

# **Public Perception Regarding Militancy in FATA: A Case study of Khyber Agency**

Dr. Sajjad Ahamad Paracha, Muhammad Saeed and Sajjad Ali

## **Abstract**

*The aim of this research was to investigate the public perception of the residents of Khyber Agency (FATA) about the causes, effects and elimination factors of militancy in the area. The researchers collected data from the three Tehsils of Khyber Agency called Barra, Jamrud and Landikotal, from both males and females. A questionnaire was used for the data collection to find out the opinion of the residents, while a simple random sampling technique was used. The response rate was 91 percent, while 457 questionnaires out of 500 respondents were received. To ensure impartiality in the findings of the research the researchers analyzed data through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 21. The results revealed that sectarianism is existed in FATA particularly in Khyber Agency due to the causes of corruption, non-mutual cooperation, double standard policy and black laws (FCR). It was also disclosed that American pressure is major cause in the dialogue failure. The finding also unvalued that the residents were effected both physically and psychologically by the militancy. The results also explored that because of militant attacks, clashes, suicides, ransom, kidnapping and car lifting, people of the area facing damages for their lives, families, houses, livestock's and convinces. The results of the Chi-Square tests also disclosed that the proportion of males who explore the causes of militancy is significantly different from the proportion of females who explore the causes of militancy. There appears to be no association between causes and gender. It has also explored that there is no significant association between gender and the community responsible for drone strikes in Pakistan. The Chi-Square findings also unveiled that there is no relationship between the causes of failure of military operation on the gender bases. It has also disclosed that there is no association between gender and favor of dialogue with militants. The results of Chi-square also revealed there is no relationship in the viewpoint of Pak-Afghan cooperation against militants in Khyber Agency on the base of Gender.*

**Keywords: Militancy, FATA, Khyber Agency, Causes, Effects, Elimination, Public perception**

## **Introduction**

The public prescription on the issue regarding militancy in Federally Adminstrated Timbales Areas (FATA) has been investigated in this research particularly of the residents of Khyber Agency. The researcher also examined the perception of the residents about the causes and effects of the insurgency in the areas. This study also explored the views of the public of FATA about the eradication of militancy.

## **Factors of Violence in FATA**

The following factors caused militancy in FATA:

### **Sectarian Violence**

Sectarianism has been a perennial major issue in Pakistan. Sunni-Shia religious differences are the main causes of sectarianism. Pakistan has to face security problems due to sectarianism. Before 9/11, the sectarianism was not so harsh and fateful. However, the people

were killed in the sectarian violence to some extent in different cities and areas but it was not considered a major threat to the government writ.

The event of 9/11 not only created security problems for Pakistan but it also accelerated sectarian violence in Pakistan. Militant's attacks on religious scholars, mosques, *imambargahs*, sufi shrines and other holy places of worship were not spared. In the most of cases, the various groups of militants accepted responsibility for attacking these shrines and holy places. In order to create space for their militants activities, the integral part of militant outfits' war strategies that every opponent forces should have been eliminated. After the 9/11 tragedy, to terrorize the people, Taliban started a series of bomb blast and other militant activities in FATA as well as in settled areas. A number of people belonging to various sections of the society were killed but the prime targets remained tribal elders, journalists and educational institutions (Ali, 2012).

### **Role of Tribal Elders and *Maliks* in FATA**

The administrative system of the FATA that revolves round the institution of the Political Agent (PA), Jirga and *Maliks* system was completely damaged in the course of continuing war on terror. More than 1500 *Maliks* and tribal elders have been killed by the TTP and other militant groups. The killing of tribal elders and *Maliks* produced judicial vacuumed and weekend Jirga system, settling the disputes of tribal people. But it is also a fact that there was a gap between the *Maliks* and the tribal people.

The people of FATA were not pleased from *Maliks* because *Maliks* were part of Frontier Crime Regulation (FCR). To take advantage from this gap, Taliban started a strategy to kill *Maliks*. This provided an opportunity to the militants to administer justice according to their own whims. Consequently, Taliban gained support of the common people of FATA to some extent but it also spread the waves of violence amongst common masses of the tribal belt in Pakistan (Naqvi, Khan & Ahmad, 2012).

