
Islamism In Social Services In Pakistan: An Assessment Of Relief Work To The Bomb Blast Victims In Peshawar Pakistan

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Abstract

Islamism, often explained as a political ideology of reflecting religion in the public sphere, has over the years proved to be something more comprehensive. Social services are an imperative part of working of Islamist groups in various societies which connects these groups to the general public in various fashions and therefore halt the way of dominant efforts to corner these religious groups. Rescue and relief working of Alkhidmat Foundation to the bomb blasts victims in Peshawar was vital in the perspective of social services and surpasses the government sector in impact if not in volume. This paper is an attempt to highlight the working of this charity organization in comparison to the tax-collecting provincial government in relief provision to the bomb blasts victims from 2007 to 2013. The period is important since intensity of the attacks is reflected in this period the most in the backlash of the war-on-terror. Record files of Home and Tribal Affairs Department of the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Alkhidmat Foundation Peshawar were surfed to get primary data and was contextualized through secondary resources. This research can work as a source of instigating further research through provision of primary empirical data for normative contextualization or theorizing analysis.

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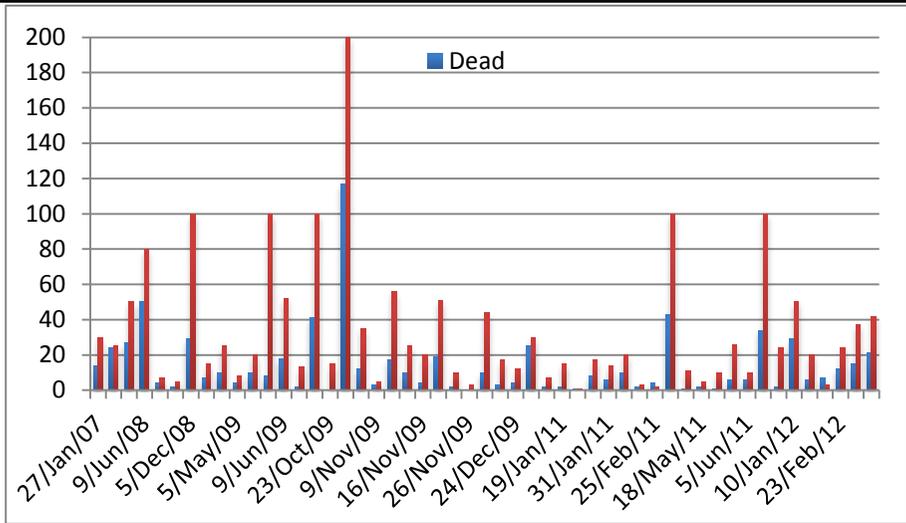
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INTRODUCTION

Pakistan, since inception, has been victim to violent conflicts of various nature: sectarian, ethnic, linguistic, religious, political. These conflicts had regional impacts and had never been extended to the whole country. However, alliance of Pakistan with the US in her war-on-terror resulted into a conflict having impact on the whole country and people from all spheres of life. The Taliban, through suicide bombings, targeted the security forces and the general public as well. The conflict makes the country among the top five states affected by terrorism the most with twelve thousand terrorists' attacks from 2009 to 2016, cumulatively killing around 16526 people (Asia Foundation: 2017)¹. Businesses, Houses, institutions, health facilities, roads, bridges, power houses and other infrastructure collapsed on massive scale due to explosions (PIPS: 2014)². Despite having a countrywide impact: the conflict's intensity is more severe in the Pakhtun-inhabited areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Baluchistan. Pathans identify very strongly with Pathan nationalism in tribal and rural culture and have strong ethnic sentiments across the Af-Pak border. That's why the war-on-terror has reflected itself with the menace of terrorism in this Pathan belt (Carew: 2017)³.

