legal framework for rehabilitation has left the country handicapped in ensuring de-radicalization’ (Pervaiz, 2011, p. 131). The provision of comprehensive legal framework for this purpose will make the de-radicalization process more affective.

The new innovative approaches to counterterrorism should be encouraged and discovered rather than employing coercive apparatus to minimize human loss. Moreover, for any counterterrorism policy SWOT¹² analysis and its perverse affects/unintended consequences should be taken into consideration.

When the students are released from the rehabilitation centre there should be strict check on these individuals from time to time so that any attitude in them related to recidivism/re-engagement can be monitored. New ways to deal with recidivism should be researched because much of the groundwork research has been done on the areas of disengagement from terrorism and there exist some significant gaps on the issues of recidivism and risk assessment in the context of terrorism.

It is important to accentuate here that there is a specific criterion for the selection of the detainees. The prerequisites are that the candidate should have some affiliation with army men, and they should have some educational degree (e.g. F.A for adults) to get admitted to these centres. This is a shortcoming of this program and this lacuna should be addressed to further help radicalization to extinguish for the society.

More aid is required for the establishment of more schools as lot of militants wants to surrender but they have no choice and no option as where to go and from whom to seek help. They are also afraid they will be treated harshly if they surrender but these schools present a soft side and will attract them. The success of this program depends on the availability of:

1. Adequate funding
2. Reform within the prison structure
3. Use of knowledgeable and well-respected Islamic clerics
4. Incorporation of cultural norms
5. Provision of monetary support to families of detainees, and
6. Follow through with after-care programs (Johnston, 2009).

Therefore to make the de-radicalization process these points should be in focus.

Strict monitoring should be done on the funds that are allocated to these programs as in 2009, the Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Trust under the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education allocated Rs.100 million as seed money for the project but no developments ever surfaced or brought to light.

The Pakistan Institute of Rehabilitation Sciences (PIRS), under ISRA University Islamabad, teaches a course of rehabilitation of disabled people. They should also focus on introducing the new discipline of rehabilitation of militants, as it is the time of need.

The best way is to follow the religion of Islam in its true spirit, learning the importance of tolerance. Government should take part in this de-radicalization campaign and should place special focus on incorporating tolerance speeches during Friday sermons as people of Pakistan have an innate inclination towards the clerics. This will prove affective. Moreover, these Friday sermons should be monitored by (sincere) officials, as they often instigate radicalization and ill will against the undeserving,

through the citation of wrong references, or by citing legitimate scriptures out of context.

These schools in Pakistan train the Taliban affiliates and who are not hardcore fighters. These schools can act as model for the dangerous militants also as we see that in foreign countries like Switzerland the prisoners and criminals are reformed and they become constructive part of the society. Such setup should also be introduced in Pakistan. Prisoners also have a right of education as per UN charter. If the structures of these centres are incorporated in the prisons for high profile terrorist, it can help eradicate the problem of insurgency and would also help mitigate radicalization.

Pakistan is going through a worst scenario of its history because it is trapped in the war with its own people. The radical counterterrorism policies have not benefited Pakistan rather they have escalated terrorism, as it has to face the unanticipated consequence of its counterterrorism policy, whereas the rehabilitation centres set for the rehabilitation of ex-militants have proved to be very beneficial in Pakistan. There lie some lacunas in the programs, but if given much heed they can be made sophisticated and can fight with the radicalization very effectively. The international actors have invested a lot in Pakistan in various development projects, there is a need to give an attention to this area also because the pilot projects established by the government, army and UN on small level have proved to be very positive. This will give a long-term benefit to Pakistan in dealing with its most unwanted and prevailing element in the society and will also benefit the international community.

References

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- 1 Radicalization is a process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo and participate in the use of violence for political aims.
 - 2 Terrorism typically consists of symbolic acts of violence which are intended to influence the political behaviour of a target group via the

deliberate creation of fear. The formula which many governments and international organizations have chosen to adopt describes terrorism as politically motivated violence that intentionally targets civilians and/or non-combatants (ICSR, 2010, p. 12), *also see* jihadist which can be defined as a Muslim who (1) believes that Islam is under attack by the West with the objective of destroying Islam, (2) perceives that the United States is the primary enemy of Islam, (3) believes it is Islam's manifest destiny to rule the world, and (4) believes that the only proper response to this threat to Islam and the Muslim Ummah (members of the Islamic community) is militant jihad (Hesterman, 2010).

3 Counterterrorism is the practices, tactics, techniques, and strategies that governments, militaries, police departments and corporations adopt in response to terrorist threats and/or acts, both real and imputed.

4 De-radicalization: the social and psychological process whereby an individual's commitment to, and involvement in, violent radicalization is reduced to the extent that they are no longer at risk of involvement and engagement in violent activity. De-radicalization may also refer to any initiative that tries to achieve a reduction of risk of re-offending through addressing the specific and relevant disengagement issues (Horgan & Braddock, 2010, p. 280)

5 Here it is used for policies; perverse affect/unintended consequences are outcomes that are not the ones intended by a purposeful action. A perverse effect contrary to what was originally intended (when an intended solution makes a problem worse).

6 Rehabilitation policies are those that intend to reform criminal offenders rather than punish them or segregate them from the greater community. It involves the processes like dis engagement, de-radicalization and re-integration.

7 Disengagement: the process whereby an individual experiences a change in role or function that is usually associated with a reduction of violent participation. It may not necessarily involve leaving the movement, but is most frequently associated with significant temporary or permanent role change. Additionally, while disengagement may stem from role change, that role change may be influenced by psychological factors such as disillusionment, burnout or the failure to reach the expectations that influenced initial involvement. This can lead to a member seeking out a different role within the movement (Horgan & Braddock, 2010, p. 280)

- 8 Operation Black Thunderstorm was an aggressive military operation that commenced on April 26, 2009 conducted by the Pakistan Army, with the aim of retaking Buner, Lower Dir, Swat and Shangla districts from the Taliban after the militants took control of them since the start of the year. The name of this sub-operation of *Black Thunderstorm* has been referred to as *Operation Rah-e-Rast* in Urdu. In more than a month of fighting, by June 15, 106 soldiers and 1,040 militants were killed. Militant fighters were holed up in the emerald mines and in the main town of Swat district, Mingora.
- 9 Saboon is a pushto word that means new dawn or first ray of light from the dawn.
- 10 *Hum Pakistani Foundation* is an umbrella organization that unites more than 20 NGOs and thousands of people with the common purpose of providing relief to the needy people of Pakistan.
- 11 Recidivism/ re-engagement is the process of returning to terrorism. Re-engagement requires the resumption of terrorist behavior, but not necessarily a change in one's ideology or beliefs. Individuals do not have to be 'committed' to the group or its ideology for them to re-engage.
- 12 SWOT analysis is a structured planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats involved in a project.

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