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## The Culture of Violent Extremism in Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Causes and Remedies

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### Abstract

*Violent Extremism and Radicalization is on the rise in the Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). In the last decade, the crisis of students discipline has increased on campuses. Many incidents of violence and intolerance on campus are alarming for the higher education of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The education curriculum is insufficient to develop a mature and critical mind instead of making sectarian activists and extremists. To counter extremism, many laws and bills have been passed to control this social problem in our societies. The existence of such issues in the universities and education sector is very alarming because the youth is part of this sector. The education sector should be freed from such problems for the social, political and economic progress and development of the society. Thus this article highlights the issue and provides necessary recommendations to solve the problem.*

**Key Words:** Violent Extremism, Universities, Terrorism, Radicalization, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### Introduction

The term extremism refers to the holding of extreme political and religious views, the quality or state of being extreme or the advocacy of extreme measures or views. In recent years, the world has seen new waves of terrorism and violent extremism that have taken the lives of millions of people. Whether based on religious, ethnic and political grounds, extremist ideology glorifies the supremacy of particular groups and opposes a tolerant and more inclusive society. The increasing radicalization, extremism and violence in educational institutions are not a new phenomenon. This trend has a history of decades, but it has become intolerable now (Baloch & Musyani, 16 November 2018).

Campus violence is increasing in public sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa day by day. Some groups of students are polarized along Linguistic, Political and Sectarian lines,

and they turn to violence to impose their views and opinions on others. There is a long-running ban against students' politics and unions on campuses which was introduced in Zia's Era. Despite the ban, most of the political parties are recruiting student members in different departments. After officially prohibiting campus politics, the universities are still unable to monitor or regulate the activities of political groups at campuses. (The Dawn, 9 September 2017). According to some education experts that the educational institutions have a distinctive function in society to curb the increasing violent extremism (Nolan, R. 2016). But in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, these functions are currently not utilized to the optimum level. Educational Institutions are the third force to counter extremism, violence and intolerance with multiple roles such as detector, educator, preventer and producer of ideas in countering

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violent extremism. ([Zardari, 23 December 2017](#))

There are various reasons and factors for violent extremism and radicalization: Ideological, economic, social, political, psychological and technological factors. ([Rehman, 18 April 2019](#)). All of them are parts of the extremism puzzle. Technology is more like an “enabler” than a cause of extremism because the terrorist organizations are extremely successful in recruiting new members and attempting suicide bombings through social media. ([Hafez & Mulin, 2015](#)). This article aimed to find out the causes of violent extremism in Universities of KP and tried to seek its solution.

For this article qualitative and descriptive type of research is carried out, in which mixed type of data is used (both primary and secondary). For primary data, a structured interview with an open-ended question was conducted from different professors for which a non-probability and convenience sampling was carried out. On the demand of interviewees, their identity is kept secret because they agreed to give an interview on this sensitive topic only on the condition to keep them anonymous. The population of the research was universities of KP.

### **Violent Extremism in Universities of KP**

A student from Bannu in University of Engineering & Technology Peshawar, Adnan Abdul Qadir, was beaten by the activist students of Islami Jamiat Talaba (Students Wing of Jamat e Islami) for listening to loud music in his hostel room in March 2010. After the exchange of harsh words, JIT activists beat him with hockey sticks and cricket bats, and he went into a coma at Peshawar's Lady Reading hospital. This incident caused serious strikes from boys and girls and extreme anguish in the academic session of the University of Peshawar and University of Engineering & Technology, Peshawar ([The Dawn, 2010](#)).

A student of journalism was lynched by his fellow student in the accusation of blasphemy on Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan. Mashal was tortured, beaten and shot by enraged students on 13 April 2017. Later, the investigation report revealed that he was not involved in any blasphemous activity. Two days before the tragic incident, he gave an interview

to a news channel, complaining about the administrative issues and increasing fees in AWKUM. The police report had shown that he was accused of blasphemy by the administration, and it was all pre-planned to check him from taking any bold step against the university administration. Extremism has so badly caught the educational institutions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and religious radicalism was used to mobilize the masses. The charge of blasphemy is such a sensitive issue that it can cause the death penalty, and the unproven accusation can also cause lynching and violence ([Yaseen & Muzaffar, 2018](#); [Mackey, 2017](#)). Mashal was neither the first one nor the last to become the victim of religious prejudice that has deep roots in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa society. The motive for this killing was to silence an outspoken and brilliant student who stood against the administration for corruption, mismanagement and other misconducts at the campus. Furthermore, the involvement of the political parties in the killing of Mashal Khan is the most serious issue, and the elected district councillor was involved in the act. The decades' long nurture the extremism and violence by the state has caused the space to shrink for rational and positive thinking ([Hussain, 2017](#)).

