

Asim Shahzad Gill*
Ghulam Mustafa**
Muhammad Rizwan***

De-radicalization in Pakistan: Implication of Swat Model

Abstract

Abstract:

De-radicalization is used in the context when an individual is not only get radicalized but also run through the path of rhetoric to violent extremism. De-radicalization is the only malady to wriggle out from the tangles of terrorism. Pakistan is at the cross-roads when religious extremism is thriving day by day and the scourge of terrorism has engulfed the whole Pakistan. The objective of this research is to explore the various dimensions of the issue, e.g., the root causes of proliferation of radicalization and extremism in society. The different stages of radicalization, diverse literature explaining the discourse on militancy, radicalism, rehabilitation of captured and run away militants, the Swat de-radicalization Model, success and shortcoming of rehabilitation model in Pakistan. The objective of this research is to explore the various dimensions of the issue, e.g., the root causes of proliferation of radicalization and extremism in society. The different stages of radicalization, diverse literature explaining the discourse on militancy, radicalism, rehabilitation of captured and run away militants, the Swat de-radicalization Model, success and shortcoming of rehabilitation model in Pakistan. Research methodology Qualitative analysis method approach has been used to conduct the research work. Data has been collected through the books, newspaper, articles, journals and reports. Pakistan needs to formulate its home-grown de-radicalization policy to combat this Frankenstein monster of Radicalization. Swat Deradicalization Model has played an effective role in the elimination of terrorism and countering violent extremism. The insightful analysis of the incumbent counter terrorism policies and strategies will enhance the vision and help in abridging the lacunas and gaps for effective de-radicalizations offensive.

* Asim Shahzad Gill, MS Scholar, Department of Aerospace Science and Strategic Studies, Air University Islamabad

** Dr. Ghulam Mustafa, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science & International Relations, Government College University Faisalabad

*** Muhammad Rizwan*** PhD Scholar, Department of Political Science & International Relations, Government College University Faisalabad, Correspondence:

ghulammustafa@gcuf.edu.pk

Keywords: Radicalization, Extremism, Militancy, Disengagement, Rehabilitation, De-radicalization, Recidivism.

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan has suffered a lot on the front of sectarian and terrorism war. The ideological and psychological underpinnings that foment and foster unrest and violence in society are couched in religious tone and color. The commencement of Zarb-e-Azb stifled terrorism physically but the ideological appeal is there to attract youth towards carrying weapon against the country. The argument of implementing soft measures robustly display that force and military measures alone could not deracinate the scourge of militancy so long as it's militant ideology remained alive and galvanized. De-radicalization is an effective measure in order to abridge the fault-lines in domestic policies and to counter the menace of growing terrorism. De-radicalization helps in complementing the hard military measures to combat terrorism and ever-increasing militancy.

Pakistan requires evolving the indigenous de-radicalization policy and implementing it in a sustainable and enduring manner without failing. The military offensive can eliminate the terrorist elements from any territory but the up-root of terrorists from any particular place does not mean the end of terrorism. The usage of military is helpful in eradicating the physical threat of violent extremism and terrorism but the ideological underpinnings are there to influence the young minds and play its role to spread violence.

De-radicalization is actually deprogramming of violent ideology and teachings. Various countries are undertaking de-radicalization programs in the wake of terrorist activities and increasing violent tendencies in the society. Jihad and terrorism has been confused and intermingled to the point of bewilderment for common man. The evils of illiteracy, unemployment, socio-political deprivations, the influx of Afghan refugees, the machinations of non-state actors and hostile agencies have aggravated the problems of Pakistan. Sectarianism is the root cause of all evils of terrorism and violent extremism. The working of proscribed organizations in the guise of philanthropic banners gives them leverage to attract the sympathies of common man.

The ideological appeal due to alleged grievances and social privation renders a paramount role in perpetuating the terrorism cycle and perennial distress of innocent mass. The USSR military intervention in Afghanistan can rightly be called the genesis of terrorism in the cosmos. USA who was severely defeated in Vietnam by USSR and exhausted by cold war took the benefit by encouraging Pakistan to fight against USSR through the resolute and brave Afghans. The philosophy of Jihad was promoted and Jihadists from all over the world were recruited, trained and launched on the turbulent soil of Afghanistan. The guerilla warfare was financed by USA and Saudi-Arabia. The concept of Jihad was glorified and magnified. The political ruse of Americans was outstanding and cost-effective in bearing fruits. The USSR was floundered and retreated by relinquishing abundant arsenal and military hardware. The USA reneged upon

their promises of reconstruction and rehabilitation the war-ravaged country and inebriated Jihadist hailing from different Muslim and non-Muslim countries.

