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## **Being in Warzone: Implications of War on Terror for the National Security of Pakistan**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*It is a common phenomenon that whenever a "War" flares up on a large scale for long period in any country it not only affects that country but also its ramifications are felt in the whole region as well. Three decades of war in Afghanistan left huge repercussions not only for Afghanistan but also for neighboring countries. Pakistan being a front-line state against expansion of communism in 1979 was badly affected. Due to geographical location, long border with Afghanistan, close proximity with Taliban regime swathed Pakistan in Global war on terrorism as well. Pakistan's involvement in the US led war on terrorism has many short and long-term implications for its National Security. Pakistan got the status of non-NATO ally and frontline state in Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) and also got economic, military assistance and succeeded to end international isolation. However, Pakistan faced more negative corollaries than positive. As an important part of Global war against terrorism, Pakistan is facing upshots on its foreign policy, politics, Economy and Social fabric. It has not only put Pakistan into terrible crises but also left devastating impacts and misery to Pakistan than any other country of the world. In the last decade, Pakistan experienced escalation of terrorism, insecurity, instability and political violence because of front line state in War against terrorism. Following research will trace out the implications of war on terrorism on Pakistan and explores what Pakistan achieved and lost as a frontline state in war on terrorism.*

**Keywords:** Terrorism, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Implications, America, War on Terrorism.

### **Introduction**

The last decade was full of destruction for Pakistan in term of security and human losses. Its involvement in the War on Terror has multiple implications ranging from Security, Political, Social, Economic, Psychological, and environmental sways. Pakistan faced serious repercussions as a frontline state in Global war on terrorism. Human cost is considered the most evident impact of any war but the way this war on terrorism brought destruction, human loses, insecurity and instability for Pakistan was extraordinary. Pakistan is only country after Afghanistan and Iraq that got more mutilation and destruction of war on terrorism in the world since its initiation. (Baloch, Shah, & Mughal, 2012) Pakistan is paying a huge price in this war in terms of human losses due to escalation of domestic security challenges in the form of militancy and terrorism. Pakistan Intelligence agency (ISI) told the supreme court of Pakistan on March 27, 2013 that Pakistan has lost more than 49,000 lives since 2001. All law enforcement agencies including Local Police, Frontier corps (FC), Paramilitary force, Rangers, and Levies have been affected largely. Government officials and civilians were also badly affected in term of casualties, injuries and disabilities due to terrorism. Pakistan Army

sacrifices were above them all. According to Express Tribune 15681 casualties were suffered by Pakistani Army in FATA since 2008. (Salaman, 2012)

Terrorist did not leave untouched a single group, community, or religion, which were not targeted in Pakistan. Every corner of country, every place, every community more or less became victim of terrorism in Pakistan. Complex networks and Webs of terrorist organization operating in Pakistan working against the state after the policy change in 2001. Pakistan suffered disastrous effects in all sectors as a front line state in war on terrorism. TTP and al-Qaeda targeted number of Government installations, Public Offices, Educational institutions, Religious places, Markets, and Public places all over the country including FIA Lahore office, Naval college Lahore, Islamic University Islamabad, Moon Market Lahore, Kisakhawani Bazar Peshawar, GHQ Rawalpindi, Kamra Airbase, Attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore, Navy Mahran base Karachi, Marriott hotel attack and Army Public School Peshawar attack.....a very long list of brutality, violence and terrorism was experienced by the people of Pakistan, these are just few incidents mentioned above. During the last 14 years different extremist and militant groups were involved in number of terrorist activities in Pakistan. TTP has been involved in Suicide attacks, Bombing, Target killings, firing and other terrorist activities in Pakistan. Militants killed thousands of innocent people in Pakistan. The figures of human loses are available documented by various National and International organizations and research institutions.

**Table 1: Human Loss in Terrorist violence in Pakistan (2003-2015)**

	<b>Civilians</b>	<b>Security Force Personnel</b>	<b>Terrorists/Insurgents</b>	<b>Total</b>
2003	140	24	25	189
2004	435	184	244	863
2005	430	81	137	648
2006	608	325	538	1471
2007	1522	597	1479	3598
2008	2155	654	3906	6715
2009	2324	991	8389	11704
2010	1796	469	5170	7435
2011	2738	765	2800	6303
2012	3007	732	2472	6211
2013	3001	676	1702	5379
2014	1781	533	3182	5496
2015	767	285	2098	3150
<b>Total*</b>	<b>20704</b>	<b>6316</b>	<b>32142</b>	<b>59162</b>