The students are advised by some extremist people in the universities to join and follow radical websites and Facebook pages. Sometimes the jihadi guest speakers are invited onto the campus by some professor are not less than a danger. Students sometimes complained that some professors also peruse the agenda of extremist groups. Secondly, the universities are very reluctant towards the debate on religious issues. There is a great difference between religious fidelity and religious radicalism, and they both need to be addressed. It is better to fight with arguments than with guns.

The lack of cultural activities and the cultural deprivation in students show their desire for freedom and joy. Cultural desertification has increased so widely in universities as well. It is natural that a vacuum has to be filled, and this cultural vacuum is definitely filled by the extremist organization on campuses ([Hoodbhoy, 2017](#)).

Some social classes are deprived of political rights, and this political deprivation is

so grave in some regions that they resort to violent means to gain their political rights. Balochistan and ex-FATA regions, now merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, are examples of this issue where various factors had promoted violence and extremism ([Rana, 2012](#)).

## Causes of Extremism in the Campuses

### Violent Extremism and Administrative Loopholes

*"The administrative loophole is clear because the administration has failed for not having a proper vigilance on the students. And also, in context, the students are bound not to join any extremist or political group in university and even after should be discouraged by administration. These student organizations give spark to such extreme level of conflicts in campuses"*(Professor University of Peshawar 2019).

On the issue of administrative failure, University of Peshawar (UOP) professors have a stance that the administration had badly failed for controlling the political groupings in universities and hostels. The administration should draw a limit of every activity for the students to operate in. Through unions in the university campuses, a progressive environment should be introduced for the political and social raining and nurture.

*"The political affiliations in the administration have also been a reason for supporting such activities in campuses. The administration is pressured by the political parties in government, and as a result, it is difficult for the administration to take any action against the culprits. The inductions on university posts are influenced and conducted by the bodies in government which in turn make them the real bosses of all campus activities, and none of the administration members stands against them for their own vested interests"*(Professor UOP, 2019).

According to some professors of UOP, the culture of nepotism and favouring the favourites by government and political parties have opened the doors of all illegal activities without any action against them. Most of the promotions, recruitments and inductions of professors, teaching staff, and even the Vice-

Chancellor, are under the government and thus how they control the campus.

*"Administration needs to bring the voice of students in making rules and policies and must bring students on the table to sit with them and then make university policies. And when they do not do that, it becomes a loophole"* (Professor UOP, 2019). The rules which are in contradiction to the demands of students are one of the reasons why discipline issues occur at the campus.

*"Student federations on the campus have been openly indulged in making new members. The University administration makes the students sign the agreement that they won't participate in any kind of political activity on the campus. On the other hand, there are open rallies taking place, and open membership stalls are being placed during admission with openly wearing badges and flags. At this very moment, the administration fails to stop all that, and they are making fun of their own rules and regulations, as all this is contradictory to the university rules. As recently, a faculty member was abused by the student and president of the student's wing for not giving admission to the member of that wing. They are not being made accountable, and university cannot monitor this kind of things; as a result, they get away with everything they do"* (Professor UOP, 2019).

The administration is wholly and completely responsible for all the misconducts and illegal activities at the campus. ([Mehmood, 2017](#)) The administration is unable to make everyone abide by rules and regulations. Firstly, they take the affidavit in the admission process. Secondly, they allow the membership stall on the admission days (Professor UOP, 2019).

*"The administration had failed to engage students in progressive, health and positive energies, especially sports and cultural programs"* (Professor UOP, 2019).

### Campus Politics and Religious Extremism

Universities in KP are involved in politics than in learning and developing critical thinking. The administration is being more influenced by the political parties and the ruling government. The incidents in universities are mostly covered and defended by the political

parties and bosses. Promotions, recruitments and inductions are influenced and carried out by the governments in which they recruit their own people. Nepotism and bribery are at their peak at campuses. Most of the violent events were politically motivated by the administration and outsiders. The religious parties have been against the liberal outlook of the university and the co-education. The violence was carried out on religious grounds, especially in blasphemy cases and un-Islamic practices ([Rizvi, 05 July 2015](#)).

