Journal Article Critical Review

Name

Course

Tutor

Date

Javaid, U., & Haq, M. A. U. (2016). Political Challenges and Security Issues in FATA and its impact on Economic Development. South Asian Studies, 31(1), 367.

***Major theory***

(Javaid, & Haq (2016) points out in their journal that FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Area) is a vast location of Pakistan which is situated along the responsive border of Pak-afghan and +accounts for 3.4 % of the whole territory of Pakistan. The area is segregated from other regions in Pakistan (Javaid, & Haq, 2016). This area is strategically situated, and it provides a distinctive challenge to Pakistan on various fronts. History proves that this area, has and remains to be a hub to imposing feasible offensive and contest, it has been subsequently used as a launching pad for preserving domination in Afghanistan. Nonetheless, the area has recently emerged as criminals and terrorist harbor that proves a significant threat to the Pakistan government. The area acts as a safe place for the terrorist when they want to conduct terrorist activities all over the world.

***Research Methodology***

This is usually a very crucial part in any study since it fulfills the dissertation. However, Javaid and Haq, (2016) applies the use of mixed methods. For instance, they used a qualitative research method which included in-depth interviews whereby, fifteen people were cross-examined from each of the seven agencies as well as five people from every FR district and many individuals approximately one hundred and thirty from the areas. Survey and group discussions were also conducted from the relevant participants. Besides, the inhabitants of FATA make up the population studied by the research where major concepts such as political reforms and transformation were scrutinized along tribal lines.

***Arguments***

Though the region has an economic, geographical and political importance, because it is a potential route for the fiscal progress of the emerging states in Central Asia, it has been a battlefield. The most unforgettable terrorist events have happened here. Both the colonial government and the current Pakistan government have not been able to control this region. The government needs to integrate this neglected region into the Pakistan national mainstream and at the same time tackling the challenges faced here. To address this issue, the government should look deeply at the course of this menace to formulate effective strategies to liberate this area from its current subjugations. This journal article demonstrates that the FATA problems started in the 1970s during the USSR attack in Afghanistan. The FATA belt was the key logistic course in the struggle against the Soviet Union. FATA became the focus of the international limelight after 9/11 (Javaid, & Haq, 2016).

Presently, the area does not only suffer from chaos and lack of law to govern the people but also has no serious structural restrictions. The current situation desires the essentiality for the formulation of the constitutional and egalitarian system of governance. Integrating this region to the Pakistan mainstream would involve political, ideological, economic and social integration. It would also mean the eradication of the prevalent smuggling business in this tribal belt. The tribal areas can also be controlled by deprivation of necessities like ghee, floor, etc. closing businesses that are owned by tribal individuals and transport restrictions.

***Conclusion***

The final parts of this journal article present a profound and in-depth evaluation of the change extended in the tribal belt as well as political reforms. As presented above, the journals also cover a detailed historical background of the FATA region which is entrenched in over a century old tradition and customs (Javaid, & Haq, 2016). The judiciary, social, political and economic systems are based on the FATA customs and traditions. The articles indicate that endeavors are in place to stay focused on the policies to integrate this tribal belt in the national mainstream. Admittedly, there is poor political administration, phenomenon, human rights and economic advancements in this marginalized and deprived Pakistan region. There is need to initiate major steps to reforms judiciary, health, and education system as well as other important service sectors. This paper proves that regarding development, the tribal belt is far way behind (Javaid, & Haq, 2016). The benefits of the current politico-administration should be expanded to FATA like it has been extended to all other parts of Pakistan. This area is marked by the fact that it has seen more terrorist invasion than any other region globally. It has witnessed the most intriguing and cheered happening in the history.

**Journal Analysis**

In this journal, South Asian Studies by (Javaid, & Haq (2016) it is clear that the security issues and political challenges hindering economic development started way back in the 1970s. There are impacts of the barbaric tradition and customs in this tribal belt. The government has also not shown any significant efforts to handle this menace and thus it continuous to persist. The madrassa culture and religious element have for the most part eroded the traditional authority of Malik in tribal regions. The Mullahs have taken control of minds and hearts of the local people, and they greatly influence their activities. The fact that, there are no other economic activities (due to the harsh terrain) that can help people in these regions sustain their lives makes them revert to illegal activities like smuggling and terrorists. Tackling FATA problems will require not only military options but also other social, economic and political actions (Javaid, & Haq, 2016).

This research was focused on the population around FATA areas. The general population desires change but has no say and is easily influenced by vested interests. The educated young people and professionals who have studied abroad resent Malik’s role. They always demand change. The findings of this research paper show that the transformation from the current system of administration should be extended over a ten to fifteen years. A system of administration has to be established to take control of this region. Presently, their progressive work been done in several parts of the tribal belt to make this anticipated developments, a reality. However, these endeavors have been countered by terrorists and their financiers. They have influenced some people who are also rejecting these developmental measures.

The article concludes by offering recommendations to tackle the challenges presented by terrorists in these regions (Javaid, & Haq, 2016). It shows that terrorism is caused by other underlying factors that need to be solved in order to eradicate this menace. The research has proposed some short-term as well as long-term recommendations. The author of this journal article has effectively demonstrated how to deal with security issues. According to them, since terrorism and insecurity are as a result of a much bigger problem, tackling it directly will not be an effective solution (Javaid, & Haq, 2016). These measures include opening community schools, revising madrassa programs and using mosque to promote education and literacy. The main thing is finding alternatives for people in these regions. As noticed, these people revert to terrorism because they have no other means of generating income. The security administrators can use this journal as the guide to tackling security issues.

**Reference**

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