

CITY AND TERRORISM MAPPING THE IMPACT OF TERROR AND PARANOIA ON URBAN CULTURE AND FABRIC OF LAHORE CITY

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Abstract

Post 9/11 saw a shift in the way people started behaving, using and even looking at the city of Lahore, although the transformation remained subtle and slow. Starting in 2006 Lahore saw malicious terrorist attacks which targeted government buildings, public and religious places. It has been recorded by "CIRCLe" that the attacks in "Punjab account for only 18% of attacks in the whole of the country, yet in terms of deaths, Punjab is 18 percent of the casualty figure of KPK and 19 percent of the casualty figure of FATA".⁷

The past decade has taken its toll on the city of Lahore, impacting the physical as well as the social fabric of the city. Terrorism has given rise to an environment of "insecurity" in Lahore, which is rapidly reshaping not only the fabric of the city but the everyday life of the residents and the socio-economic dynamics as well. The strength of this fear can be measured by understanding how people behave, move (in the city), interact, use and reminisce public spaces. In such conditions fear and paranoia becomes one of the most important tools for its people to map the city and to understand society in its true form it becomes imperative to understand the fabric of the city within such realm. The paper shall aim to understate various kinds of violence and terrorism forms prevailing in the city, their evolution. Mapping of the area of Mall road shall be used to understand the direct impact in terms of design elements that have altered the fabric of the place and photographic survey shall be done to highlight the transformation in the built environment over the years.

Keywords: Terror, fear, paranoia, city, mapping, public spaces, public buildings

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⁷CIRCLe: Center for Innovative Research, Collaboration and Learning. "Pakistan since 9/11: A statistical report of a Decade of the war on terror." URL: <http://www.circle.org.pk/>

Introduction

What is terror?
And most importantly
How it impacts us?

These are some fundamental questions which will inform the research of this paper? There can be many ways to look at war and terror, one important way is through not only analyzing the loss of human lives, but also looking at the lives of the ones who survived. The following tables sheds some on the impact of terrorism in Pakistan.

Fatalities in Pakistan:

Year	Fatalities
2007.....	3598
2008.....	6715
2009.....	11704
2010.....	7435
Total from year 2003 till 2014.....	52832

Source: ("Pakistan Data Sheets (Updated till July 13, 2014).⁸

The table above sketches a horrendous tale of terror, murder and mayhem. The casualties and fatalities can be defined in numerous ways especially in the context of Pakistan. The thing to observe is the rate of increase in the fatalities over the years. The table very clearly states the alarming raise in the fatality rate over the years and anybody familiar with the political and religious tensions in the country can read between the lines to the various reasons to the accelerations. This kind of constant fear and terror leaves a lasting impression on the society in terms of built destruction (due to terror) to the fabric of the city and a psychological impact on the society in the form of behavior, pattern of movement and living trends.

Methodology

The paper starts with an introduction, identification and evolution of violence in the region and country and finally in the city. The paper then investigates into the two focuses; first the change in the urban fabrics and identification of the various elements added in the fabric of the city. Second the documentation of the impact of this change due to the addition of urban elements in the social fabric of the city. This will be done through the following steps:

- Documentation of various events and activities through personal accounts and interviews.
- Photographs documented through various sources like newspaper, articles, official notices by the government etc. and through first account.
- Mapping the changes in the urban fabric and its impact through diagrams, maps, drawings and photomontage.

The paper can be divided in the following parts in terms of research methodology and analysis:

- Understanding the evolution of violence in the region and introduction to the new military urbanism⁹ in the city
- Identification of various physical elements introduced in the fabric of the city for the sake of security and protection

⁸Pakistan Datasheet. N.p., n.d. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/database/index.html>

⁹Graham, S. (2014). *Cities under siege*. London, New York: Verso.

- Impact of these elements on the social fabric on the city
- Taking a section of the city as case in point to understand the above mentioned elements and their impact.