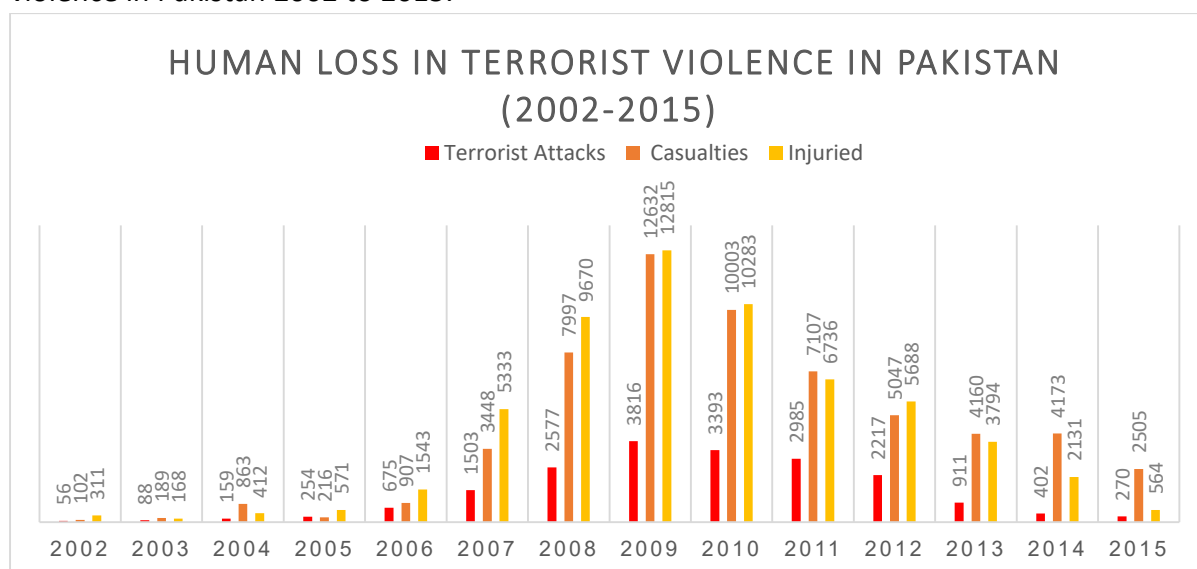
\*Data till October 4, 2015

**Source:** South Asia Terrorism Portal (<http://www.satp.org>)

Fatalities in Terrorist violence in the table show the number of human loses as a result of terrorism and military operations. This table also shows that how terrorism and violence increased every year since 2003 as a result of Pakistan's role in Global War on Terrorism. Suicide attacks, bombing, target killings and operational attacks from Security forces, battle between military and militants is the main causes of human loses. As table shows militancy was on its peak during 2009 when TTP and alleged terrorist groups increased their activities and stretch their control beyond FATA. That was a period when militant occupied the Swat valley and its adjacent areas. It can be clearly seen a consistence decrease in casualties after

2009 due to effective counter insurgency strategy from Security forces. Now after the incident of APS, with the consensus of all political parties, and establishment National Action plan was made to eradicate terrorism and militancy from its root.

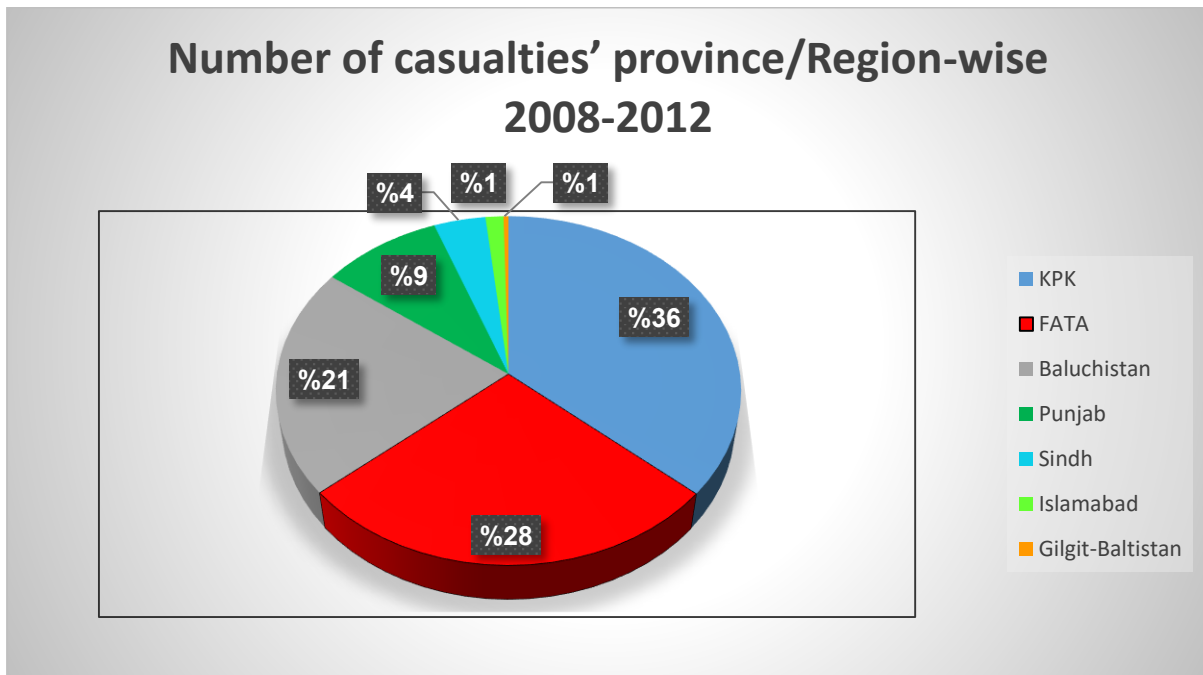
The following Graph indicates the number of attacks, killings and injuries due to terrorist violence in Pakistan 2002 to 2015.



