

Effect of Global War on Terrorism on Pakistan

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Abstract

There are many short and long term consequences for Pakistan in joining the U.S. - led alliance against terrorism. The alliance helped Pakistan overcome sanctions, gain financial and military support, and end its global isolation. Pakistan, on the other hand, is giving a big price in the area of social strategy. It has suffered vast losses in the global war on terror. Counterterrorism against terrorists and domestic militancy added institutional uncertainty and elevated social issues that stayed compatible with assault society. Therefore, Pakistan is regarded to be one of the worldwide system's financial and strategic losers that have developed since 9/11.

Keywords: consequences for Pakistan, Counterterrorism against terrorists, worldwide system.

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INTRODUCTION

The 9/11 incident has plunged many countries of the globe into an awful crisis. The security environment in South Asia worsened after the attack by the US and alliance forces and the capture of Afghanistan. The opposing situation caused by the global War on Terror (GWOT), led by the United States, has caused Pakistan significant influence and suffering more than any other country in the globe. Combat terrorism averse to terrorists and militancy in the nation increased institutional uncertainty and created social issues that were being surrounded by society. Pakistan is thus regarded as one of the financial and strategic losses in the 9/11 produced world system. While it is hard for Pakistan to extend the benefits and drawbacks of the war on terror, a relative investigation of profit and loss has been done censoriously.

Establishment of the Post-9/11 Pak-US partnership

Four passenger aircraft were captured over the United States On the morning of 11 September 2001, followed by assaults on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon (US Military Headquarters) [1]. From 2992 to 3,117, with sufferers from about eighty countries, the death toll from the attacks was estimated. The death toll from the assaults, including victims from some 80 nations is projected to increase from 2,992 to 3,117. The 19 people thought to be accountable for September 11, 2001, were Arabs associated with the al-Qaida network led by Osama bin Laden, who had been a

militant Afghan activist since 1996 and had ongoing a holy war against U.S. politics in the Muslim World [2].

There was a lot of pressure on Pakistan after 9/11 when US Defence Secretary Colin Powell said in a telephone discussion with Musharraf, "Either you are supporting us, or you oppose us." [3] In an interview, Wendy J. Chamberlin (former U.S. ambassador to Pakistan) said, "I was the first person to speak to Musharraf after 9/11. I tell you what I said; this is history. I didn't threaten him that I was with us or against us..." [4] Thus, Pakistan joined the alliance forces due to constant burden and assured logistic and intelligence help.

After 9/11, Pakistan-U.S. bilateral relations improved memorably; so far they were marked by conflict and absence of reliance. The Bush administration elevated nuclear and democratic penalty is against Pakistan, expanding economic aid and providing Pakistan with about \$19 billion in alliance support funds and other security-related economic funds [5]. Pakistan's economy experienced some inspiring growth figures in the early years as money flowed in from the United States and other sources, but the outbreak of extremism and social uncertainty have led to lackluster for the country's economic growth [6]. The endless war against terrorism and radicalism generated a ration of monetary and security issues for Pakistan.

Consequences of Security

The partnership between Pakistan and the U.S.-led war on terror has severe security consequences for Islamabad. Many FATA activities have been carried out by the government to remove al-Qaida networks, extremism, and militant forces. The Government is facing severe security issues in the nation as a consequence of these actions [7]. Countrywide Suicide attacks and bombings have murdered thousands of civilians and destroyed public property. As one analyst pointed out, the anticipated unrealized outcome represents a 'hedge bet' in the face of fears of the US turning n to Pakistan" [8].

9/11 and Pakistan's help within the war on terror with the United States brought aggressive emotions. Musharraf's Afghanistan policy is commonly criticized by militant religious organizations, the Pakistani Taliban and their followers [9]. Before the military operation in Pakistan, Some al-Qaida members escaped to Pakistan region on the tribal belt. Maximum of them were detained or murdered throughout military and intelligence activities, while some absconded and later became a severe danger to the state security of Pakistan. Terrorist strikes in the nation have beset government institutions, destruction of community stuff and overseas goods, and targeted officials, as well as the President and Prime Minister, while hundreds of security staff have been murdered in terrorists and extremist activities [10].

