

Critical Event Analysis to Terrorism in an Emerging Economy of Pakistan

Shumaila Umer

National Counter Terrorism Authority, Pakistan.

Email: dir.research009@gmail.com

Kausar Yasmeen

Department of Economics and Finance, Nizwa University, Oman

Email: yasmeen@unizwa.edu.com

Kashifa Yasmeen

Department of Psychology, University of Sahiwal, Pakistan.

Email: kashifa@uosahiwal.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

The widespread suffering caused by terrorism has been discussed at length in the media. Unfortunately, there is a relative paucity of empirical research on the nature and causes of terrorism. The present study examines the issue of terrorism quite modestly, but nonetheless significantly. It finds the root cause that generates numerous other causes which increase the incidence of terrorism. This study is unique in terms of its step-by-step implementation of analysis. In the first phase, the study applies thematic analysis and reveals the general causes of terrorism. In the second phase scrutiny of general causes is done to find the root cause of terrorism and finally, multinomial logistic regression is applied to ensure consistency between the results. Multinomial logistic regression reveals that coefficients of all interaction terms are significant, indicating that the effect of religion, geographic location, international players, and communications technology on terrorism depends on legislation and its strategic implementation. Like Ukraine, Pakistan is geographically significant for international players with respect to the containment of China and trade. Weak legislation in Pakistan facilitates international players not only to change the regime of the country but also to create terror groups that misuse religious schools. This study suggests that legislation must be implemented gradually through strategies; otherwise, policy implementation may have an adverse impact. Legislation helps to protect a country from terrorism in two ways. Firstly, it reduces the likelihood of terrorism entering, and secondly, it helps to combat existing terrorism. Based on the findings, this study also recommends counterterrorism, security officials have to work covertly in the media and other sectors which can impact the severity of terrorism in the country; this entails adopting mimicking factors. We expect that the present study will contribute to social and political improvements and have beneficial effects on the economy.

Keywords: **Terrorism, Legislations, Root Causes, Multinomial Logistic Regression.**

Introduction

Terrorism entails costs to society in terms of loss of lives, displacement of individuals, and damage to property. Asia has the worst average terrorism;

Pakistan is listed 10th on the Global Terrorism Index (GTI), a list of countries most affected by terrorism (2022). In Pakistan, deaths due to terror or violence have increased by 275 percent from 263 deaths in 2020 (Javaid, 2020; Khan, 2020; Mustafa, Imran, Ismail & Arslan, 2020; Nandy, 2022; Shamshad, Khan, & Hassan; 2021). The number of mortalities caused by Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has doubled between the years 2020 and 2021. Moreover, the expenses incurred by the Pakistani government on account of violence have amounted to US\$ 118.13 billion which is equivalent to Rs. 9,869.16 billion (Hatim, 2020; Javaid, 2020; Nandy, 2022).

Previous research finds many causes lead to terrorism, including religiously motivated extremism (Brasted, & Akbarzadeh, 2022; Qadri, 2018) communications technology and foreign military groups' involvement (Mahmood, 2021; Shamshad, Khan, & Hassan; 2021), weak legislation (Sajjad, 2022), hybrid wars waged (Aziz, & Shah, 2020; Muradov, 2022) political instability, flaws in legislation, international cooperation, terrorism, legislation options range from diplomacy, covert action, physical security enhancement, constructive engagement to economic sanctions and military force (Pašagić, 2020; Shamshad, Khan, & Hassan; 2021). Studies recommend formulating foreign and domestic legislation to counter terrorism, but researchers could not find a single study that recommends that legislation must be implemented gradually by testing the waters. The sudden implementation of legislation may backfire when corruption becomes a culture in any emerging economy (Soherwordi, & Khattak, 2020; Xing, 2021). The likelihood of the rejection of legislation is offset by several adverse social, economic, and security implications. Strategies for the step-by-step implementation of legislation are therefore required (Gul, Asghar, 2021).

In addition, legislation helps to protect a country from terrorism in two ways. Firstly, it reduces the likelihood of terrorism entering, and secondly, it helps to combat existing terrorism. Mahmood, (2021), Mustafa, Imran, Ismail & Arslan, (2020), Nandy, (2022) and Shamshad, Khan, & Hassan, (2021) found that the causes of terrorism in Pakistan are communications technology, madrassas (religious schools) and drone attacks. This research doesn't explore the problem in depth and suggests that the solution to all these causes is a single variable, which is weak legislation and its strategic implementation. Instead, it recommends different solutions for different problems. Aziz, & Shah, (2020) and Muradov, (2022) discusses that legislation is significant but paid less attention to the likelihood that legislation without strategic implantation will not work. Owing to weak legislation in Pakistan, international players hire local facilitators and use them to create terror groups, misuse some religious schools, try to change the regime of the country, control the state bank, foreign legislation, and force regimes to decide on defense economics, which weakens the security sector through the poor economy (Ahmed, 2022; Mustafa, Imran, Ismail, & Arslan, 2020).

