

Effects of Terrorism on Socio-economic developments in Pakistan

Aqsa Chaudary

Abstract—Pakistan is facing a wave of Terrorism for more than 17 years. Any violent act, suicide attack which leaves people dead and injured includes terrorist activities and it has increased since the last decade. These activities has quivered the country's social framework and economic structure badly. Terrorism has not only disrupted the socio-economic and political structure in Pakistan but it has also destroyed World peace and harmony.

The paper aims to identify the consequences of terrorism in different fields and provides a detailed study on what has led to the present circumstances. Its main objective is to highlight the dimensions worse effected through terrorism so that they can be focused and resolved. It also provides the possible solutions to fight against militancy in co-operation with the other countries. The paper tends to serve a brief description of different perspectives on the causes and types of terrorism (including public opinion and terrorist reaction).

The research will be a quantitative research based on Interviews and surveys which would help in exploring issues and problems caused by this, also reflecting the suggestion people believe can be adopted to eradicate terrorism. It will also include existing records and facts in comparison with other countries. The paper will discuss the current situation in this scenario and what reaction Pakistan and other regional countries have to face regarding terrorism.

Index Terms— Social framework, economic structure, terrorist activities, socio-economics, developments, counterterrorism, Terrosism consequences

1 INTRODUCTION

THE idea of violence and threat of violence in order to control people is much older than the history, whereas the use of the word "terror" in terms of political or social violence goes back to the French Revolution of 1790s. Terrorism disrupts the populace, infrastructure, social fabric, and economic structure of the country and also increases political instability thus creating fear among the people. It effects developing countries more than the developed countries like Pakistan. It has resulted in low foreign investments, decline in tourists activities and low US aids in the country. All this is the result of Pakistan's role in US-Afghan war since 1980s. Apart from this, ethnic, religious and cultural conflicts also increases the sources of terrorist activities.

The first act of terrorism was among the French and Foreign armies at their borders, which referred to the first terrorist act with power of state behind it. However, Terrorism today is highly affiliated with the political violence accomplished by groups without the power of the state. Few of the non-state groups have referred themselves as the terrorists groups and see themselves as the revolutionaries or freedom fighters. The terms "Terrorism" and "Terrorists" are relatable in a way creating consensus on who is or is not a terrorist and the one involved in activity of terrorism is a terrorist, thus declaring oneself as an Islamist militant or a Jihadist.

Terrorism is a highly litigated concept where no correspondence can be found as to how to define the term. Both, the scholarly articles and official documents including laws, there exists hundreds of several definitions and convictions of the particular phenomenon. For the functional purposes, Hoffman

and Johan Galtung defines Terrorism as, "a predominated, politically motivated use, or threatened use of violence, in order to induce a state of terror in its immediate

Victims, usually for the purpose of influencing another, less reachable audience, such as the government". (Webel P. Charles, Book "TERROR, TERRORISM, AND THE HUMAN CONDITION", 2004. printed at USA).

The word "Terrorism" as understood today, although, emerged in France during the regime de la terreur (The reign of Terror). From 1793 to 1794, French Revolution declined into insanity, as the revolutionary leaders started rounding up and openly executing heretical by the beheaded.

According to the revolutionary leader Robespierre, terror is nothing but justice i.e. justifying unlawful killings of some 40,000 people.

Later, another aspect of Terrorism appeared in Russia in 1870s. They aimed to weaken the government through extreme violent actions, having three main agendas, which are as follows:

- Destabilizing the government
- Dividing the population
- To provoke authorities to overreact out of fear

These tactics spread widely in Russia and were common. Therefore, Terrorism for the first time was considered as the global phenomenon, a way to fight, to stand against imperialism following the above three trends. Hence, this trend is now seen everywhere causing many negative impacts on the peo-

ple surrounding such acts of violence or threat. The root causes for Terrorism are civilizations or culture clashes, globalization, religion, Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Russian invasion of Afghanistan etc.

Another economists Walter Enders and Todd Sandler defines Terrorism as the violent use of force by a sub-national group in order to gain their political and social objectives through menacing a large number of people beyond that who instantly suffer. This sense of culpability is mainly affecting trade and foreign direct investments. As every foreign national always have a choice to regulate business with less terror-prone nations.

Terrorist attacks has been classified in two wide categories, "domestic" and "transnational". Domestic incidents includes the ones where the offenders, victims and the damaged properties belongs to the setting place whereas, the transnational attacks are the ones where different nationalities/ people of different groups are targeted and killed in a particular country. Foreigners are dead which brings the international media in the center to derail the country's image and background which ultimately results in the loss of trade and foreign direct investments (FDI).