### **Role of Media and Media professionals**

No one can deny the significance of media in present era, the militants have been trying to control media and stopping facts to disseminate. They pressurized and threatened to journalists working against militant groups' interest in various parts of FATA. The extremists have killed more than a dozen journalists in the area. Tribal area journalists could leak a story the militants' consent. The journalists are threatened with dire consequences, beaten up; kidnapped and killed if found working against policies and programs of the militant outfits.

The TTP and Al-Qaeda have claimed responsibilities of some incidents of slaughtering US spies, criminals or their fogging and inviting media for the purpose to win the sympathies of the local residents by play upon the anti-US and anti- Western sentiments as well as hatred of criminals and sending wave of terror across the population (Ali, 2012).

### **Destruction of Educational Institutions**

The TTP have blown up hundreds of educational institutions (Primary, middle, high and secondary schools and colleges) both for boys and girls in various parts of FATA. Militancy has deprived thousands of children from their basic human and constitutional right of education.

Illiteracy is one of the main sources of the rising militancy in the region. The militants have destroyed 458 educational institutions in which 317 were for boys and 141 were for girls. Some of the human right activists have termed it the most terrible human rights violations in the world. The militant groups hit business community, the NGO and foreign Aid workers, the poor laborers, educationalists, health workers and other professionals. Thus, they accelerated the socio-economic backwardness of FATA (Cheema, 2008).

### **Moral and Material Losses**

Pakistan's martial losses in the ongoing war on terror have gone over \$70 billion, besides losing more than 40,000 people with five thousand police and army men. Over 1,000 schools have been blown up depriving hundreds of thousands children from attending schools. More than 70 journalists have been killed since the war on terror started with over a dozen in FATA only. During this war, the country saw the world's largest mass displacement in 2009 and hundreds of thousands of the IDPs are still spending their sleepless nights in the camps in the hope of a better tomorrow. Kidnapping, torturing, killing and slaughtering are common phenomena. 1,500 tribal elders and Mailks have been targeted and killed. Drone strike have hit people and civilian installations in FATA ( Ali, 2012).

### **The fast diminishing social and cultural values**

The tragic incident of 9/11 and the subsequent war on terror brought a major shift in the socio-economic and political life of the people. One can also see the change in tribal culture and society through the change in perception and behaviors where Pashtun codes of Pashtunwali-hospitality, sacrifices, cooperation and forgiveness have been reprioritized due to the ongoing militancy. Pride, courage and independence, which were traditionally highly valued in tribal society earlier, are on the decline. This unique culture is being replaced with violent and extremist thought (Buneri, 2013).

### **Psychological Effects**

Drone strikes, roadsides bomb attacks and suicide attacks have made people penitent of psychological disorders in FATA and in KPK particular and the whole country in general. Residents' of tribal area suffers from transient mental health problems , fear, stress, coping with the murder of family members and friends and seeing mutilated bodies after militant attacks which are linked with to the streets of living under conditions of violence and conflict. The children of the age of 10 to 14 years while exercising violent extremism and lose their family member especially parents or become homeless IDPs, they naturally fell insecure and suffer from various kind of phobias, negative temperaments and disorder (Ali, 2012).

### **Review of Literature**

Fair, Ramsay, Stave (2008) conducted a survey to find out public opinion about Pakistani Democracy, Islamist Militancy and Relations with U.S. They collected the data from 19 various cities of Pakistan, with the help of interview from 907 adults, in September 2008. According to them, 15% of the respondents answered that the popularity of Talibanization in Pakistan has increased, whereas 38% answered that it has decreased. While 21% viewed that there is no

change in their status. They were asked about activities of local Taliban and Al-Qaeda in FATA and settled areas of Pakistan. Results of the data showed that 62% respondents alarmed that Pakistan has threat from Al-Qaeda, while 60% respondents were of the view that local Taliban is a great threat to government writ in FATA.