The role of international players is found in several countries. The book "Confessions of an Economic Hit Man" by a famous American author is a story

Critical Event Analysis to Terrorism in an Emerging Economy of Pakistan

centered on greediness for power and money, exploitation, deception, lies, and murder (Perkins, 2004). Several factors have been identified which are causing terrorism. Terrorism and rebellion have been widely studied for their impact and potential determinants in Pakistan. However, finding the key leading cause, generating several other causes of terrorism is not empirically well researched (Rifat, (2021; Zulfiqar, 2020). Additionally, most of the studies use either a qualitative approach or quantitative approach to find the cause. They need to use mixed methods to find out the consistency of finding. This study contributes by finding the single root cause (Legislation) which creates several other causes of terrorism through mixed methods. The present research also suggests Multiple Trace Theory (1997) should be applied to media and telecommunication as media play an important role in youth training and there is a need to apply imitate factors to counter-terrorism.

Literature Review

Since Pakistan has continuously been a subject of insurrection and lawlessness by neighboring countries who are advocates of this so-called rebellion, the government is facing a significant number of damages in terms of its infrastructures and deaths among its citizens during the past years. The country has remained among one of the ten most affected nations in 2021 and is still overwhelmed by terror this current year 2022 (Ahmed, 2022). Death rates in the country increased slightly to 275 which is a five percent increase from 263 deaths that occurred in 2020. As discussed in the review of literature, the following factors can give rise to terrorism such as the religiously motivated extremism and attack in South Asia, an occurrence that has greatly affected not only the peace and security of the region but the world at large too (Mahmood, 2021). The devastating 9/11 attack on September 11, 2001, the Islamic religious schools are known as madrasas have been of increasing interest to the U.S. The “9/11 Commission related products include CRS Report RS22009, Education Reform in Pakistan, by, CRS Report RL33533, Saudi Arabia, Background and U.S. Relations, by (name redacted), CRS Report RL32499, Saudi Arabia researcher links madrasas with terrorism (Blanchard, 2006).

Mahmood, (2021) found discusses there causes of terrorism in Pakistan, communications technology, Madrassas, and drone attacks, countries become vulnerable to terrorism at first as communications technology improves, when communications technology becomes even better, then terrorism starts falling (Rifat, 2021). This research doesn't explore and suggests that the solution to all these their causes is policies and their strategized implementation. Qadri, (2018) found that some madrassas were propagating extremism and were subjected to foreign and political influences and the role of international intelligence is being seen to use them against Pakistan. Madrassa's education system faces many challenges and controversies. Several madrassas in Punjab are found to be

propagating extremism and some of them have links with local and foreign militant organizations (Mahmood, 2021).

However, the local militant organization's involvement was to defend their country by identifying foreign militants. The role of international agencies is linked to protecting and producing extremists. The book, "Confessions of an Economic Hit Man" (Perkins, 2004) reports the greediness of power and money, exploitation, deception, lies, and murder. However, ISIL has involvement in madrassas or the religious educational system (Akbar, 2017; Afzal, Iqbal, & Inayay, 2012; Nordin, 2021; Hussain, Hussain, B., Asad, & Khan, 2014; Ismail, Shah, Saleem, & Khan, 2020).

Sajjad, (2022) found that counter-violent extremism policies largely view education to control thinking rather than developing it. These guidelines hinder the development of students' critical thinking, which is a powerful defense against radicalism or fanaticism. The paper then shifts its focus to Pakistan, where education has been a key concern of counter-extremism policies since 9/11. Based on 13 expert interviews, practitioners point to several issues of the educational status quo that need to be addressed to effectively counter extremism on campus. Haider, Pablos Heredero, Ahmed, & Dustgeer, (2015) found that disbursements for public education, law, and order, cultural diversity, densely populated metropolis, mobilization of US military aid, and operations to Pakistan resulted in the increase of violence and chaos in the country.

Fayyaz, (2012) found the sweeping trajectory of terrorism, which is banning contemporary Pakistan's prospects for peace and security, is seen as an internal outgrowth of its own flawed policies, poor governance and lack of social justice and the rule of law in society, and a growing trust gap between the rulers and who reigns. Hybrid warfare has a link with terrorism. Russia has claimed to be a victim of Hybrid Wars instigated by Ukraine and Georgia (Muradov, 2022). Several studies have claimed that Hybrid warfare is linked with chaos terrorism (Gasztold, & Gasztold, 2020; Solmaz, 2022; Suchkov; 2021). Social welfare policies according to Burgoon (2006) are likely to reduce international and domestic terrorism resulting in lower cases of chaos, violence, and threats among its citizens, misused of students (Awan, 2012; Ellis, Kiefer, & Kiefer, 2004; Hashmi, 2017; Yusuf, 2011). In the context of root causes of terrorism are empirical studies like the Role of international players (Ibrahim, 2010), Pakistani facilitators (Touboul, 2021), weak policies in general and particularly for the traitors of the country (Economou & Kollias, 2019; Newman, 2007; Pašagić, 2020; Sunday, 2022), lack in scholar research implication and game theory, the justification to blame (Ahmad, 2022) unsuitable economic system, issue in governance (Stulic, 2022), lack of creating Patriots (Willing, 2022), member's selection to constitution committee to approve the domestic and foreign policy (Kafle, 2022) are the root because that lead to terrorism which have been empirically analyzed respectively Ibrahim, (2010).