The misinterpretation of religious ideas is the source of radicalization in society, and these have made the youth at universities impose their own ideas and opinions (Khan 2019).

### **Sectarianism and Radicalization**

In Pakistan, several factors have contributed to the sectarianism and radicalization of the society and universities, as the institute of society had suffered a lot in this context. The discrimination at campuses on the basis of ethnicities, sects and religions are adding to the problem of intolerance and extremism. The hate preachers are actively contributing to the process of radicalization without any check and balance on them ([Piazza, 2011](#)).

Even after the costs Pakistan had paid for the extremism and terrorism, some segments in Pakistan have sympathies with the militant organizations and sectarian activists and justified and supported them. This has enabled the environment for the militant organizations to operate on every level ([Haque, 2014](#)).

The differences in the views of the students from different ideologies and areas have given much space to extremist groups for operation on campuses.

*"When students take physical violence as a tool to show resistance towards some idea or activity, this resistance leads to extremism and violence. Violence on campus is mainly because of the difference in the ideas and the intolerance of masses to something against their opinions" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

The violence and resistance on campus is the reason for the ideological differences and for the achievements of aims and objectives. These objectives can be social, religious,

political and ideological. At campus, political issues and ideologies are the driving motives for the violence and extremism under political parties and their bosses. The religious parties have been involved in violence and resistance in universities of KP for the implementation of Shariah and against the co-education system.

### **On-Campus Extremism and War on Terror**

*"The US War on Terror gave a strong justification to the Islamist groups to start propaganda against US intentions in the region. Thus, it gave a strong impetus to these Jihadi elements to give a new lease and line to their struggle against the US. In that context, the war on terror has a direct relation with the violent extremism in university campuses" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

The War on Terror had directly affected the minds of not only the students with religious backgrounds but also the ones from a liberal secular background as well. Through videos and literature, the students were being attracted to such kinds of groups which they have started practising on campuses ([Shaikh, 2011](#)).

*"There is a direct relationship between the War on Terror, and on-campus extremism, for example, the War on Terror led to the promotion of religious discourse, nationalism or ethnic violence, lack of resources, financial meltdown, all these impinged upon students attitude directly (Professor UOP, 2019).*

War on terror had directly set universities on the flame of violent extremism. The factors of a financial meltdown, ethnic issues, religious discourse, sectarianism and nationalism are all the consequences of the war on terror, which has caught the universities as well ([Hilali, 2002](#)).

### **Schooling of Students Involved in Violent Extremism**

*"According to our own survey conducted on radicalization in Universities, almost 98% of students in universities are from private and public sector schools while 1-2% had Madrassah background and they are the one very prone to extremism. And the ones from private and public schools were seen to be involved in violence. We have concluded that schooling matters a lot in the development of*

*mindset. The blame on madrassah education is wrong because the students from English medium best schools in Pakistan were also found to be a part of violent activities at campuses. Thus, schooling plays a major role in making students, either a radical mind of a liberal mind. Hence, it is because the curriculum is not sufficient enough to eradicate the violent mindset and the way of teaching is also an important determining factor in radicalizing them" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

As far the schooling is concerned, the concept of madrassah as a radicalizing institute is nothing but merely false blame. The students who have been involved in extremist activities are from the private and public sector English medium education background. All the incidents that had occurred in the past in campuses were carried out by the students from schooling setup (Professor UOP, 2019).

*"The schooling has a great role in one's life and attitude. The students who have been motivated to political parties in school and colleges are much attracted to the banned extracurricular activities. It is the school that makes a student either disciplined or unruly" Professor UOP, 2019).*

### **Lacks in Curriculum of University:**

*"The managing of violent extremism in universities through the curriculum is an important thing. Unfortunately, there is no curriculum based on developing a counter-narrative to violent extremist ideology. The Universities curriculum does not teach tolerance and courses on peace and conflict resolution" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

The educational curriculum lacks the basic courses for peace and conflict resolution, which is why the university is unable to counter violent extremism. The narrative building and the development of critical minds are lacking among the generation. The curriculum should be designed in a way to deal with extremism and radicalization. Instead of teaching the past, universities should focus on the future and the possible consequences of the event. Much inclusive curriculum should be introduced to the students of all disciplines, which help in developing critical minds (Professor UOP, 2019).