Peshawar has been the historic and cultural center of the Pakhtun areas across borders and is recognized as an oldest living city in Asia. It has been a center of trade from Central Asia to Middle East along the regions of Afghanistan and South Asia. The Pashtun king Sher Shah Soori, while constructing his Delhi-to-Kabul Shahi Road, reformed Peshawar city the most, when he ran this through the Khyber Pass and Peshawar. The geographic location of the city, being located at the gateway of Afghanistan to Pakistan, Peshawar has much importance in relation between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Also, this metropolitan city is affected and has played important role in the cold war era and in the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Peshawar served as a political center for the opposing groups of the Russian invasion, trained mujahideen groups, and housed Afghan refugees at the Kachta Garri and Jalozai refugee camps during the 1980s Soviet war in Afghanistan. Since the first day of the war on terror in Afghanistan, Peshawar is a high-profile target of the bomb blasts and suicide attacks. Opposition to the NATO invasion is mainly reflected in two coinciding groups: the Taliban & Al-Qaida, the former being mainly a Pashtun phenomenon. Peshawar being the focal point of the Pakhtun culture is highly affected in this war against the foreign invaders (famously known as the war-on-terror) and like the soviet invasion serve as a political center for the resistive forces. War in the present age, like the coloring book of an angry child, has evaded lines and boundaries. The war-on-terror in Afghanistan has expanded its untoward effects to Peshawar—the gateway of the war-field to Pakistan. Bomb explosions and terrorist activities are a part of everyday life for the people of the land. Since 2007, 292 bomb blasts were carried out by militants which have killed, as of 2013, over 870 deaths and 2536 injuries in Peshawar (AKF: 2013)⁴. Businesses, Houses, institutions, health facilities, roads, bridges, power houses and other infrastructure collapsed on massive scale due to explosions.

Figure 1: Bomb Blasts in Peshawar Region (2007 to 2012)



The conflict: radical Islamism & the new world order

The nature of conflict is quite complex as it is considered a war against the rising radical Islamism in Afghanistan by a certain class of the community. Others would call it a war to furnish the way for the new world order and to establish hegemony of western imperialism globally. There is also an opinion economizing the conflict in that US needs a consumer market for its ever-green and well-developed weapons’ industry and therefore a war field was created (Anwar & Ahmad: 2017)⁵. Thus, the war is an economic activity of a country leading the ideology of capitalism and exploration of the natural resources in Afghanistan is a goal in the process. However, widely held reasons are the two: the fight against radical Islam by US-led forces and ambition for establishing the new world order. This has developed into a phenomenon symbolized as Taliban and Al-Qaida with the sole aim of resisting US-led NATO forces. Sharing a common objective, Al-Qaida and Taliban have different organizational setup and nature of members. The former is a group with strong organizational setup and have financiers as well as members all over the Muslim world and is therefore considered to be much resistive to the NATO forces. The latter is a loose group not having any strong organizational network and is mainly a Pashtun phenomenon making Taliban’s insurgency dominant in the Pashtun Areas. Pashtuns are historically a symbol of resistance against the invading forces on their region. They resisted the British forces in the nineteenth century and fought many wars until 1893. The soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 was resisted by Pashtuns in the same way and after 9/11 the NATO attack of Afghanistan was also subjected to resistance in the form of Taliban which is mostly an umbrella term with consenting groups inside. All these resistive movements were called Jihad or Holy War which is completely a religious phenomenon but finds association and appreciation from the local culture of tribal freedom. After US invasion of Afghanistan in the aftermath of 9/11 twin towers attack militancy found a new lease of life which extended Taliban’s influence in the region. Usually Taliban are considered loose grouping of non-state

actors but there are sound arguments in literature linking these groups to one or the other state forces or at least evidencing support of these groups from various states. The tug of war among various states for national interests have created various factions of Taliban including Pakistani Taliban which are different from Afghan Taliban in their structure and objectives. The Pakistani Taliban is mostly a loose alliance of various independent groups working under the same umbrella term nominally led by an Amir. These groups have one common face: resistance to the Pakistani regime for her supporting the US in invading Afghanistan and thus helping in overthrowing the Islamic Emirate or government of Taliban in Kabul. This resistance is then challenged by the security forces in Pakistan which makes the conflict severe and life a living hell for the local populace (Lieven, 2011)⁶. Thousands of people have been died and millions displaced in the backlash of the security forces operations in various regions.