*Data till October 7, 2015*

**Sources:** Data is collected through South Asia Terrorism Portal, Pak Institute of Peace Studies Repots and Ministry of Interior Pakistan (National Crisis Management Cell) and Newspapers Reports.

Some provinces or regions are more affected than others are in term of human loss. FATA, KPK, and Baluchistan are directly affected by war on terrorism. Bomb blasts, suicide attacks, gruella attacks and attacks on security forces caused the heavy human losses. Data is collected through different repots, articles and web sites show that 2008 to 2012, KPK is most affected in these five years due to their geographical proximity with FATA and Afghanistan. FATA was seriously affected due to militant hold, breeding ground for terrorism, spillover effects of war in Afghanistan, attacks on security forces, military operations in FATA and as well as drone attacks has cost highest deaths as camper to other regions.



**Sources:** Reports (Body Count : Casualty Figures after 10 Years of the “War on Terror” Iraq Afghanistan Pakistan, 2015), South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP, 2015).

To fully understand the Security implication for Pakistan, it is necessary to explore all security aspects in detail. Under the following headings, security impact can be understood in better way.

#### **a. Suicide Attacks**

Until 9/11, there was not a single suicide attack witnessed in Pakistan. In fact the term “Suicide Attack” was not known to Pakistani people. When Pakistan took U-turn on its Afghan policy and chose to fight against terrorism by accepting all US demands and started crackdown against militants. Pakistani forces first time in history entered in FATA where they faced hard retaliation from local and foreign militant groups. Security forces started struggle to establish writ of the government in FATA. For this purpose many military operations were conducted against these criminals and terrorist groups in different agencies of FATA. US also targeted militants with drones. Security forces successfully destroyed the infrastructure and displaced these groups from large areas of FATA. As a fallout of military operations in FATA and drone attacks, these groups ordained terrorist activities against the state and started to target soft targets in Pakistan by using Suicide or Fedayeen attacks.



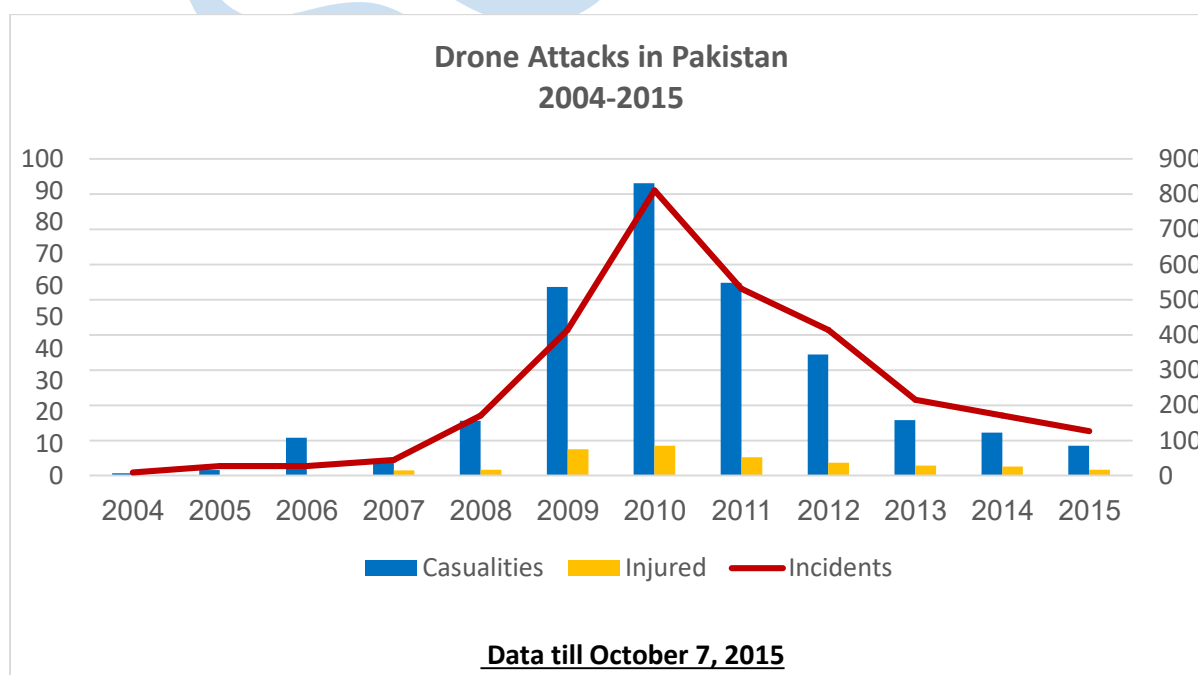
<b>Fidayeen (Suicide Squad) Attacks in Pakistan</b>			
<b>Suicide Attacks in Pakistan: 2002-2015</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>killed</b>	<b>Injured</b>
2002	1	15	34
2003	2	69	103
2004	7	89	321
2005	4	84	219
2006	7	161	352
2007	54	765	1677
2008	59	893	1846
2009	76	949	2356
2010	49	1167	2199
2011	41	628	1183
2012	39	365	607
2013	43	751	1411
2014	25	336	601
2015	15	114	192
<b>Total*</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>6386</b>	<b>13101</b>