However, based on the gaps the following research questions are addressed:

Critical Event Analysis to Terrorism in an Emerging Economy of Pakistan

1. What is the leading root cause that generates further numerous causes which provoke by the hike in the intensity of terrorism?
2. Does interaction term prove that weak legislation and its strategize implementation create other causes of terrorism?
3. What are the possible solutions that take the edge off terrorism?

Research Methodology

This section provides the justification for using mix methods (quantitative and qualitative) to achieve the objectives, mix method is a combination that provides the best understanding and clarity of the research problem in the context of answering the research question. This study is unique in terms of the root causes revealed by the qualitative approach by using thematic analysis were tested further by the quantitative approach by using multinomial logistic regression to check the consistency.

Qualitative Approach

This study used secondary data and semi-structured interviews which is a widely used method of data collection when there is a need to explore the problems and causes behind the issue (Bradford & Cullen, 2012; Flick, 2009). Secondary data is the best when you are investigating and want to know the facts through thematic analysis (White, 2010). In this study, secondary data was collected from journal articles, internet sources, government information, previous dissertations available on the internet and books. Thematic analysis was applied to explore the causes of terrorism. The present study used the most widely used steps for conducting thematic analysis come from an article by Braun and Clarke (2006). They provide a six-step process for identifying, analyzing, and reporting qualitative data. Finally, the researcher transformed the analysis into an interpretable piece of writing by using vivid and compelling extract examples that relate to the themes, research question, and literature. Ceryn Evans (2017) recommends that data from a semi-structured questionnaire is widely accepted when applying analysis for exploring.

Quantitative Approach

The dependent variable Terrorism is nominal and has three categories so (0,1 and 2), this study applies the multinomial logit model to examine the impact of different factors on terrorism. Religion (R), legislation and its strategize implementation (LSI), geographic (G), international factors (IF), communications technology (CT) are independent variables While Terrorism (T) is the dependent variable. Hence, the econometric model is as follows:

$$T = \beta_0 + \beta_1 R_i + \beta_2 LSI_i + \beta_3 G_i + \beta_4 IF_i + \beta_5 CT_i + \beta_6 (R * LSI)_i + \beta_7 (G * LSI)_i + \beta_8 (IF * LSI)_i + \beta_9 (CT * LSI)_i + e_i \dots (1)$$

Hedeker (2003) said the multinomial logistic regression model is used for the analysis of nominal and ordinal response data. Nonetheless, the multinomial logit is only utilized when using small numbers usually three (Maddala 1983; McFadden 1984; Park and Kerr, 1990). Terrorism is affected by different factors X_i (Religion (R), legislation and its strategize implementation (LSI), geographic (G), international factors (IF), communications technology (CT) are independent. The probabilities that an individual will choose an alternative j given by explanatory variable x_i is:

$$Pr (y_i = j | x_i) = \frac{\exp(\beta_{0,j} + \beta_{1,j}x_i)}{\sum_{j=0}^2 \exp(\beta_{0,j} + \beta_{1,j}x_i)} \quad (2)$$

$$Pr (y = j | x_i) = \frac{\exp(\beta'_j x_i)}{\sum_{j=0}^J \exp(\beta'_j x_i)} \quad (3)$$

$$T: Pr (y = j | x_i) =$$

$$\frac{\text{ExLSI}(\beta_{0,j} + \beta_{1,j}x_{i1} + \beta_{2,j}x_{i2} + \beta_{3,j}x_{i3} + \beta_{4,j}x_{i4} + \beta_{5,j}x_{i5} + \beta_{6,j}x_{i6} + \beta_{7,j}x_{i7} + \beta_{8,j}x_{i8} + \beta_{9,j}x_{i9})}{\sum_{j=1}^4 \text{exLSI}(\beta_{0,j} + \beta_{1,j}x_{i1} + \beta_{2,j}x_{i2} + \beta_{3,j}x_{i3} + \beta_{4,j}x_{i4} + \beta_{5,j}x_{i5} + \beta_{6,j}x_{i6} + \beta_{7,j}x_{i7} + \beta_{8,j}x_{i8} + \beta_{9,j}x_{i9})} \quad (4)$$

Where x_i is a $1 \times (k_x+1)$ matrix of explanatory variables including the elements 1 to model the intercept β_j is a $(k+1)$ dimensional parameter vector, which is the multinomial logit model (MNL). The multinomial logit model shows each response probability once we know the probabilities for $j=0 \dots j$. In its general form, the probability that Terrorism n chooses alternative i .