Literature Review

Cities are the cradle of civilization and have been encompassing its growth, development and progress through its composition and fabric. From walled cities to urban centers, they have evolved with the evolution of human kind and are perfect models of human thoughts, humanity and advancement. According to Ahmed Salah Hashim:

Cities are important because they have the highest density of population within a territorial entity and they are the locus of most human social activity within societies. They are the centers of gravity for cultural and socio-economic activities and of politics. By 2030, around 60 per cent of the global population will live in cities and towns, with nearly all of this growth occurring in the Global South.
Ahmed Salah Hashim (2016)¹⁰

Throughout history the cities have seen, suffered and survived natural and man-made destruction and catastrophes. This was evident in the walled cities which required fortification and defence and later the dissolution of these walls to facilitate the growth and evolution of the city. Where it may seem that the fortress walls (built fabric) have been eradicated but in truth over centuries these walls have transformed with the evolution of the violence in civilization. To understand the relation of built fabric, its relation to violence/war and finally its impact on society it's imperative to read this as a two-way road where each new form of violence/war creates a shift in the society and its social fabric which in turn manifests itself in the urban fabric. This being said it is important to point out that war being moved in the cities (instead being fought outside the walls/city periphery), infiltrating and inflicting violence from within is a new phenomenon and the studies carried out on the subject of PTS (post trauma syndrome) and its impact on the society are not extensive. On the other hand, there has been psychological studies done on the impact of paranoia on society. According to research fear and paranoia slowly penetrate in the society leaving a permanent mark in its fabric. This can be further explained through the following:

Very little is known about the relationship of paranoia to sociodemographic variables. However, prior theory and research provide a basis for inference. We argue that social positions characterized by powerlessness and by the threat of victimization and exploitation tend to produce paranoia. Powerlessness leads to the belief that important outcomes in one's life are controlled by external forces and other persons, rather than by one's own choice and effort. This belief in external control interacts with the threat of victimization or exploitation to produce mistrust, which may then develop into paranoia.

John Mirowsky and Catherine E. Ross¹¹

¹⁰Hashim, A. (2016). *CITIES UNDER SIEGE: Mass Casualty Urban Terrorism Assaults*. Zurich: S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS).

¹¹Mirowsky, J. and Ross, C. (1983). Paranoia and the Structure of Powerlessness. *American Sociological Review*, 48(2), p.228.

The mass globalization, strong hold of capitalism and unequal distribution of wealth has left the whole world in crippling state of imbalance. This has given rise to social inequity and bad governance especially in the developing countries and as a result the law enforcement and military is ill-equipped to deal with the rising unrest within the country.

Such places pose what Mike Davis terms 'unique problems of imperial order and social control that conventional geopolitics has barely begun to register: He predicts, soberly, that 'if the point of the war against terrorism is to pursue the enemy into his sociological and cultural labyrinth, then the poor peripheries of developing cities will be the permanent battlefields of the twenty-first century.

Mike Davis¹²

The birth of colonialism, its roots in capitalism and the warfare in result directly impacted the colonial cities and shifted their urban growth pattern. As explained below this initiated the new form of military urbanism the effect of which can be seen in the new city planning. In that effect the constant struggle of the colonial city to regain its land and the resistance of the colonizer and its use of various tools (from religious to political) permanently destabilized the land (colony) for the future generations. This is in-depth analyzed by Stephen Graham in his book "Cities under Siege" where he explains the boomerang effect¹³ in the west and the birth of new military urbanism.

The battleground shifted from the open fields to the city walls and further positioned itself within the heart of the city, as a fight for the city itself. If historical siege warfare ended when the envelope of the city was broken and entered, urban warfare started at the point of entering the city.¹⁴

Sectarian Violence

War in all forms is a terrible thing. It has the power to cause destruction, human losses and sometimes complete annihilation of societies and cultures. Pakistan is not new to the concept of war, yet in the last decade it has been forced to face war in its deadliest form. Since its formation in 1947, this land has faced many challenges, whether it was the war for freedom or war for its survival (wars of 1966 and 1971) violence has been rising in this land in one form or another. Looking back at the last 67 years one can easily identify sectarian intolerance as one of the primary culprits for violence and terror in the country. While Sectarian violence is the oldest form of terror in the country, violence itself has evolved and religious extremism as well as political tension has aided to the acceleration of overall volatile atmosphere in the country.

The roots of sectarian violence can be traced to the pre-partition of the sub-continent. By definition the word Sectarian derives from the word "sect", which means a body of people have diverse views within the same religion (Bryan Wilson 1982). Although the concept of sectarianism is not new but sadly violence due to sectarian conflict has been rising in Pakistan. "Sectarianism reflects the deep polarization in a society because of rejectionist approach pursued by various groups belonging to the same religion. When a particular sect feels that it has been excluded from the mainstream religious domain, it adopts a violent course resulting in

¹²Davis, M. (2004). The Urbanization of Empire. *Social Text*, 22(4), pp.9-15.

¹³Foucault, M. and Ewald, F. (2008). *Society must be defended*. London: Penguin.

