

(3)

Point out the motives of terrorism in Pakistan. How can the society get rid of terrorism.

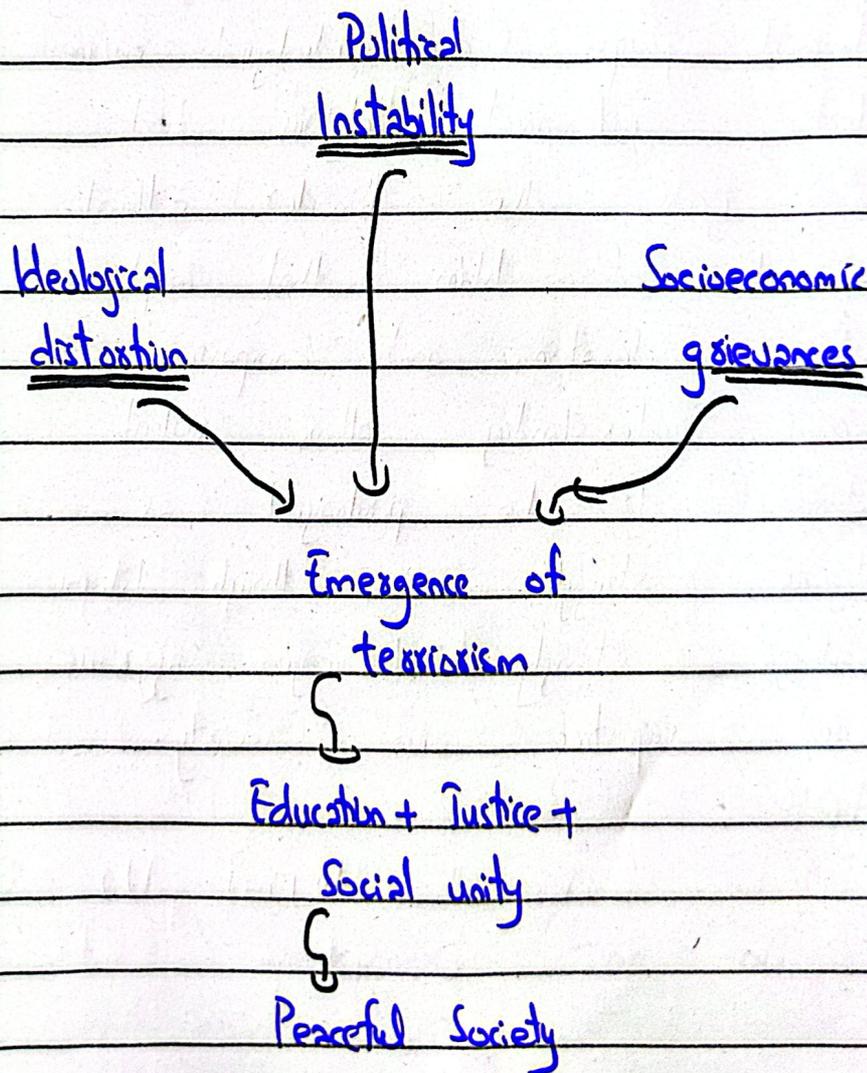
### Outline

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### ① Introduction

Terrorism in Pakistan has emerged as a complex socio-political challenge that threatens national security, social harmony, and economic development. It is not the result of a single factor but a combination of ideological

manipulation, political instability, socioeconomic deprivation, and weak institutional structures. Understanding the motives behind terrorism is essential because sustainable solutions require intellectual clarity, social reform, and effective governance.



## ② Ideological Religious Motives.

### 2.1, Misinterpretations of religious concepts

One of the central motives behind terrorism is the deliberate misinterpretation of Islamic teachings by extremist groups. Certain ideological movements selectively interpret religious texts and ignore the broader ethical framework of Islam that emphasizes justice, moderation, and compassion. This narrow understanding allows violent activities to be portrayed as religious struggle, even though Islamic teachings strongly discourage aggression and injustice in society.

Ayat

Do not transgress.

## 2.2, Sectarian Ideological Conflicts

Sectarian divisions also contribute to the emergence of terrorist violence when theological differences are transformed into political and social rivalry. Radical groups mobilize supporters by presenting other sects as ideological enemies, which deepens hostility and creates cycles of retaliation.

Muhammad Qutub in Islam: The Misunderstood Religion explains that sectarian extremism grows when religious identity becomes a tool for power rather than a source of spiritual guidance.

## 2.3, Religious zeal without knowledge

Excessive religious enthusiasm without proper knowledge can also motivate

terrorism. Individuals driven by emotional devotion may adopt rigid interpretations that overlook Islam's principles of mercy and balance. Extremist leaders manipulate such sentiments and encourage followers to believe that violence is a form of religious duty, even though it contradicts Islamic ethics.

### Hadith

7  
"Those who adopt extremism are destroyed."

### 2.9 → Ideological radicalization of youth

Young individuals searching for identity, purpose, or recognition often become targets of extremist propaganda. Through emotional narratives and simplified ideological slogans, terrorist groups portray violence as heroic resistance.