Results

In this section, the researcher applies a qualitative approach by using thematic analysis. Figure 1 shows general Causes of Terrorism while figure 2 shows root Causes of Terrorism by using secondary data. The first research question is answered by thematic analysis.

Critical Event Analysis to Terrorism in an Emerging Economy of Pakistan

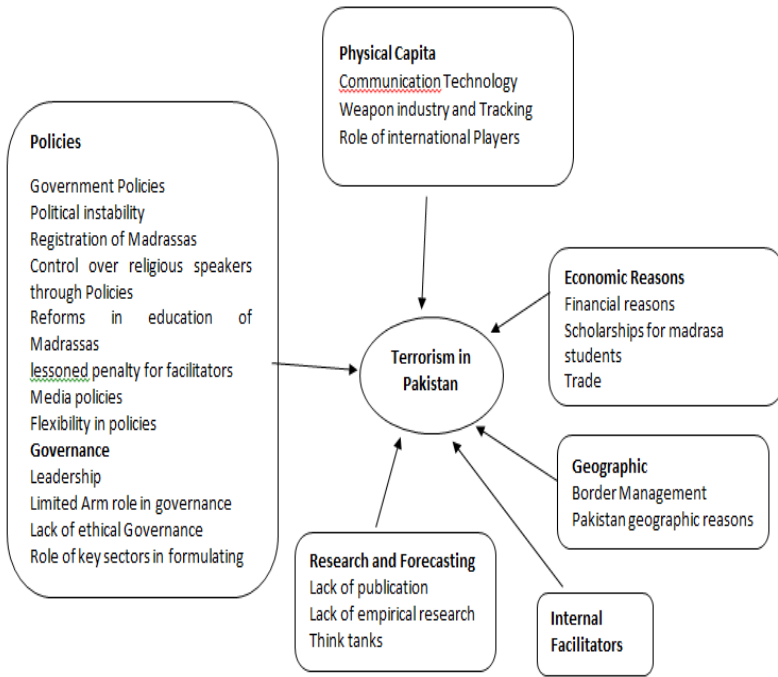


Figure 1. Thematic Analysis on general Causes of Terrorism.

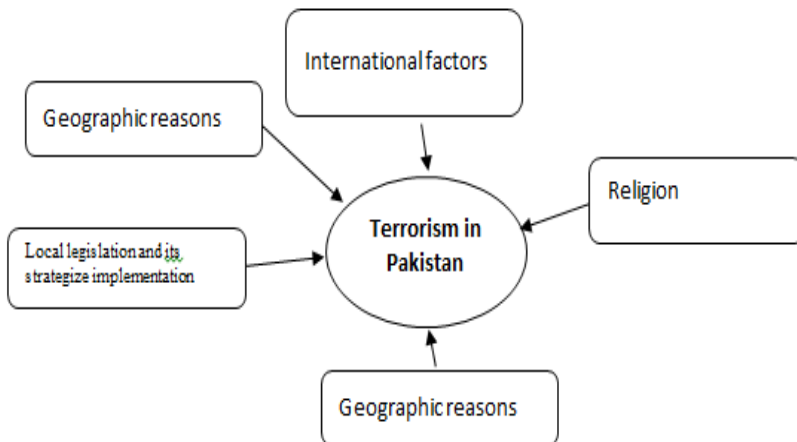


Figure 2. Thematic Analysis on Root Causes of Terrorism.

Results

The requirement to run the MNL is to check IIA assumptions, and likelihood and researcher can run marginal effects if want to check predictions. This study not only complete all statistically steps prior running MNL through STATA 16. More, Prior to performing MNL, Cronbach’s α , Multicollinearity test was applied by SPSS. Cronbach’s α is used to estimate the reliability or consistency of the scale with following results: Religion (R) (0.821), legislation and its strategize implementation (LSI) (0.729), geographic (G) (0.812), international factors (IF), (0.815), communications technology (CT) (0.919). The reliability coefficients are all above 0.6, which are acceptably suggested by Hair et al. (2010).

As a rule of thumb, a factor whose VIF values are greater than 10 can be processed for further analysis. The results shown in table 01 indicate that there are no problems of multicollinearity. So this study confirms that Religion (R), legislation and its strategize implementation (LSI), geographic (G) , international factors, (0.815), communications technology (CT) are not overlapping and suitable to run the MNL.

Table 2. Checking for Multicollinearity using VIF

Variable	VIF
Efficiency	1.12
Hope	1.03
Reliance	1.14
Optimism	1.09
Language	1.11

Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives (IIA) Assumptions

Before running multinomial logistic regression, this study tests the Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives (IIA) Assumptions recommended by McFadden (1984). The assumptions about IIA are checked according to the assumptions of multinomial logistic regression. For the IIA condition to be met, the odds ratio of 1 divided by the odds ratio of 2 is equal to 1. That is, $(1/2 \div 1/2 = 1)$, and if IIA is not satisfied, $(1/2 \div 1/4 \neq 1)$. For the Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives (IIA) Assumptions MNL, the IIA must not affect the relative odds between the two options considered by adding another option or changing the characteristics of the third option. Means that. In this case, the IIA assumptions are not violated.

