

War on Terrorism and its Impacts on Pakistan's Security

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ABSTRACT

This article moves around the security of Pakistan and examined the incident of 9/11 and counter-terrorism strategies of civil-military during the war on terror. This study tells us that big attacks increase terrorism. After 9/11 some countries actively supported America in the war against terrorism and faced its negative consequences. Terrorism is a serious issue in the world. Many countries have taken serious actions against this evil. Pakistan faces many security challenges in the war against terrorism. This article is based on qualitative research techniques and secondary data. The massive lesson here is that the decision-making process should not be one-sided otherwise it leads to serious consequences. Pakistan experienced the worst issues in the portfolio of security. This requires a serious action plan on border security. Establish the writ of the state and secure the people from all internal and external threats. Resolve the conflicts between hostile factors peacefully without compromising on rule of law.

Key Words: Al-Qaida, Rule of Law, Security, Taliban, Terrorism, War on Terror

Introduction

An ancient Chinese philosopher stated that terrorism is a threat to terrorize a large number of people: kill one, frighten one thousand. An analysis of the word "terrorism" reveals that there is an unlawful use of force and violence against innocent citizens. The term Global War on Terror is given to US-based operations to abolish global terrorism after 9/11, which means "terrorism involving civilians and the area of many countries" (Kayani, 2011). At the start of this century, lots of changes took place in worldwide diplomacy. Terrorism, which was deeply rooted in Pakistan and badly affected the security and confidence of the masses. People cannot live their lives peacefully. The issue of terrorism seriously began in the aftermath of the 11 September 2001, terrorist attacks on World Trade Center (WTC) New York (Afzal, Iqbal, & Inayay, 2012). These terrorist attacks started a new era around the globe. The 9/11 attacks forced the global community to view terrorism as a common challenge. This event was not only a decisive moment in

the foreign policy of the USA towards the world but also a new model of building global supremacy and security. The USA accused Osama bin Laden due to involvement in terrorist attacks (Malik, Zhilong, & Ashraf, 2019). Terrorism turned into a serious and extremely damaging event in Pakistan. Terrorists now have the latest technology and resources to access information. A New wave of terrorism in the territory forced the military forces to fight against terrorism. Since 2001, several military operations have been fought, resulted in extensive damage to life, infrastructure, economy, security, etc. Sometimes the security situation improved, but many times the country became the target of these offensive activities. Terrorism is a worldwide issue. The security condition of Pakistan is not improving in spite of fighting many wars, the reason behind this is a crucial geographical area of Pakistan. There are several security issues in the modern world, and global politics cannot be effective in measuring them. In the name of security, people are being ignored and intimidated by various people around the globe, even put behind bars, killed, abused, tortured. The historic event of 9/11 changed the security condition in the area. It started in a new era in Pakistan's foreign policy. President of the US George W. Bush made it clear: *The Bush Government threatened to bomb Pakistan. In the aftermath of the September, 11 incidents, "If Pakistan did not cooperate in the US war against Afghanistan, we will push Pakistan towards the Stone Age". Are you with us or not? From till now, any state that did not start supporting them will be considered an enemy of the United States* (Goldenberg, 2006, September 22).

Research Methodology

This article is based on qualitative research techniques. This research revolves around basic and broad concepts of security, whether it is state-centric or non-state. This article is based on secondary data which analyzes research articles, newspapers, reports, electronic sources, and websites.

Scope of the Study

The scope of this article is to determine the threat of terrorism. Pakistan's reaction to counter-terrorism and its limitations has been selected as a case study to assess the above argument. Evaluate terrorism as a tactic that uses random methods of violence. Terrorists take advantage of the weaknesses of the developed and developing countries to finance, organize, equip and train their terrorists, carried out attacks, and hide from arrest. Therefore, building the capacity in all states should be the cornerstone of universal counter-terrorism efforts.

Research Questions

- Which factors were affected due to Pakistan's security disturbance during the global war on terror?
- What are the efforts of counter terrorism by Pakistan?