Pakistan's army moved to Waziristan agency in 2004 and started a military operation against the Taliban in the region of Wana (Schofield: 2011)⁷. Taliban vowed to retaliate not only in the warring ground but also extended the war to settled areas through bomb blasts in various regions. In 2006, with the onset of Drone strikes by NATO forces these responses were extended and quantified. The drone strikes not only targeted militants but also the civilians which created resentment in the local people and give more power to the resistive militancy in the form of recruiting men from these regions (Ghaus, 2010)⁸. Although these attacks were increased in the aftermath of the military operation in Lal Masjid and Jamia Hafsa Islamabad in 2007 which killed hundreds of madrassah students cold-bloodedly. Jamia Hafsa was a religious seminary of female students in the Islamabad Capital Territory and phosphorus bombing of this seminary resented the Pashtun sentiment of honor as well. Consequently, bomb blasts and suicide attacks were extended to the general public in major cities and Peshawar was the prime target (Lieven, 2011)⁹.

Alliance of Pakistan with US in her war-on-terror is also not felt sincere by the policy makers in US. They consider Pakistan a dishonest partner of US in this war. The strategy of the Pakistan's security agencies has brought to un-confidence and suspicion between Pakistan and the two opposing forces to the war-on-terror, thus creating a situation where both the opposition forces are involved in destabilizing Pakistan either through terrorist attacks, bomb blasts or drone strikes (Asia Times: 2011)¹⁰.

Consequences of the conflict

Pakistan's strategy to oppose and nurture by the same time both the opposing parties; The Taliban & the United States is termed "intellectual shoddiness" by some analysts (Rashid: 2008)¹¹. This is having extensive consequences on ground and has shrunken this large and complex country to her border region with Afghanistan targeted almost daily by US drones. National honor and dignity are dismantled resulting in a tension between the government of Pakistan and the opposition who consider it an attack on the national honor & dignity, and thus against the national interest. Pakistan's participation in this war has resulted into tens of thousands of her people died and many displaced. Yet Pakistan has gained hostility in the west as well as in the Taliban supporting segment of her society and the world at large.

Among the harmful consequences of this war for Pakistan, the most alarming is the series of bomb blasts affecting the life of Pakistanis. As far as accepted, the Taliban acts against the government of Pakistan through terrorist activities of suicide attacks and bomb blasts on the security forces and the general public at large. Since 2007, militants have carried out 292 suicide attacks and bomb blasts which have killed, as of 2013, over 870 deaths and 2536 injuries in Peshawar (AKF: 2013)¹². Businesses, Houses, institutions, health facilities, roads, bridges, power houses and other infrastructure collapsed on massive scale due to explosions. Resultantly economy is at the brink of collapse. Foreign investors are reluctant to invest in a country with suspicious future. The domestic economic activity is also affected due to the absence of peace and prevailing instability. Pakistan has received foreign aids in recognition of her services to the United States in this war, but the debit and harm done to her own economy is much higher (ADB & WB: 2009)¹³. In short, situation has led the country to become a dark ocean as stated by Milton,

"A dark

Illimitable ocean, without bound,

Without dimension, where length, breadth, and height, And

time, and place, are lost: where eldest Night and Chaos,

ancestors of Nature, hold

Eternal anarchy, amidst the noise

Of endless wars, and by confusion stand."

(By Jhon Milton, quoted in History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Volumes 1-6)

FINDINGS:

RELIEF WORK DONE BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES:

The government of Pakistan through its provincial chapter has her relief activity to the bomb blasts victims in three sectors: health in hospitals to the injured ones, death compensation to the heirs of the persons killed, and a rescue activity through a newly constituted unit Rescue 1122.

