

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology
of Egypt / Egyptology

IMPACTS OF TERRORISM ON PAKISTAN'S OVEREIGNTY AND DEVELOPMENT

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Muhammad Asif, Maria Riaz, Rabia Hayyat, Impacts Of Terrorism On
Pakistan's Overeignty And Development, Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of
Egypt/Egyptology 18(7). ISSN 1567-214x.

Key Words: Terrorism, Pakistan sovereignty, Global war on terrorism, Security
Problems, Economic Growth.

ABSTRACT:

After 9/11 incident Pakistan faces the terrorist attacks on a huge manner. In tribal areas of FATA and in Northern Waziristan so many terrorist become active. They create the different threats for Pakistan independence and particularly affect the sovereignty of the Pakistan. Terrorist also creates the different obstacles in the field of economy and affects the institutional structure of Pakistan. Different security problems arise after the September 11 attack for Pakistan. Pakistan government and army try to control these terrorist groups in tribal areas of Pakistan. This research paper examines the terrorism impacts on Pakistan sovereignty and stability.

INTRODUCTION:

The word terrorism is not a new phenomenon, through many years' terrorist groups active throughout the world. But after September 11 attack in 2001 terrorist groups gain the more power and openly started their harmful terrorist activates in all over the world. Pakistan being a neighbor country of Afghanistan becomes a front line of this global war on terrorism. Pakistan joined the U.S strategy against the terrorist. After this so many terrorist started the terrorist activates in the Tribal areas of FATA and in Northern Waziristan.

Geographical situation makes the Pakistan most important country in the region. But this creates the so many difficulties for its stability and independence. Afghanistan is a

neighbour country of Pakistan and after 9/11 instability in Afghanistan creates the so many problems for the Pakistan sovereignty.

Terrorist groups use different violence and suicide attacks in Pakistan. Particularly in the areas of FATA and Northern Waziristan they used the many tactics of the terrorism. In the big cities they generated the suicide attacks and target killing. Pakistan faces the terrorist activates more about the 15 years and struggle to save its sovereignty and independence.

The main purpose of this research paper is to examine the terrorism impacts on Pakistan sovereignty and independence. It is also try to identify the terrorism impacts on the Pakistan economy, politics, institutional and social structure. Further describe that how terrorism threaten the security situation in Pakistan. In the end of the study there are some suggestions and conclusionary remarks that are useful to make the Pakistan sovereignty more stable. Before going to detail it is necessary to know about the terrorism and its background.

BACKGROUND:

Pakistan was faces the different extremism and terrorist activates though the so many years. After the Iranian revolution so many jihad and revolutionary groups become activate in the South Asian region. These revolutionary groups affected the region and particularly society of Pakistan. In the years of the 1970s to 1980s in the era of the General Zia, these groups gain the more power and the Islamlization process of the Zia, developed a new concept in Pakistan. So many Madrasa's developed in Pakistan society and Jihadi groups and Taliban enhanced their roots in Pakistan. Socio political parties provide the support to all these groups. (Afzal, 2012)

In the era of the cold war Soviet Union intervene in Afghanistan. United States supported the Taliban in Afghanistan and provides the military aid against the Afghanistan. After the 1991 Soviet Union totally collapse and Taliban gain the power in Afghanistan .they capture the most of the area of Afghanistan. After the collapse of the USSR, United States stopped its aid that it gave to the Taliban. In 2001 the incident of the 9/11 occurred and it's changed the throughout the World situation. U.S made it strategy against the terrorism. Pakistan also joined this strategy. (Daraz, 2012)

After that event terrorist activate in the tribal areas of the FATA and Northern Waziristan in Pakistan. They started the secretarial violence and the suicide attacks in these areas and the big cities of Pakistan. Taliban made their policy of religious activism and different tribes supported them. The main purpose of these groups to control the Pakistan authority, and pursue their economic and all other purposes.

PAKISTAN'S OVEREIGNTY AND STABILITY:

Pakistan gains the independence in 1947 and after that it faced the so many challenges for its independence and sovereignty. India is a big rival of Pakistan and between two countries many issues arise. India threatens the Pakistan sovereignty on many times. But in the present era terrorism creates a big threat for its independence and sovereignty.

The real problem for Pakistan was that the designers of the late 1970s strategy failed to predict the shape, size, strength and usefulness of these organizations for future, especially after fulfilling their immediate goals. Ahrari argues that President Zia could not imagine the power and power that the "jihadist" groups had gained in their own country, and the way the Taliban emerged as a ruling group in Afghanistan and no one could imagine that the Taliban would use their "zeal to establish the kind of interplay they are said to have set up with other groups.

