



## EFFECT OF TERRORISM ON POLITICAL CONDITION OF PAKISTAN

**Zainulabidenmalik\* Aneeqanawaz\*\***

*\*Research Scholar, Preston University, Islamabad, Pakistan.*

*\*\*Research Scholar, Riphah International University, Islamabad, Pakistan.*

### **Abstract**

*Terrorism is a champion amongst the most stunning issues all over globe. In no time terrorism is spreading in Pakistan like development. Pakistan has been extremely impacted by joining this on going to war against terrorism. One of the focuses is to piece the spread of political Islam and the solidarity among the regional countries including Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics. Second, to limit the advancement and headway of Pakistan as nuclear Muslim state to stay subordinate upon the aide from US. While the third fundamental purpose of the strike on Afghanistan by the American qualities is to contain the climb of China as a fiscal and military power which is generally seen a urgent hazard by the US to the US domain (Roberts, 2012). Pakistan has gone up against the most appalling Terrorist practices on the planet after 9/11. Notwithstanding the thought about various parts of terrorism in protection budgetary angles, the effect of terrorism in Pakistan has not been discovered in regards to extension and financial development. Political insecurity in Pakistan is fundamental driver of terrorism individuals accuse the legislature couldn't hold for terrorist individuals their lives are unstable. No outside speculation come in Pakistan because of terrorism political administration of Pakistan Muslim class completely fizzled because of terrorism and their feeble strategies going to stop terrorism.*

**Keywords:** *Terrorism Effects, Pakistan Political Condition, Weak Policies, Insincere Leadership.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Terrorism has been portrayed to have four rule effects (see, e.g., US Congress, Joint Economic Committee, 2002). To begin with, the capital stock (human and physical) of a country is diminished as an outcome of terrorist strikes. Second, the terrorist danger prompts more hoisted measures of powerlessness. Third, terrorism propels augments in counterterrorism uses, drawing resources from productive territories for use in security. Fourth, terrorism is known not conflictingly specific business wanders, for instance, tourism. Regardless, this request does avoid the potential effects of extended terrorist threats in an open economy. In this article, we use an adjusted macroeconomic model of the world economy and worldwide data on terrorism and the supply of remote direct wander (FDI) assets and liabilities to study the money related effects of terrorism in a composed world economy. Terrorism is a champion amongst the most furious issues all over globe. In the blink of an eye terrorism is spreading in Pakistan like development. Pakistan has been truly impacted by joining this on going to war against terrorism. One of the focuses is to square the spread of political Islam and the solidarity among the commonplace countries including Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics. Second, to most extreme the advancement and change of Pakistan as nuclear Muslim state to stay subordinate upon the aide from US. While the third basic purpose of the attack on Afghanistan by the American qualities is to contain the rising of China as a budgetary and military power which is all around seen a frantic hazard by the US to the US power (Roberts, 2012). At first it was surveyed that the cost of this war to Pakistan would be \$2.669 billion in money related year 2001-02 considering the assumption that the war will in a perfect world end by December 2001 and shared characteristic will proceed in Afghanistan from January 2002 (Economic Survey 2010-11, p. 219). A blend of definitions on terrorism are open in shield budgetary matters composing, however the most periodically used definition is a mix of three parts (i) usage of extraordinary harshness (Enders and Sandler, 2006), (ii) nature of terrorist acts by individuals and organizations (Nasir et al., 2011), and (iii) introduction (Llussá and Tavares, 2007). Terrorism is said to be known as an intentional action of danger and forewarning to practice violence by a substance versus rivals with a particular finished objective to fulfill singular, social, money related and political gets by weight of a discriminating beneficiary before the genuine and direct sufferers (Enders and Sandler, 2006). The parts of terrorism contain irritating, violence and social, political and ideological focuses. The terrorist ambushes tend to be hit and miss and subjective to make strain noticeable all around close by the addressees. This, accordingly, drives the organization operators to connect with the terrorists and make a settlement (Yildirim et al., 2007). Pakistan has gone up against the most odious Terrorist practices on the planet after 9/11. Despite the