The report highlighted that 66% Pakistani think that militant groups intentionally target civilians in suicide and other types of violent attacks. The Study pointed out that 23% Pakistani consider that the government should deploy military in FATA to bring back the writ of the government in the militancy hit areas of the tribal regions of the country. 46% people said that the government should negotiate with local militants and maintain peace in FATA. 12% respondents of the study expressed that the government should withdraw military forces from FATA.

Shoaib and Shah (2012) conducted study to find out the view point of the residents of Pakistan regarding militancy. They did survey and focused group interview for the collection of the data. They interviewed 15 respondents as case studies and 24 participants as focus group discussion. Sample was taken from Maddarassa background students of district Gujarat aged between 20 to 40 years. Only the few respondent perceived attacks and bomb blast on specific places where un-Islamic activities exists like CD shops, cinemas and internet cafes as positive and good strategy to eliminate vulgarity.

Most of the respondents said that it is unfair and negative activity. The study shows that most of respondents recommended to the government that it should take action against vulgarity because this is against the culture and norms of the country. Only few respondents perceived terrorist activities against government and state is positive, due to the reaction of people against government policies. Most of the respondents do not believe in such attacks on government property such as the attacks on the people property.

They suggested that government should change their policies and should provide basic rights to the people. It should establish good governance for the solution of militancy and terrorism. They further suggested that the government should implement Islamic laws in the country. They recommended that vulgarity, poverty and unemployment should be eliminated from the country to bring peace and development. Militancy can be defeated by creating tolerance, acceptability of other views and respect to humanity. They further suggested that the religious scholars should have to promote harmony, while the government should enhance security measures in the country.

Bari (2010) conducted a study to analyze the views of the gender perception regarding the effect of Talibanization in the country. She collected the data from the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) of FATA and Malakand Agency, living in the camps of three districts Peshawar, Mardan and Rawalpindi. She conducted interviewed with 10 focused groups and 104 semi-structured interviews with 52 male and 52 female.

The study explored the supportive level of people towards Taliban, 85% respondents answered they didn't support Taliban, 2.6% respondents showed support and 11% didn't answer. The result of the study showed that majority 56% of respondents perceived terrorism or Talibanization as the main objective to capture the political power, whereas, 31% of the respondents understood that Taliban have to impose Islamic Sharia law in the country. The

findings also showed that majority 64% of the respondents claimed that the criminals as well as the poor people of the area also joined the militants' organization.

Gallup Pakistan Poll (GPP) in 2009 conducted study about the perception of the public towards militancy in FATA. The results indicated that 59% people of the view that US as a big threat to Pakistan. While 18% of the respondents pointed out that India is a big threat and 11% of Pakistani believed the Taliban are a big threat for the pace and security of our homeland.

Pew Foundation (PF) has conducted several surveys in Pakistan in 2009 and other countries of the world to measure the public perception about the support for suicide and other attacks to defend Islam. The organization claimed that in the early of 2002, 33% people hailing from urban areas thought that such attacks has been done for the defend of Islam and 43% disagree with the notion of attacks. The organization argued that the non-supportive numbers were increased up to 41% in 2004. This figure decreased to 25% in 2005 and 14% in 2006, while only 9% understand that such attacks were for Islamic defense. They claimed that by 2008, this support was even further declined.

Firdous (2009) explored in her research article that 67% people consider militant activists as critical threat to Pakistan, while this ratio was only 38% in 2007. She argued that the militant activities are being increasing and becoming a serious threat for peace and security of Pakistan.

International Republican Institute (IRI) conducted field surveys at regular interval between June 2007 and March 2009 in Pakistan to search out the public perception about militancy in FATA. The data showed that majority of the respondents viewed that the local Taliban and foreign fighters and Al-Qaeda are serious threats to Pakistan.

Mosseu (2011) conducted a survey titled "Urban Poverty and Support for Terror; Survey Results of Muslims in Fourteen Countries" in 14 different Muslims countries. The data was collected from 8,000 respondents. The result showed that 62% of respondents believed that Islamist militancy associated with poverty and they didn't associate it with lack of education and religiosity. It showed that Islamist militants recruits and obtain support from the resistance of urban areas.