There are two approaches to de-radicalize the society from the menace of extremism and terrorism. One is the prevention to the effect that no new person is radicalized. This process can also be called as counter-radicalization and anti-radicalization. This can be done through public awareness programmes and through counter-narrative initiatives. Second, it is to cure already radicalized persons. They are either borne on 4th schedule/ watch list militants or detained terrorists. This task is quite difficult and requires abundant source of wherewithal. This uphill objective can be achieved by de-radicalization of all extremist elements and hard-core terrorists by disengaging and rehabilitation as useful citizen in the mainstream society.

States formulated “De-radicalization programmes” aimed at equipping and building capacity of tradition security forces to counter and combating ideological underpinnings and roots violent extremism and terrorism. These de-radicalization orientated programmes at the first place try to hit the narrative of extremism and help less radicalized persons to recant and abandon their violent ideologies; by creating doubts and misgiving within the hierarchy of terrorist organization, rehabilitation of imprisoned and immured terrorists and to mitigate and allay the fears of society and salvaging them of their social deprivations and thwarting the narrative of terrorists by propagating counter balanced narrative to rectify their ideological doings.

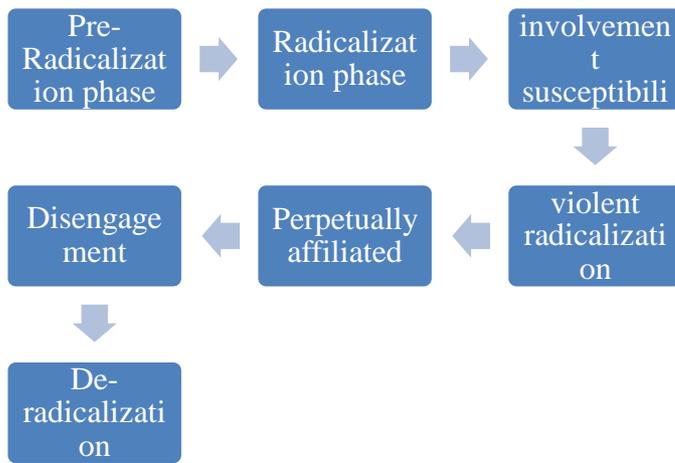
The theory of Radicalization, Disengagement and De-radicalization has been employed to explore the unprecedented perspectives of the moot point that is how to curtail the growing menace of radicalism. The research design is objective, inductive and qualitative in its hues and manifestations. The diverse books, research journals of splendid repute, Periodicals and News paper articles have been read for effective dissertation. Figures, Tables and diagrams have been utilized to consolidate the Radicalization, disengagement and de-radicalization concepts. Swat de-radicalization Model has been discussed at length to fathom the real face, root causes of Radicalization and modus operandi at hand to eliminate the menace of growing extremism and militancy. The different rehabilitation programmes have been put in place. The outcomes of different De-radicalization models have been studied in detail to witness its productivity and efficacy in terms of reformation and after care surveillance programmes. The rate of recidivism has been focused to consolidate the fructification of any rehabilitation programme.

De-radicalization and evolving strategies

Comprehensive De-Radicalization attributes to a significant de-radicalization process on the three levels (Ideological, behavioural and organizational). Pragmatic de-radicalization process is successful on behavioural and organization level but fail to de-radicalize the individual or group on ideological level. In the pragmatic level, the ideological de-legitimization of violence is absent (Omar Ashour, 2011).

“De-radicalization is the process of changing an individual’s belief system, rejecting the extremist ideology, and clinching mainstream values. De-radicalization is particularly difficult for the extremists who infuse their inspiration from religion. Nevertheless, de-radicalization may be indispensable to permanently avert the threat posed by these individuals. There is also a point of view that de-radicalization may not be a realistic objective and that the goal of terrorist rehabilitation programmes should be disengagement” (Angel Rabasa S, 2010).

De-Radicalization process propounded by John Horgan in his book “Walking Away from Terrorism: Accounts of Disengagement from Radical and Extremist Movements”.



De-radicalization measures are of two types:

- (i) De-radicalization of individual involved through psychological and ideological tuning, counselling and reformation to affect rectitude of mind. Singapore adopted this approach and affect change in individual behaviours.
- (ii) The employability of political leverages to materialize transformation and change of behaviour. The political negotiations help in impressing upon the peaceful ways for the redressal and psychological treatment. This process includes cease fire and disbandment at collective level. This approach has been affectively utilized in Egypt. The Indonesians de-radicalization approach is the testimony of using both approach vis-à-vis individual and collective de-radicalization (conference, 2012).