*Research Paper*

thought about various parts of terrorism in gatekeeper budgetary matters, the effect of terrorism in Pakistan has not been found similarly as development and money related improvement. Yet not political state of Pakistan is bad because of terrorism now we are confronting result why we did bolster USA to wreck USSR. USSR and couple of nations bringing reprisal with Pakistan they will give terrorist individuals Aid etc. Those nation are attempting to make Pakistan political powerless

### **REVIEW LITERATURE**

"Terrorism" is a term by and large used to delineate the best conceivable degrees of illegitimate deeds or weights where the majority of the people is influenced and the most astonishing level of cash related action is bothered. On the other hand, this is not the last and concurred significance of the word terrorism. There is no single significance of terrorism which is tasteful to all. Twelve years in 2001, not long after the trap on the World Trade Focus (WTC) in US, American troops went into the region of Afghanistan. Since by then, Pakistan found the opportunity to be associate of the American and NATO qualities against the war on terrorism with no examinations and social affair with the country. In this way, Pakistan has immensely driven forward socially, fiscally and politically additionally. Separating the advantages of the war with the expenses gained, we can securely infer that the expenses are much higher than the advantages of this war against terrorism. Pakistan is only a mistake in this beguilement at all fronts. (Farooq & Khan, 2014) A tireless basic dispute concerning the photograph of the condition of Pakistan is there in overall media. The sections of insight and affirmation are consolidated in the normal dispute. A crushing need is relied upon to handle the major driver and misperceptions identified with this issue. An exertion is made to answer some basic demand through this paper like i) what are the key sections behind the photograph issues of Pakistan? ii) does the changing behavioral specimen of Pakistani society is in charge of the issue iii) does political slightness or institutional bulkiness cautious for the issue, iv) how does the outside environment growing the issue? The said examination paper reasons that inside and outside variables pressurize Pakistan so genuinely that it neglect to reaction in a sound manner towards the making difficulties. The result is the rising of the regular discord with respect to the photograph issue of Pakistan. A social affair exertion by the state and society can restore the photograph of Pakistan. (Khalid, 2012) This study assessed the effect of key variables like remote direct hypothesis (FDI), charges, change scale, terrorism and political instability on the cash related progression in Pakistan on the reason of yearly information from 1973 to 2010. The exploratory examination isolated the time strategy property of the information which was trailed by checking the stationary status of all indigent and self-administering variables. Additionally, the Johansen VAR-based co-mix rationality was utilized to look at the affectability of veritable cash related progression to changes in outside direct hypothesis (FDI), affirmations, swapping scale, terrorism and political instability over the long haul while the short run parts was affirmed utilizing a vector goof survey model. Results from Augment Dickey and Fuller (ADF) tests displayed the insistence of a unit root issue in the information at the level. Obviously, all variables are indicated stationary at the first separation. The cautious disclosures further uncovered that charges, FDI and swapping scale completely impacted the money related headway in Pakistan and, terrorism and political irregularity then again affected the cash related change of Pakistan. (Iqbal et al, 2013) Media is another giant reason of this security risk. Media is controlled by media mixes that have rise point motivation considering favorable position upgrade. Its delivered and controlled stories are helping radical parts. It is making improvement of dreams and relative deprivation<sup>8</sup> among conventional individuals furthermore. Lavish ways of life in their shows, films and savvy headways pull in individuals however their dismal assets deny purchasing all that stuff, in like way they feel denied what's more, cause disturbance in the structure. Every one of the three fundamental affiliations (Parliament, Judiciary and military) are not prepared to be skilled in their methodology. Media is besides deficient with regards to as to the same section, so nonappearance of cleaned reasoning, unfortunate inadequacy of stratified structures and nonattendance of social orders' joint effort in Pakistan are reasons of developing inside security perils. (Richard... et al, 200).