Win and Gallup International (WGI) conducted a poll study in 98 countries in 2013 on the topic of "Guess Who's Number One". 25% people were of the view that the America is the greatest threat to peace in the entire world. 8% perceived Pakistan while 6% said china and 5% argued Israel, Afghanistan, Iran and North Korea are threats to world peace to day.

Gallup Pakistan (GP) conducted survey in 2009 and the data was collected from 2700 people across Pakistan in June 2009. The result of study demonstrated that 11% of the respondents believed that Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) a militant groups the major threat to Pakistan, while 18% considered India and 59% considered US threat to Pakistan.

Fair, Malhotra & Shapiro (2010) conducted their study in the four provinces of Pakistan i.e. Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and KPK in April 2009. They took sample sizes of 6,000. The study exemplified that the people's attitude towards militant groups vary to their beliefs. A number of respondents express their views that they support militant groups for Islamic Sharia law and to established good governance.

World Public Opinion (WPO) conducted a survey about militancy in Pakistan from May 17 to May 28, 2009. The sample size consisted 1000 had been taken nationwide randomly from the adults. The study disclosed that more than 80% people believed that the militant activities of Al-Qaeda and local Taliban in tribal areas were critical threat to Pakistan. The poll results demonstrated that this ratio was increased from 34% in late 2007. The data indicated that 75% respondents considered that the TTP was gain to control on the country would be threat for the country and only 33% think that this would be better than the present government. The study also explore that 81% people of the view that if Talban's take over the country they wouldn't be permitted the women to work liberally while 80% respondents perceived that they wouldn't allow girls to join the educational institutions. The study also unveiled that 69% of the respondents believed that the TTP would not allow parents to immunize their children. The study also discovered that 75% said that Islamic Sharia law allowed a woman to work whereas, 83% said Islamic Sharia law permits the girls to get education.

According to Pew Global Attitudes (PGA) conducted survey from march 11 to march 31, 2013. The data indicated that a large 95% number of respondents understood that crime is as a very serious threat and 93% said that terrorism is a serious threat to the country.

### Objectives of the Study

- To evaluate the public perception regarding the causes of militancy.
- To find out the effects of militancy on society and life of tribal people.
- To find out the public perception about the elimination of militancy.

### Hypotheses

**H1:** There is an association between gender and the causes of militancy in Khyber agency.

**H2:** Males are more likely against the drone strikes in Pakistan than female.

**H3:** The proportion of males as similar to females' proportion on the position of failure of military operation in Khyber Agency.

**H4:** Males are more likely in the fever of dialogue with militants than females.

**H5:** There is an association between gender and the Pak-Afghan cooperation against militancy in Khyber agency.

### Research Design

For the study the researchers collected data from the people of Khyber Agency three Teshsils namely Barra, Jamrud and Landikotal, comprises males and females. The data was collected through questionnaire by the use of simple random sampling technique. The researchers were received 457 questionnaires from the 500 respondents, while the response rate was 91%. The data was analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 21, to make sure objectivity in the findings of the study.

### Results

The findings of the study are based on descriptive statistics to know the difference between public perceptions regarding militancy in FATA.

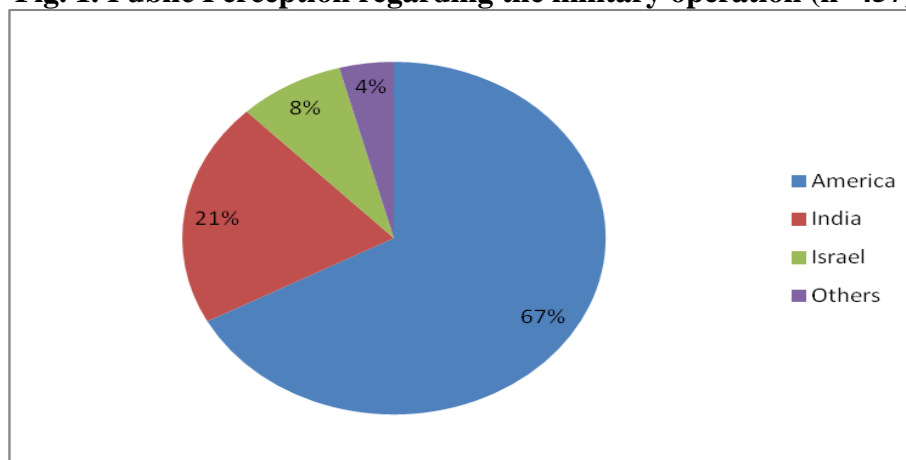
**Table.1. Causes of the militancy in Pakistan (n=457)**