In 2001 so many groups active in Pakistan and creates the challenges for its sovereignty and also generates the big problems for its security, economy, and social structure. Pakistan government faces the many difficulties to control these groups. In 2009 to 2014 so many terrorist attacks launched in Pakistan. (Khazai, 2014)

Pakistan, which has supported Afghanistan's Taliban regime in hopes of finding a stable and peaceful neighbour for strategic depth, has been given the rude unprepared choice of friend or foe. The dictatorial regime in Pakistan has taken a turn leaving its former allies in Afghanistan and joining the coalition forces that were preparing for an attack on Afghanistan. The United States initially gave Pakistan the dual task of withdrawing support to the Taliban government and suppressing the militant religious groups within Pakistan. On action against militant organizations, the United States is still not fully satisfied with the action of Pakistani government. The state of Pakistan, which has so far formally recognized the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and suddenly given diplomatic and material support to this arrangement, has been forced to wage war against its very close former allies. This multi-faceted move, which was fate accomplished in the changed scenario in the world, did not fit very well with the right-wing supporters of Taliban in Pakistan and resulted in some armed rebellion against the new government policy in quite a few pockets of the country. Later, the "war on terror", which was mainly to be fought in Afghanistan, drifted first to the tribal zone of Pakistan and then to the main streets of Pakistan, holding the whole society and the government hostage to the capricious but regular strikes of the terrorists. Organizations.(Javaid,2011)

Pakistan army and government both try to work against these groups and control the terrorist activities of these entire extremist. On February 25, 2014 Pakistan government launched its 'National Internal Security Policy' (NISP), to counter terrorism and extremism in Pakistan. This policy based on different parts. The first part based on the secret operations and the administrative matters. The second part of NISP based on the strategies about the military operations, focused dialogue and discussions. This strategy visualized the a "comprehensive Plan to counter terrorism and extremism in Pakistan" because after the 9/11 incident Pakistan faces the so many attacks and in these attacks more about 50,000 people have been killed in all these suicide attacks.(Oslo, 2014)

TERRORISM AND ECONOMIC COST:

After the 9/11 attacks Pakistan faces the many difficulties in the field of economy and trade. Terrorist affects the economy on a large context. After the terrorist attacks foreign investor loss their confidence and they stopped or postponed the investment in Pakistan. Foreign investment stops down in Pakistan and economical situation become weak after these attacks.

Terrorist spread in different areas of Pakistan and this affected the overall economic structure. The value of Pakistani rupee become low, energy costs increased and inflation rise after these attacks. Extremists groups affected the confidence of the local as well as the foreign investors. (Javaid, 2011)

"Koh (2007) examines the impact of terrorist war on the global economy and the allocation of resources to research and development (R&D). Various costs that terrorism can have on the economy include the accumulation of private R&D expenditure through military R&D. In addition, international companies that target investments in other countries assess country risk and spend a higher amount on security, which serves as a barrier to the flow of investment to developing countries and also increases operating costs. , which also reduces spending on private R&D. Removing private R&D through security-related R&D would reduce the rate of innovation over time, thus reducing economic growth over time" .(Akram, 2015)

Economy also affected by that Pakistan spends most of the money to tackle with the terrorist and extremists groups that affects the security and sovereignty of the Pakistan. After the 2001 Pakistan faces the obstacles to manage its resources and expenditures. Pakistan government spends huge cost against the terrorism. This situation slows the economic growth and development in Pakistan.

It is very difficult to assess the total cost that spends against the war on the terrorism. However the Ministry of Finance in its annual economic survey calculated that \$68 billion amount spend in this war. (Abbasi, n.d.)

Table 1: Direct/Indirect Cost of WOT (in billion \$)

Year	cost of war on terrorism
2010-2011	17.830
2009-10	13.560
2008-09	9.180
2007-08	6.940
2006-07	4.670
2005-06	3.986
2004-05	3.410
2003-04	2.932
2002-03	2.749
2001-02	2.669
Total	67.926

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-2011, Ministry of Finance.

Pakistan also faces the difficulties to manage the law and order situation and includes the extra cost for this purpose. Government also spend the cost to maintain the forces for counter terrorism, upgrading the weapons law for the enforcement agencies and facilitating them in their training , provide the security to foreigners, diplomats, political leaders, schools, mosques and hotels. There are a special cost spend on law enforcement agencies, army and on Police department.

SECURITY SITUATION:

Security policy is a most important element in a State to manage its independence and to counter the threats in its territory. Pakistan faced the security problems through the history but after the 2001 a new threat becomes more harmful for its sovereignty and independence. After the 9/11 incident terrorism affects the Pakistan security and independence and generates the major threats for its security.