Coping strategies to deter radicalization

Kinds of	Main aims of	Type of	Conditions under	Main objective of
----------	--------------	---------	------------------	-------------------

programme required	programme	behaviour targeted	which programme implemented	programme
Counter-radicalization	Mitigation	Identity crisis	Before conviction Before detention Active Radicalization	Disengagement Rehabilitation Reintegration
De-radicalization	Rehabilitation	Violence and extremism	Post-surrender After detention and Convicted	end of violence Re-integration
Anti-radicalization	Prevention	Grievances, poverty, injustice and vulnerability	Before the symptoms of Radicalization	Detection Deterrence

Challenges to de-radicalization efforts

One of the most formidable challenges confronting the agencies to survey the de-radicalization efforts is great deal of inconsistency, aggravated by lack of information, regarding which entities, either public or private, oversee the actual rehabilitation and reintegration program at Sabaoon, Mishal or at any of other locations. Sabaoon was intended to return to civilian authorities in the nascent stage, yet the project Mishal was run by Military administration from the very outset. This invariably leads to incongruities and inconsistencies in methods, modus operandi, resources and cherished outcomes, which further despoils the overall counter-terrorism prospects of success of such rehabilitation programmes (Sheikh, 2014).

The civil society of Pakistan has embraced multiple offensives both hard and soft measures in order to mobilize, educate, apprise and sensitize the general masses about the imperils of militancy, extremism and violent extremism, the flip side is that the public awareness programmes are held for an ephemeral period. This ad-hoc approach is rather reactionary instead of adopting long lasting pro-active approach towards elimination of violent militarism. The campaigns against extremism should be sustained and durable in impact. The public should be kept aware on a large scale with greater socio-political impact. These vigorous de-radicalization efforts should be continued even when there is interlude of peace and dormant violence (Dr. Hedieh Mirahmadi, 2012).

The administration needs to use developed methods to rehabilitate the host communities through dialogue and integration activities and continue to neutralize the volatile areas, nefarious elements and eliminating factors that conducive to triggering recidivism.

Currently, Pakistan has neither a counter-radicalization strategy nor a concrete de-radicalization strategy. Although engaged in disarming militants, literally nothing is being done to change their radical mindsets (Waseem, 2011).

The most important aspect that is flagrantly neglected in Pakistan is torture inflicted upon militants both within and outside the country. This not only causes psychological problems for militants, but by throwing wrecked and battered individuals back into societies without any form of institutional support can instill

irremediable hatred and feelings of animosity in the minds of aggrieved people. For instance, former Guantanamo Bay detainees who have returned to Pakistan expressed their resolves for taking revenge on Pakistani authorities for handing them over to the Americans. Without gradually transitioning them back into the society, Pakistan thus breeds stronger, more brutal and desperate terrorists (Waseem, 2011).

The school text books are main source of radicalization as it promotes biases, partiality, distorted history and prejudices. This is also the main reason of weak, poor and frail education system. These views were propounded by academics and civil society activists at the conference on ‘Biases in textbooks and education policy’, organized by the National Commission for Justice and Peace (NCJP). “These are not textbooks as much as propaganda brochures which have closed off our children’s minds,” said Irfan Mufti of South Asia Partnership Pakistan (Fawad, 2013). The polarization of social fabric and religio-political fragmentation has been a mammoth impediment in evolving effective counter-extremist responses.

Hostile Social Environment

The radicalization is rampant in Pakistan because the causes and grievances are galore. The presence of few de-radicalization and rehabilitation centers is providing paltry relief in respect of eradication of terrorism. The reformed militants received hostile environment in the living society. It is good to steer clear of violent ideology but it needs to great efforts to curb them for long. The host society plays a pivotal role in providing conducive environment for curbing violent ideologies. In the absence of all-embracing host community, the fear of relapsing remains quite impending (Ahmad F. , 2015).

Bad governance, social economic disparities and ever-increasing political fragmentation produce a rich breeding ground for the growth and mushrooming of radicalization. Without addressing the root problems, the eradication of radicalization is impossible. There is a strong need of broad based de-radicalization approaches to combat extremism. Counter violent extremism approach is need of the hour to tide over the menace of militancy. Without adopting holistic de-radicalization paradigm, the defeat of extremism in Pakistan will remain an arduous task (Syed Shoaib Hassan, 2014).