Literature Review

Military operations which were done by the Pakistan army in the last decade has described. They wrote the detail of the 9/11 incident then they briefly described different operations respectively, operation Al-Mezan to operation Rah-I-Nijat. Being a partner in the war on terror with the USA Pakistan deployed its forces in tribal regions. The US and its allies prepared a joint strategy for the elimination of Al-Qaeda and their supporting Taliban government in Afghanistan. The collapse of the Taliban's government in Afghanistan has forced these terrorists and their helpers to flee and search for hideouts in border areas like Bajaur Agency. As a result, with the help of local tribesmen, rebels and terrorists established terrorist activities in Pakistan from the mainland to Afghanistan and challenged the state's writ. The Terrorist attack on security, sensing the sensitivity of the situation and Public Spaces, Pakistani armed forces launched a reasonable army operation (Abbasi, 2018).

The 9/11 incident also altered Pakistan's internal and external policies. The US government forces the Afghan Taliban government to hand over the mastermind of the 9/11 attack and its leader, Osama Bin Ladin, but talks between the two governments have failed. So, the US government forced Pakistan's Government to provide us with armed bases and support against the Afghan Taliban. Pakistan admitted with the United States as the frontline state in the fight against terrorism. Most Pakistani people were unhappy with this decision, so some non-state actors came to support the Taliban government in different areas of the country, especially in Malakand Division and FATA. Maulana Sufi Muhammad the head of Tehreek-I-Nifaz-e-Shariat Muhammadi in the Malakand Division, launched a proper military campaign to support the Afghan Taliban and sent a thousand people to Afghanistan to support the Taliban against the United States and their allies. This was one of the main reasons behind the appearance of terrorism in the Malakand Division KP, but it did not play a single role cause of terrorism in the area. Many other vital factors e.g., fragile political administration, unemployment, economic mismanagement, socio-political instability formed the root 17 causes that opened the way for non-state actors to strengthen their grip in the area. Terrorism and army operations both had to endure Malakand Division and its public (Yousafi, 2017).

This article presented a report on Afghan-Taliban governance, the Afghan government, the USA, and its partner countries are trying to counter-terrorism. This report has also given detail of estimated human and material loss by war in

different countries. This report also presents the security policies and presents anti-Taliban and Al-Qaeda and its operative's transition (Thomas, 2017).

Internal security situation in Pakistan has appeared as a challenge to the state's writ due to social fragmentation and the rise of terrorism and extremism. Internal and external security threats spread in Pakistan due to terrorism and extremism. Mainly, this article focuses on the internal security, system, and security scenario of Pakistan after 9/11. She describes Pakistan's internal security concerns after 9/11. Under Zarb-e-Azb Pakistan's militancy targeted the danger of terrorism without any distinction between good or bad Taliban. This operation was against foreign terrorists too. They want to eradicate the root of terrorism. All the sectors in Pakistan warmly supported the Zarb-e-Azb operation. Terrorism-related TTP incidents are a major threat to internal security in Pakistan. 'Pakistan' is a newcomer only after the affairs and division of the subcontinent. It faces categorically internal and external security warnings. Terrorism is unrecognizable, but it can be praised concerning security, thus terrorizing is challengeable for the security of the state. In this article, she focuses on the dynamics of Pakistan's internal security and the conditions that led to the elimination of terrorism. The extinction of extremism in the history of Pakistan after the 9/11 massive military pursuit ensued through operation Zarb-e-Azb. There have been many military operations since 2002 to control the increasing terrorist attacks in FATA, but unfortunately, they were not as successful as might expect. While a comprehensive military strike in Operation Zarb-e-Azb was needed to maintain the security of Pakistan, the Pakistan Army has carried out a well-coordinated effort. But many questions arise, is this army action enough to end terrorism and eradicate militancy from Pakistan. Somehow, Zarb-e-Azb Operation decreased the number of terrorist attacks in the country (Javaid, 2016).

Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan was a turning point to spread terrorism and extremism throughout the region. Militants infect society with the active support of regional militant commanders by supported the "Holly War" in Afghanistan. The Taliban's appearance in Afghanistan was the result of policies based on the faith spirit of jihad in the area. The Taliban spread out their influence outside Afghanistan during their regime, but after the US intervention in October 2001, in Afghanistan, they mostly entered the tribal areas of Pakistan. Taliban activities throughout the tribal areas as well as throughout Pakistan have directly or indirectly affected all walks of life. The Taliban's spiritual ideology and their works have affected society in every aspect. Along with political, cultural, and societal activities, the country's security policies have affected the Taliban and its associated organizations. All need to take such steps, which will be in the right direction to prevent these elements and restore peace in the country. Religious and Spiritual tolerance and coexistence are very much needed in our society because militant activities have damaged the entire society. Full unity against militancy and terrorism needs time to remove these components from society. We need the support of the global community, particularly the US and the West, in terms of financing because terrorism has adversely influenced our economy. The only way