Health;

Bomb blasts victims are treated without any cost in the major hospitals of Peshawar; Lady Reading Hospital Peshawar, Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar, Hayatabad medical complex, and Cantonment Board hospital Peshawar Cant. Free-of-cost treatment includes surgical, medical, orthopedic and pathological treatment. Patients till full recovery are kept at the hospital and all the expenses are bearded by Finance Department the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through Health Department, which than finance the hospitals. However, the patients permanently incapacitated have no treatment opportunity at any of the above hospitals or any government department. The Home & Tribal Affairs Division, however, finance the

permanently incapacitated patients with a lump sum amount for physiotherapy and plantation of artificial body parts. The dead bodies are rescued and transported to these hospitals where these are checked and declared as dead by a medical officer in the hospital. The hospital provides to them with dead body boxes in which the dead body is kept and is then handed over to its relatives. The Lady Reading Hospital, according to a source, has presently five thousand dead body boxes for this purpose.

Rescue Activity

The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has constituted a separate department under PDMA (Provincial Disaster Management Authority) for immediate response in disasters either natural or man-made. Titled as "Rescue 1122" this department has trained staff in rescue operations in disasters, dead body handling, spot handling, first aid and transportation of the injured ones to the hospitals. This department since the day of its constitution is working effectively in handling such like situations and is also imparting trainings to other non-governmental organizations of their expertise.

Compensations Given to the Victims:

The government of Pakistan, through the Home & Tribal Affairs Division, had a policy since 2001 to give compensation money to the dead, minor injuries and major injuries. The policy was as under,

S.No.	Nature of the victim	Compensation Money
01	Serious injured	Rs. 50,000/-
02	Minor injured	Rs. 25000/-
03	Death	Rs. 100,000/-

Policy formulation was done by the Finance Department and implemented through the Home & Tribal Affairs Division the Government of KPK. In case of minor injuries, however, Home & TA's Division operated on the special directives of the Chief Minister KPK. Application for the grant are received by Home & TA's Division and forwarded to Finance Department for finance/compensation sanctioning on case-to-case basis. No policy existed of the government of KPK regarding compensation for collateral damages; however, the Federal Government has given a grant of rupees 20.1 million to the commissioner Peshawar distributed under the supervision of a committee comprising of members of Sarhad Chamber of Commerce & Industries and District Coordination Officer Peshawar.

This existing practice was changed, however, through a notification issued on June 27, 2009, by Home & TA's Division on advice of Finance Department Federal Government of Pakistan. A uniform policy, as was advised by the Federal Government, was adopted as under (H& TA Department: 2013)¹⁴

S.No.	Nature of the victim	Compensation Money
01	Dead	Rs. 300,000/-
02	Serious Injuries	Rs. 100,000/-
03	Permanent Incapacitated	Rs. 200,000/-

Financial flow for the said operation was such that the finance department financed Home & TA's Division which than finance the commissioner Peshawar, responsible at the grass root level for distribution of the compensation money according to a set uniform policy. Until the fiscal year 2009-2010 financial operation was case-to-case which after this year was changed to a lump sum amount given to the commissioner Peshawar through the Home & TA's Division. Finances given to the commissioner Peshawar are shown in the tables below on year basis.

S.No.	Fiscal Year	Grant Given
01	2012-2013	Rs. 50 million
02	2011-2012	Rs. 30 million
03	2010-2011	Rs. 10 million

For the years 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10 financial grant was given on case-to-case basis, Details of which are given as under,

FISCAL YEAR 2009-2010

S.No.	Date	Grant Given
01	09-09-2009	Rs. 86,50,000/-
02	11-09-2009	Rs. 100,000/-
03	12-10-2009	Rs. 11,50,000/-
04	15-10-2009	Rs. 50,000/-
05	22-10-2009	Rs. 64,00,000/-
06	24-10-2009	Rs. 1,94,00,000/-
07	03-11-2009	Rs. 1,50,000/-
08	05-11-2009	Rs. 3, 59,00,000/-