¹⁴Weizman, E, Misselwitz, P, (2003) 'Military Operations as Urban Planning', Mute Magazine

sectarian violence.”¹⁵ Sectarian violence is one of the primary reasons for political, social and religious instability in Pakistan. Primarily there are two major religious groups prevailing in Pakistan: Shia and Sunni. Both communities have lived in harmony till certain external forces, such as the Anti- Ahmedi movement which started in February 1953 (Anita B. Weiss 1986, also Sadia Saeed 2012), the Islamic revolution in Iran, 1979 and the reaction of the Arab world (V. Pant 2009, also Mushahid Hussain 1993) destabilized this coherence and gave birth to current forms of religious intolerance.

Evolution of Sectarian violence to Terrorism

Statistics (<http://www.satp.org/>) show that there has been an increase in sectarian violence resulting in deaths, injuries and overall unrest in the year of 2009-2010 in Punjab. A total of one hundred fifty-two incidents of sectarian violence, including sectarian-related attacks and clashes, killed six hundred sixty-three people, which shows a 50% rise in casualties compared to 2009, and injured another 1,569 people, almost three times higher than in 2009 (PIPS 2011). This proves that Punjab has been a greater victim of sectarian violence than any other province.

In the last decade or two the face of violence has transformed in the country. Although it is arguable if the root cause has changed or if it's still sect and religious extremism but the war has intensified in the name of terrorism. Terrorism is the growing cause of unrest and disorder in the world today. “The US Department of Defense's, Dictionary of Military (2009) has recently defined terrorism as the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; and is intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals generally political, religious, or ideological (as cited in Zalman, 2010a)”.¹⁶ The acceleration of terrorism in Pakistan is more visible in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. Although the existence of Taliban in the neighboring country of Pakistan cannot be denied, but the war in Afghanistan (in response to the September 11' attacks) blurred borders of the two countries. Result can be seen in the formation of Tehrik-e-Taliban (TTP, and many more like it) in Pakistan and the start of a horrendous decade of murder and killing in the country.



“The FIA office on Mall road was attacked twice by terrorist. First attack on March 11, 2008 killed 29 people and the second October 15, 2009 left 8 dead.”¹⁷

Source: The Express Tribune

¹⁵Ahmar, M. "Sectarian conflict in Pakistan: some lessons from the Irish experience." *IPRI Journal X* no.1: 50-76.

¹⁶Malik, F, Khawar. R, Iftikhar. R, Saeed. S, and Ilyas. R. "Development of terrorism impact scale: initial validity and reliability analyses." *Pakistan Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology* 8, no 2: 91 - 118.

¹⁷ The Express Tribune. "Walking through terror and tragedy in Lahore." N.p., n.d.<<http://tribune.com.pk/story/487447/walking-through-terror-and-tragedy-in-lahore/>>.

Pakistan has always played an active and crucial role in the “Global war on terror” (GWO) and has been playing it for 12 years now, yet there seems to be no reprieve for the country and its people. Another important factor to consider here is the proximity and the geographical location of the country. It is also because of this that the North Waziristan and KPK regions are the most affected and targeted areas in the country.

In any kind of war there are casualties, but for the first time in the history of mankind, we see a kind of war, which is not an external threat (from outside the country or its more evident enemies) rather the face of war changes and it looks like it is starting from within (people from within the country fighting and killing each other) and has the capacity to destroy all, causing maximum harm to human lives, city and all-encompassing it. A country like Pakistan which was built on and through extensive bloodshed and post partition has had to heal from the continuous violence of sectarian violence and where the impact of both can still be felt; it has been taken its toll on the people and the country to sustain its built but social fabric too due to the recent terrorist’s attacks. What starts the war or who is fighting becomes irrelevant at this point because what the city or country is left to deal with is the destruction on mass scale and cost of human lives. The War on Terror has extracted a very high human cost for Pakistan in the last twelve years. On March 27, 2013 intelligence agencies in a report to the Pakistani Supreme Court said that Pakistan has lost 49,000 lives since 2001.¹⁸

Terrorism in Lahore (Punjab)

“If you want to destabilize Pakistan,” an unnamed senior Police Officer in the Province notes, “you have to destabilize Punjab.” That, precisely, is the intention of an accelerating and expanding campaign of Islamist extremist terrorism in Pakistan, linked intimately to the Taliban – al Qaeda complex, and to the growing movement of the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (**TTP**), which has turned renegade against its original sponsors and handlers in the Pakistan establishment and Army.”