Data til October 07, 2015

Source: South Asian terrorism portal and Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS) Annual Security Reports.

#### **b. Drone Attacks**

Drone or Unmanned airborne Vessel (UAV) is a weapon of 21<sup>st</sup> century. US military used drone for the purpose of surveillance and target killings of enemy combatants. But drone attacks are under discussion due to their use in target killings of suspected terrorist in Pakistan being a state which is not at war with USA, in fact, playing a role as a front line state and US ally in war on terrorism.



**Sources:** South Asia Terrorism Portal, The Bureau Investigates, The Economist and, <http://drones.pitchinteractive.com>

Pakistani authorities consider drone attacks as a direct attack on Pakistan sovereignty and violation of International law. Administration strongly believes that it is not only the clear violation of Pakistan's sovereignty but also it enhance terrorism because in these attacks more civilian innocent people were killed than terrorist. Moreover, the killings of innocent people in drone attacks and collateral damage in terms of rising extremism and suicide attacks within Pakistan. However, the majority in Pakistan have expressed deep reservations about religious extremism, militancy and have condemned the suicide bombings (Younus, 2009).

### **c. Involvement of external hands**

Militancy and indeterminate internal security situation lure anti-Pakistan elements to further destabilized Pakistan. It was observed by Law enforcement agencies of Pakistan that Indian intelligence agency RAW actively involved in terrorist activities in Baluchistan. RAW is providing financial assistance, weapons and sending anti-state separatist elements to Baluchistan from Afghanistan to destabilize it and create unrest and uncertainty in Pakistan (Dotani, 2011). A serving Indian military officer has been captured by Pakistani Law enforcement agencies in Baluchistan who is allegedly considered the head of RAW Baluchistan desk. Although with the presence of tribal and sub-nationalist groups, the issue of Baluchistan is the old issue but Indian intelligence agency is very active in Baluchistan following the rise of militancy and terrorism in Pakistan since 2001. Pakistan law enforcement agencies discovered that RAW is directly supporting more than 40 training camps of militants in mountains of Baluchistan. These terrorists involved in hundreds of terrorist activities in all over the country.

### **Impact of Military Operations**

Military operations in FATA, Swat and other parts of country, Critical security situation on western border, rapidly spreading militancy and extremism has over-stretched the role of Pakistan Army. Militancy, Extremism and Terrorism followed by Military operations created chaotic situation in Pakistan. Pakistan paid a very huge price as a front line state in war against terrorism on military side. As an American ally in the war on terrorism Pakistan deployed 85,000 to 120,000 troops to western border to support US and allied forces in Afghanistan between 2001 to 2008 (Bruno & Bajoria, 2008). Pakistan security forces conducted several operations in FATA and adjacent areas against militants. (Musarrat, 2007).

Although Pakistan Army is sacrificing their lives to eliminate terrorism yet due to misconceptions created by different rivals, Military operation resulted in strong resentment among the people against government and Security forces. A survey was conducted between September 2007 and October 2008 of 251 madrassas across the country affiliated to five different Madrassa educational boards by Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies (PIPS) revealed that about 80% of people are clearly against the army operations in tribal areas and other part of the country. It also discovered that about 20% people consider current insurgency and terrorism is a direct reaction of military operations and Pakistan role in war on terrorism (Rana M. A., 2009). Tribal people also view these operations as a threat to their ethnicity and traditional tribal values. Tribal elders also feel insecure and threat to their authority due to military presence in their areas. Most of people in FATA and KPK generally believe that

government and security forces targeting Pashtuns by following foreign agenda (Mazari, 2004).

In view of military operations in FATA, tribal people with the help of Al-Qaeda and other extremist groups made their own militant organization known as Tehreek Taliban Pakistan (TTP). TTP started militant struggle and terrorist activities against the state and permuted extremism, militancy and terrorism in Pakistan.