Table 2 Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives (IIA) Tests for MNL

	Full sample			Evidence
	chi2	Df	P>chi2	
Omitted				

Critical Event Analysis to Terrorism in an Emerging Economy of Pakistan

No terrorism	0.329	5	1.030	Can't reject Ho
Sometimes Terrorism	2.533	5	0.459	Can't reject Ho
Sometimes Terrorism	1.374	5	0.872	Can't reject Ho

Table 2 shows that the IIA has not been violated in our model. On the base of the studies of Cheng and Long (2007), Long and Freese (2006), McFadden (1984) and McFadden (1974) we complete the procedure before running the multinomial regression.

In econometric analysis, before the MMNL model could be estimated, we checked the IIA assumptions that were satisfied. Statistically, the model is significant as $\text{Prob} > \chi^2 = 0.0000$ as shown in Table 3. The answer of RQ: 1 “Does interaction term prove that weak legislation and its strategize implementation create other causes of terrorism?” is given through applying MNL. The interaction term between $R * LSI$, $G * LSI$, $M * LSI$, $AI * LSI$ are significant which indicate that legislation and its strategize implementation create other causes of terrorism and boost the intensity of terror in an emerging economy of Pakistan.

Table 3: Finding of MNL Estimation (Full Sample 301)

Model 1	Sometimes Terrorism relative to No terrorism		Fully terrorism relative to No terrorism	
Variables	Coef.	Std. Err.	Coef.	Std. Err.
Cons	-1.361	0.038***	-.481	.3063**
R	0.275	0.056***	0.277	0.048***
LSI	0.468	0.045***	0.151	0.045***
G	0.179	0.085**	3.863	.183***
IF	0.243	0.087***	-.3013	.334**
CT	0.427	0.051***	1.361	.389***
R * LSI	.6305	.0950**	0.267	0.058*
G * LSI	.3037	.0850***	0.265	0.046**
IFI * LSI	.4961	.0511***	0.458	0.035***
CT * LSI	.4798	.0867**	-4810	.306*

Probe > chi2 = 0.0000 likelihood = -2510.0613

Note: *, shows the coefficient of the variable is significant at the ten percent ** five percent and*** one percent. No terrorism is the base outcome.

Discussion

To answer research question one, the root causes were scrutinized from general causes by asking respondents to select the top reasons from general reasons (figure 2). Also, the answer to research question three “What are the possible solutions

that take the edge off terrorism?" is given along with the interpretation of the findings.

The findings reveal that the role of religious schools has been linked to terrorism. The outcome of the study found that madrassas never produced terrorists. Rather, they became victims because international actors played a role in manipulating the minds of madrassa students and pulled them towards extremism. Also, international actors funded madrassas through intermediaries to manipulate students' minds to make them extremist to achieve their ends. The findings are similar with the study of Blanchard, (2006).

Qadri (2018) also revealed the same as this study, Present study also revealed that some madrassas propagated extremism and were subject to foreign and political influence and that the role of international intelligence is to use them against Pakistan. Based on the findings, this study recommends that new legislation should be written to reform the madrassa curriculum and scholarship regulations. This new legislation should be created to save the madrassa network from misuse by terrorists and to make them productive labor of Pakistan. nified legislation regarding education should be implemented in madrassas and other educational institutions in Pakistan. Through legislation, students must be kept away from politics and militant use as Quaid e Azam recommended. Students' involvement can be dangerous not only for a country's security but also this country will not produce productive labor. The probability of student misuse is always high as the student's reactions are usually emotional, not rational.

International players have had an enormous influence on image building through various media, literature, and movies. For many years the Muslim world and the Islamic religion were repeatedly linked with terrorism, while no such links were broadcast for Christianity, Judaism, or Hinduism. International players link terrorism with Muslims and by contentiously repeating this link they created images of beards with guns by applying Multiple Trace Theory (MTT), which was proposed by Nadel and Moscovitch (1997). The result can be seen as a series of different incidents across the world, in which Muslims were killed in 2018, 2019 and 2020 like the Christchurch Mosque shootings in New Zealand, India, etc. The finding of this study is in the line with Saadat, (2020) and Āhangarān, & Madanīzādah, (2021).

Kashmir Files is a 2022 Indian film on the exodus of Kashmiri Hindus. It has won accolades from the Indian PM, but it has been accused of fanning anti-Muslim sentiment. However, there is a need to immediately reply to blame and tell the true picture of Pakistan. There is an urgent need to show the real face of anti-countries to the world. If this is neglected, the tag of terrorism will have a negative impact. If a bad image of Pakistan is built, it will not only have political and security effects, but it will result in economic and social suffering. The findings of Fahmy, (2020) also proves that media has a link in accelerating the terror events.