Tempest of Terror, August 2009¹⁹

Lahore is one of the oldest and major cities of Pakistan, with its origin uncertain, though is traced as earlier as 2nd century, but first being recorded in 982 A.D. It is an important historic city not only because of its built architecture but also because of its role as the political center throughout the history. It is known as the cultural hub of Pakistan. It has historic landmarks, vibrant culture and an opulent urban fabric, having the ability to evolve and change as per the need of time. Post partition the center of Punjab, Lahore has been relatively safe in comparison to other sensitive areas of Pakistan like KPK and Baluchistan. It is also true that where the rest of the country has struggled to maintain peace and stability Lahore has had the chance to grow and flourish economically, politically and culturally. The past decade has taken its toll on the city of Lahore, impacting the physical as well as the social fabric of the city. Starting in 2006 Lahore saw malicious attacks which targeted government buildings, public and religious places. It has been recorded by “CIRCLE” that the attacks in “Punjab account for only 18% of attacks in the whole of the country, yet in terms of deaths, Punjab is 18 percent of the casualty figure of KPK and 19 percent of the casualty figure of FATA”.²⁰

¹⁸*The Express Tribune*. "Pakistani victims: War on terror toll put at 49,000." N.p., n.d.<<http://tribune.com.pk/story/527016/pakistani-victims-war-on-terror-toll-put-at-49000/>>.

¹⁹ "Punjab Assessment - 2014." *Punjab Assessment*. N.p., n.d.<<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/punjab/index.html>>.

²⁰*CIRCLE: Center for Innovative Research, Collaboration and Learning*. "Pakistan since 9/11: A statistical report of a Decade of the war on terror." URL: <http://www.circle.org.pk/>

Geographically speaking the terrorist attacks in Lahore slowly spread from the city center towards its periphery, mainly targeting the government, religious or densely populated places, in effect slowly encircling all major public areas, main roads etc.

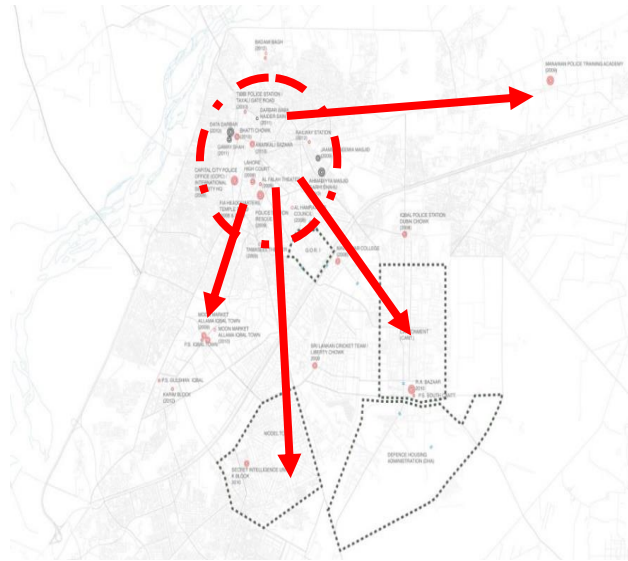


Fig 1: Map showing concertation of attacks in the city center and the arrows showing their spread towards the periphery
Source: Sadia Shirazi
Map by: Author

As an immediate response the government issued notices to schools, colleges, universities and administrative institutes to follow nine steps for their protections; These include the installation of CCTV cameras, storing one month's footage, securing the place with barbed wire, eight-foot high boundary walls, setting up a police post on the roof, proper lighting and hiring security guards from a registered company which is verified by the police.²¹Invariably, the first form of defense that is observed is the addition of blockades and check posts, especially in the sensitive parts of the city like the Cantonments and around the public/administrative buildings. Later the following design measured start appearing in the public spaces and on individual buildings like:

- Barbwires
- Concrete boundary wall
- Blockades
- Check posts (on streets and around buildings)
- Special forces and security personnel as added reinforcements

It is terrifying to see the number (in terms of attacks and loss of human lives) on paper but it is more terrifying when one tries to understand the psychological and physical impact of these attacks on the city of Lahore. It is crucial to understand that although these attacks took place some years ago and the intensity of the attacks over the years has reduced, yet the people of the city are still facing its aftermath and will keep facing it for the years to come. One of the most basic and obvious results of these attacks is the birth of "fear" and "paranoia" in the society. Although there has been no extensive study in the city or even county to understand

²¹Ali, F. (2014). Limited responsibility: Police ask minorities to secure themselves. *The Express Tribune*. [online] Available at: <https://tribune.com.pk/story/691476/limited-responsibility-police-ask-minorities-to-secure-themselves/> [Accessed 20 Sep. 2018].

the sphere and psychological impact of terrorism on society yet studies carried out internationally prove that PTSD and fear (not for the current situation but for any impending attacks) can lead to a dysfunctional society.