### **THEROTICAL FRAME WORK**

#### **THROUGH RELASTICSCHOOL OF THOUGHT:**

Most importantly else, its basic to stretch that terrorism was an essential issue before 9/11. As you in all probability are aware, in 1993, al Qaeda endeavored to blast the World Trade Center. They just failed on that



*Research Paper*

occasion. Additionally, we, the United States, had been the loss of terrorist strikes by al Qaeda on more than a humble pack of occasions in the 1990s. What happened on 9/11 that is so basic is that they showed without inquiry that they were not the pack that couldn't shoot straight, which is the thing that we accepted was the circumstance before 9/11. When we saw precisely how capable and risky they were, we then began to think about what may happen if they got it together of weapons of mass destruction, and particularly, if they took care of business of nuclear weapons. So the terrorism issue has been with us for quickly, and most IR researchers have contributed some vitality thinking of it as. In any case, what has changed over the earlier year is the span of the danger. We grasp that we're up against a significantly more great and impressively a bigger number of dangerous adversary than we accepted was the circumstance all through the 1990s. Cry's point number one. Point number two is the subject of what does a Realist speculation of general administrative issues needs to say as to terrorists? The answer is not a whole whale of a significant measure. Genuineness, as I said sooner or later as of late, is genuinely about the relations among states, especially among unprecedented powers. Undoubtedly, al Qaeda is not an express, its a non-state on-screen character, which is generally called a transnational performing craftsman. My theory and in every way that really matters all Realist speculations don't have much to say with respect to transnational entertainers. Regardless, there is undoubtedly terrorism is a wonder that will run its course in the setting of the all inclusive system. So it will be played out in the state stadium, and, in this way, most of the Realist reason about state behavior will have an imperative effect on how the war on terrorism is combat. So Realism and terrorism are interwoven associated, disregarding the way that I do induce that Authenticity does not have much to say with respect to the purposes behind terrorism. Quickly, the last issue that you raised is the issue of what I consider about how the Bush association is seeking after the war on terrorism. My fundamental point of view, which may sound genuinely odd starting from a Realist, is that the Bush association's plan isn't correct headed because it puts an extreme measure of highlight on using military energy to deal with the issue, and deficient complement on method. I deduce that if we might want to win the war on terrorism, or to place it in all the more unassuming terms, to enhance the issue, what we have to do is win hearts and minds in the Arab and Islamic world. There's without a doubt there are gigantic amounts of people in that world who disdain the United States, and a discriminating rate of those people are willing to either surrender themselves as suicide planes or reinforce suicide shelling ambushes against the United States. What we have to do is we have to improve that abhor, and we have to attempt to win hearts and brains. I don't acknowledge that you can do that with military force. I think some military force is legitimized. If you could induce me that Osama canister Laden and his related pioneers are arranged in a particular plan of breakdown Afghanistan starting at this moment, I would be perfectly avid to use huge military energy to get at those goals and to execute most of the al Qaeda organization. On the other hand, I think, when all is said in done, what the United States needs to do is not depend too enthusiastically on military force - to some degree, in light of the fact that the goal doesn't fit military ambush, yet more basically, in light of the way that using military propel as a piece of the Arab and Islamic world is just going to create more scorn against us and reason the climb of more terrorists and give people motivation to support these terrorists. So I'd advantage class altogether more than military urge in this war, and I think the Bush association would be keen if it moved more towards circumspection and less towards force (.Institute of International Studies, UC Berkeley).

**METHODOLOGY OF STUDY:**

The data has collected from various articles and books. This study consists of qualitative type of research.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

- Terrorism effect on political condition of Pakistan.
- How to get rid of Terrorism.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Pakistan's Contribution to the War on Terrorism**

History has outlined, by virtue of Pakistan, that participation with the United States can be unsafe. The relationship amidst Pakistan and the United States reliably has depended on upon the geostrategic estimation of the locale; all things considered, the Pakistani-U.S. relationship has fail to be steadfast.(Kux,2001) Pakistani powers are aware of this and the Pakistanis have not reviving being America's "sensible atmosphere