Critical Event Analysis to Terrorism in an Emerging Economy of Pakistan

In addition, because of the bad image Pakistan expects and the investor will not only face hate but also, they will not capture business growth opportunities on a micro and macro level will drag the economy into a trade deficit and on the macro-level, the country can face sanctions with security issues. 83 percent of the respondents answered that they like India more, compared to Pakistan. When they were asked why they like India more, they replied that from our childhood we have been watching Pakistan as a terrorist and extremist country - through Indian media. Here, the media need to play a positive role to improve the image of Pakistan and the dubiously funded media anchors must be controlled by rule and law. The finding of this study are in line with Rifat (2021).

The intelligence must have their unofficial anchors in the media to protect the image of the country. Hence, the role of the media must be watched and controlled through regulation. In this modern time, most of the mental preparation is done by the media which results in creating a bad image of the country and further leading the country to economic sanctions, trade deficit, fluctuation in domestic commodities prices, crime rate, GDP and drag country peace to security challenges. 24-hour media broadcasting must include programs to create patriotism, and build character, health, and technology awareness to build a nation that will prevent terrorism. Scholars also have an important role to play in publishing literature and should not only justify the country. They must be ready to answer the accusations.

Additional causes of terrorism in Pakistan include outdated government legislation, political instability, improper registration of madrassas, no control over religious speakers through legislation, lack of appropriate legislation governing the media as well as lessened penalties for domestic facilitators of terrorism. The finding of this study is consistent with Fayaz (2010), as he revealed that flawed legislation, bad governance, lack of social justice and rule of law in society and a widening gulf of trust between the rulers and the ruled all exist in Pakistan. There is a need to adopt approved criteria for the selection of the members who make up the committee that formulates the country's security legislation and legislation related to domestic and foreign affairs. Key persons of the army, high court, intelligence, and religious scholars must be members of the committee and individuals blamed with the tag "facilitators" should not be part of the committee. Through legislation, religious fiqahs (specialized in Islamic jurisprudence) must be watched and allowed to speak under limits with should not create conflict among different fiqahs.

There is an excellent rationale behind the saying of the founder of Pakistan "Keep students away from politics." Education reforms should be implemented in religious schools and others not only to prevent them from being used by international players against Pakistan but also to make them productive labor of Pakistan. There should be unified education for all educational institutions. Youth is the future of any country. To lead the country, they must have focused only on learning to serve the country in future.

To create loyalty to the state of Pakistan among students, their subject “Pakistan studies” must include special topics and should tell the true picture of international players who want to break Pakistan and especially why they created Tahreek Taliban, BLA etc. Regarding the economic system, the democracy has failed in Pakistan there is need for referendums to adopt a suitable economic system. The political leaders in Pakistan have an ethical issue and bad governance is associated with them. Their bad governance boosted terrorism in Pakistan because they preferred personal interest over the interests of the nation.

The geographic reason is another root cause of terrorism. Pakistan is negatively impacted by India, Israel, the USA, and Afghanistan. There is a need to find a political solution and economic ties to resolve the conflict with neighboring countries and others. However, there are several case studies that show if enmity doesn't stop, hit their strength and position to make them weaker so they will not be able to do harm. Legislation can influence the role that the media play in developing a country's image. Since the country's image will influence terrorism, it is essential that legislation must be changed the same finding was done by Rifat (2021).

The coefficient of religion, legislation and its strategic implementation and communication technology variables are positive and significant in both full terrorism and sometimes terrorism compared to not terrorism at one percent. The coefficient of geographic reasons significant in both cases full terrorism and sometimes terrorism compared to not terrorism at five and one percent respectively.

Like Ukraine, Pakistan is geographically important not only because of trade but also because of the containment of China. The results indicate that Pakistan immediately needs to work on its legislation reformulation in the favor of Pakistan otherwise the international players will play a negative role and many economic variables will have a multiplier effect and will spill over in the country. Once the effects spill over into the economy, it will be hard to control the economic depression and peace which can result in sacrificing the country as MNL reveals the coefficient of international affairs is significant in both cases full terrorism and sometimes terrorism compared to not terrorism at one percent at five percent respectively.

In the context of root causes, as per figure 2, the root causes are five (religion, legislation and its strategic implementation, geographic location, international factors and communications technology) but this study only selects legislation and its strategic implementation as a moderating variable and tests it through an interaction term by using MNL. The rationale of choosing this single variable among five is the prior studies and theories which confirm that weak legislation and its strategic implementation leads to the other four causes religion, geography, international players, and communications technology.

To answer research question two, the interaction term was used. The coefficients of all interaction terms are significant indicating that the effects of

Critical Event Analysis to Terrorism in an Emerging Economy of Pakistan

religion, geographic location, international factors, and communications technology on terrorism depend on legislation and its strategic implementation. In the context of findings of the interaction term, the coefficient of religion, legislation and its strategic implementation and communication technology variables are positive and significant in full terrorism compared to not terrorism at one percent, one percent, five percent, one percent, one percent, and five percent respectively, while sometimes terrorism compared to not terrorism religion is significant at five, geographic at five, international affairs at one percent and lastly communication technology is positively significant at ten percent. The findings indicate that legislation and its strategic implementation have a moderate impact and can be considered a root cause.