In the present situation Pakistan faces the major threats in its security and fought the war against the terrorism. Pakistan involved in the Jihad movement in the era of the Cold War against the occupation of the Soviet Union. In that war Pakistan only want to successes the Afghanistan and removal of the Soviet Union and the Indian forces from the Afghanistan. In 1991 Pakistan has been gain the successes in its purpose but in the result of that all these groups active in the world especially in the FATA and Nohern Waziristan. (Rehman, 2011) In 2001 after the 9/11 incident terrorism becomes the most serious challenge for the Pakistan security and independence. Pakistan joined the United States in its strategy against the "global war on terrorism" and this creates the harmful impacts for the Pakistan security and stability. (Irshad, 2011)

There were some other regional and domestic reasons that determined a key role for Pakistan in the War on Terror. Mostly Pakistan has faced a threat of religious Islamic militancy. This threat of domestic militancy has been compounded by the spread of efforts of the ongoing war on terrorism in Afghanistan. Moreover, the growing possibility of war with India, due to Islamabad's perceived reluctance to discourage 'cross-border terrorism' in Indian Kashmir, has been another major concern of Pakistan in the post-9/11 environment. Syed Riffat Hussain in "War on Terrorism: Pakistan Perspective" claims that "General Musharraf's decision to leave the Taliban was not only a national political response to a 9/11 cataclysmic event but also a logical growth of his reformist agenda before 9/11. rebuilding national confidence and morale, strengthening a federation, reviving the economy and ensuring speedy justice, depoliticizing state institutions, transferring power to a radical level and responsibility. "It shows that Musharraf's decision to join a global War on Terror ensured the continuation and stability of his regime. The adverse impacts of domestic and regional instability on Pakistan's economy also determined its choices in the War on Terror. However, there were certain dissenting opinions on the level of support offered by Pakistan in the U.S led War on Terror.

Pakistan faces the human lost in this war, economic and social prospective also affected by the Taliban groups.

Table 2: (2002-2013) In Pakistan Human Loss in Terrorist attacks

Year	No. of Attacks	Injured	killed
2013	911	3,794	4610
2012	2,217	5,688	5,047
2011	2,985	6,736	7,107
2010	3,393	10,283	10,003
2009	3,816	12,815	12,632
2008	2,577	9,670	7,997
2007	1,503	5,353	3,448
2006	675	1,543	907
2005	254	571	216
2004	159	412	863
2003	88	168	189
2002	56	311	102
Total	18,634	57,344	52,671

Sources: PIPS security reports, South Asian Terrorism Portal, Data from National Crisis Management Cell (NCMC), Ministry of Interior.

The table shows that how many people lost their lives in the suicide attacks and thousands of the people become the disable in these attacks.

So many militants, Islamic or other religious and extremists groups become active after the 9/11 attack. In the areas of the FATA and Northern Waziristan different Jirgas and the local tribes supported the Taliban on the name of Islam. This situation creates the difficulties for the Pakistan army and police to manage the law and order situation and control the worst security situation in Pakistan. (Khalid, 2012)

The Mumbai attacks of 2008 and India's threat of surgical strikes within Pakistan set an example of Pakistan's security difficulties. Political leadership is in a difficult position on the issue of state sovereignty i.e. in case of US drone attacks. This also turns our attention to the important element of state threat perception in organizing a counterterrorism strategy (Foley, 2009). Historically, Pakistan has never deployed its armed forces on its western border as the tribal armed men guarded this. This is no longer possible and at present it has

not only deployed its troops along the Pakistani-Afghan border, but has also launched a massive military action against the extremists in FATA and Swat. Pakistan does not have the luxury of requiring resources available to guard both borders, especially the Pakistani-Afghan border, which offers very difficult terrain to control. Furthermore, moving its military resources from the east to the west front not only costs coercion, but also shares its security assets. In this security scenario, the possibility before the military to defend the eastern border is argued to be nuclear. This has seriously hampered its ability to fully respond to a terrorist threat, as the military cannot ignore India as a major security threat. (Rehman, 2011)

SOCIOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF THE TERRORISM:

Terrorism affects the sociological structure of the Pakistan after the 9/11 incident. Pakistan society faces the difficulties in their day to day life. Pakistan spends the most of cost to counter the terrorism, and in this situation social and physical structure of the Pakistan become weak. Economy of Pakistan becomes unstable and poverty prevails in Pakistan.