09	07-11-2009	Rs. 7,50,000/-
10	13-11-2009	Rs. 15,00,000/-
11	17-11-2009	Rs. 1,39,00,000/-
12	20-11-2009	Rs. 800,000/-
13	02-12-2009	Rs. 35,00,000/-
14	04-12-2009	Rs. 5,00,00,000/-
15	14-12-2009	Rs. 3,00,00,000/-
16	07-01-2010	Rs. 5,67,00,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs. 22,89,50,000/-

FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009

S.No.	Date	Grant Given
01	21-08-2008	Rs. 50,000/-
02	12-09-2008	Rs. 100,000/-
03	13-01-2009	Rs. 13,00,000/-
04	02-03-2009	Rs. 29,00,000/-
05	26-03-2009	Rs. 1,00,000/-
06	05-06-2009	Rs. 1,00,000/-
07	09-09-2009	Rs. 89,50,000/-
08	05-11-2009	Rs. 3,59,00,000/-
09	06-12-2009	Rs. 5,00,000/-
10	25-02-2009	Rs. 11,00,000/-
11	20-03-2009	Rs. 50,00,000/-
12	24-06-2009	Rs. 52,00,000/-
13	21-04-2009	Rs. 1,25,000/-
14	30-04-2009	Rs. 64,00,000/-
15	05-06-2009	Rs. 5,00,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs. 6,82,25,000/-

FISCAL YEAR 2007-2008

S.No.	BOMB BLAST	Grant Given
01	PHC Bomb Blast	Rs. 3,50,000/-
02	Marhaba Hotel Blast	Rs. 21,50,000/-
03	Bara Shiekhan Blast	Rs. 15,00,000/-
04	Imam Bargah Blast	Rs. 22,45,000/-
05	Marhaba Hotel Blast	Rs. 5,10,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs. 67,55,000/-

Implementation of the policy at the root level was governed by a rule that distribution of money power was vested in the commissioner Peshawar and all such operations are done by the prescribed authority through a prescribed application form available at the commissioner office. In collateral damages policy formulation is done by Home & TA's Division but the Finance Division has yet not given approval to the policy and therefore no such operations are done till date. Reminders relating to the case are sent in writing to the finance department, but the matter is still pending there.

RELIEF WORK DONE BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES:

Non-governmental agencies have played a very imperative role in providing relief to the disaster-hit people of the region thus helping to oust the detrimental psychological effects, in the pipeline, after victimization in disasters. ICRC, PRCS, Helping Hand US, and AKF Pakistan are the major NGO's worth mentionable in relief work. This paper, however, will focus on the activity of AKF Peshawar in relief provision to the bomb blasts' victims.

Alkhidmat Foundation Peshawar:

Al-Khidmat Foundation Pakistan: a registered non-profit, non-governmental, charitable organization, works for the uplift and sustainable socioeconomic development of the underprivileged and marginalized communities of Pakistan, with special focus on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Her main areas of intervention are health, education, and livelihood promotion, quick response in disasters, emergency relief and rehabilitation services.

Al-Khidmat Foundation Peshawar is successfully maintaining three maternity Centers, two health clinics, two Schools & fleet of sixteen ambulances,

rendering valuable services in providing health facilities, and quick response in bomb blasts and other disasters. Al-Khidmat Foundation Peshawar maintains a corps of volunteers who perform different rescue and relief operations in disasters and emergency situations like earthquakes, floods, bomb blasts, and other humanitarian crises.

AKF Peshawar provides quick response in bomb blasts, carryout rescue and relief operation, helps in providing health facilities to the victims, provides education facilities to the orphans and affecties of the bomb blasts. AKF maintains a separate Relief Department for providing the needed after-blast relief to the affected ones. Relief provision to the bomb blast affecties is carried out in three stages: primary relief, secondary relief and tertiary relief.