Narrow-resource based approach

The gravity, scale and extent of radicalization as malady are horrendous. The outcome of de-radicalization efforts is frail, short-lived and narrow in fructification. The allocation of funds is scarce. These rehabilitation centers cannot run on the donations and offertory of NGOs and philanthropic generosities. These programmes require state ownership to meet with success indices. The possibility of Sustaining these rehabilitation programmes on perennial basis and then enlarging them as a national-level activity seems a tall order (Ahmad F,2015).

Motivational Obstacles to de-radicalization

There are myriad of motivational forces that induce a resistance and impediments to de-radicalization efforts. The continuous dread of being rejected and out casted by fellows. The hard-core criminal organizations are very vindictive and spiteful in retribution. The specter of rejection, retribution by erstwhile terrorist organization dwindle the possibility of accepting de-radicalization arguments. There would be another looming distress for loss of status and respect from peers in case of abandoning organizational ideology. For that reason, motivational handicap to convince the high status figures might be greater than the motivational barrier to convince low status figures within the terrorist organization (Arie W. Kruglanski, 2011).

Lackadaisical approach of Monitoring Institutions

Pakistan also requires having an independent body over sighting rehabilitation programmes and structuring legal frameworks available to militants. This is where the role of think tanks becomes pertinent. National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), a government-run think tank established for the creation of a counter-terrorism policy, has yet to display anything concrete. It should show its teeth to play its effective role in elimination of terrorism.

Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS), an independent think tank, has done immense research on these subjects and produced multiple research journals, but their insight has yet to be put to good use outside academic circles. Such institutions need to be better credited in order to help the government in its combat against extremism (Waseem, 2011). Today, what's important for Pakistan is the need to devise a strategy of de-radicalizing, rehabilitating and reintegrating militants back into society.

Re-engagement/Recidivism

There remains strong possibility of recrudescence of the reformed terrorists after undergoing rehabilitation process. The terrorists may relapse into foul and criminal activities after rehabilitation and quest of reintegration into society that really pose challenge for the policy makers and rehabilitation motivators. Therefore, the rehabilitation efforts have been remained elusive and subject to misgivings as criterion for evaluating efficacy of such programs remained under suspicion and reluctant feature of rehabilitation programs. National offender management service (NOMS) is a ploy and technique adopted by psychologists of United Kingdom which works on peer reviewed methodology for effectively assess the perils and extent of recidivism among terrorist offenders and set of targeted interventions (Horgan.J & Altier, 2012). The threat of recidivism is a main trial for de-radicalization programs. To counter this risk, an observing system has been formed. Pakistan should adopt such techniques as being utilized in other countries.

Swat De-Radicalization Model

Dr. Muhammad Farooq Khan, an Islamic scholar, identified de-radicalization and de-indoctrination of nabbed young suicidal terrorists as the objectives of one part of Pakistan's rehabilitation program (Khan D. M, 2010). The overall aim was to "re-introduce them into society as productive persons" (Khan D. M., 2010).

In Pakistan, de-radicalization initiative focused on youth, Adult prison inmates and family kith and kin of the incarcerated militant firstly in Swat were commenced in 2009. The counter terrorism department (CTD) with the effective assistance of Technical and vocational training Authority (TEVTA) initiated a pilot project to de-radicalize former extremists. Total of 300 members of proscribed terrorist organizations relating to 15 different districts of Punjab benefited from the programme. The de-radicalization pilot project secured financial allocation of Rs 9.33 million. The extremists aged 16 to 35 were proud part of the de-radicalization programme (Babakhel, 2015).

There are currently six running rehabilitation programs in Swat, Pakistan: *Sabaoon* Rehabilitation facility, *Mishal* Rehabilitation Center, *Sparley*, *Rastoon*, *Pythom*, and *Heila* (H.Qazi, 2013).

“De-radicalization is a process through which individuals abandon violent extremist worldviews, renounce violence to bring about social change, and accept more incremental political pluralism” (Angel Rabasa S. L, 2010).

There are six rehabilitation and de-radicalization programmes currently running in Pakistan: The *Sabaoon* rehabilitation Center, *Mishal*, *Sparley*, *Rastoon*, *Pythom*, and *Heila*. The outstanding goal of the first three is to inculcate religious training among the detainees. The correction of misguided notions relating to religion, religious counselling, imparting vocational training and reconstruction of Madaris curriculum and increasing sense of peaceful way of living, pragmatic religious discourse and discussion paradigm to address the socio-religious affairs and sensitization to militant’s families (H.Qazi, 2013).