Abu Ala Mawdudi in Islamic Law

and Constitution observed that ideological movements attract youth particularly when societies fail to provide intellectual guidance and constructive social opportunities.

### (3) Political Strategic Motives

#### 3.1, Political power struggles s.

Political instability and competition for power sometimes create environments in which extremist organizations gain influence. When political actors exploit religious identity to mobilize supporters, ideological divisions deepen and militant groups gain legitimacy among frustrated populations. Such conditions weaken democratic institutions and encourage radical movements to expand their activities.

Ayat

ولا تنازوا وتقاتلوا

"Do not dispute lest you lose courage."

### 3.2, Strategic use of militancy

In certain historical contexts, militant groups have been tolerated or indirectly supported for strategic purposes. However, once these organizations gain resources and influence, they may develop independent agendas and evolve into terrorist networks. Such developments illustrate how short-term political strategies can unintentionally produce long-term security threats for society.

### 3.3, Reaction to political injustice

Perceived injustice, corruption, and exclusion from political participation often generate frustration among marginalized groups. When citizens feel that

peaceful political engagement cannot address their grievances, extremist organizations may appear attractive alternatives promising justice and empowerment. This dynamic transforms political dissatisfaction into radical activism.

### Hadith

بِأَنَّ الْقَوْلَ الظُّلْمَ

Beware of injustice.

### 34, Weak institutional governance

Weak governance and ineffective law enforcement create opportunities for terrorist networks to expand.

When state institutions lack authority or credibility, extremist groups may establish parallel systems of influence through intimidation or propaganda.

Fazlur Rahman in Islam and

Modernity argued that strong institutions and intellectual leadership are

essential to prevent ideological radicalization in Muslim societies.

#### (4) Socioeconomic Structural Motives

##### 4.1, Poverty and economic marginalization

Economic deprivation and unemployment create frustration among segments of society who feel excluded from development opportunities. Terrorist groups sometimes exploit these grievances by offering financial incentives, social recognition, or promises of empowerment. Such strategies transform economic frustration into ideological commitment and recruitment into violent movements.

Ayah

7  
Indeed, Allah commands justice.

## 4.2, Educational deficiencies

Weak educational systems contribute to radicalization by failing to develop critical thinking and balanced religious understanding. Without intellectual tools to evaluate extremist narratives, individuals may accept simplistic propaganda. Dr. Hamidullah in Introduction to Islam noted that strong education rooted in ethical and intellectual values is essential for protecting societies from ideological manipulation.

## 4.3, Social alienation among youth

Youth who feel socially disconnected or marginalized may search for belonging and identity. Terrorist organizations exploit such emotional vulnerabilities by presenting themselves as communities

that offer purpose and recognition.  
These recruitment strategies convert  
personal frustration into participation in  
extremist networks.

Hadith

عن المؤمن للمؤمن واللبنيان  
"A believer to another believer"  
is like a building.

#### 4.4 Cultural Identity Crisis

Rapid globalization and social transformation  
sometimes create uncertainty regarding  
cultural and religious identity. When  
individuals struggle to reconcile modern  
influences with traditional values,

extremist ideologies may present  
simplistic and rigid frameworks.

Ikhlasid Ahmad in Islam: Its  
Meaning and Message emphasized that  
strong cultural confidence helps  
societies resist radical narratives.

## (5) Measures to eliminate Terrorism

### S.1, Reforming educational systems

Comprehensive educational reform is essential to counter terrorism by promoting balanced religious understanding and critical thinking. Educational institutions should integrate ethical teachings, civic responsibility, and intellectual inquiry so that students can resist extremist propaganda and develop constructive perspectives toward society.

Ayat

﴿ اقرأ باسم ربك ﴾  
"Read in the name of your Lord."

### S.2, Establishing justice and Rule of Law

A transparent justice system and

accountable governance reduce grievances that extremist groups exploit. When citizens trust legal institutions, they are less likely to support violent movements. Effective law enforcement also restricts the operational capacity of terrorist organizations.

### S3, Promoting social cohesion

Strengthening community cooperation and social integration can prevent radicalization by reducing feelings of isolation and distrust. Communities that encourage dialogue, tolerance, and mutual respect create environments where extremist narratives struggle to gain influence.

Hadith

” A Muslim is the brother of another Muslim.”

## 5.4, Youth empowerment and development 2-

Providing educational opportunities, employment, and constructive social engagement can significantly reduce the appeal of terrorism among young people.

## Tariq In in Islam and The Contemporary world explained that

empowering youth through development initiatives channels their energy toward national progress rather than destructive movements.

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## Conclusion 29

Terrorism in Pakistan is driven by ideological distortion, political instability, socioeconomic grievances and institutional weaknesses. Eliminating terrorism therefore requires a comprehensive strategy

Combining education, justice, economic development, and responsible governance.

When societies strengthen ethical values and unity, extremist narratives gradually lose their influence and lasting peace becomes achievable.

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