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to prevent these activities is to provide economic and educational opportunities to the people in these backward areas. Moreover, they described the formation of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and the Taliban's ideology about Islam. Establishment of sharia and eradicate un-Islamic laws from the country. Terrorism and extremism have disturbed the security of Pakistan (Islam, 2016).

After the 9/11 attacks, Pakistan joined the counter-terrorist bloc like the United States, and strongly supported the insurgents and militant groups in Afghanistan. So, Pakistan faces further difficulties and complications such as death and destruction due to frontline allies. The results of these policies brought terrorism to Pakistan. To counter it, Pakistan used strong forces and military operations to end it. Military operations against terrorism strongly influence people's behavior and play a devastating role in disrupting people's existence and government activities in the area. Military operations are arranged and controlled movement or operation by the military forces in training and combat operations. Military operations are military actions of a country in response to a progressing situation. These measures are designed as an army plan to solve any problem and to control the situation in the interests of the state. The military operations are organized and controlled motion or operation in the training and combat operations of the Armed Forces. Military operations are armed forces actions of a state in reaction to a developing situation. These measures are designed as military action to solve any problem and to control the situation in the interests of the state. There is a secret code name for security in military operations and a common name for general use. i.e., 24 operation Al-Mezan and Rah-e-Nijat. Terrorism is a complicated situation that has a long history and various meanings, it depends on the context of users (Afridi, 2014).

Pakistan's contribution to "war on terror" and loss of Pakistani lives to save Americans from another disastrous incident. Pakistan loss billions of dollars but still the US in not satisfied and pressurized to perform "Do More". Pakistan its allies and NATO have been fighting against Al-Qaeda and Taliban but still war on terror is nowhere near to end. The US and North Atlantic Treaty Organization have fighting against Taliban for the past years, but the war is not near the end. He also described different agreements for holding peace in the country like agreement with local tribes, Shakai agreement, Ahmadzai tribe agreement, Sararogha peace agreement, Miramshah Agreement, Bajaur Agreement, agreement with the Taliban of Swat (Khan, 2013).

Joining the US-led coalition in the fight against terror had many short and long-lasting adverse reactions for Pakistan. This alliance assisted Pakistan to overcome Restrictions, gain economic and military help and end its global isolation. It also ranked non-NATO ally, the frontline state, and proved itself a good ally to a government. It also managed to restore its rank in the Commonwealth, which was restrained after the 1999s military coup. Pakistan paid a large amount in socio-strategic fields. It suffered immense losses in the global war against terror. It encountered proportional predictions of policy and had to reconsider its Afghan policy and faced hardships in its diplomacy while supporting

Kashmir's independence struggle. Counterterrorism and militancy within the country increased institutional instability and gave rise to social problems. 9/11 attacks reshaped the politics of the world and the US foreign policies towards other sovereign states and in this paper also give detail about the background of the 9/11 incident and the US foreign policies towards other states after a huge disaster. The United States gets the support of Pakistan and present its demands On Sep 13, Deputy Secretary of the US Richard Armitage handed over a list of the US demands to Lt. General Mahmoud and said that are these demands should fulfill these are not negotiable and you must accept all demands (Rabbi, 2012).

Extremists and militants threaten the territorial integrity of Pakistan, again Pakistan is at a crossroads and describes the implications of terrorism for Pakistan. As has been known for centuries, different groups have carried out various acts of terrorism for different purposes in different parts of the world. Sometimes Communist groups, sometimes fascist groups, sometimes radical and separatist organizations take responsibility for these terrorist actions. With the changing conditions of the world, the nature of terrorism changes, and its effects and power increase with new sources that make the development possible through technology. Terror is the worst of crimes. The global uprising in the events of 9/11 2001, the "war against terror," increased the global threat of terrorism many times over. The early history of terrorism has focused the current crisis and the war on terrorism. In the late 1960s, global terrorism became a well-known source of the political agenda. Till now Pakistan is facing two major types of internal and external terrorism. Also presented are the number of drone attacks by the US and the number of killings of civilians and Taliban also mentioned in this appraisal. Terrorism is a root cause of crimes; terrorism is changing its nature with changing world (Irshad, 2011).

