
THE REACTION OF PAKISTAN TO THE WORLDWIDE WAR ON TERRORISM

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Abstract:

The decision by Pakistan to join the coalition against terrorism led by the United States has numerous immediate and long-term repercussions. The alliance assisted Pakistan in overcoming sanctions, gaining financial and military support, and breaking its isolation from the rest of the world. On the other hand, Pakistan is investing heavily in social strategy. The worldwide war on terror has caused it to sustain significant losses. Social issues that were escalated by counterterrorism against terrorists and domestic militancy enhanced institutional ambiguity and remained compatible with society's onslaught. Pakistan is therefore seen to be one of the financial and strategic losers that have emerged in the global system following 9/11.

Keywords: Terrorism, Pakistan, USA, 9/11, Security.

Introduction:

The 9/11 event has thrown several nations throughout the world into a terrible predicament. After the US and allied forces attacked and took control of Afghanistan, the security situation in South Asia deteriorated. More than any other nation on the planet, Pakistan has suffered greatly as a result of the adverse scenario brought about by the US-led global War on terrorism (GWOT). Combating terrorism in the country generated institutional uncertainty and produced societal challenges that were affecting society as a whole. Thus, Pakistan is seen as one of the economic and strategic losses in the post-9/11 global system. A relative investigation of profit and loss has been conducted censoriously, despite the fact that Pakistan finds it difficult to

extrapolate the advantages and disadvantages of the war on terror.

Developing the Pakistan-US cooperation after 9/11:

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.

The effects of security:

Islamabad's security is severely impacted by Pakistan's collaboration with the American-led fight on terror. The government has

engaged in a variety of FATA initiatives to combat militant groups, extremism, and al-Qaida networks. As a result of these measures, the government is dealing with serious security challenges across the country. [7]. Countrywide Bombings and suicide assaults have killed thousands of citizens and damaged public property. According to one analyst, the predicted unmet consequence is a "hedge bet" against the possibility of the US turning to Pakistan [8].

Aggressive feelings were sparked by 9/11 and Pakistan's assistance in the United States and Pakistan's joint battle on terror. The Pakistani Taliban and its supporters, as well as extremist religious groups, frequently criticize Musharraf's Afghanistan strategy [9]. Some al-Qaida militants fled to Pakistan's tribal belt before the military attack there. Most of them were captured or killed during military and intelligence operations, but several eluded capture and eventually posed a serious threat to Pakistan's national security. Terrorist attacks in the country have plagued government facilities, destroyed local and foreign commodities, and attacked politicians, including the President and Prime Minister. At the same time, hundreds of security personnel have been killed by terrorists and extremists in the country. [10].

Economic accomplishments:

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 Losses:

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].

Attacks by suicide in society:

Communities have committed suicide as a result of military operations in FATA and Swat. Suicide attacks targeted military security convoys and checkpoints, police and military training facilities, as well as government buildings like mosques, government meetings, schools, hospitals, and restaurants. Along with suicide attacks, bomb and rocket attacks have been made against military positions, train tracks, bridges, public buildings, gas pipelines, and energy transmission lines. The challenge to public writs has been raised by extremist groups' closure of women's schools, barbershops, and video stores, as well as other settlement fields throughout Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the entire state. These bombings and suicide attacks increased not only social unrest but also the nation's law and order situation. Other societal evils like murder, kidnapping, etc. have increased and left society feeling ambiguous [20].

Conclusion:

The US war on terror has made grandiose statements about Pakistan's internal and foreign policy as well as its future. The US partnership let Pakistan escape punishment, terminate its split, and reestablish military and financial support. It increased societal radicalism and anti-American sentiment in Pakistan. The rise of religious extremism in Pakistan and the safety of its nuclear resources are other issues that the US and other major governments are concerned

about. Additionally, the current shift from the fight on terror to the western frontier poses serious threats to its internal stability and safety. Pakistan must pay special attention to the region's most pressing safety issues while keeping its own national interests in mind, and it must prevent any other country from using the current situation to its tactical advantage.

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