Conclusion

Findings of the present empirical study carry out a stepwise analysis., reveal that the root cause of root causes is weak legislation and its implementation which is further creating the root causes of terrorism like religious madrassas, telecommunication technology, foreign militant groups entry, facilitators issue, political extremist, the bad image of the local arm, economic disaster, the ethical issue on the individual to the organizational level, etc. The policies need to implement gradually by testing the water as the sudden implementation of policies can backfire, particularly when corruption becomes a culture in any economy, the probability of rejecting policies is faced with several adverse social, economic, and security effects. So, there is a need for strategies on how to implement policies step by step. Hence, the role of the media must be watched and controlled through regulation. In this modern time, most of the mental preparation is done by the media which results not only to create a bad image of the country but further leading the country to economic sanctions, loss in trade, domestic commodities prices, crime rate, GDP and drag country peace to security issues. Media broadcasting of 24 hours must include a program to create patriotism, character building, health, and technology awareness to build a nation that will counter-terrorism. Scholars also need to play role in publishing literature not only to justify the country and must to be ready to answer the blames. This study contributes not only by identifying the causes behind terrorism but also recommends solutions. Imitating factor is the key solution for forecasting and countering ongoing terrorism. Owing to financial and time constraints, a quantitative analysis was carried out on a small sample size. Further research can be conducted by collecting data from all over Pakistan to find more leading causes of terrorism.

References

- Abbas, S. A., & Syed, S. H. (2021). Sectarian terrorism in Pakistan: Causes, impact and remedies. *Journal of Policy Modeling*, 43(2), 350-361.
- Afzal, S., Iqbal, H., & Inayat, M. (2012). Terrorism and extremism as a non-traditional security threat post 9/11: Implications for Pakistan's security. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3(24).
- Āhangarān, M. R., & Madanīzādah, D. (2021). The Jurisprudential Foundations of the Fight against Terrorism and Iran's Efforts in this Regard. *Journal of Contemporary Islamic Studies*, 3(2), 151-162.
- Ahmad, A. (2022). Land for Peace? Game Theory and the Strategic Impediments to a Resolution in Israel-Palestine. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 1-25.
- Ahmed, R. Q. (2022). India-Pakistan Relations Under Modi (2014–19). In *Pakistan Factor and the Competing Perspectives in India* (pp. 103-124). Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore.
- Akbar, S. (2017). Afghan youth and 'soft radicalisation': Emerging social forces. In *Afghanistan—Challenges and Prospects* (pp. 143-156). Routledge.
- Aziz, T., & Shah, A. S. (2020). The Impact of War on Terror on Pakistan's Sovereignty after 9/11. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences (PJSS)*, 40(1).
- Blanchard, C. M. (2006, January). Islamic Religious Schools, "Madrasas": Background. Library Of Congress Washington Dc Congressional Research Service.
- Bradford, S., & Cullen, F. (Eds.). (2012). *Research and research methods for youth practitioners* (p. 8). London: Routledge.
- Brasted, H., & Akbarzadeh, S. Religion (2022) "Extremism and Violence in South Asia" [Springer Nature](#).
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative research in psychology*, 3(2), 77-10
- Economou, A., & Kollias, C. (2019). Security policy preferences of EU citizens: Do terrorist events affect them?. *Public Choice*, 178(3), 445-471.
- Ellis, J. D., Kiefer, G. D., & Kiefer, M. G. D. (2004). *Combating proliferation: strategic intelligence and security policy*. JHU Press.
- Fahmy, S. S. (Ed.). (2020). *Media, Terrorism and Society: Perspectives and Trends in the Digital Age*.
- Fayyaz, S. (2012). *Pakistan response towards terrorism: a case study of Musharraf regime* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Birmingham).
- Flick, U. (2009). Qualitative Methoden in der Evaluationsforschung. *Zeitschrift für qualitative Forschung*, 10(1), 9-18.
- Gasztold, A., & Gasztold, P. (2020). The Polish Counterterrorism System and Hybrid Warfare Threats. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 1-18.
- Global Terrorism Index 2022 - World | ReliefWeb
- Gul, S., Asghar, M. F., & Ali, S. (2021). FATF and Terror Financing: The Perspective of Pakistan. *Global Economics Review*, VI, 1-10.