Role of Taliban in Promoting Terrorism in Pakistan

Pakistan produced the Taliban to fight the USSR throughout the Cold War. In Pakistan, these Taliban created the wave of terrorism. The Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) attacked the offices of religious, political, and civil society, hospitals, schools, NGOs and suicide bombings at educational institutions, holy places and other key locations escalated to unimaginable levels. Shortly after the 2001 attacks, the USA claimed that Al Qaida and the Taliban were responsible for deadly attacks. In the aftermath of 9/11, US President George W. Bush made a clear declaration of the global war against terror and said that no compromise would be made with those who planned the attacks and destabilized the situation. The United States needed Pakistan's support for anti-Taliban operations to eliminate the Al Qaida network, which would not have been possible without Pakistan's support. Pakistan shares a common boundary with Afghanistan. The United States wanted to make Pakistan a front-line state. The reason was American interest, so America forcibly dragged Pakistan into the global war against terrorism. The United States also realized that Al Qaida and intelligence agencies

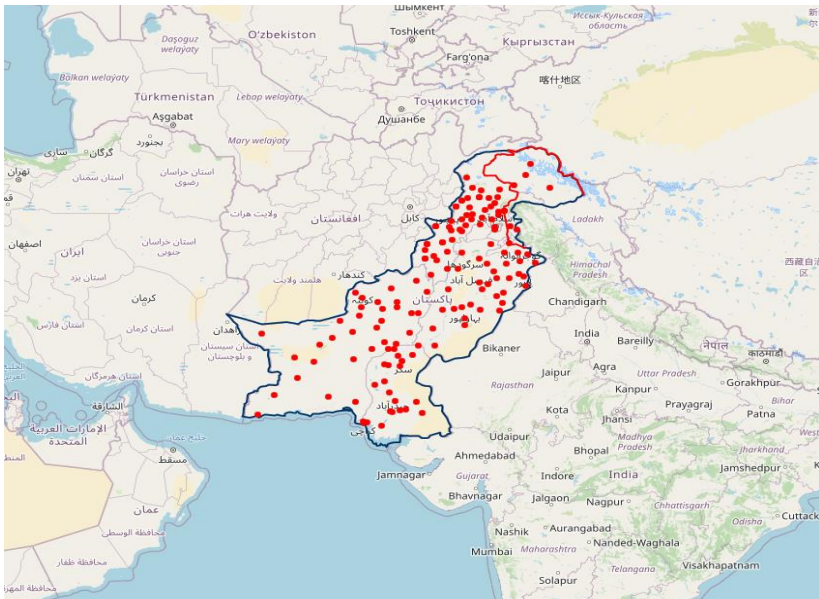
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had been involved in the Afghan-Soviet war since the 1980s. Therefore, they considered that Pakistan can provide reliable sources regarding Afghanistan and Taliban connections (Rabbi, 2012).

Major Terrorist Attacks after 9/11

Since the beginning of 2002, there has been a major terrorist attack in Pakistan more or less every month.

- In 2002, Daniel Pearl, a Wall Street Journal reporter, was kidnapped and killed in January by terrorists in Pakistan (Woodruff, 2002).
- In 2002, A suicide bomber has killed at least 14 humans, most of them were French naval staff Engineers with a devastating explosion outside a hotel in Karachi (McCarthy, 2002, May 9).
- In 2002, According to police, the suspected suicide bomber planted a car bomb in the front of the US consulate in Karachi, killed at least 11 people. No American was believed to be killed in this attack, but 6 consulate workers, including an American was little injured, a spokesman of the US embassy in Islamabad said (Neilan, 2002, June 14).
- In 2007 Rawalpindi, Pakistan's former opposition leader and two-time serving prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, was killed on Thursday evening in a political rally (Masood & Gall, 2007, December 28).
- In 2014 The deadliest terrorist attack in the country's history took place on Tuesday morning, killing 131 school children and 10 others when militants stormed an army-run government school (Khan, 2014, December 17).
- In 2015, At least 13 people, as well as two policemen, were killed and more than 65 injured in 2 suicide attacks at 2 churches in Lahore on Sunday, police said (Nauman, 2015, March 15).