Firstly, militants are segregated into groups relying on phase of indoctrination and age groups, most fairly between eighteen and forty-five (schram, 2014).

Training period is extending from six months to a year. The three-phased initiative was initiated in 2009, and Pakistani officials report a 99 percent success rate, that more than 2,500 Taliban fighters have been ideologically, cognitive and psychological transformation (Rana, 2011).

The absence of independent evaluation, the actual data cannot be processed and corroborated accordingly. Interfaith dialogue and reformation of Madaris helps a lot to counter the misplaced religious interpretations. The rehabilitation project of army namely *Mishal*, which is run by the Pakistan Army in Swat, focuses its endeavours towards adult detainees. Project *Sparley* deals with the aggrieved families. The job security has been consolidated by rehabilitation programmes. Limited assistance in finding jobs is also provided by the Pakistani authorities. The main focus of the de-radicalization programmes is to justify the militants act to the confinement of radicalized elements and inclusion into mainstream society. (Burke, 2013)

Initially the *Sabaoon* center consisted of only twenty-two ex-Taliban child soldiers, by May 2010, and ninety-seven child soldiers in rehabilitation. Forty of these ex-combatants were bifurcated as “low-risk”, forty-five as “medium risk,” and twelve as high-risk” (Khan D. M., 2010). Civilian and military psychologist characterized these rehabilitees in risk level assessment categories (Parvez, 2011).

Through cognitive screening, they determined the rehabilitee's psychological, emotional and intellectual development. The psychologists made them to narrate their personal experiences to decipher how the children were become prey to the ideologies and narrative of Taliban, their assigned tasks within the ranks of organization, the nature of relationship with the extremists and the reasons of their hard core indoctrination and inclination towards the militant group (H.Qazi, 2013).

They perceived through perennial interaction, that the "low-risk" militants do the menial tasks for terrorists. The "medium risk" militants do the job of providing logistics, spy work, act as super grass, operated weapons and explosive devices etc. A "high-risk" inmate, on the other hand, was a child reared and trained as a suicide bomber, who firmly believed and acted upon Taliban ideology (H.Qazi, 2013)

Project Sabaoon, since its commencement in 2009, has educated over 200 child rehabilitees and has reintegrated about 143 rehabilitees. The criterion of reintegration into society incorporates: educational performance; the acquisition of vocational skills; expert psycho-social assessment; and enhanced involvement of rehabilitee's parents. Furthermore, the administration of Sabaoon encouraged the rehabilitees to continue their studies and vocational interests and securing employment in the process of reintegration (H.Qazi, 2013).

Project Mishal helped in reintegrated 400 individuals back into mainstream society. The reintegrated individual termed as low risk militants, having less leadership role amongst the terrorist organizations operating in the area. The released militants were not directly involved in killing, sabotage or subversive activities (Rana, 2011).

In Pakistan, re-integration is the primary focus. The community works as hub and provide support in the form of patronage and securing the slot of mentorship. The De-radicalization program is also supported by Pakistan's army; re-integration and provision of security are crucial affected areas it, which is crucial in areas affected by terrorist recruitment. Pakistan's army acquaints with the fact that the society needs confidence, responsibility and fall of terrorism. The leadership of Pakistan's army well acquaint with the fact that it has a responsibility to help restore hope of a future for these young citizens saved from a life of terrorism (Horgan J. , 2009).

The process of de-radicalization comes into the domain of ideological training psychological counselling. The rehabilitation programmes provides opportunities to disengage the militants and reduce the chances of recidivism. The rehabilitation programs also enhance trust between the army and the host communities from which the militants were spotted, approached, engaged, recruited and educated.

When the malady of insurgency and militancy cannot be controlled by military actions then the options of negotiations, peace pacts and rapprochement left with the Government. Such diplomatic and peace efforts also face set back because of certain political interests and involvement of internal and external factors. Taking into purview of all these factors, the policy makers evolve a strategy to combat terrorism and militancy on both fronts by launching the operation Zarb-e-Azb and devising the National Action Plan to defeat the militants for good.

Dynamic and improvised counter-terrorism strategy that is disengagement, rehabilitation and De-radicalization has taken the prime position to combat terrorism and violent extremism as a soft approach. Countering terrorism and extremism requires a multi-pronged approach comprising hard and soft measures. Myriad of Islamic states have commenced de-radicalization programmes to delegitimize the terrorist’s ideology and developed a counter- narrative to neutralize the militant ideology. The countries include Jordan, Egypt, Algeria, Singapore, Indonesia, Morocco and Malaysia. In Pakistan, Rehabilitation centers were established and launched to reconstruct the ideology of incarcerated militants or repentant extremists other than the inveterate militants adopt this soft policy of de-radicalization.