*Research Paper*

friend."(Wrising, 2002) In any case, the open entryway for Pakistan to restore closeness with the United States was sure to result in basic fiscal benefits for Pakistan. Meanwhile, this energized closeness would moreover include basic political challenges and costs for Pakistan. Pakistani relationship in the U.S. war on terrorism tried various family and regional political interests, including low private sponsorship for American military incorporation in the zone, the danger of a rising in Islamic fundamentalism reacting to U.S. incorporation in the locale, and the probability for political disturbance among Pashtuns who offer family association with the prevailing piece of Afghanis. These were potentially unsettling political results for a slight Pakistani organization, for instance, Musharraf's, to persevere. Hence, the nearby consequences of supporting the topple of the Taliban organization joined a strengthened Iran and India. Evacuating the Taliban and always strengthening the political and military position of the Northern Alliance could strengthen the Alliance's prime supporters of Iran and India. The regional components of bracing these other neighborhood powers tried Pakistan's national interests.(Layne,2002) Musharraf attested that his support for the United States was in light of a real sympathy toward Pakistan: securing Pakistan's nuclear task to alter Indian amusingness. According to third-hand record of events, Musharraf communicated: To ensure our nuclear framework, we must back the United States without reservations (Musharraf, 2001) if, despite everything that we don't reinforce the United States, we ourselves won't survive—nor will Islam. It is my commitment to guard our national security. I didn't deal with the United States. It was a matter of Pakistan's survival. The inspirations to join the U.S.-drove war in Afghanistan, Musharraf transparently expressed, were to guarantee against an external danger (particularly India), to secure Pakistan's nuclear and rocket assets, to restore Pakistan's economy, and to propel the Kashmiri cause.<sup>9</sup> In tremendous part, Pakistan's dedication to the war on terrorism was the help it gave in defeating Afghanistan's Taliban organization. Pakistan contributed key and logistical support for America. Pakistan offered access to basic armed force establishments and to Pakistani airspace and gave knowledge. Pakistan moreover assented to close and to secure the Afghan-Pakistani edge to stop the intrusion of enthusiasts into Afghanistan and to trap al Qaeda and Taliban people inside Afghanistan. Pakistani forces caught and gave more than a few individuals who were joined with the Taliban organization, al Qaeda, and other radical affiliations and whom the United States expected to question. Moreover, the Pakistani government banned radical religious social affairs that were on the U.S. once-over of terrorist affiliations.( Kronstadt,2003) For the United States, the evident favorable position of having the Pakistani organization on its side was that Pakistan's joint effort further legitimized American geopolitical commitment in the region. It was basic that Pakistan was a related Muslim and neighboring state and a past accomplice of Afghanistan. The Bush organization acknowledged Pakistan support of its war on terrorism would banner to the world that the United States was not an adversary of Islam and Muslim states. The United States moved closer the Pakistani organization with offers of different prizes if they joined the U.S. fight to topple the Taliban. One prize was legitimizing Musharraf's authoritarian and military administer, and even Congress began to praise Musharraf's power. Upon Musharraf's visit to the United States in November 2001, the U.S. Spot of Representatives familiar a determination with applause Musharraf's friendship and organization. The determination communicated that Musharraf had ". . . made basic walks as a team with the United States in doing combating [sic] terrorism; . . . looked for after the entry of Pakistan to dominant part administer government and basic culture; . [and] exhibited unfathomable quality in confronting radicals in Pakistan.( Musharraf,2001). Washington gave Musharraf VIP primary road treatment. The United States in like manner was organized to give Musharraf unmistakable monetary favorable circumstances for joining the U.S.-drove coalition. The United States courted Musharraf with fiscal prizes. Above all else, the United States emptied three diverse monetary resources that had been constrained on Pakistan for testing and picking up its nuclear reflections stockpile: the Symington Amendment (constrained in 1978), the Presser Amendment (1990), and the Glenn Amendment (1998). The Glen Amendment obliges that the U.S. government reject advance uses of countries, for instance, Pakistan, that are on the U.S. endorsee's rundown. Clearing the Glen Amendment authorizations, furthermore substitute approvals, allowed the Bush association to remunerate Pakistan generously. A congressional bill telecasted that "the President is sanction, for Pakistan and India, to give help, go into contracts, take exercises in overall money related foundations, offer, rent, or endorse the charge of security articles or resistance organizations, affirm the passage of twofold use things, or intensify other cash related help.( 107th Cong., 1st sess. (25 September 2001). This bill, made into law, allowed the president to continue distributing different fiscal sparks to Pakistan. Second, the United States ensured Pakistan generally \$1.2 billion in U.S. remote help for 2002–2003, including