Source: <https://www.satp.org/datasheet-terrorist-attack/fatalities/pakistan>
More than 85 thousand have been murdered in different terrorist attacks (Syed, 2015).

Random Methods of Violence During Global War on Terror

There were random methods of violence during the war on terror.
Suicide Bombings:

People in various cities are still selling CDs and DVDs on jihad ideology and they promoted suicide attacks. The suicide bombing was the final manifestation of this plan to make the suicide bombings brighter than life. Most enthusiastic suicide bombers are between the ages of 13 and 25. In past decades, fedayeen attracted many of our educated youth who have shown bravery and courage in these endeavors. Therefore, this hate culture engulfed people to some extent. There had thousands of incidents in the past decade in which children have been used as targets in the form of suicide attacks. The worst affected were FATA, Balochistan, and KP. In 2009, there were approximately 2,585 suicide attacks categorized in which 3,022 masses were killed and 7,336 were injured (Islam, 2016). Terrorists use revolvers, pistols, rifles, guns, and automatic weapons in killings, armed attacks, and massacres. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) used for attacks.

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Kidnaping

Taliban used to kidnap as most continually action plan. Under this master plan, they kidnaped prominent people and then agreed to release them in exchange for money. The abduction of a Pakistani diplomat and an Iranian diplomat are good examples of their plans. The kidnapping of the Vice-Chancellor of Peshawar University and the son of the former prime minister had frightened the elite class in the country. The assassination of Dr. Farooq, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Swat, has revealed that these people have no tolerance for society (Husain, 2010, January 23).

Counter-Terrorism Efforts

Counter-terrorism efforts have been done by the Pakistan army several times. There are many military operations regulated by Pakistan Army since 2001.

Wana Operation:

In 2004, militants began targeting Pakistani camps in South Waziristan. They attacked an army checkpoint, wreaking havoc. Due to the worst security situation in Wana, it is known as Kalosha operation. The ultimate goal of Operation "Search and destroy" was to rid the region of foreign terrorists. Lack of planning was noticed in operation. According to the military analysis, unpracticed and less information was sent for the operation. The terrorists were familiar with the geographical area and were enjoying the commanding position of the mountainous area. It is analyzed that the major reasons behind the defeat of this operation were the lack of interaction and coordination between the army and intelligence agencies (Abbasi, 2018).

Sherdil Operation:

Operation Sherdil was launched in September 2008. Bajaur Agency, affiliated with Afghanistan's Kunar Province has become a stronghold of regional and international terrorists and militants. Baitullah Mehsud encouraged and helped the terrorists to access Pakistan's areas Swat and Bajaur. As part of its strategy, he helped extremists to enter and attack urban areas on Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan's platforms. Militants destroyed checkpoints in Loe Sam, led by Qari Zia Rehman, and disturbed the government by looting banks and suicide attacks on government officials. Many tunnels and sites were found to store weapons, which were controlled by the militants during the operation (Zahab, 2009).

Rah-I-Haq Operation:

Due to the worst situation, the Pakistan Army decided to start peace talks with the tribesmen after a two-year war. They promised an end to Al Qaida and the Taliban, and stop to attacks in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Soon, ceasefire violators and their local supporters were reorganizing in the area, and within few weeks they occupied the Laal Masjid in the capital territory of Pakistan. The incident raised questions about the capabilities of both the government and the military around the world. After the failure of the dialogue in July 2007, the Musharraf government decided to forcibly evacuate the Laal Masjid from the terrorists. Immediately after the successful completion of Operation Laal Masjid, Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan retaliated and launched a wave of suicide bombings, particularly in big cities of Gilgit-Baltistan, KP, Balochistan, Azad Kashmir by expanding they left for the Swat valley (Afridi, 2014).