Primary Relief—Disaster Management Cell:

To provide primary relief in bomb blasts: in 2008, Disaster Management Cell (DMC), a special services unit of AKF Peshawar was constituted, aiming to provide rapid and efficient rescue and relief to bomb blast victims. Activity spare of the unit, however, is enhanced to flood victims, accidents, other humanitarian crises and emergencies.

Management of DMC:

The cell is managed and supervised by the president DMC who is answerable to the president AKF Peshawar. DMC president is assisted by three vice presidents and a general secretary & deputy general secretary in his work and activities. A vice president may be acting president if the president is not president at the spot after the bomb explosion. There is an admin officer responsible for the affective coordination of the team and also with other organizations, a media coordinator responsible for updated and true reporting to the media and a finance manager responsible for maintaining finances for provision of dead body boxes and other needed material at the time of bomb blast.

The activity of DMC is managed in five places at the time of bomb blast. A team designated as spot management unit (SMU), supervised by spot incharge & assistant spot incharge if spot incharge is not present, is responsible for rescue of the dead bodies and injured ones and their transportation to the hospitals. They are accompanied by a fleet of sixteen ambulances. Workers of this unit are specially trained for this type of work with keen selectivity of both the workers and the trainers. Separate teams are constituted for each of the four hospitals in Peshawar: Hayatabad Medical Complex, Khyber Teaching Hospital, Lady Reading Hospital, and Cantonment Board Hospital Peshawar. Each team is supervised and managed by an In-charge and assistant In-charge. Workers here are trained in first aid and they assist the medical and paramedical staff of the hospital.

Volunteers:

110 Volunteers are presently working with DMC and provide quick and efficient response in disasters. These volunteers are trained for situation handling with keen selectivity of the trainers. They are provided with,

- FIRST AID BOXES
- JACKETS
- GLOVES
- OXYGEN NEBULISERS IN AMBULANCES

Coordination & Response Procedure:

Coordination, for In-time Information, is kept with other organizations working in the same field as Edhi, Rescue 1122, Hospitals Administration, & Police Department. As the information regarding a bomb blast is received by any of a member of the cell, he forwards a text message to the President, General Secretary or Press Secretary, which is then forwarded to all the volunteers for quick response. Every member knows his place for services, and he rush to the place where he is assigned with a duty. Team for spot management goes to the spot of the bomb blast while members of the teams for the hospitals go to their concerned hospitals.

Trainings:

AKF Peshawar has till now arranged three trainings and one capacity building workshop for the volunteers of her Disaster Management Cell.

TRAINING WITH RESCUE 1122

Participants to this training were 50 and focused areas of the training were,

FIRST AID delivery

DEAD BODY HANDLING

TRAINING WITH RESCUE 1122

Participants to this training were 24 & focused areas of the training were,

FIRST AID

DEAD BODY HANDLING

TRAINING GIVEN BY ICRC

This was focused on media reporting. Media coordinating team participated in this training.

CAPICITY BUILDING WORKSHOP IN GREEN'S HUT PESHAWAR

Experts on disaster management from the University of Peshawar delivered lectures to the participants.

Practical training on team work & situation handling also given.

Fleet of Ambulances:

Disaster management cell is provided with sixteen ambulances aimed to serve humanity & carryout relief and rescue operations in disasters and bomb blasts. These ambulances make the activity of the volunteers much easy and fruitful.

Services:

Services provided by the cell includes,

Rescue to the victims
 First aid to the injured
 Transportation to hospital
 Dead bodies are provided with dead body boxes & transportation to homes
 Food is provided to the patients' attendants.

Secondary Relief:

In secondary relief AKF Peshawar provides education and health facilities to the victims of the bomb blasts. In health sector AKF Peshawar is maintaining three hospitals and two health clinics in the disaster hit localities of Peshawar: Shamshatu, Gulbahar, Afghan Colony, Tehkal & Badabher. Activity and work of these health centers is shown in the table below based on report of AKF Peshawar Health department for the latter half of the year 2012. Medicine and health facilities are provided free of cost to the patients of this area with disaster victimization.