### Research Paper

progression help oversaw by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and more than \$600 million in genuine cash trades offered direct to the Pakistani government to pay overall commitments. This level of security and fiscal outside assistance from the United States to Pakistan was the best measure of help offered ensuing to the end of the cool war. Third, the United States agreed to reschedule a \$379 million separate commitment through the Paris Club and to investigate exercises to reschedule other phenomenal two-sided commitment. This beginning rescheduling lifted the Brooke consents constrained on Pakistan by the United States for fail to make its fundamental and interest portions on uncommon U.S. progresses. The United States also assented to support rescheduling Pakistan's \$12.5 billion individual commitment with Paris Club people, of which \$2.9 billion was owed to the United States and \$5.3 billion was owed to Japan. Pakistan expected to reschedule its commitment on a more noteworthy number of liberal terms than given officially under the Houston expressions (Paris Club commitment repayment on a 15-year notwithstanding term with liberal concessional rates and commitment swaps). American support of this move could have shown indispensable in exchanges with the easygoing get-together of banks. The United States wields colossal effect in the Paris Club and its support for lenient rescheduling terms for Pakistan could affect distinctive credit supervisors to trail appropriately. Fourth, the United States gave Pakistan a couple trade concessions. The United States assented to cut down its charges and standard controls on Pakistani material items, especially on imports of Pakistani cotton-yarn things. Materials speak to the primary ten Pakistani things exchanged to the United States. The Senate and House endorsed the president to "telecast such diminishment or suspension of any present commitment on imports of materials and material things that are conveyed or created in Pakistan as he chooses to be fitting in view of the danger to national security posed by all inclusive terrorism.( Pakistan Emergency Economic Development and Trade Support Act. 107th Cong., 1st sess. (13 November 2001). Clearing trade standard controls on Pakistani stock was as of now thought to be in light of a real sympathy toward U.S. national security. This move signified a complete reversal of U.S. trade method: In 1998, the United States blamed Pakistan for dumping brushed cotton-yarn exchanges on its organizations and thusly took its grievance to the World Trade Organization's Textiles Monitoring Body (TMB).Subsequent to fail to induce the TMB, the United States continued compelling standard repressions on these Pakistani items. Other trade preferences given to Pakistan included allowing a discriminating number of commitment free Pakistani stock to enter the United States under the General System of Preferences (GSP)program. The GSP joined with \$13.5 million in trade.<sup>14</sup> In aggregate, the United States offered Pakistan different budgetary favorable circumstances to join the war on terrorism. Regardless, was the endorsement of the last apportioning of IMF advances to Pakistan one a greater amount of the various U.S. prizes given to Pakistan.

### Machine Strikes and Terrorism

There are two restricting disputes consistently advanced as to the relationship between machine strikes and dissident violence. The first\_ cases robot strikes have done little to weigh militancy in northwestern Pakistan, and have possibly exacerbated it. The second fights robot strikes do check terrorism by spoiling fanatic affiliations.

### Machines, Grievances, and Militant Behavior

Different creators denounce U.S. machine strikes on distinctive key, moral, and legitimate grounds.(Meyer ,2009);They suggest that robot ambushes are infective or counterproductive to the U.S. arrangement of irritating and dismantling al Qaida and other terrorist frameworks in light of the way that they are repulsive among the Pakistani masses, all things considered, in light of the way that they occasionally arraign non military work force setbacks. Relentless with this, Smith and Walsh \_and no affirmation that robot strikes degrade al Qaida deliberate reputation efforts.(Smith and Walsh,2012) Taking this argument(Meyer (2009); end well beyond, others fight machine strikes are the wrong instrument to check militancy really, they may compound it in light of the way that the method itself breeds a counterproductive longing for requital among Pakistanis who might some way or another or another harbor no threats toward the United States. Driving counterinsurgency researchers, for instance, David Kilcullen and Andrew Exum, for occasion, have informed against the use regarding machine strikes. Kilcullen and Exum form: Every one of these dead noncombatants identifies with a removed family, another longing for retaliation, and more selects for a lobbyist advancement that has grown exponentially even as machine strikes have extended.( Kilcullen and Exum ,2009).. Given the typical predicted against U.S. readiness and yearning for backlash among the normal resident people.