*"The curriculum of Social Sciences covers the topics on extremism, radicalization and terrorism. The students are taught to cope with such ideologies and making them think critically. That's the reason that most of the students involved in violence and extremism are from natural sciences, a few examples are found in the students of social sciences" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

A study by British council have examined 300 to 400 militants which were engineers, doctors, business graduates or scientists but no political scientist or anthropologist were found in such extremist cases. The reason behind this crisis is the curriculum that is lacking in the university to develop critical thinking instead of blindly following everything (Wajeeh 2018).

### **Role of Religious Parties**

*"No, not only the religious parties but other parties have also been involved into violent extremism for their vested objectives. In the case of Peshawar University, the violence that happened in the past few years were by IJT including an incident of killing an engineering student Adnan Abdul Qadir for listening to loud music in hostel at UET, Peshawar. In these few instances, religious parties and extremist groups were involved in violence and physical abuse. In case of violence in AWKUM, PSF and ISF were the part of the mob that laterally killed Mashal Khan. Thus, religious parties are not the only reason and cause behind campus violence" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

*"Not only the religious parties but Bhutto and ANP senior leaders have banked upon students, creating and supporting the student wings. Even now PTI has initiated students into politics. These political parties have been defending and covering the violent acts of students of their wing" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

Most of the cases of violence reported from public universities are under the religious parties such as the University of Peshawar. The religiously motivated violence is usually because of the IJT and the extremist groups located in campuses. In the past, Bhutto established PSF as the student wing of PPP and ISF was established by PTI in universities for their vested interests (Professor UOP, 2019).



*"In case of Peshawar University, the IJT has tried to use violent hand on the students during the musical and cultural shows. Religious party wings have always tried to impose their conservative ideas on the students. During functions, they have used aerial firing to scatter the crowd and to cancel the seminars and functions" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

*"I have observed that many political parties are backing these student associations, and as a result, directly we can blame them that they have been motivating or inciting this violence and extremism among the students. Not only the religious parties but other parties have resorted to defy the university rules and regulations, and when action is taken against them, they have also persuaded violent and extremist measures. All political parties are involved in such activities because they are poaching one group against the other, and it's all about the intolerance of the views of the other party" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

### **Role of Ethnicity**

*"Keeping in view the incidents happened in the universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, majority of the culprits were from pakhtun background. The main reason is that 70% of the students in KP Universities are pakhtuns and they have political parties' support. The propensity that pakhtuns are committing violent activities is because of their sheer number in universities or because pakhtuns are culturally more inclined to violence. Pakhtuns lives in very volatile region and right on our boarder is the big state of Afghanistan that has always remained weak and invaded by superpowers over a period of time" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

Pakhtuns are a little more inclined to violence and extremism and that is because of the geography of their regions. In case of violence in universities by pakhtun students is because of their majority and their support from the political parties and the backing of extremist groups. Majority of the case of violence in Universities of KP are because of the ethnic grudges among students and the discrimination from the administration and academia.

### **Socio-Economic Deprivation and Violent Extremism**

*"The war and conflict and the resultant ramifications on economy have of course influenced individuals into joining terrorist organizations. On the boarder land, there is high level of unemployment and extremist groups give monthly stipends to the youth to join them. But in case of university students, I believe that the radical perception comes from all kinds of backgrounds, not just the one coming from low social and financial background" Professor UOP, 2019).*

The socio-economic background doesn't define the state of mind and actions of a human being. In the context of campus extremism, most of the students from a stable financial background have been involved in violent activities. The child of an affluent family, Saad Aziz, a student of IBA, was involved in killing of 43 Ismailis by attacking their bus in Karachi ([Hashim, 14 May 2015](#)). Similarly, the culprits in Mashal Khan case were all from a politically wealthy family.

### **Role of Social Media**

The lynching of Mashal Khan is the consequence of social media movement against him as he was accused of posting blasphemous stuff on his face book account, which was a false allegation.