S.No	Variable/Statement	Yes	No	Don't know

1	No Mutual cooperation	221(48.4%)	135(29.5%)	101(22%)
2	Corruption	240(52.5%)	105(23%)	112(24.5%)
3	Black Laws	294(64.3%)	108(23.6)	55(12%)
4	Double standard	308(67.4%)	66(14.4%)	83(18.2%)
5	Sectarianism	163(37.5%)	222(48.6%)	72(15.8%)

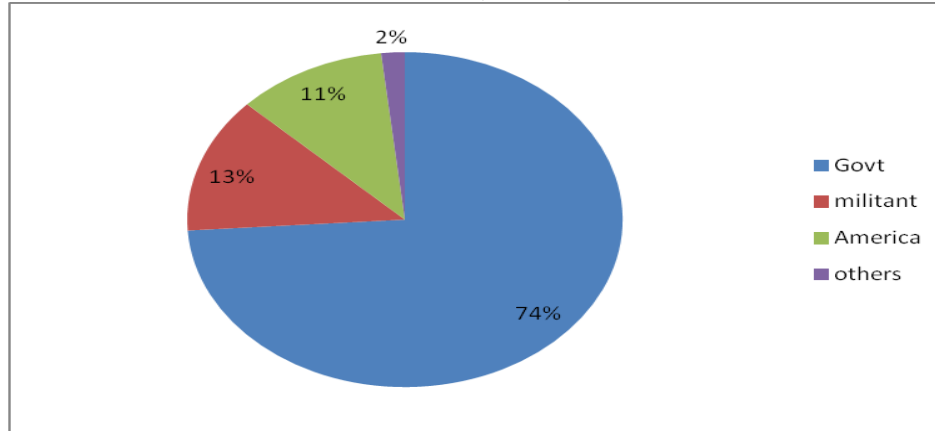
Regarding the causes of militancy in Pakistan the table 1 shows that 48% of the respondents said that due to the lack of mutual cooperation among the Security institutions the elimination of militancy is not possible so far. 52% of them replied corruption, 64% answered black laws in FATA, and 67% believed double standard policy are the basic reasons of militancy in FATA. The table 6.5 also demonstrates that there is sectarianism in FATA particularly in Khyber Agency but non-mutual cooperation, corruption, black laws (FCR) and double standard policy are the main causes of spreading militancy in the area.

**Fig. 1. Public Perception regarding the military operation (n=457)**



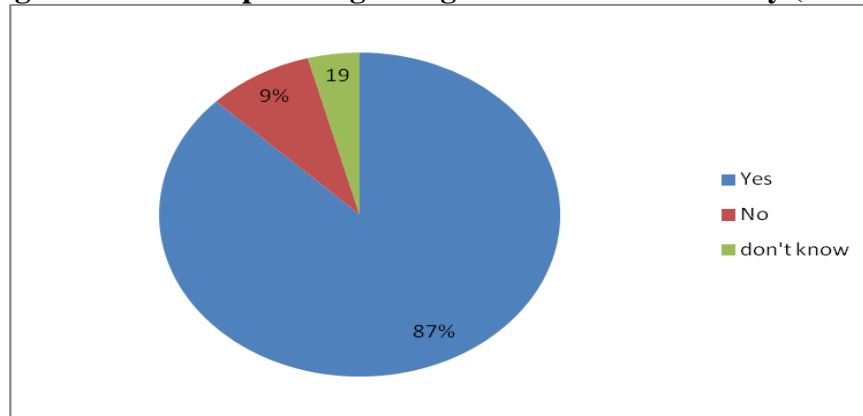
The Fig. 1 shows the opinion of residents of the Khyber Agency regarding the military operation. 67% of the respondents said that military operation in Khyber Agency has failed due to the silent American support to the militants in the country, while 21% respondents said that military operation has failed due to India support to the militants in the area.