### **Headways of Warfare, Information, and Violence:**

This dispute is essential anyway its reason is not ironclad: believability is that machine strikes could reduce terrorism. Confined in which it may do all things considered is by altering the terrorists method of reasoning of violence in like manner war. This reason, in perspective of Stathis N. Kalyvas central theory, puts information at the point of convergence of an illumination of cases of harshness in digressed wars like those in northwestern Pakistan( Kalyvas ,2006). In such wars, both the assembly or an untouchable (the officeholder, in either case) and the uprising hope to whipping the other by setting up and taking care of control, or influence, over key zones. Information is particularly essential in these wars, Kalyvas battles persuasively, in light of the way that, not in any manner like in routine wars in which enemies typically take an interest in pitched battle, in uneven wars, for instance, those being sought after by al-Qaida, Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and the Haqqani Network, the radical or terrorist improvements that confine officeholders regularly avoid direct battle as a consequence of their relative material inadequacy they work clandestinely, without attires, and rely on upon capricious methodologies, for instance, ambushes, IED attacks, and suicide strikes. States frequently fight to perceive people from radical and terrorist relationship from traditional normal subjects, thusly growing the essentialness and estimation of information on the people who share in activities key to the working dissident frameworks. To keep officeholder security qualities from annihilating their frameworks, guerillas and terrorists take intense measures to keep their methods, strategies, and procedures a puzzle. Like criminal groups who must evade law necessity to survive, productive guerilla and terrorist affiliations must set up and keepup tight operational security to avoid officeholder security administrations. Witnesses and different traitorous parts are key concerns. Masses living under guerilla or terrorist control have an inspiring power to chip in with activists, not officeholders, or face severe consents when quickly sent tenant qualities leave the zone. This component |violence as a coercive instrument of social control, with information as the essential objective is at the focal point of Kalyvas speculation of fierceness. A consequence of the speculation is that when a radical or terrorist group totally controls a district, guerillas should execute little if any brutality in light of the way that they understand that normal individuals have no force to deny. Then again, when a zone is controlled by aggressors, officeholder unpleasantness is inclined to be less correct |and every so often erratic |due to the absence of neighborhood learning. A potential imperative of Kalyvas' theory is that it speaks to emerge sort of information human learning, or information assembled from informants.<sup>14</sup> Al- however human understanding is the information source officeholders and activists shave usually drawn from most seriously, mechanical improvements are dynamically changing the courses in which inhabitants can counter aggressors particularly when the officeholder is a prosperous government with exceedingly pushed security and understanding organizations, for instance, the United States. Machines are the best specimen: UAVs enable compensation bents to remotely assemble information and target terrorists. Machines were at initially created for information gathering, not for concentrating on terrorists; when the U.S. military at first passed on machines to Bosnia in 1995, the eet was given to perception and reconnaissance. Prepared strikes were not used until after the U.S. post-9/11 assault of Afghanistan.<sup>15</sup> Drones can walk for drawn out extends of time without creating risk to a pilot, making them impeccable instruments for watching suspicious activities and taking after known suspects. Our conflict is that robots reduce attacker ruthlessness by adjusting the reason of violence as it is clarified in the composition. Physical control is not any more sufficient to ensure information quality in a zone: robots enable officeholders to gather information in hostile or by and large denied regions where they may potentially. Have a physical region, as will be starting now the case for the United States in Pakistan. This implies robot strikes crumble assailant's ability to practice sovereign Control over neighborhoods. Notwithstanding the way that a radical then again terrorist affiliation is the principle Equipped on-screen character on the ground, as they frequently are in FATA, the more noticeable the peril from Over, the all the more lavish it is for the activists to practice genuine control here. The standard justification of harshness would predict that in such a circumstance, this progression ought to lead us to suspect an assemble terrorist unpleasantness as a result of their attempts to demoralize betraying. This would likely mean an augmentation in both the amount of ambushes Led by activists, and the general lethality of these affiliations. Our conflict induces the reverse plan of observables. It predicts that in this Situation, attacker violence should reduce, both with respect to its repeat and its Lethality. The reason is that machine strikes in a district are a critical indication of an