The map below displays the most crucial time of Lahore from 2008 to 2013 when the suicide bombing and target killing were at its peak, killing approx. half dozen people at an average a day. The impact of these years has been catastrophic. The city's social, psychological, economic and physical structures have been damaged and reduced to their bare survival modes. Some major attacks in Lahore include the following:

- Attack on the FIA building, Mall road
- Attack on the naval college, Mall road
- Attack on the Sri Lankan team visiting Lahore for cricket series, Qaddafi Stadium, Gulberg.
- Attack on Data Darbar, central Lahore
- Attack on Ahmediya mosque, GariShahu etc. (Punjab Assessment)²²

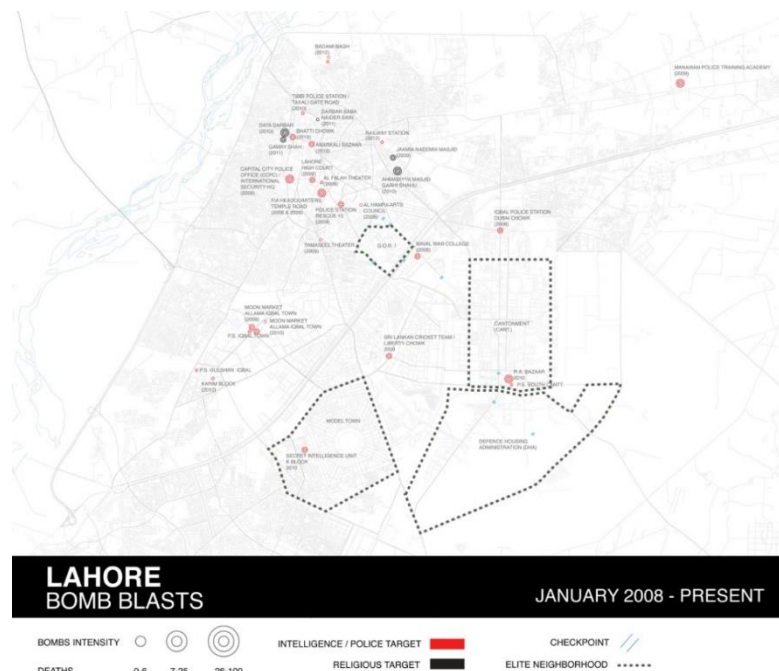


Fig 2:

Source: SadiaShirazi

Looking in more detail most of these attacks either took place on or around Mall Road, also known as Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam built during the British times to connect the old city of Lahore to the Cantonment of Lahore where British themselves took residence and laid the foundation for an open new city. This Road is important as it has some of the most significant government buildings, educational institutes, public buildings and also historic landmarks. It also serves as one of the primary roads forming major connections to the rest of the city. Paralyzing this road would mean paralyzing the whole city, as a result the impact of the attacks on the Mall road was manifold which indirectly and directly affected the whole city. Attacks on Mall road could mean multifaceted impact ranging from major road blocks to shutting down of

²²"Punjab Assessment - 2014." *Punjab Assessment*. N.p., n.d.<<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/punjab/index.html>>.

administrative, public and even educational institutes, damaging the buildings, public spaces as well as long term unsustainability to the economy of the country.



“Suicide bombings at GPO Chowk, Mall Road: The attack took place on January 24, 2008, left 24 dead. Most casualties of the attack were police personnel.”²³

Source: The Express Tribune

Impact of Terrorism on the City

The impact of terrorism is two-fold; direct and indirect. The direct impact can be studied in the form of the destruction it caused, lives lost or harmed and the measures taken to restore city life after the attacks. The indirect impact is more imperceptible, as it slowly takes form in the society and is long lasting thus more dangerous. When fear is at the root of society, it can manifest in two forms. The most obvious and accountable countenance of fear is in the form of physical changes made in the infrastructure of the city. Changes, which have a strong physical presence and can alter the fabric of the city temporarily or permanently. Although most of the times these changes are in the name of security or prevention of any future violence.

Change in Built Fabric Concrete Walls

An immediate and perpetual impact of the recent events was the construction and extension of existing boundary walls in the whole city. After the bombings the government announced that all walls of public building be increased from 6ft to 8ft. Even places like public buildings and parks or entertainment centers were forced to enclose themselves behind high walls and barbwire to ensure the safety of the place and the people within it. It was amazing to see the city of Lahore changing overnight. Once an open vibrant city, now is a hodgepodge of walls and metal wires. Result most evident on Mall road where these walls have drastically changed the image of the whole city, now walking on Mall road one has no view of the extensive British gardens in front of the buildings or the historic buildings which were once the landmark on the road.