**Fig.2. Public Perception regarding dialogue between Militants and Government (n=457)**



The Fig. 2 shows the opinion of residents of the Khyber Agency regarding the failure of dialogue between militants and government. 74% of the respondents said that dialogue didn't success due to the pressure of America on Pakistan to do operation in FATA instead of dialogue with the militants in the area.

**Fig.3. Public Perception regarding the Effects of Militancy (n=457)**



The results of The Figure 3 shows that 87% of the respondents expressed that militancy has been affected the residents of FATA and specifically Khyber Agency physically and psychologically, while only 19% of respondents said that militancy has not affected the residents of FATA.



**Table. 2. Problem faced by the residents of the Khyber Agency (n=457)**

S.No	Variable/Statement	Ye	No	Don't know
1	Compulsion of displacement	425(93%)	27(5.9%)	05(1.1%)
2	Economic loses	398(87.1%)	26(5.7%)	33(7.2%)
3	Problems in education	384(84%)	54(12.9%)	14(3.1%)
4	Problems in vaccination	328(71.8%)	102(42.3%)	27 (5.9%)

The problems faced by the residents of Khyber Agency due to militancy in the area. The Table 2 demonstrates that 93% of the respondents said that due to militancy, people are compelled to vacate the area as the military operation and clashes among the militant groups. 87% of the respondents said that they were facing economic losses because no investors and traders are able to come in the area for investment as well as the residents are taking daily comedies on high price due to militancy and military operation, 84% of the descendents said that they are facing educational problems because militants have blowup the educational institution, banned the modern and female education while on the other side the security forces are using it as hideout for their operation in the area, whereas, 71% of them replied that they are facing health problems particularly non conducive environment vaccination of the children.

**Table.3. Role of the Aman Lashkar in the Khyber Agency(n=457)**

S.No	Variable/Statement	Yes	No	Don't know
1	Mutual cooperation of Security forces and Aman Lashkar	193(42.2%)	183(40%)	81(17.7%)
2	Role of Aman lashkar	184(40.3%)	193(42.2%)	80(17.7%)

The Table 3 demonstrates the role of Aman Lashkar (peace Group) 42% of the respondents expressed that there is no mutual cooperation between security forces and Aman Lashkar because Aman Lashkar has failed to vacate the area from the militants. 42% of the respondents

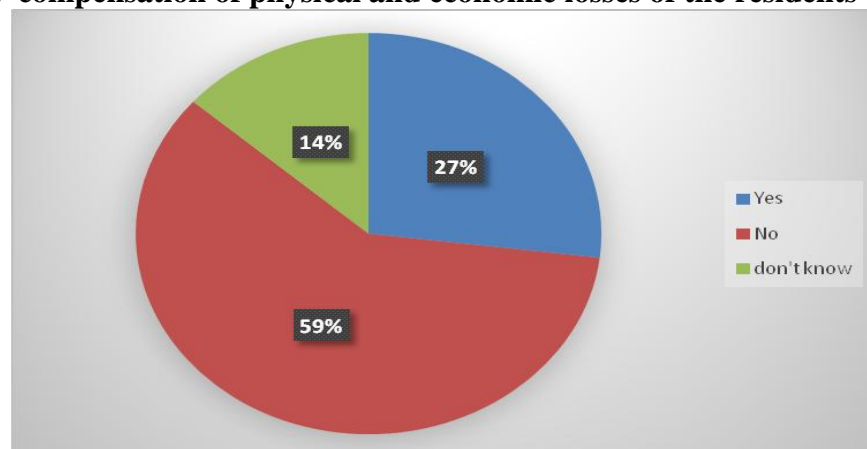
emphasized that there is no effective role of Aman lashkar (peace group) due to proper training, limited use of weapons and accurate information about the militants in the area.

