

Impact of Terrorism on Pakistani Society

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ABSTRACT:

More than the year's sustained state of rebellion in Pakistan is causing compensation to the country in all the aspects as well as economic aspect. what's more the non quantifiable loss to humans, other main economic costs of the terrorism include poverty, capital flight, destruction of infrastructure, reduction in FDI and exports, low public revenues and entertainment of the development expenditure to the expenditure on law and order maintenance and so forth. All these economic costs have significant impact on economic growth, e.g. one of the major contributors is the recent violence and terrorist activities in Pakistan which caused the overall GDP growth in 2010 to fell to 1.6 percent.

Key words: Insecurity, poverty, low capital

INTRODUCTION:

Terrorism is not a new fact; however it gained very much importance in literature after 9/11 attacks on the US in 2001. Even though it's a global phenomena, Middle East and South Asia are particularly affected due to the War on terror initiated after the 9/11 attacks. The Taliban Government in Afghanistan was measured as long as the base for terrorist actions of Al-Qaeda by the United States (US) and her associates. After the 9/11 occurrence Afghanistan was attacked by the US and NATO forces in 2001. Pakistan, a nearest country of

Afghanistan, was also exaggerated due to the war on terror and its result. (Hyder, 2015). Terrorism not only affected the social structure of Pakistani society but also has economic repercussions for a developing country like Pakistan. In reality, terrorism affects developing country a large amount more brutally than developed ones, as developed countries have varied economies and terrorism consequences only in reallocation of capital to more protected sectors of economy, even as in case of developing countries, where there is too much consideration of capital in convinced sectors, are more exaggerated (Sandler and

Enders, 2005). Now condition of Pakistan is very terrible due to terrorism no progress in Pakistan foreign investor is hesitate to invest here. Economy of Pakistan is going down day by day. Even in Pakistan no lives are secure due to terrorism. People always feel insecurity in Pakistan.

Literature Review:

The nature of terrorism changes with varying globe situation and increases its crash and power with the new means made possible by developing technology. Terrorism is the cruelest of crimes. The universal disgust at the events of September 2001, the "War on Terror" has exaggerated many folds the global risk of terrorism. (Irshad, 2011). Pakistan is facing the threat of terrorism. Further facing the penalty of Afghan War, Pakistanis also exaggerated by various ethnic, religious and linguistic conflicts which have enlarged terrorists' actions. These conflicts have cruelly affected the socio-economic formation of Pakistan. To estimate the impact of terrorism on Pakistan's economic growth Solow economic growth model has been used. Using data on terrorism from Global Terrorism Database, co-integration analysis for the period 1981-2012 has been functional. The study suggests that terrorism has harmfully affected the economic

development in Pakistan. Surrounded by a variety of variables that were used the terrorism is most major and major donor in reducing the economic growth. (Hyder, 2015). Gries et al. (2009) investigated the causality connecting terrorism and economic growth for seven western countries for the period 1950 to 2004. The causality runs from economic growth to terrorism as the poor economic performance manifested in low opportunity costs of violence, which may in turn; add to the conflicts and thus terrorism.

Methodology:

This is descriptive type of research data haven taken from various research papers, books and government reports

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Effect of Afghan war on Pakistan:

Pakistan has been misery from terrorism for the last three decades. Due to its geo-strategic position, Pakistan became a centre point of terrorist actions. When the USSR attacked Afghanistan in 1979, Pakistan being a neighboring country had also to face the force of that attack. It was first the Afghans who happening their argument with old weapons. Pakistan ruling itself to be the next in the list of occupied countries by the USSR, had to react by helping Afghans to stop the Soviet attack. Afterwards, the US and her western partners joined the

bandwagon to oppose the extend of communist ideology. Pakistan served as the main logistical channel for the Afghan argument. The military support from Pakistan and the US and fiscal backing from Arab countries enabled Afghans to drive the USSR out of Afghanistan in 1989. After the USSR left, Pakistan and the Afghans were gone alone by their former partners and a verdict power space was created. A civil war for the power in progress in Afghanistan which had also repercussions for her neighboring country Pakistan. Subsequent to the US attack on Afghanistan, tribal people in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) formed Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (Student Movement of Pakistan). Some of those radical Islamists had before fought against the USSR in Afghanistan and new recruits joined the Pakistani Taliban and took control of the most parts of the FATA and practically Pakistan government lost her control over most of the FATA. The Pakistani Taliban wanted to fight against the US in Afghanistan and also asked Pakistani government to take back her hold up to the US. In addition, they wanted to apply their own version of Islam in Pakistan. (Hyder, 2015)

External Powers involve in Terrorism:

These acts have planned importance. Attacks on such high worth targets in Pakistan as President, Prime Minister, Marriot Hotel, Sri Lankan Cricket Team, Army GHQ, PNS Mehran Base, Police Stations, drone attacks and FC training centers etc. come in this type. These acts are sponsored by state agents as a tool of state policy. These actions are part of a larger game connecting other extra regional actors. The main objective of such acts is to project the victim state as a failed state and on the limit of collapse.(irshad,2011)

Growing Militancy:

Issues like poverty, unemployment, lack of health related services, illiteracy and lack of justice are measured to be some of the main causes of militancy in Pakistan and somewhere else. Education and health are the most deserted sectors as Pakistan spends only 1.8 percent of its GDP on education while Cuba spends 18.7 percent of its GDP on education. In Pakistan, 40% percent population lives on or below the poverty line while the figure goes up to 45 percent in under-developed regions especially FATA.⁵ According to a World Food Program study, around 89 of Pakistan's 112 districts are in front of a lot of problems as well as food insecurity and diseases.⁶ The moving back public expenditures on education and health

have forced a great population to seek the services of Islamic charities for their essential needs which make them tremendously vulnerable to the various forms of cruel terrorist propaganda. Inside, Pakistan's complex socio-cultural makeup presents a favorable environment for ethnic and religious/sectarian division greatly eroding national unity, where each group enjoys trans-national affiliations and funding to flex its muscle at home. During the last two decades, over 4000 people have been killed in sectarian division conflicts.⁷

Conclusion:

Poor law and order caused by mercenaries, criminals and extremists have taken a serious toll on the daily life of innocent people. Misgivings are being raised concerning the ability of the security forces to convene these challenges and smooth the feasibility of the state. Away forward has to be establishing despite the enormity and difficulty of the national sight. Pakistani people have the ability to courageous all odds given right and sincere leadership. The people must refuse extremisms in all its forms and work towards establishing a peaceful, forbearing, pluralistic, law enduring, contemporary, and progressive and bribery free society. Terrorism is a great obstacle in our socio-economic prosperity,

political stability and geostrategic sustainability.

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