Education is an important element of any country and it plays an important part in the development of the States. In Pakistan the war on terror affects the educational system on a large context. In the northern areas and in FATA Taliban destroy the schools of the girls and they totally against the girl education. In big cities they try to damage the educational system and established their rule on those institutions, this situation becomes the very harmful for the entire educational system.

The Taliban completely banned the education of girls and at the same time intensified the events of torch and bombing schools. Parents were asked not to send their daughters to non-Muslim schools for western education. Schools were particularly targeted in Click and FATA but many schools were closed and the security forces used them as camps in the operation against fighters. Extremists attacked and destroyed a number of boys 'and girls' schools in FATA and KPK as a strategy to absorb the region's youth with militant values. "We are targeting schools because they are part of an unfaithful education system," said Sajjad Mohmand, a spokesman for the TTP Mohmand Agency's Mohmand Agency in January 2011. This statement shows the resentment and revenge of the extremists against the education system in Pakistan.

Terrorism creates the threats for the Pakistan society. It affects the different matters of Pakistan. Pakistan has many historical places but after the terrorist attacks tourist loss their confidence and they feel danger to come in Pakistan. This creates the harmful effects for the economy and the local people business.

Sports are also affected by the terrorism. After the terrorist attacks on Seri Lanka team no one country wants to plays in the Pakistan.

Although the number of tourists visiting the country to see its beauty and visiting the places with historical and religious significance has decreased, the number of Pakistanis visiting home has increased in the past. One of the reasons for this frequency of visitation is because many second and third generation Pakistanis living in Europe, Middle East and America have brought money home and bought property in major cities of Pakistan. Second, Pakistani youth living in Europe and America have the problem of an identity crisis that tends to bring them back to their roots. Although the number of tourists visiting Pakistan has increased but instability and insecurity as a consequence of terrorism has resulted in a total decline in favor of domestic and domestic tourists.

Terrorism creates the many law and order situations in Pakistan. Pakistan government and law and order enforcing agencies pay their attention to counter the terrorism. In this situation

many new extremists and criminal groups emerge in Pakistan and become the danger for Pakistan security and stability. Many non-state actors, religious and criminal groups want to gain the influence in Pakistan.

Different criminal groups more active in Pakistan. They weak the law and order situation in big cities especially in Karachi. Karachi is a most populist city of the Pakistan and it is a center of commercial activities. Political violence and the racial tensions make the worse condition of the city over the years and so many criminal groups create the violence in the different areas of the Karachi. (Abbasi, n.d)

Sectarian violence is not a new phenomenon, but after the emergence of the terrorist groups it prevails in the Pakistan society. Different terrorist and many others new criminal groups threaten the sovereignty of Pakistan. Different Islamist organizations in the areas of FATA fully supports these groups. This creates the harmful effects for the security and creates the difficulties for the government and the law enforcing agencies.

Pakistan nationality faces the many problems and it's become a major issue for the government of Pakistan to save its nationality and the independence.

CONCLUSION:

In the present critical situation, terrorism affects the Pakistan sovereignty and stability. Pakistan faces this critical situation more about the fifteen years and it uses the different strategies to counter terrorism and extremism. But the force is not a valuable decision to control these groups. Pakistan should be needs to take the serious and viable decisions to control the security situation and safe its sovereignty and the independence. With the use of the force it is also necessary to talks with these groups in a peaceful scenario. Pakistan should adopt the peaceful policy to tackles with these extremists and terrorist groups. Pakistan should manage its security and sovereignty if it adopts the following steps and policies.

- It is necessary for Pakistan to should adopt the positive strategies in a peaceful manner to counter the terrorism.
- Different strategies should be made for the economic and social development.
- There should be a needs to made the security process on Madras's that they should not prevail the extremism in the society of the Pakistan.
- Law and order situation should be manage with the cooperation of the people. it is need to brings the cooperation between the government and the society.
- Governmental institutions should play their positive and affective role to control the security problems and terrorist activities.
- On the gross route level government should makes the positive policies and enhance the role of the people in Politics.
- Pakistan governmental should must needs to provide the job facilities to its people. This aspect should plays the positive role to control the terrorist activities.
- It is needs that Pakistan government enhances the expenditures for the education. In Pakistan only 2% annually spend for the education purposes. This is very low rate. Government should provides the more facilities and spend money for the educational purposes.

- Pakistan should enhance its relations with the neighboring countries especially with India and Afghanistan. This plays the more positive aspects to control the terrorism and for the economic and social development.
- People of Pakistan must play their positive roles and provide help to the government and Pakistan army to counter terrorism and control the weak security. Political and security situations.
- Powerful States provides the economic and military aid to Pakistan to manage its security and economic situations.

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