In 2009 Pakistan faced the crises of IDP's when millions of people left their homes in search of safe place due to increasing conflict between military and insurgents in Swat and FATA. As a result of military operations, by the end of 2009 more than four million people were forced to leave their homes to avoid the effects of armed conflict. By the end of the 2009 authorities were registered 428,000 as IDP's in KPK (Khan Z. A., 2014). In 2013, UNHCR registered 27,779 displaced families 128,126 individuals (UNHCR, 2014). According to Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) at present "july,2015" more than 1.8 million IDP,s from North Waziristan are living in camps due to ongoing operation Zarb e Azb in North Waziristan agency (Pakistan IDP Figures Analysis, 2015). Women and children suffered terribly living in camps and some of them temporarily living in other parts of KPK without camps in extremely bad conditions.

All these facts and figures reveal that overall security situation of Pakistan has extremely remained volatile since Pakistan become front line state in Global war on Terrorism. During the seventeen years period security situation remained unstable between 2008 to 2010 Pakistan experienced worst internal security crises that was the period considered bloodiest period in the history of Pakistan since then there was down ward trend observed in violence in term of terrorist incidents and causalities.

### **US Military Assistance to Pakistan**

Pakistan experienced worst internal security crises due to militancy and terrorism as front line state in war on Terrorism; it also received military assistance as US partner. In 2003 US, administration approved 1.2 billion conventional armed sale package that include about \$950 million for the gaining of P3C Orion airplanes for Pakistan. After 2001, United States reinstated a military training program to further enhance the military relation between two countries. In March 2005, Bush administration authorized the sale of F-16 fighter jets to Pakistan which Pakistan already paid for that but not handed over to Pakistan due to various military and economic sanctions imposed on it. (Hussain T. , 2005)

US provided advance military assistance to Pakistan to deal with militants. For this regard, in 2008, US provided \$3 billion for the advancement of border security and patrolling in night to Pakistan. Pakistan established Border Coordination Center (BCC) at Torkham with the help of US assistance for better cooperation and communication. More over US send two dozen trainers who provided training to security forces and also equipment for more than 8,000 paramilitary Frontier Corps (FC) troops. (Kronstadt K. A., Pakistan-U.S. Relations, 2009)

US administration made a policy to develop long term, multifaceted relationship with Pakistan and would agree to continue military assistance and arms transfers to Pakistan if Pakistan concerted efforts to prevent militancy from its soil. The Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2008 (unanimously passed by Senate committee on 26, September 2008):

*Would have tripled non-military U.S. assistance to Pakistan to \$1.5 billion per year for FY2009-FY2013, and established a sense of Congress that such aid levels should continue through FY2018* (Kronstadt K. A., Pakistan-U.S. Relations, 2009).

Pakistan consistently received a huge amount of coalition support funds since 2001. According to CRS report 2013, Pakistan army received \$116 million amount of ammunition during June-November 2011. Similarly, Pakistan received approximately \$10.7 billion Coalition Support Funds (CSF) 2001 to June 2013. (Epstein & Kronstadt, 2013)

### **Political Implications for Pakistan**

The event of 9/11 completely changed international political scenario and seismic shift in the international arena. Where the event of 9/11 diametrically changed scenario of the world politics, it also highly influenced Pakistan's domestic political system and its foreign policy as well. At that time, Pakistan was under dictatorship rule. Elected Prime Minister of Pakistan was overthrown by an Army General and took over the country. General Pervez Musharraf not only deposed the democratically elected Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif but also declared himself chief executive of Pakistan and then President in 2001 (Warner, 2005). Pakistan alliance with United States and cooperation in War on terrorism lend a hand to end its political international isolation. Pakistan not only ended its political isolation but also got a status of major Non-NATO ally and front line state in War on Terrorism.

When Government of Pakistan took U-turn on its Afghan policy General Musharraf did not taken any political party into confidence so no National Consensus was developed on this decision. Anti-Americanism started to develop domestically. In 2002 general elections, many political parties opposed this policy for example Mutahidda Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) fully exploited the anti-American sentiments and won majority of seats in KPK. Majority of scholars and Analysts believe that such a policy would not be beneficial for Pakistan; US just wanted to achieve its short term objectives in this region and then will leave Pakistan to its own as they did after Soviet-Afghan war. (Rabbi, 2012)

General Musharraf provided full logistic, material and intelligence support to launch attack on Afghanistan and also started crackdown against militants in Pakistan made him hero in the eyes of west. May be that was one of the reasons that US administration fully supported General Musharraf to consolidate his rule in Pakistan. It remained always easy for them to deal with one person with full authority rather than to deal with democratic regime in Pakistan. Meanwhile some political parties and religious groups including local media started to raise voices against him. But USA and West continued to support him. Due to west support he curbed all voices rising against him. (Ballen, 2008)

Critics of war strongly believed that General Musharraf who had not domestic support brought this war inside Pakistan. They also believe that he was responsible of present security situation of Pakistan because within blink of a moment after this tragic incident he was ready to support US against terrorism by shifting its strategic course. Musharraf accepted US demands mainly to stay in the power. (Baloch, Shah, & Mughal, 2012) Some religious political parties condemned military operations in FATA. Though PML (Q) fully supported his policies, Pakistan people party (PPP) and ANP also partially supported him but it was a reality that consensus among political parties and the government could not be developed. General Musharraf did not enjoy unrestricted support for his policies and role in US led global war on terrorism. (Rabbi, 2012) Soviet invasion in Afghanistan provide opportunity to Zia ul Haq to



remain in power for long time. Similarly US led war on terrorism in Afghanistan also provided shadow to Musharraf's dictatorship in Pakistan. (Flikins, 2002)