Rah-I-Rast Operation:

In late April, the Pakistan Army started another series of full-scale military operations in Swat. In May 2009, with the support of political parties and parliament Pakistan Army launched an operation to make free Malakand region from militants. The international community also fully cooperated to prevent terrorism in Pakistan. As of June 29, 2009, the operation, which began in different directions, was linked to serious junctions, and with the protection of Shamoza in the Baha Valley in north and Swat KP, the militant-held areas were cleared. Their structure was destroyed, their training centers exposed and destroyed, their recruits were either killed or fled, their ammunition was dumped and their headquarters in different cities were destroyed. Swat security forces successfully connected Khel Kandao. Security forces secured the area around Khazana Dheri, Zara Khel. Security forces guarded the areas of Akhun Khalli, Kabal, Dadar, Rangeela, and Zara Khella. The operation got major success within weeks. As of June 2009, security forces killed 1,635 militants, claiming to have cleared the Swat Valley, Malakand, and various areas and arrested about 254 militants, destroyed their bases and camps. In 60 days, Operation Rah-i-Rast successfully finished a terrorist network in the Malakand division (Afridi, 2014).

Rah-I-Nijat Operation:

In South Waziristan, this operation provided psychological benefits to Baitullah and his Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan terrorists. They started the sharp wave

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of terrorist attacks within the country. In 2009, the Pakistan Army and Air Force launched a joint operation in South Waziristan. During the operation in 2009, October due to the severity of the violence, the military launched a ground operation with guns and aircraft. The main objectives of this operation was to ensure the security of the Line of Communication and to ruin the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan as it posed a threat to Pakistan. In December 2009, the Armed Forces of Pakistan again took control of the area of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and became successful to interrupt the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan's authority and control system. This operation successfully separated the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and took control of South Waziristan but also resulted in a great deal of migration. At the start of this operation, approximately 11,081 families and 80 thousand people were registered as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at camps in Tank District, Dera Ismail Khan (Kamal, 2009).

Zarb-E-Azb Operation:

Zarb-e-Azb Operation means (sharp strike) began in response to when the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan attacked Jinnah International Airport Karachi on June 15, 2014. It was a big military operation involving more than 30 thousand troops in FATA on the north-western border of Afghanistan. The operation was the outcome of the failure of peace talks between PML-N and TTP. This operation has had effective impact on Pakistan's foreign policy, and also strengthen the threat of national security. Secondly, the image of Pakistan rebuilds internationally. Thirdly, it made a stronger counter-terrorism stance of Pakistan. Fourth, it made stronger Pak-China relations and erased Chinese security concerns over the China Pakistan Economic Corridor. Finally, the operation was also prominent in the Afghan scenario (Javaid, 2016).

Radd-dul-Fasad Operation:

In February 2017, Pakistan's Army Chief launched Operation Radd-ul-Fasad to counter-terrorism, which was followed by some major terrorist attacks, mostly in Lahore, FATA, Sehwan Sharif, and KP. The clear purpose of this operation was to eliminate the remaining terrorists their helpers and facilitators (Khan, 2017).

In total, the Pakistan military foiled more than four hundred terrorist operations in the past 3 years. Since February 2017, the Pakistan Army has conducted more than 148,000 intelligence-led operations within the country. During this period, the military issued more than 3,900 emergency warnings, which helped to save hundreds of valuable lives. From 2001-2020, the Pakistan Army conducted more than 350 major and 850 small operations in the war against terrorism. The city of terrorist hidden Karachi has risen from 6th to 91st position in the global capital index due to the extensive efforts of the Pakistan military (Marwat, 2020, March 14). Operation Radd-ul-Fasad re-established stability and peace in the territory and also helped to mainstream the FATA into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Operation Radd-ul-Fasad also led the inauguration of the Kartaarpur Corridor on the eastern-border, concerning India a great peace initiative taken by Pakistan. Operation Radd-ul-Fasad zeroed the problem of terrorism and eliminated the remaining

terrorists and their facilitators, which were ready to destabilize Pakistan. It also entrusted safe borders.