Economics Achievements

In addition to removing restrictions, it would receive enormous amounts of endowments, donations, and foreign loans, which would make it worse financially. It was also successful in attracting foreign investors, and within a short time after 9/11, a record investment was seen, after 9/11, the Bush administration had border control, Musharraf's regime was about \$ 1 billion for refugee assistance Support package provided and poverty eradication [11] The Bush administration provided approximately \$ 1 billion in aid to the Musharraf government for border control, exile help and deprivation reduction. It has transferred the liability of Pakistan to some \$ 1 [12] billion and has helped Pakistan reinvestigate the foreign debt of Pakistan from many international financial institutions, i.e. World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Asian Development Bank of Pakistan \$ 38 billion. To reduce and increase the new credit [13]

Between 2001 and 2008, the United States delivered a total of 5.174 billion dollars to Pakistan. It is also evaluated that \$ 80 million to \$ 100 million addition will be made accessible to Partnership Assistance Fund every month for a total of \$ 4.75 billion by August 2006 through the secret funds transferred to Pakistan are not available publicly [40]. Conferring to some analysts, the extent of private fiscal transfers "may exceed \$10 billion, increasing the entire

amount of aid provided to Pakistan by the United States to nearly \$20 billion in the first five years after the 9/11 incident [14]. An analyst said that since 2001 Pakistan has become one of the receivers of US foreign aid. "Pakistan has become the largest receiver of economic endorsements in exchange for the help of US anti-terrorism movement in Afghanistan [15].

Economic Damages

The US Supplied with billions of financial assistance, but Pakistan's financial situation did not enhance as it was requested. Inflation ratio rose from 4.4% to 7.9% between 2001 and 2006. It also boosted the trade deficit from \$4.3 billion in 2006 to \$8.62 in 2008 [16]. Moreover, according to Pakistan State Bank, on 30 June 2003, internal debt had risen to \$32.46 billion, June 2004 to \$32.93 billion (\$32.93 billion), June 2005 to \$35.83 billion, June 2006 (\$37.47 billion) and June 2007 (\$37.47 billion) and June 2008 (\$40.48 billion), June 2008 (\$46.28 billion) [17]. The ongoing war within the nation against militancy and ambiguous circumstances country had serious outcomes on income and yearly funds. The government is incapable of spending money in key social sectors, mainly wellbeing, education, irrigation, and the track amid local farms and markets. Inflation, unemployment, and electricity shortages have increased. Beverages and food Prices, including organic foods such as wheat goods, grew at a more excellent price, and the country's political unrest too endangered foreign direct investment, a severe indicator in developing areas. This is the most severely foreign investment scenario [18]. Pakistan's economy was significantly impacted subsequently entering the war on terror. It was confronted in society with political uncertainty, militancy, terrorism that extent fear among investors and shocked stock markets. This has led to lackluster in the country's economic growth, and despite Washington's assistance to Islamabad, Pakistan's economic situation has not shown an ideal improvement but has worsened [19].

Suicide Attacks in Society

Military activities in FATA and Swat have resulted in community suicide. Suicide strikes targeted security convoys and checkpoints of the army, stations/units of police and military training, and even Government locations such as schools, hospitals and restaurants, Government meetings, mosques, and other locations. There have been the bomb and rocket strikes on public installations, army formations, gas pipelines, railroad tracks, energy transmission lines, bridges, and communications setup along with suicide strikes. Extremists groups also have closed schools for women, barber shops, and video stores, raising the challenge to public writs, not only in tribal regions but also in settlement fields in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and through the entire state. These suicide strikes and bomb blasts extent not only anxiety in the society, but also caused

the country's law and order condition. Other social evils, such as murder, kidnapping, etc., have risen and generated a feeling of ambiguity in society [20].

CONCLUSION

Pakistan internal, external policies and the future have been pretentious by the US war on terror. The US collaboration assisted Pakistan overcome penalty, end its separation, and restore military and financial assistance. In Pakistan, it improved anti-Americanism and increased societal extremism. The US and all significant authorities are also worried about Pakistan's increase in religious extremism and the security of its nuclear resources. Also, the present change from the war on terror to the western frontier presents severe challenges to its domestic safety and inner constancy. While maintaining national interests in mind, Pakistan must be extra attentive to the region's most urgent safety problems and not enable any other nation to gain a tactical benefit from the present scenario.

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