After the restoration of democracy in 2008 Pakistan People Party (PPP) provided peace a chance but increasing activities of militants pressurized Peoples Party government to continues Musharraf policies in the war against terrorism. Rapidly increasing militancy and extremism in tribal areas also destabilized Pakistan. After PPP government Pakistan Muslim league came to power through continuation of democratization process with the aim to bring peace without war in tribal areas but increasing activities of militants not only weaken the leadership but also bring significant challenges to Nawaz Sharif administration. After the incident of APS school whole Nation realized that terrorism and militancy cannot be finished until eradicated from its roots. Now Security forces and Administration were on the same page against terrorism with the aim to fight until last terrorist remain in Pakistan.

Another political aspect of Global war on terrorism was Geo-Strategic importance of a region for big powers and its political repercussions for Pakistan. US came in Afghanistan with long term geo-strategic interests in this region. Although US was fighting war against terrorism but it also wanted to remain in the region to close watch on Iran nuclear capabilities, counter and check on emerging power China and also keep an eye on Russia and Pakistan. But US faced hard time in Afghanistan due to strong retaliation. Now US wants Pakistan should fight war on terror on behalf of her. Despite Pakistan's significant performance in war against terrorism US is pushing Pakistan to do more. Although Pakistan is main ally and front line state in war on terrorism but US consider India as strategic partner in the region. Some analyst believe that US is ready to give India a status of permanent security council member and want to develop strategic relations with her, controversial civil nuclear deal is prime example of it. (Baloch, Shah, & Mughal, 2012)

### **Implications for Society**

Whenever Pakistan joined US, alliance it had to suffer. In the past when Pakistan first time joined the US coalition it earned the enmity of Russia and brought millions of refugees to home, which brought small arms, drugs, smuggling, and Kalashnikov culture with them. They also introduced extremism, and militant culture in Pakistan which developed into Ethnic and Sectarian conflict in Pakistan. It is important to note that Pakistani society does not accept the government view on the war on terror in Afghanistan. Pakistan's involvement in the war against terrorism as a frontline state challenged the norms, and values of Islamic identity and culture of state. Pakistan U-turn on Pro-Taliban policy and crackdown against militants had domestic backlash for society. (Younus, 2009)

The public in Pakistan has reservations on Pakistan's role in the War on Terror. According to Gallup Opinion Survey conducted almost a year after 9/11, when asked whether attacks on the World Trade Center were morally justified, 61% of Pakistanis said "No". (Younus, 2009) Another survey conducted in 2013 by Gilani Research Foundation carried out by Gallup Pakistan through nationally representative sample of men and women from across the four provinces of country revealed that two-third 71% Pakistani believe that Pakistan should not participate or cooperate with United States on War against terrorism. (Gallup Pakistan Survey, 2013) These results clearly reveal that majority of Pakistani expressing their disapproval to the U.S led War on terrorism.

Pakistan's U-turn on Afghan policy, cooperation with USA in war on terrorism, crackdown on militants and military operations in FATA and adjacent areas created serious social problems. Terrorism became major challenge for survival of Pakistan. Pakistan military offensive in FATA and crackdown on militant gave rise to terrorism throughout the country in the form of suicide attacks and bomb blasts in Pakistan. Militant's activities and terrorism had huge impact on society. Militant targeted security forces, public places with suicide attacks including Schools, colleges, Universities, Hotels and Restaurants, Religious places, polling stations, public rallies, government facilities, Markets, Meetings/Jirga's, bus stops and many other places. Terrorist also targeted with bomb blasts and rocket attacks on gas pipelines, railway tracks, power stations, bridges and communication transmission lines. Extremist groups also destroyed many girls' schools, barbershops, video castle shops in FATA and Swat. Extremist and militant groups started to challenge the writ of the government not only in FATA and KPK but also throughout the country. (Rabbi, 2012)

### **Economic Implications**

Pakistan's cooperation in the war against terrorism and alliance with the United States had deep and long long-lasting economic impacts on Pakistan. It got temporary economic stability but emergence of militancy and terrorism had affected the economy of Pakistan.

### **Economic Gains**

The way Pakistan government cooperated, coordinated and facilitated US led allied forces to initiate war against terrorism in Afghanistan was impressive. In return Bush administration removed all most all sanctions imposed on Pakistan due to series of nuclear tests in 1998 and Military takeover of 1999 when democracy was suspended in the country. After the removal of sanctions Pakistan got huge amount of grants, donations, foreign debts, loans, and aid from various sources which really helped to stabilized and strengthened its worse economic position (Hadar, 2002).