Factors Affected by National Security Disturbance

Economic Factor

Pakistan has played a role in fighting as a front-line state against terrorism since September 2001 (Abbasi, 2013). The loss of the economy of Pakistan is a clear consequence. Pakistan's economy is affected on almost all economic sectors, including industrial, foreign, trade, service industries and agriculture. The steady rise in terrorist activities has also affected the self-confidence of overseas investors, who stopped overseas direct investment (Gul, 2010). Terrorism has affected economic sectors, the much prominent of which are tourism, hotels, and manufacturing, etc. These industries are interconnected. Various factors such as Afghan refugees, especially the visits of Taliban, insecure Pakistan-Afghanistan border political turmoil, conspiracies from outside, population vulnerabilities, and geographical attractiveness further fueled terrorism in Pakistan. All of these factors are linked to the "war against terror" and Pakistan's overall economic condition deteriorated (Khan, 2017). Terrorism badly affected Pakistan's economy. It severely slowed the country's economic growth. Terrorism both directly and indirectly affected economic growth. Terrorism damaged infrastructure, loss of thousands human lives, reduced school enrollment, reduced short-term trade, and directly affected economic growth through IDP's (Zakaria, 2019). So, it is clear that terrorist activities significantly affected the country's economy (Padda, 2015).

Extremism/ Religious Factor:

In Pakistan sectarian issue is a major instability factor in the country's social, religious, political, and security. Thousands of people killed by suicide bombers and other acts of terrorism as a result of sectarian disputes in Pakistan over the past 27 years, and it caused unrest and violence in society (Ahmar, 2017). State actors instead of managing and resolving the conflicts sought to exploit the issue for political purposes which divided Muslims on sectarian bases.

Educational Factor:

The war on terror also affected education in Pakistan. In the result of operations against the Taliban and Al-Qaida, these insurgents and radicals destroyed more than 195 schools in Pakistan's tribal areas. The Taliban prohibited women's education in tribal areas. In addition, 43% of educational institutions of boys were demolished. About 1.5 million students became unprivileged of education and 8 thousand teachers became unemployed. Illiteracy became a big problem for Pakistan (Hoffman, 2011).

Geographical Factor:

Pakistan is a pivotal location on the world map, surrounded by Iran, India, China, and Afghanistan. All countries have a very significant position in the geopolitics of the entire world. Kashmir has always been a bone of contention

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between India and Pakistan (Fai, 2018, April 12). Pakistan and Afghanistan have similar culture, but the rise of terrorism deteriorated close relations between both. At the end of the Cold War, Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan were ruined when the US invaded Afghanistan to apprehend the Taliban government (Khan, 2012). After 9/11 incident, NATO forces deployed on Pakistan to support the war against terrorism. FATA turned into a land of terrorists due to low border security, which led to increased aggression in KP. Pakistan has good relations with China. To enhance security affairs, Pakistan should improve its foreign policy and relations with its neighbors.

Conclusion and Recommendations

There is a lot to learn from post-9/11 decision-making. The massive lesson here is that the decision-making process should not be a one-sided operation but a multi-faceted one. While no government will allow indefinitely a foothold on a serious issue, all state institutions, or at least those directly involved in strategic policy-making, should be included. 9/11 was just an incident of terrorism on American soil, but many incidents in Pakistan have disturbed law and order in Pakistan. No part of our country is safe due to terrorist attacks. While extensive military operations were launched to maintain security in Pakistan. The Pakistan Army has made a great effort. In short, the American war against terror affected the future, national and international policies of Pakistan. The affiliation with the United States assisted Pakistan to overcome sanctions, economic recovery and alleviate its isolation.

- On the other hand, Pakistan needs political stability and civil-military cooperation to deal with terrorism and security issues.
- State security in Pakistan awaiting a comprehensive civil-military policy, the elimination of terrorism, the devastation of strongholds of the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan, and the prevention of foreign intervention through the Afghan border. "Nevertheless, the zero-tolerance policy needed for Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan".
- Educational and Economic reforms can make a positive change, and madrasas need to be scrutinized.
- Its necessary to win the hearts and minds of the people through developmental projects, provide employment opportunities and introduce reforms at the national level to reduce poverty.
- A major problem in different parts of Pakistan is the exploitative role of religious and spiritual leaders who support extremism. Authorities should stop these to exploit the youth.
- Government should improve the law-and-order situation it's important to prevent extremism and militancy from Pakistan.
- Pakistan needs to reconsider its action plans to deals with insurgency within the country.

- The instability in Afghanistan has provided India with a haven on the ground, as it is using Afghan territory to destabilize Pakistan. Pakistan experienced the worst increase in its portfolio of security. This requires a serious action plan on border security.
- Set up the writ of the state and protect the masses from all internal and external threats.
- Resolve the conflicts between hostile factors peacefully without compromising on rule of law.
- Ensure the security of important places through security.

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