²³ ." *The Express Tribune*. "Walking through terror and tragedy in Lahore". N.p., n.d.<<http://tribune.com.pk/story/487447/walking-through-terror-and-tragedy-in-lahore/>>.



Governor House, Mall road. (2011), multiple layers of security barriers.

Source: The Funambulist Magazine



Atmosphere of Mall road before the threats and attacks. Open fence and no barricades

Source: Author

These walls are the first form of permanent change in the fabric of the city; superimposed on one of the oldest roads of the city, it sets new parameters for the future design and direction of the city. This has changed the character of the road as originally most of the buildings on Mall road were built around extensive garden with no or low railing marking the boundaries of the road and building space.



An older picture of Punjab University, Mall road, showing low height railing as the only partition between the public foot path and internal gardens.

Source: Author



The slow addition of barriers, barb wires and corrugated sheets on the boundary wall. In recent years, further blockades have been added in front of the entrance to multiply security.

Source: The Funambulist Magazine

Check posts and Blockades

Another important change witnessed throughout the city is the erection of check posts (military, police or even personnel) throughout the city. Essentially check posts are the temporary structures on major roads or junctions of the city, at the entrance of buildings or residential societies to ensure safety. These check points have the uncanny ability to appear, dis-appear or change overnight without warning. Every morning an average Lahori has to pass through (in some cases) numerous check points to go to their work places or schools etc. In some cases, these check points have caused such drastic traffic blocks and causing delays and sometimes accidents. In some parts of the city like Lahore Cantt (Cantonment) these check posts have been made a permanent part of the infrastructure, drastically altering the fabric of the area by

changing the traffic routes or road patterns and majorly impacting the traffic and road networks.



Terrorist attack on FIA headquarter, Lahore
Source: Rediff News



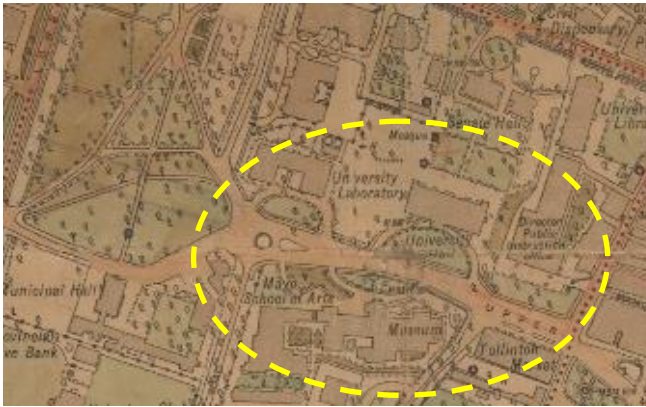
Concrete barriers and new concrete wall outside the
FIA headquarters on Temple Road, post terrorist
attacks October 15, 2009
Source: The Funambulist Magazine

Addition of special forces and security personnel

Another layer in the name of security, added to the city is that of special forces (more visible on road check posts) and security personnel (added to individual buildings and public places). A more fluid layer it ends up having the utmost authority over the city, its movements and the people. Most of the times security forces are seen defending the check posts of Cantonment area or where ever government seems desired, in other words these forces can appear over night at any part of city and have the authority to stop o barricade movement to that area of the city. Security personnel dedicated to a specific building are more constant as they are restricted to the entrance to buildings or private/public spaces; although they also retain the authority to restrict movement and prohibit entrance.

Mapping Mall Road from Lower Mall to Tollinton Market

A good case in point will be the evaluation of the area of Mall road again. On a social level the road has witnessed many changes. Mall road is famous for many things but here the paper focus is on the specific section of the road where three educational institutes (Punjab University (PU), Government College (GC) and National College of Arts (NCA)) and one of oldest markets (Anarkali Bazar) of Lahore is situated. A decade ago this area was the hub of all cultural activity, students thrived in it and also took part earnestly. Two of Lahore's most famous Colleges (PU, NCA) stand opposite each other on this road but instead of the road acting as a barrier between the two one finds it used to form a bridge between the two and encouraged students to interact and socialize. The road in that case became a meeting point and the footpaths could be seen as an extension of the student activity taking place in the building that spilled onto the footpaths making the road and the footpath an essential part of the building itself. Post terrorist attacks and threatswitnessed a completely different scenario. The creation of walls not only created a physical and visual barrier but also socially dissected the footpaths from all activities of the buildings. Result was barren footpaths and alienated road.