After a short period of time following the 9/11, Pakistan received aid package over \$1 billion from United States for border security, refugee assistance, poverty alleviation and infrastructure development (Hussain T. , 2005). US also fully supported Pakistan to get loan from international financial institutions including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). With the support of United States Pakistan rescheduled foreign payable debt and got \$38 billion foreign debt with extended fresh credits. (Hadar, 2002) In 2003 United States administration announced \$3 billion economic assistance package for Pakistan and also promised to provide equal amount of aid and security assistance to Pakistan to be distributed over next five years. Moreover both countries agreed to enhance bilateral trade with each other for this regard trade and investment. (TIFA) agreement has been signed (Hussain T. , 2005)

International community also provided additional economic assistance to Pakistan for several fields and programs. After the earthquake in 2005 international community provided aid for rehabilitation and rebuilding process. During flood in 2010 International Community also provided aid for reconstruction programs. United States and western countries also started various development projects in Pakistan and provided special funds for war affected areas in Pakistan. (Rabbi, 2012) During the period from 2001 to 2007, the United States delivered approximately more than \$5 billion of aid to Pakistan. (Hashmi R. S., 2007)

United States provided between 10 to 15 billion US dollar economic assistance to Pakistan during first five years whereas figure of \$10 billion may be found in the Testimony of Craig Cohen and Derek Chollet economic assistance during first five years after 2001. (Cohen & Chollet, 2007) According to Congressional Research Services Report (CRS) since 2001 Pakistan received large amount and economic assistance packages for its counter terrorism efforts and cooperation with allied forces by the end of 2008 Pakistan received over \$12 billion from United States. Most of this amount came from coalition support fund, over \$ 2.2 billion for security related programs and \$3.3 billions for economic development. (Kronstadt K. A., Pakistan-U.S. Relations, 2009)

Pakistan received aid in annual installments each of which consisted at least \$600 million. Aid continued to increase annually during 2007 to 2010. US administration introduced \$750 million special annual aid package for tribal areas continued for five years as per five year plan is concerned. Aid consistently increased and in 2010-2011 reached to its peak when Pakistan received approximately \$4.2 billion. In 2011 Pakistan was one of those countries whom received most aid from US. Pakistan ranked second after Afghanistan and above Israel. The Obama Administration further increased the aid in FY2012-2013 bringing it to \$800 million including Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) fund. Kerry-Lugar-Berman bill in 2009 for FY2010 to FY2014 also authorized \$1.5 billion in annual non-military aid and enhanced further partnership with Pakistan. According to Congressional Research Services Report FY 2002-2003 to FY 2012-2013, i.e. approximately over \$15.8 billion was provided as security assistance to Pakistan (Shahid, 2014).

Though financial assistance and removal of economic sanctions really helped Pakistan improve energy, health, and education sectors and to stabilize its fragile economy and open the trade gate for Pakistan to explore the American and European markets but internal security challenges emerging of militancy and terrorism badly ruined Pakistan's economy.

### **Economic Losses**

Many experts considered Pakistan as big economic loser since encompassed in War on terrorism. War on terrorism has some direct and indirect impacts on Pakistan economy. Direct impacts due to emergence of militancy and chain of terrorist attacks throughout the country badly effected already fragile economy. Human casualties, collateral damage to buildings, transport infrastructure and Communication system, interruption or shutdown of economic activities due to critical security situation and the high cost of supporting and rehabilitating IDPs and terrorism effected areas. Indirect costs of war, terrorism and uncertain security situation have result a sharp decline in foreign and local investment, increased unemployment, poverty, falling tourism, inflation, decline in domestic production and the inability to proceed with development work. (Shahid, 2014)

Although US provided billions of economic aid to Pakistan after 2001 but the economic condition of Pakistan did not improve as it was desired. However increase in growth was observed during the period of 2002 to 2006. After that consistence decrease and low growth rate was observed. (Farooq & Khan, 2014) Pakistan's involvement in war on terrorism brought various security challenges for Pakistan. Militancy in tribal areas and terrorist attacks had huge impact on its economy. Pakistan observed consistent increase in inflation rate from 4.4 to 7.9 percent during 2001 to 2006. Trade was also affected due to internal security situation and trade deficit increased from 4.3 billion US dollars in 2006 to 8.62 US dollars in 2007.

(Hashmi R. S., 2007) According to the State Bank of Pakistan External debt also sharply increased on June 2003, it stood at \$32.46 billion, it jumped to \$50.14 billion on March 2009 (Khan I. , 2009).