Expanded security peril to aggressors working here. The extended peril related with continuing working there should apply to any kind of dissident development that is Helpless against robot capacities, which coordinating attacks are, paying little regard to whether aggressors would somehow conduct operations at their "average" rate and level of lethality.

## CONCLUSIONS

Most likely, the war next to terrorism has tremendously prejudiced the economy of Pakistan. It has influenced tourism industry, FDI, horticulture, businesses, human capital improvement, capital development and the life standard of the individuals. What the incessant war on terror has given to Pakistan, (Haq and Hussain 2008) writes in these words: "The war on fear has just aggravated fear and militancy. It has predisposed new regions and comprehensive in addition and broadness counting influencing the persons who were on the sidelines. The unintentional blow-back has influenced a large number of honest families, heavy them into the lap of rebellion. It has helped dealt away Pakistan's power and has been a colossal mortification to its 160 million individuals." There is a developing tiredness all in all masses with the present continuous strategy of the administration in regards to the war against terrorism. Cost-advantage investigation of the progressing war against terrorism demonstrates that operating cost are much higher than the advantages. USA has gravely utilized Pakistan for its own particular alleged national hobbies and it clearly appears that Pakistan is just a failure in this distraction at all fronts. Shutting commercial ventures, low rural generation, no entrance to American and other European markets, worsening of rupee, rising open compulsion, no ray of belief in the resolution of long position Kashmir question, human misfortunes in machine and dissimilar terrorists occurrences, devastating of social fabric, devastating of the law approval basics, and a on the way out outline in the life average of the persons are a part of the vital outcome of the plan of battling the American war of terrorism.

## REFERENCES

1. Ahmad, R. E. (2007). Pakistan's Internal Security Threats in the age of Globalization. Pakistan's Internal Security Threats, 160-172.
2. Behlen, J. F., Hussain, R., & Haq, M. (1997). U.S. Patent No. 5,598,033. Washington, DC: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
3. Farooq, M., & Khan, Z. IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND KEY INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN.
4. Frankel, J. A., & Rose, A. K. (1996). A panel project on purchasing power parity: mean reversion within and between countries. *Journal of International Economics*, 40(1), 209-224.
5. Khalid, I. (2013). Restructuring the Image of Pakistan: Internal Challenges and External Pressures. *Dialogue*, 8(1), 18.
6. Kalyvas, S. N., Lange, P., Bates, R. H., Comisso, E., Hall, P., Migdal, J., & Milner, H. (2006). The logic of violence in civil war.
7. Kilcullen, D., & Exum, A. M. (2009). Death from above, outrage down below. *New York Times*, 16, 529-35.
8. Iqbal, A., Azim, P., Akram, W., & Farooq, M. U. (2013). Impact of Foreign Direct Investment and Exports on the Economic Growth: A Case Study of Pakistan. *Stud*, 2(3).
9. Musharraf, G. P. address by the president of Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf, to the nation, September 19, 2001, Islamabad.
10. Mishra, M., & Yadav, S. (2006). U. S. Patent No. 7,139,792. Washington, DC: U. S. Patent and Trademark Office.
11. Rialp, A., Rialp, J., & Knight, G. A. (2005). The phenomenon of early internationalizing firms: what do we know after a decade (1993–2003) of scientific inquiry?. *International business review*, 14(2), 147-166
12. Xu, D., & Shenkar, O. (2002). Note: Institutional distance and the multinational enterprise. *Academy of Management review*, 27(4), 608-618.
13. CSF and J.E. Austin Associates Inc. (JAA), 2010, The State of Pakistan's Competitiveness Report 2010-2011, Competitiveness Support Fund and J.E. Austin Associates Inc, Washington.