Map: 1924

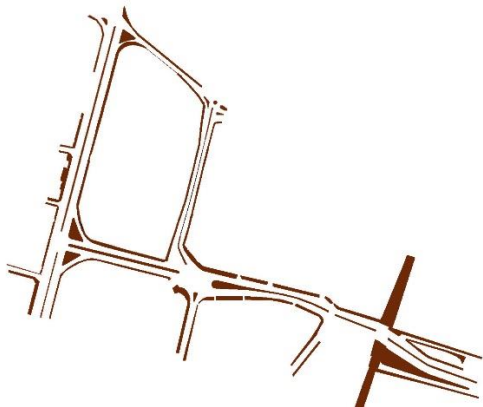
Showing the originally planned area of National College of Art, Punjab University, Government College and Anarkali and the extensive garden designed around them.

Source: Archives NCA



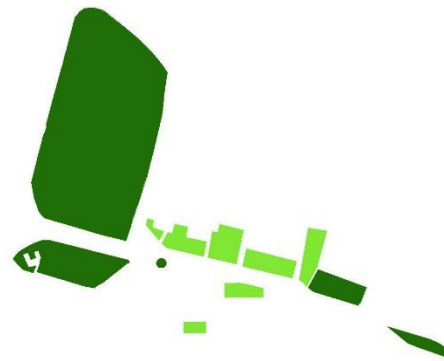
Built Area of the case in study

Source: Author



Marking the paved areas and footpaths to understand the major interaction and intermediate spaces for social activities

Source: Author



Green Areas of the Case in Study

Source: Author

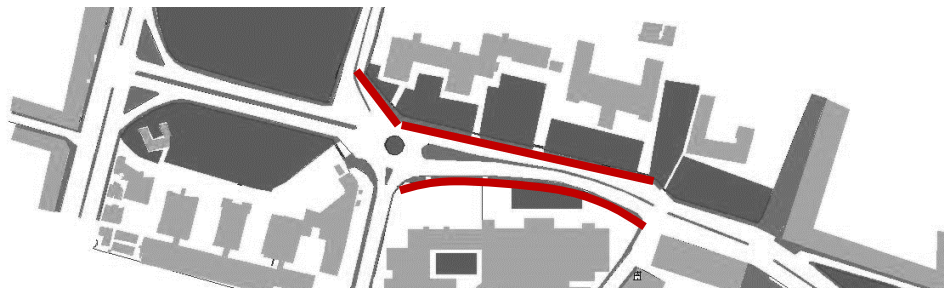


Fig 3: Mapping the addition of walls and barriers to understand the division of social space and alienation of the campuses from each other

Source: Author

The above maps show firstly an older map of the selected area for study highlighted. The map is crucial as it maps the first attempt to lay down the pattern on which the city was being designed. Essentially the urban fabric was designed around extensive gardens as forefront to buildings, deep footpath as buffer between roads and gardens and ample areas for green plantation to encourage pedestrian movement and activities. This intention can be further

understood by the figure ground maps of the area shown above with mapping of built areas, green spaces and elaborate footpaths. The last map then marks the high walls, barriers and check posts superimposed on the fabric for added security.

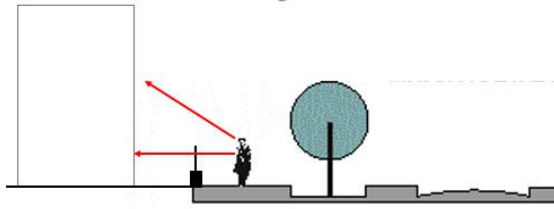


Fig 4: Drawing showing section of typical main road where the low height walls and fence created an immediate visual connection with the building, promoting cultural activity on the foot path.
 Source: Author

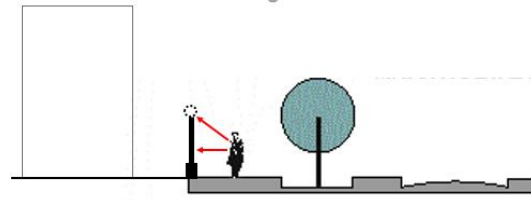


Fig 5: Drawing showing section of wall after the erection of walls and barbwire. Visually disconnecting the user from the built. Creating hierarchies in the built fabric and discouraging any social activity on the footpath.
 Source: Author



Fig 6: Drawing showing how the road is isolated from any social activity due to high boundary walls. The visual discontinuity; which was one of the features of mall road and promoted cultural activity in footpath space, also cease to exist creating a bubble of traffic and noise in the center.
 Source: Author