**Table.4. Dialogue between the Government and Militants (n=457)**

S.No	Variable/Statement	Yes	No	Don't know
1	Government militant dialogue	313(68.5%)	95(20.8%)	49(10.7%)
2	conditions acceptance effects	256(56%)	149(32.6%)	52(11.4%)
3	Militant conditions acceptance	247(54%)	108(23.6%)	102(22.3%)

The Table 4 illustrates the opinion of the respondents about the government-militant dialogue and its effects on the peace process. 68% of the respondents agreed that government-militant dialogue is the need of the hour, while 56% of the respondents thought that dialogue could bring peace and prosperity in FATA. The table also shows that 54% of the respondents said that government should accept the conditions of militants.

**Fig. 4. compensation of physical and economic losses of the residents (n=457)**



The Fig. 4. shows the respondents views regarding the compensation of Physical and economic losses in FATA. 59% of the respondents expressed that they were affected by the militancy physically and economically. Due to militant attacks, clashes, suicides, ransom, kidnapping and car lifting, people of the area facing damages for their lives, families, houses, livestock's and convinces.

**Table.5. Pak-US and Pak -Afghan Cooperation against Militancy(n=457)**

S.No	Variable/Statement	Yes	No	Don't know
1	Pak-Afghan cooperation	222(48.6%)	136(29.8%)	60 (13.1%)
2	Pak-US cooperation effects	164(35.9%)	212(46.4%)	48(10.5%)

The Table 5 demonstrates the comparison of Pak-US and Pak-Afghan cooperation for the elimination of militancy in Pakistan specifically in FATA. 49% of the respondents said that the Pak-Afghan cooperation for the elimination of militancy in Pakistan and Afghanistan will be better stance because both the country are facing the same problem on the border areas, while, 35% among of the respondents believed that Pak-US cooperation affecting the military operation role in the area for the demolishing of the militancy.

**Table.6. Public Perception regarding military operation in Khyber Agency (n=457)**

S.No	Variable/Statement	Yes	No	Don't know
1	security forces role	278(60.8%)	136(29.8%)	43(9.4%)
2	success of military operation	183(40%)	212(46.4%)	62(13.6%)

The table 6 shows the opinion of the residents of Khyber Agency regarding the successes of military operation and the security forces role for demolishing militants. 60% of the respondents said that Pak-Army has the capability to control the situation but some other forces are pressurizing them to keep their operation limited. The table also illustrates that 46% among them didn't agree with notion that military operation is the only way to eliminate militancy from the area, but there are some other factors which are also involved in the process.

### **Discussion**

**H1: There is an association between gender and the causes of militancy in Khyber agency.**

**Table.7. Chi-square Test for Association: Gender and Causes of Militancy**

Variables	Chi-square	D.F	p-value	Conclusion
Pearson chi-square	4.393	4	.355	No Significant relation
Total Respondents	457	-	-	-

A chi-square test for independence was conducted to find out association between gender and causes of militancy in FATA. The test was basically performed to explore the perception of the residence regarding militancy in the area. The results of the test indicated no significant association between gender and causes of militancy in FATA  $\chi^2(1, n=457) = .098, p=.355, \phi=.09$ .

This means that the proportion of males who explore the causes of militancy is significantly different from the proportion of females who explore the causes of militancy. There appears to be no association between causes and gender.

### **H2: Males are more likely against the drone strikes in Pakistan than female.**

**Table.8. Chi-square Test for Association: Gender and Drone strikes in Pakistan**

Variables	Chi-square	D.F	p-value	Conclusion
Pearson chi-square	1.138	3	.768	No Significant relation
Total Respondents	457	-	-	-

Chi-square test was conducted for the association of gender and drone strikes in Pakistan to explore the perception of the residents. The findings of the test illustrated no significant association between gender and the community responsible for drone strikes in Pakistan  $\chi^2(1, n=457) = .050, p=.768, \phi=.05$ . The results show that there is no association between gender and drone attacks responsible country.