The Swat deradicalization programme is akin to rehabilitation programmes being operated in different countries as rehabilitation models employed in securing forensic hospitals and prison settings, The prime difference is that it is faith based de-radicalization measure as compared to behavioural change. (Kaiser, 2014).

De-Radicalization Approaches

Approach	Strategy	Focus	Objective
Societal	Engagement	Vulnerable communities	Developing moderate tendencies
Security	Rehabilitation	Detainees	Reducing security Threats
Ideological	Peace, amity, serenity, tolerance and reconciliation has been emphasized	Clergy	To counter ideological underpinnings with the existence of counter narrative to quell the militancy.
Political	The acceptance and approval at the level of general masses and host community	Society at large	The obliteration of security perils

De-radicalization process has been adopted in the entire world for the prison inmates but the efficacy of programme is different from each country. The four approaches that embody societal dynamics, security arena, ideological behaviour and political stratification are planked on the theories of de-radicalization, anti-radicalization and counter-radicalization (Rana, 2011).

These approaches concentrate on multiple focal points, strategies and well-calculated objectives regarding the strata at which it submits to deal with. The harmonization of these strategies and maneuverings is very fruitful as all aims are focused on neutralizing and defusing the security threats. The psychological counselling and vocational therapy is indispensable for change in cognition and belief system. The de-radicalization and rehabilitation model is based on social and psychological model (Kaiser, 2014).

Families are involved in Swat De-Radicalization Model, that hugely impacted the De-radicalization measures and significant result has been taken in the aftermath of family therapy syndrome. Swat De-radicalization model help in getting the support of families relating to reformed and recant terrorists and reducing the possibility of recidivism by effective monitoring despite scant rehabilitation resources.

Returning to the specific composition of de-radicalization programs, the Swat Valley in Pakistan provides a useful example. What can be observed is that there is significant gravitas placed into providing alternative income streams to reforming terrorists (Burke, 2013).

The value of providing alternative income streams, through practical vocation training and interest-free business establishment loans, is that it removes the financial dependence of the reforming terrorist from potentially returning to terrorist organizations for financial reasons. It should also be noted that in addition to vocational training employed in the Swat Valley, program administrators drew on the expertise of Islamic scholars to challenge the misrepresentation of Islamic doctrine that is promoted by terrorist organization propaganda (Burke, 2013).

Many radicalized militants and juveniles were either surrendered or apprehended during the Operation Rahe-e-Rast, 2009. The same year, The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Government earmarked Rs 4.4 million for the rehabilitation and reformation of detained militants. The rehabilitation programme was comprised three components: One called project Sabaoon, which put emphasis and concentrate on Juveniles; Project Mishal focuses on adult internees; and Project Sparlay was dedicated to the persuasion and sensitization of family members of incarcerated militants (Rana, 2011).

These rehabilitation institutions are fabulous and outstanding examples of reformation and reintegration of Ex-militants into the mainstream life and reconstruction of their life pattern where they belong to and help in living a normal life.

The child rehabilitees are enrolled at Sabaoon for a maximum of eighteen Month and imparted training mainly in four disciplines: preliminary education, including rectified religious based education; professional and vocational training; Psychological counseling and therapy; social and family counseling (H.Qazi, 2013).

Students at Sabaoon are re-educated about Sharia law, the ideology of Jihad and principles of Democracy (H.Qazi, 2013). The militants are taught about the illegitimacy of suicide attacks for the protection of rights and sensitize the extremist that declaration of Jihad is the sole privilege of state. The compatibility of Democracy with Islam is crystal clear which help in rehabilitating the Juveniles.

Students at Sabaoon are equipped with vocational training comprising: computer and IT skills, Appliance repair, masonry and poultry and farming so that they can self-support in case of unemployment and destitute in the future (H.Qazi, 2013). The Mishal rehabilitation centre aims at removing the psychological burden

resulted by ideological exploitation to make militants useful member of society (Rana, 2011).

A parole like monitoring system was established for graduate rehabilitees of the Sabaoon programme just to control the rate of recidivism. In order to evaluate the mental and physical fitness, the military officers visited children every week or every month, depending upon the risk level of the child. (H.Qazi, 2013).