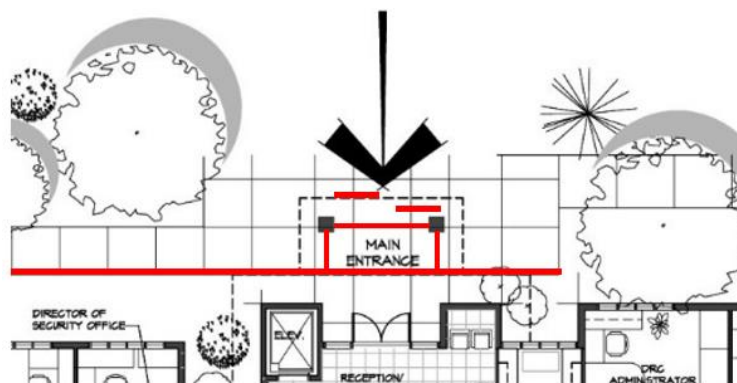


Fig 7: Building Security at entrance at the following levels marked in red in the above drawing:

- Bollards at interval to slow the car, pushing the entrance several feet from building boundary
- Automatic/manual barrier to further restrict entrance
- Security personnel to monitor the movement

Source: Author

Moreover, another essential change was brought to the entrances of the buildings by adding barriers and check posts and where available entrance all together were moved to the back of building further isolating the buildings and the road. Mall road is considered a sensitive area and most of times is on high alert. This air of threat and insecurity has further deteriorated the character, culture and atmosphere of the area. In National College of Arts, it was common for art students to interact, mingle and welcome everyone a decade ago now it is discouraged by parents, friends and the university staff itself to even leave the sanctuary of the walls of the campus similar is true for other educational institutes in the area.



Image showing the fence before the terrorist attacks. The footpath, fence and the built form a visual connection for the user and social activity
Source: Author



The erection of concrete walls and barb wires seen throughout the city especially in front of schools, college and institutions.
Source: The Express Tribune

Conclusion

War on terror has taught some valuable lessons to the society. Awareness of one's surroundings and better preparation for any emergency is one of them. Over the years where fear and frustration in society has mounted, a certain level of nationalism has also risen in people, especially in neighborhoods people are now watchful of their neighbors and friends and any strange unfamiliar face is immediately pointed out and reported to the authorities. This in result has brought communities closer and more empathetic to each other. Another good example arising from the fear is the use of various social and cultural tools to fight terror e.g. the use of graffiti in public spaces, walls and parks to encourage united front, which in result has brought the communities together and also encouraged the artistic endeavors.

Government has also been proactive in this case and should be appreciated. Rescue teams like 1122 in Lahore is one of the best rescue teams in the country and has a fast-growing network. Sense of patriotism and a rise in sense of ownership has intensified in the people of Lahore especially in the younger generation. These youngsters are usually the first to lend a helping hand in any emergency and the first to protest in the face of any injustice. In effect the establishment of better systems to secure the society and its people has been proactively worked on by the government.

City is a fact in time.²⁴ It has the capacity to absorb all and reflect back all that has happened within it through its people and spaces. Lahore is a unique city in term of its dynamic culture, rich history and flourishing economy, and it had been devastating for the people of Lahore to see the culture mutating, history laden with bloodshed and the economy crippled. In retrospect the city has been a victim of a brutal war, a war which has left many bruises on its fabric

²⁴Lynch, Kevin. 1981, *A theory of good city form*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, Print.

physically and mentally. The face of war is ever-changing. But importantly this leaves some fundamental question for the society and its people to ponder. Like how to keep safe yet preserving the culture and essence of the society too? Or how to creatively built into the fabric of the city design elements to secure without changing the traditions or patterns of livings. Also, can these design elements which are used to combat fear and terror be made part of society without actually contributing to the environment of fear? There may be many more questions like these which can help better shape the city and the lives of its people, keeping their lives safe without essentially harming the core and heart of its society. Conclusion can be summarized in the following points:

- A society constantly suffering or in fear of war is vulnerable and in a relentless state of paranoia and terror. This need an in-depth analysis of war and its impact on society and extensive research on the long-term effects this could have on the social tissue of the city.
- There is a desperate need for policy and laws that can interpret and terminate any future destruction and implement better infrastructure instead of super-imposition of brutal elements in the built fabric that may do people more harm than good.
- Better understanding of built fabric and the society attached (especially in the context of this region) to it is required to secure the city for future generations. In the present scenario the elements added to the city create further paranoia instead of a secure environment.

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