The continued war against terrorism and militancy within the country create uncertain security situation for Pakistan. Economy suffered enormously due to civil unrest and overall security environment. Everyday Strikes, shutdowns closure of markets destroyed the business and damaged the economic circle of the country. International orders were also canceled in numbers due to uncertain security condition of the country. Buyers were not confident about the promises of Pakistani businessman for the in time delivery of their order. (Riaz & Shah, 2013)

### **Impacts on Tourism, Sports and Environment**

Tourism is considered a vital source of revenue for any country. It is not only a source of income but also help to build positive image of any country in the world. Few years ago, tourism was also a major source of revenue for Pakistan. The war on terror served as setback to tourism in Pakistan. Due to terrorism, violence and uncertain security situation many western countries started issuing Negative Travel Advisories (NTA) to their citizen for traveling to Pakistan. Pakistan observed sharp decline in number of tourists after 2001. The most reliable source of revenue of northern areas was from tourism. Pakistan is one of those countries, which is rich with natural attractiveness including beautiful lakes, beaches, rivers, natural waterfalls, Sandy deserts, and mountain ranges are adding the beauty. Particularly Northern Areas are full of natural beauty, which gave a glimpse of paradise. Beauty of Swat valley, Malam Jabba, Lake Saif-ul-Malook, Hunza valley, Kailash valley, and the world highest mountains ranges like K2 and Nanga Parbat attract the tourists toward Pakistan. Mountainous ranges of Pakistan attracted tourist for viewing, hiking or climbing some of the most attractive and challenging peaks. However, the militants take over and military operations in swat and adjacent areas badly affected the tourism in the region. In the past before instating of war on terrorism more than one million tourists visit Pakistan every year. Pakistan earns approximately over 300 million US dollars from tourism annually. However, militancy, terrorism, violence and uncertain security environment destroyed the tourism industry.

Sports also badly effected after 2001 due to emergence of terrorism in Pakistan. In May 2003 when New Zealand cricket team was playing a series in Pakistan with home team decided to abandon the Test-series after a suicide blast outside the hotel where team was staying. Although no player or official was affected in this attack yet it left huge psychological impact on players which forced them decide to leave Pakistan immediately. The worst incident of terrorism took place on March 3, 2009 when the visiting Sri Lankan Cricket team was attacked by group of terrorists in Lahore injuring six players and killing eight Pakistanis including six police officers and two civilians. This was first time in the history of Pakistan when sports event was directly targeted by terrorists. This terrorist incident not only had deep impact on Pakistani cricket but also negatively affected sports in Pakistan. The cricket world cup of 2011 was to be hosted in Asia in four countries Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh were the joint hosts. But after the attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore the International Cricket Council (ICC) stripped Pakistan of hosting rights. Pakistani is a cricket loving Nation, they want to see the matches on their grounds but unfortunately no cricket team is ready to play in Pakistan. (Abbasi N. M., 2014) These places became battle grounds, during the battle heavy



bombardment, shelling, explosions, huge artillery bombardment, jet bombardment and missile attacks produced large amounts of heat, harmful gases. These gases cause many diseases like respiratory diseases, allergies, flu, skin diseases, tension, anxiety, depression, deepness to humans and also affected animals and plants (Yusufzai A. , 2012).

### **Conclusion**

Terrorism deeply disrupts the socio-psychological fabrics of society. The violence and terrorism has direct impact on the people of Pakistan. After 2001, when Pakistan became US partner in the war against terrorism, overall atmosphere remained very apprehensive due to suicide attacks and bomb blasts throughout the country. The increasing activities of terrorism and violence engendered many psychological problems and serious mental illness. Depression, anxiety, agitation, nightmares, restlessness, nervousness and suicidal tendencies have been discerned as some of the common symptoms, often following in the sudden accidental incidents or loss of family member.

The survey conducted by Pakistan institute for peace studies in three cities including Rawalpindi, Lahore and Peshawar intended to understand community attitudes and practices regarding terrorist attacks and their following impacts in their cities. These cities faced number of terrorist attacks after 2001. The study revealed that effects of terrorism observed in all age group people but particularly children's mental health and emotions badly hurt due to violence and terrorism.

People living in FATA were suffering from psychological problems due to feelings of insecurity, helplessness, fear and stress. Due to constantly living in tense environment, mental health of children was badly damaged. Similarly a large number of children in swat observed the acts of violence including militants killing innocent people and destroying their schools, murdered their teachers and family members had negative and long lasted impact on their personality. Dr. Khalid Mufti former President Pakistan Psychiatrist Society (PPS), in his report revealed that about 54 per cent of people living in the conflict zone (FATA, PATA and KPK) had shown signs of severe stress, post- traumatic stress disorders, depression, panic, fear, anxiety, and loss of enthusiasm, restlessness and sleep disturbance.

Drone attacks have left devastating impact on people of FATA. Drone is a symbol of threat and fear for tribal people, horrific sound or scary sight of the drone terrorized the people because they don't know what and who will be the next target of drone. Everyone feel that they might be the next target of drone missile. When they saw drone they feel great fear and threat. Especially children and women largely effected due to fear of drone. With the tension and fear most of the people can't sleep properly whole night, constant fear and threat cause many serious psychological problems. Due to drone threat social life also negatively affected. Drones terrorized the people, vacant mosques, eliminated Hujra (community center), people starting shifting toward safe place, even made ineffective Jarga's (council of elders) and decreased the number of participants in the social events.

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