*"Social media is a very important force of radicalization. According to my own research, almost 70-80% students have access to the internet and they are using various websites. A certain percentage of students have admitted that they have read Jihadi literature on the internet. Most of the lone wolf cases of terrorism in the world have happened through indoctrination online. Social media is the sparking point for violent extremism, as per the case of AWKUM case where the student was killed for the wrong interpretation of his Facebook posts" (Professor UOP, 2019).*

It is very easy to radicalize university students with immature minds and make them follow the extremist line. There was a research a year ago by UOP professor, which has reported that many students were found, interested in the jihadi literature and violence related content. The extremist groups are active

on the Facebook and Instagram accounts for brainwashing ([Hussain, 2017](#)).

Social media is becoming a very major tool for highlighting these issues by taking pictures and using them to incite others. In university, every student use social media and it has resulted in proliferation of campus extremism ([Silva, 2016](#)).

## Gun and Drugs in Campuses

*“The university administration does not allow keeping the weapons. It is very often seen that when a conflict rises, most of the students start using firearms. The presence of weapons in the campus will definitely lead to violence and injuries” (Professor UOP, 2019).*

Conflicts at campuses are a common phenomenon which needs to be solved through debates and discussions. It is uncontrollable when ammunitions are used by the parties in conflict. As per university rules, none is allowed to keep weapons but still many have them. The guns and drugs play key role in violent extremism.

*“The university is well aware of the fact that how many drugs are there in the hostels of the university. As a result of it, the drug addiction is on the rise. The drug addict can be expected to be easily indulged and attracted to the violent extremism, along with that the learning environment of the hostels and university is on the risk. Most of the students in hostels are keeping guns and pistols and this has a history of many decades. Since long students keep guns because of their family rivalries, without checking their licenses” (Professor UOP, 2019).*

## Professors; As Sectarian Activists

*“Yes, I have also heard that some professors have been supporting the ideologies of the extremist groups in classes to the students. In one of the renowned universities of Pakistan, even the pro-ISIS pamphlets have been distributed among the students. Not all the professors but a few are definitely involved in hate preaches” (Professor UOP, 2019).*

Teachers have very strong impacts on the personality of the students and they can help in Countering Violent Extremism. But many professors and academicians have been idealizing the extremist groups and their

ideologies. The Mashal Khan case indicates that the main culprits were the administration and the teaching faculty who were responsible for accusing him of the false blasphemy charges. The university professors are not only sectarian but nationalist and ethnic activists as well (Professor UOP, 2019).

*“Being a teacher and leaving a great impact on the students, some professors take advantage of that and the university again fails to make the teacher accountable to what they are teaching in the classes. There is no check on the teachers and that’s how they pollute the minds of students with these ideologies. The teachers says without realizing that inner way am contributing to more friction among the student rather than making them believe in tolerance and accepting other’s views. The students are provoked by highlighting the victimization of a sect in classes and campuses” (Professor UOP, 2019).*

There is no doubt in the role of professors and teachers in fanning the flame of violent extremism and sectarianism. The university administration has no check and balance on the professors in classes and on the content they are teaching. Almost all educational institutions are suffering from the evil of hate preachers ([Turner, 21 January 2019](#)).

## Role of Government in Countering Violent Extremism

*“The government has passed many laws on countering violent extremism, anti-terrorism, hate speech, but the issue is that how the administration is addressing it in the campus, how tolerant is it to the violence on campus, how sensitive it to violence on campus? It is primarily the task of the administration to counter such threats to the campus. The government can hardly make law and pass it” (Professor UOP, 2019).*

*“Government has not taken the kind of interest that is needed, especially the political parties. They should sit together and pass a resolution saying that our student wings would be dispended and there will be only cultural, art and scientific societies” (Professor UOP, 2019). “The government laws and bills are on the paper and are not implemented in the true spirit” (Professor UOP, 2019).*

The government laws and bills are nothing but only paperwork. Neither the government nor the political parties are willing to help the administration on the issue of violent extremism in campus (Professor UOP, 2019).

## Conclusion

Violent extremism is the greatest threat to the peace and harmony of Pakistan. Since the last two decades, extremism and terrorism has hindered social, political, education, industrial and economic development and progress. In KP, the security approaches have given priority to the international threats but now this threat is posed by the internal domestic militant organizations. The need to focus on the radicalization and violent extremism in KP has never been high. The causes of extremism in KP are very wide, not limited to poverty and socio-economic deprivation. The regional and geopolitical developments, political factors in KP, corruption and bad governance are the sources that are nurturing the extremism (Hardy, 2018).