HOSPITAL NAME	OP D	ULTRAS OUND	LABORA TORY	GY NA E	TOT AL
SHAMSHATU HOSPITAL	114 51	5341	2413	133 5	2054 0
GULBAHAR HOSPITAL	507 0	1067	2310	11	8458
AFGHAN COLONY HOSPITAL	480 8	1882	1970	83	8743
HEALTH CLINIC TEHKAL	304 4	-	881	-	3925
HEALTH CLINIC BADABHEER	102 16	-	3409	-	1362 5
TOTAL	345 89	8290	10983	142 9	5529 1

In education sector AKF Peshawar is maintaining two schools for the disaster hit victims of Peshawar: Tameer-e-millat school Pishtakhara and Tameer-e-millat school Palosi. Mainly orphans of the bomb blasts' victims are enrolled here in these schools, however, students from the marginalized community are also enrolled here in these schools. Current student strength in these schools is shown in the table below.

SCHOOL NAME	STUDENTS
TAMEER-E-MILLAT SCHOOL PISHTAKHARA	621
TAMEER-E-MILLAT SCHOOL PALOSAI	87
TOTAL	708

For orphans AKF Peshawar is having a separate program named ORPHAN CARE PROGRAM. Under this program orphans are supported till matriculation with a monthly Rs.2500/- donation given to them for their monthly fee, uniform, books & miscellaneous expenses. Checks are given for each three months to them or their guardians to bear these expenses. 202 Orphans are supported in 2012 in their Educational Expenses, Uniform & Books. A monthly stipend is also given for their other expenses. In 2013, till date, 200 orphans are supported, and the program still continues.

Tertiary Relief:

A separate relief department is maintained by AKF Peshawar for provision of miscellaneous relief to the victims of the bomb blasts. A view of this work based on the report of the year 2012 is as under.

FREE MEDICAL CAMPS

7 free medical camps were arranged
3554 patients were provided with health services
RBS, Hepatitis & HIV tests done

COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTION

1100 food packages distributed
1000 kitchen sets distributed
200 tents
A total of 1200 families were Benefited

GENERAL WELFARE

250 persons were helped in medicine health etc.
A sum total of Rs. 1187637 was spent on general welfare purpose

WINTER PROJECT

400 winter packages distributed in Peshawar.

ALKHIDMAT ROZGAR SCHEME

16 persons are provided with help for self-business.

The project is still in progress.

JAHAIZ FUND

97 persons were provided with jahaiz

WHEEL CHAIRS

14 wheel-chairs were distributed among disable persons

RAMZAN PACKAGES

1748 food packages were distributed among the poor in the victimized area.

16 Aftar dinners were arranged serving 500 each (total 8000 people benefited from these dinners).

CONCLUSION

Alliance with US in the war-on-terror has indulged Pakistan in a losing situation affecting the very fabric of society. The Taliban retaliated against the government of Pakistan through suicide attacks and other terrorist activities which has shrunken a large and complex country to her border with Afghanistan, presently a site of weekly massacres by American drones. The economic activity is disrupted and in collateral damage Businesses, Houses, institutions, health facilities, roads, bridges, power houses and other infrastructure collapsed on massive scale due to explosions.

Relief work done to the victimization of the bomb blasts from the government of Pakistan is very little to the needed one. The non-governmental organizations are also working in the field but presently need-fulfillment is a very difficult task for both the governmental and non-governmental organizations. Yet the relief working organizations are enhancing their potential to respond quickly and appropriately to the victimization of the bomb blasts. Government has constituted a separate department for rescue operations thus increasing her spare of activity. The non-governmental organizations have also developed their capability to respond betterly in disasters. AKF Peshawar presently have a fleet of sixteen ambulances, a separate department with almost 130 workers and volunteers never existed before. In short, the hard situation has resulted into a better capacity development of the organizations and the society to respond to disasters.

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