### **H3: The proportion of males as similar to females' proportion on the position of failure of military operation in Khyber Agency.**

**Table.9. Chi-square Test for Association: Gender and Failure of military operation in Khyber agency.**

Variables	Chi-square	D.F	p-value	Conclusion
Pearson chi-square	9.110	3	.028	No Significant relation
Total	457	-	-	-

Respondents				
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A chi-square test was performed to investigate the relation between the gender and causes of failure of military operation in Khyber agency. The results demonstrated that no significant association between gender and the causes of failure of military operation in Khyber Agency,  $\chi^2(1, n=457) = .141, p=.028, \phi=.14$ . The results of the test indicated no relationship between the causes of failure of military operation on the gender bases.

**H4: Males are more likely in the favor of dialogue with militants than females.**

**Table.10. Chi-square Test for Association: Gender and favor of dialogue with militants**

Variables	Chi-square	D.F	p-value	Conclusion
Pearson chi-square	1.002	2	.606	No Significant relation
Total Respondents	457	-	-	-

To examine the association between the genders and favor of dialogue with militants of the government of Pakistan a chi-square test was conducted. The findings of the test specified no association between genders and fever of dialogue with militants,  $\chi^2(1, n=457) = .047, p=.606, \phi=.04$ . The results explored that there is no association between gender and government-militant dialogue.

**H5: There is an association between gender and the Pak-Afghan cooperation against militancy in Khyber agency.**

**Table.11. Chi-square Test for Association: Gender and Pak-Afghan Cooperation against militancy in Khyber Agency**

Variables	Chi-square	D.F	p-value	Conclusion
Pearson chi-square	4.933	2	.085	No Significant relation
Total Respondents	457	-	-	-

A chi-square test for independence was used to find out the relationship between Pak-Afghan cooperation against militancy in Khyber Agency. The chi-square results demonstrated no significant association,  $\chi^2(1, n=457) = .104, p=.085, \phi=.10$ . The findings point out that there is no relationship in the viewpoint of Pak-Afghan cooperation against militants in Khyber Agency on the base of Gender.

### **Conclusion**

It is concluded that sectarianism is existed in FATA particularly in Khyber Agency due to corruption , non-mutual cooperation, double standard policy and black laws (FCR) which are the major causes of spreading militancy in the area.

It is also concluded that the residents have the opinion that dialogue didn't succeed because of American pressure on Pakistan.

It is also concluded that militancy affected the residents of FATA both physically and psychologically. It is also summarized that because of militant attacks, clashes, suicides, ransom, kidnapping and car lifting, people of the area facing damages for their lives, families, houses, livestock's and convinces.

It is concluded that the Pak-Afghan cooperation for the elimination of militancy in Pakistan and Afghanistan will be better stance because both the country are facing the same problem on the border areas, while, Pak-US cooperation affecting the military operation role in the area for the demolishing of the militancy.

It is also summarized the opinion of the residents of Khyber Agency regarding the successes of military operation and the security forces role for demolishing militants, that Pak-Army has the capability to control the situation but some other forces are pressurizing them to keep their operation limited, while they didn't agree with notion that military operation is the only way to eliminate militancy from the area, but there are some other factors which are also involved in the process.

The Chi-square test conducted that the proportion of males who explore the causes of militancy is significantly different from the proportion of females who explore the causes of militancy. There appears to be no association between causes and gender.

The Chi-square test findings illustrated that there is no significant association between gender and the community responsible for drone strikes in Pakistan.

It is also summarized on the base of Chi-Square that there is no relationship between the causes of failure of military operation on the gender bases.

To examine the association between the genders and favor of dialogue with militants of the government of Pakistan a chi-square test occluded that there is no association between genders and favor of dialogue with militants.

The results of the chi-square also summarized that there is no relationship in the viewpoint of Pak-Afghan cooperation against militants in Khyber Agency on the base of Gender.

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