The government's National Action Plan (NAP) for countering violent extremism is more focused on military problems and solutions and has not done much against the root causes of violent extremism. Above all, the educational institutes should be given much attention to counter violent extremism from the societies. Societies are originating from the educational institutes and they have deep impacts on the society. The extremist minds on Campus will not pollute the society but all cause a threat to the national security of Pakistan. The NAP needs to take a long and deep approach even to the governmental corruption and the ideological climate that promotes violent extremism. The NAP has focused much on the symptoms of violent extremism, but it should address the causes to tackle with it in a proper manner (Vasagar, 28 February 2011). The complete and whole will of government, establishment and judiciary is required to treat the contagious disease of extremism.

The teaching staff of Universities should be under a strict check and balance in order to control the radicalization and violence against students. The discrimination on ethnic and sectarian basis in universities is the main cause of ongoing intolerance toward other sects and

ethnicities. The curriculum of schools, colleges and universities should be designed in a manner to equip the youth with the critical analysis skill to eliminate extremism. Educational reforms are more important to be done instead of just considering madrassas. The education of social sciences and Islamic teaching will be needed to equip the students with a positive and critical thinking. To promote the much-needed tolerance in society, educational reforms are very important. The educational reforms not only include the curriculum but the proper training of the teachers and faculty. The accountability should be ensured in the educational institutions of Pakistan in order to keep a check on the academia and professors. The methods and contents of teachings should be observed keenly. Extremism and terrorism cannot be tackled and controlled by giving guns and pistols to the teachers and school faculty, but along with that a positive mind and ideas should be introduced for teaching methods (Zardari, 23 December 2017).

The educational and social system should be restructured to tolerance, a sense of responsibility, national integrity, peace-loving and human friendly attitudes that will help the society to break the chain of corruption, radicalism and violent extremism. Women have suffered because of violent extremism, and it's important to give them, rights and participation, for the promotion of harmony and social cohesion in the society (Wajeeh 2018).

The government and political parties have a greater share in fueling extremism and radicalism in Pakistan. The involvement of political bodies in the matters of universities and colleges are the cause of poor administrative structure of the educational institutes. The bosses of political wings of universities have a great role in the culture of guns and along with that support is provided for the violent activities. The major cases of violent extremism are unsolved in the court even after many years because of the political pressures. Most of the culprits are provided visas to escape from the country before the court hearing and decisions. These cultures in the justice system of Pakistan have also encouraged violent groups.



The religious parties are giving a more conservative outlook to the universities. The negative perception against coeducation in universities is one of the reasons for their strictness of toward every events and activity. Other political parties have been involved in extremism by promoting their student wings on campuses. Along with that administration is pressured not to take action against the students involved in on-campus extremist and violent activities. The administration failed in tackling the issue of extremism in campus due to the political involvement and political affiliations of all the political parties and the ruling governments ([Jawaid, 02 January, 2018](#)).

Professors; as sectarian activist had been involved in hate speeches and polluting the immature minds with the perverted ideology, with ill intentions. That is because of a poor level of merit and no check and balance and accountability in educational institutes. The guns and drugs in educational institutes have fueled extremism and sectarianism, which has caused the students to directly indulge in fighting instead of intellectual debates. The role of social media in radicalization is not a new phenomenon. Most cases of violent extremism in the world are indoctrinated through internet. The socio-economic factors need no explanations, as unemployment is one of the causes of students recruited into extremist groups.

### **Recommendations for Elimination of Violent Extremism in Campuses**

1. The government should adopt a clear policy against all hatemongering and extremist groups in the country.
2. The government and university administration should take legal and administrative measures to restrict the hate preaching on campuses and should keep a vigilant eye on them.
3. The society should accept the issue and should recognize the problem. Elimination of the extremism is not possible, but society together can help to hinder the growth of extremist ideologies on the educational institutions.
4. The curriculum should be designed in a way that can develop critical thinking and teaches tolerance and peace.
5. The NAP needs to have accountability and transparency to counter the causes of violent extremism, especially corruption and improvement of governance.
6. The issues of poverty, unemployment, inequality and injustice must be addressed for countering violent extremism.
7. The extracurricular activities should be promoted in educational institutes and students should be engaged in their positive energies for their mental and physical upbringing.
8. A pro-peace curriculum should be introduced and taught to the students of all the disciplines in the campus.
9. Teachers and academia should be trained to detect early signs and symptoms of radicalization and to deal with it in a professional manner.

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