The Pakistan army with the effective collaboration of European associates has established vocational training institutes in Swat, Mingora, D.I.Khan and Bajour for the counter-radicalization and de-radicalization of repentant ex-militants. These vocational training institutes are rendering commendable job if we consider it on a small scale. The financial resources, funding to run the rehabilitation programmes of Sabaoon, Mishal, Sparlay and others come from Pakistan Army and other international aid groups, exploiting international aid and resources allocated for this noble but hectic task, Pakistan is invariably resolute to transform the likely terrorists into law-abiding and sensitized citizens (Temple-Raston, 2013).

The vocational training and de-radicalization of these extremist detainees and militants will be laborious, tedious and laboured task, but the benefits are outstanding and perennial and the next generation will reap benefit out of peaceful security environment. Militancy is the omnipresent phenomenon which can be curtailed by offering rehabilitation programmes in earnest. Such reformation endeavours require abundant money to provide the vocation and expertise to militants to earn their livelihood and have a proud living in society without any prick of conscience.

The judicious and prudent actors within and outside Pakistan presaged the sensitivity and core problem of extremism and militancy and commenced projects based on these alternative approaches to gauge the efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes. The solid examples are Sabaoon, Naway Sehar, and Mishal. These are the projects deal with disengagement, rehabilitation, reengagement and rehabilitation of the militants and extremists who surrendered voluntarily, renounced violence or arrested by security forces. These rehabilitation and half-way houses serve two major objectives: To exorcise the inmates and detained militants from their extremist ideology, cleanse the radical beliefs, imparting technical education and inculcating attitudinal change convictions (H.Qazi, 2011).

Counter narrative is awfully essential to dispel the underpinnings of extremist doctrine. Following measures are indispensable to detach the radicalized militants from their violent ideology.

- a) Detention and segregation of inmates of jail within the prison facilities
- b) Adequate financial resources allocated to fight against deradicalization phenomenon
- c) Identification of radicalized endemic areas, especially bordering adjacent areas.
- d) Provision of jobs and employment for returnees

- e) Surveillance and monitoring paradigm for released persons
- f) Steps and effective measures to be taken to prevent retrogression and recidivism

CONCLUSION

Swat De-radicalization model is supreme in its results. Rehabilitation efforts are commendable and magnificent in its product which is ushering of peace in society to large extent. It is all because of overwhelming role of army and relentless surveillance of reformed militants. Prevention, containment, curtailment, elimination and consolidation phases are as important as the significance of averting the malady of recidivism. After care programmes should be as strong and robust as prevention and rehabilitation phases.

De-radicalization is a soft approach to fight against terrorism without contravention to fundamental human rights. This is cost effective option. Pakistan needs to invest more for giving incentives and conducive environment to receptive detained militants and radicalized elements within the society. The reforms in prisons help reducing radicalism. The prisoners should be given proper education, food and lodging facilities. The correctional lectures be delivered to them in order to sooth their agonies and yielding a positive dividend in terms of de-radicalization. They should have access to watch television and read newspapers. The Police department and penitentiary facilities should be closely associated for better and smooth process of de-radicalization. Prison-based de-radicalization projects, in particular, need to work out attention, cautiously judging each individual before release and executing protections.

De-radicalization, rehabilitation and disengagement programs have endured an essential part of larger counter-terrorism and counter-radicalization policies. However, governments can never be lackadaisical in their endeavours to rehabilitate the extremists and militants.

References

- Ahmed, k. (2015). *Sectarian war Pakistan's Sunni-Shia violence and links to the Middle East*. Karachi: Oxford.
- Angel Rabasa, S. L. (2010). Deradicalizing Islamist Extremists. *RAND, National security Research Division*.
- Angel Rabasa, S. L. (2010). De-radicalizing Islamist Extremists. *NATIONAL SECURITY RESEARCH DIVISION, RAND corporation*.
- Angel Rabasa, S. L. (2010). *De-radicalizing Islamists extremist*. Arlington: RAND corporation, National Security Research Division.
- Babakhel, M. A. (2015). Virus of extremism. *Dawn*.
- Burke, J. (2013). Fighting Terrorism : Do ' Deradicalization' camps really work. *Guardian*.
- conference. (2012). Countering violent extremism: Learning from de-radicalisation programs in some Muslim-majority countries. *Arab Thought Forum*. Amman, Jordan.

