**Pakistan museum of terror and devastation**

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Pakistan proudly proclaims itself to be a paragon of struggle, fight and the ultimate conquest against terrorists and their ruthlessly fascist, ferocious and macabre onslaught unleashed on its soil. The conquest, however, was accomplished after immense intrepid courage, resolve and perseverance despite great suffering, sacrifices and loss of human lives, property and national resources. About eighty thousands of its citizens, including seven thousand security personnel, were martyred in the struggle that almost spanned two decades. Over $145 billion in property and resources were lost. The scars on the survivors, the bereaved families, security personnel, rescue workers and the volunteers involved in the relief teams of terrorist attacks had to endure a never ending nightmare.

The nation, nonetheless, now has almost come out of this scourge of staggering shocks, bomb blasts and suicidal attacks and returned to a peaceful continuum of reconstruction. We can undoubtedly aspire to leave a calm, unruffled and productive ambience for posterity and to realise our ideals, inspirations and dreams for a new future. However, the newer generations would perhaps never learn of the scale of devastation and the struggle, sacrifices and strategies used to combat and crush them. Thus, telling it truthfully to our coming generations is evidently an inescapable duty of our generation. It is also an unavoidable onus of history on us.

[Defending champion Djokovic passes 1st round in Wimbledon](https://nation.com.pk/29-Jun-2021/defending-champion-djokovic-passes-1st-round-in-wimbledonp)

The coming generations would certainly command a far larger, varied and more critical array of the accounts, narratives and analyses. Still we must leave them with our own honest version in the best possible modes and formats accessible to us.

Museums or dioramas with their fast emerging innovative genres are certainly the most potent vehicles to preserve history. Some dioramas in the United States, for instance, have so stunningly revived the actual scene, spots and situations of the encounters of their Civil War (1861-1865), portraying even the real mood and spirit of the soldiers. These techniques in capturing and preserving our marathon struggle against terrorism can now be far more burnished by blending them with the wealth of television coverage archives. Incorporating the appropriate material permitted from the related security sectors similarly can evoke some real first-reactions and impressions. The valour, might, mood and aura of our response forces can also be far better compiled.

[FO rejects report alleging former SAPM Zulfi Bukhari visited Israel](https://nation.com.pk/29-Jun-2021/fo-rejects-report-alleging-former-sapm-zulfi-bukhari-visited-israel)

The need and significance of such a museum evidently cannot be over emphasised. Dealing with diverse sectors, of various nations and their history in technology, industries and transport sectors could become an integral part of the advanced nations. War museums, in particular, have a paramount place in various countries. The Lincoln War Museum, Hiroshima and the Holocaust, have become rather quite proverbial in the present world. These institutions, besides being a repository of the history, culture and ethos of their people have also emerged as great tourist hubs.

The scope and significance of the proposed museum however far surpasses the usual museum sweep and perceptions. Terrorism is a terribly monstrous and morbid menace that still plagues many regions and nations, particularly in the developing world. Any real and vivid institutional display of the dynamics of its genesis, spread and devastation and the heroic resolve, struggle and strategies that forced this curse to retreat can also become a unique illustrative manual.

[Development of merged districts in KPK is gov't top priority: PM](https://nation.com.pk/28-Jun-2021/development-of-merged-districts-in-kpk-is-gov-t-top-priority-pm)

Given the vast and prolific potential and significance, a project for its foundation has to be initiated at the earliest and the National Assembly has to be approached for its approval. The Assembly accordingly also has to formulate a National Committee to sift and spell out its details. The committee in turn has to consist of legislators, media minds, visionary writers, historians, museum pioneers, planners, designers, marketers and relevant stake holders. It would be empowered to draw out the details, like the venue of its location, the nature and categories of the exhibits, the type and extent of the facilities available and the other requisite management and operational aspects.

This national committee would also have the authority to work out various details. It may even elicit open public suggestions or competition for its consideration and guidance. It seems rather apt to propose that the museum may be founded at some appropriate site in FATA, preferably in North Waziristan. This would indeed make it a scintillating and symbolic edifice of the essence and demonstration of the struggle to accomplish a tremendous transition of this heroic territory which was torn and trampled on by bloodshed.

[‘Competence in research will help win COVID battle’, Dr Khalid Khan](https://nation.com.pk/28-Jun-2021/competence-in-research-will-help-win-covid-battle-dr-khalid-khan)

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