Critical Event Analysis to Terrorism in an Emerging Economy of Pakistan

- Hashmi, R. S. (2017). Economic Security: Challenges and options for Pakistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 24(1), 157.
- Hatim, M. (2020). An overview of the significant events in 2011 and their impact on the US-Pakistan relations during the Global War on Terror (GWoT). *Competitive Social Science Research Journal*, 1(3), 32-36.
- Hussain, S., Hussain, B., Asad, A. Z., & Khan, W. (2014). Theoretical Analysis of Socio-Economic and Political Causes of Terrorism in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 6(2), 53.
- Ibrahim, M. (2010). Somalia and global terrorism: A growing connection? *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 28(3), 283-295.
- Imran, M., & Nordin, R. (2021). Countering Insurgency and Terrorism in Pakistan: Challenges and Recommendations.
- Imran, M., & Nordin, R. (2021). Countering Insurgency and Terrorism in Pakistan: Challenges and Recommendations.
- Ismail, M., Shah, A. A., Saleem, K., & Khan, A. (2020). Why educated youth inclined toward extremism: A case of higher education institutes of Pakistan. *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*, 2057891120926567.
- Javid, U. (2020). Partnership in War on Terror and Mounting Militant Extremism in Pakistan. *South Asian Studies*, 26(2).
- Kafle, S. (2022). Military Diplomacy: Role of Nepali Army in Reshaping Nepalese foreign Policy. *Unity Journal*, 3(01), 220-231.
- Khan, A. H. (2020). Islam and sectarian violence in Pakistan: the terror within: by Eamon Murphy, Abingdon, Routledge, 2018, 208 pp., £ 115 Hardback, ISBN: 9781138749955.
- Muradov, I. (2022). The Russian hybrid warfare: the cases of Ukraine and Georgia. *Defense Studies*, 1-24.
- Mustafa, G., Imran, M., Ismail, M., & Arslan, M. (2020). Terrorism and War on Terror in South Asia: A Threat to National Sovereignty of Pakistan. *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan*, 57(2), 107.
- Mustafa, G., Imran, M., Ismail, M., & Arslan, M. (2020). Terrorism and War on Terror in South Asia: A Threat to National Sovereignty of Pakistan. *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan*, 57(2), 107.
- Nandy, D. (2022). Terror Financing Claims and Unregulated Economy of Pakistan: An Investigation of an Economically Failed State. *International Journal of Politics and Security*, 4(1), 143-169.
- Newman, E. (2007). Weak states, state failure, and terrorism. *Terrorism and political violence*, 19(4), 463-488. *of Pakistan Studies*, 4(2), 45-55.
- Pašagić, A. (2020). Failed States and Terrorism. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 14(3), 19-28.
- Perkins, J. (2004). *Confessions of an economic hit man*. Berrett-Koehler Publishers.

- Qadri, H. M. U. D. (2018). Foreign, Political and Financial Influences on Religious Extremism: A Study of Madrassas in Punjab, Pakistan. *Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses*, 10(4), 5-11.
- Saadat, S. Y. (2020). International cooperation for counter-terrorism: a strategic perspective. *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, 15(1), 83-93.
- Sajjad, F. W. (2022). Rethinking education to counter violent extremism: a critical review of policy and practice. *Ethics and Education*, 1-18.
- Shamshad, M., Khan, A. A., & Hassan, D. M. (2021). War on Terror: Repercussions for Pakistan. *South Asian Studies*, 1(35).
- Singh, R. (2021). Risk Assessment and Escalation Management in India-Pakistan Conflicts.
- Soherwordi, S. H. S., & Khattak, S. A. (2020). Operation Geronimo: Assassination of Osama Bin Ladin and its implications on the US-Pakistan relations, War on Terror, Pakistan and Al-Qaeda. *South Asian Studies*, 26(2).
- Solmaz, T. (2022). 'Hybrid warfare': A dramatic example of conceptual stretching. *National security and the future*, 23(1), 89-102.
- Stulic, L. (2022). Offer of security: at the expense of democracy: A qualitative comparative difference-in-difference study on the connection between the exposure of terrorist attacks and the level of democracy.
- Suchkov, M. A. (2021). Whose hybrid warfare? How 'the hybrid warfare' concept shapes Russian discourse, military, and political practice. *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, 32(3), 415-440.
- Sunday, U. U. (2022). The Taliban and the Political Economy of International Terrorism in Afghanistan. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(8), 110-127.
- Touboul, B. (2021). *Servants of The Devil: The Facilitators of The Criminal and Terrorist Networks*. World Scientific.
- Unfair To Link Madrassas with Terrorism, Says Imran Khan
- White, S. N. (2010). Qualitative and quantitative analysis of CO₂ and CH₄ dissolved in water and seawater using laser Raman spectroscopy. *Applied spectroscopy*, 64(7), 819-827.
- Willing, R. (2022). Of life, liberty, and the pursuit of 'All persons found lurking within our lines': the continental congress' committee on spies and the path to American Independence. *Intelligence and National Security*, 1-16.
- Xing, H. M. (2021). A Critical Examination of Pakistan-US Relations. *Dinasti International Journal of Digital Business Management*, 2(6), 1057-1062.
- Yan, G. (2020). The impact of Artificial Intelligence on hybrid warfare. *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, 31(4), 898-917.
- Yusuf, H. (2011). Conspiracy fever: The US, Pakistan, and its media. *Survival*, 53(4), 95-118.
- Zulfiqar, S. H. (2020). *Does Border Fencing Reduce Terrorism?: A Case Study of The Pak-Afghan Border-One of the Most Dangerous Borders in the World*. Syed Hassan Zulfiqar.