- Dubouloz, W. a. (2010). Homegrown terrorism and transformative learning: an interdisciplinary approach to understanding radicalization. *Global change,peace and security*.
- El-said, H. (2015). *New approaches to countering Terrorism-Designing and evaluating counter Radicalization and De-Radicalization programs*.
- H.Qazi, S. (2011). De-Radicalizing the Pakistani Taliban.
- H.Qazi, S. (2011). *De-Radicalizing The Pakistani Taliban*. swat, Malakind Division: seminar on De-Radicalization.
- H.Qazi, S. (2013). A war without bombs: civil society initiatives against radicalization in Pakistan. *institute for social policy and understanding*, 9,10.
- H.s.Qazi. (2011). De-radicalizing the Pakistani Taliban.
- Horgan, J. (2009). De-radicalization programs offer hope in countering terrorism.
- Horgan, J. (2009). *Walking Away from Terrorism: Accounts of Disengagement from Radical and Extremist Movements*. U.k: Routledge.
- Horgan, J. (2013). Child Suicide Bombers find safe haven. *CNN*.
- Horgan, J. (2014). Deradicalization or disengagement? A process in need of clarity and a counterterrorism initiative in need of evaluation. *International Journal of social Psychology*, 291-298.
- Horgan, T. B. (2008). *Leaving terrorism behind: Individual and collective disengagement(political violence)*.
- Horgan, t. B. (2009). *leaving terrorism behind: Individual and collective disengagement*. London: Routlege .
- Horgan.J & Altier, M. (2012). The future of terrorist de-radicalization programs. *Georgetown journal of international affairs*, 83-90.
- Jenkins, B. (2007). *Building an army of believers: Jihadist Radicalization and recruitment*.
- John.G.Horgan. (Feb13,2015). De-radicalization programmes offer hope in countering terrorism. *Los Angeles times*.
- Kaiser, F. (2014, February 14). Swat deradicalisation project-2. *Daily times*.
- Khan, S. A. (2015). De-radicalization programming in Pakistan. *United states institute of peace (USIP)*.
- Khan, S. A. (2015). De-radicalization Programming in Pakistan. *United States Institute of Peace*.
- Kruglanski, A. G. (2010). A struggle against radicalization in the Philippines.
- Nekokara, M. A. (2016). Policy, strategy and leadership deficit in countering terrorism. *The Express Tribune*.
- Omar Ashour. (2011). *The De-Radicalisation of Jihadists: Transforming armed Islamist movements (Page-137)*. London: Routledge.
- (2009). *Pakistan security report*. Pak institute for Peace studies (PIPS).

- Parveen, D. F. (2010). *report on first strategic workshop Rehabilitation and De-radicalization of militants and extremists*. Peshawar: international center for political violence and terrorism research.
- Parvez, T. (2011). challenges of rehabilitation programme in Pakistan. In Edited by Rohan Gunaratna, *Terrorist rehabilitation and counter radicalization: New approaches to counter-terrorism*. New york: Routledge.
- pervaiz, T. (2011). Challenges of establishing a rehabilitation program in Pakistan. In L. R. J.A Jerad, *Terrorist rehabilitation and counter radicalization: new approaches to counter terrorism* (pp. 122-134). New York: Taylor & Francis.
- Kaiser, D. F. (2014). Swat De-Radicalization project-1. *Daily times*.
- Rana, M. A. (2004). *A to Z Jihadi organizations in Pakistan*. Mashal.
- Rana, M. A. (2011). Swat De-Radicalization Model: Prospective for Rehabilitating Militants. *conflict and peace studies*.
- Rana, M. A. (2011). Swat de-radicalization Model: prospects for Rehabilitating Militants. *conflict and peace studies*.
- Rana, M. A. (2011, March 28). The great debate. lahore, punjab, paksitan: Dawn.
- Rana, M. A. (2013). The state and society need to join hands. *PIQUE MAGAZINE*.
- Rasool, S. (2014). The De-radicalization initiative. *Nation*.
- Rohan Gunaratna, J. J. (2012). *Terrorist Rehabilitation and counter Radicalization new approaches to counter terrorism*. Routledge.
- S.H.Qazi. (2011). De-Radicalizing the Pakistani Taliban.
- Sheikh, A. B. (2014). *Employing the Sri Lankan Rehabilitation Model to Pakistan's Counter-*
- Syed Shoaib Hassan. (2014, December 30). "Analysis: Pakistan's militant rehabilitation problem,," *DAWN*.
- Temple-Raston, D. (2013). Pakistan's ambitious program to re-educate the militants. *NPR*.
- Tucker, P. (2013). Combating extremism through Community Policing. In B. B. Imran Awan, *Extremism, counter terrorism and policing* (pp. 35-50). England , USA: Ashgate.
- Waseem, Z. (2011). The battle of ideas: Reform the militant. *The Express Tribune*.