Terrorism is also set to cause fearful, dangerous impact on the mental health of the individuals which includes not only the victims but the people witnessing the attacks or related in one way or the other. Many researches have been conducted up till now which shows hazardous impact of terrorism on the minds of people. It states that every individual have a different image, different way of perceiving fear in the mind. It varies from age to age, from relation to relation with the victim. Some develop it for a long time causing fear to travel alone, meeting new people, avoid gatherings, while majority face timely trauma which is ultimately harsher but short in time, due to which it is easy to survive. In this trauma individual is feared to sit or sleep alone, he avoids communication, suffers anxiety, headache, crying and shouting more and more for no reason. However, these effects can be very dangerous when seen in children.

In the beginning, terrorism, a dramatic phenomenon was absent from policymakers, media opinion formers and powerful producers of popular culture. It came out firstly after the attacks of September 11, 2001 and was researched and feared after the massacre. Second larger attack took place in the trains of Madrid and Barcelona after a period of three years in 2004. Which initiated a concept of terror and fear in the minds of the people all over the world. In Pakistan it grew stronger and violent with time. It destroyed the peace, harmony, beautiful places, educational sectors, religious/ holy places were targeted and many people killed. Fortunately, strong efforts of Pakistan Army by launching anti-terrorist operations and policies, saved country's economy and well-being to a major extent.

Types of Terrorism

There are six to seven types of Terrorism expressed differently but the main objective, definition remains the same. These

types are seen and practiced in various parts of the world. Types with names and examples are explained below:

1) State Terrorism:

State Terrorism is defined as the consistent use of Terror by a government in order to command the population. It is completely different from a state sponsored terrorism as that includes the groups outside the government, whereas, state terrorism involves the groups within the government. It is the original form of Terrorism.

Example:

French Revolution is the most common example in this aspect of Terrorism. It is similar to what every dictator rigidly use force to rule and order. For instance, use of force by Saddam Hussein against Kurds is the state terrorism.

2) Religious Terrorism:

Terrorists can be motivated through religious ideologies and grievances. Religious terrorism is the one extreme dangerous form of terrorism which intrigues almost everyone to die in the name of Allah. In Pakistan, this type of terrorism is practiced where young brains, or older after a little effort of brainwashing are ready to die for the holy religion.

Example:

Al-Qaeda, Lahkar-e-Jhangvi are the militant Islamist groups based in Pakistan, religiously motivated who die and kill in the name of their Religion (Islam). Religious Terrorism traces back its history to Catholic-Protestant violence in Ireland in the name of religion.

3) Right wing Terrorism:

Type of Terrorism which aims to combat liberal governments and preserve traditional social orders. It is organized and controlled by militias and certain gangs who are racially motivated and tend to eradicate the minority groups from the nation.

Example:

21st century right wing terrorist groups include Klu Klux Klan and Neo-Fascists. These terrorists groups are present not only in the US but in Russia, Germany and few more.

4) Left wing Terrorism:

Left wing Terrorism aims to dismantle capitalism, and substitute it with socialist or communist regime. As they see and believe civilians are being exploited by the capitalist policies and movements they tend to save them with their use of force. In this type of terrorism, they simply do not target the common people but the big tycoons, their kidnapping, assassination or attacking the symbolic monuments in order to protest against capitalist state policies.

For Example:

In case of Pakistan, left wing terrorism is seen, but not in its purest form. Terrorists stand against democracy, non-Islamic culture in the state and they want a civilized, reformed and Islamic culture, religion and government in the state.

- 5) **Anarchist Terrorism:**
Anarchist Terrorism was a major terrorist global phenomenon which was well seen from 1870s till 1920. During this time, terrorists all over emerged through revolutionary changes, cutting off the heads of the states, assassinating and bombing them.
For Example:
President William McKinley, 25th President of United States of America was assassinated in the beginning of his second term in the US in 1901 by the young Hungarian refugee, inspired by Anarchist sentiments.
- 6) **Domestic Terrorism:**
As the name identifies, domestic terrorism is based and operating within the boundaries of the US without any foreign interference, in order to work on the government, leaders of US, their acts, elements of both government and people. These may vary from right-wing, left-wing and or special interest orientations. They are more concerned to American political and social issues. Right wing domestic terrorist groups usually clings to racial supremacy, encompasses anti-government, anti-regulatory beliefs. Left wing domestic terrorist groups on the other hand, possess a revolutionary doctrine and consider themselves the protectors of the state.
Aiming to change policies, protest against new laws, and boycott the existing rules and regulations.
- 7) **Special Interest Orientation Terrorism:**
Special Interest Orientation groups differs from the traditional extremist right and left wing terrorist groups. It aims to be more violent, more influenced and motivated to achieve their goals. Use of force is increased and no negotiations are held. They too are more politically active and engage themselves in political issues and reforms.
They react against every act, bill passed keeping their particular ideologies in mind.

2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Questions

The following questions were formed during the research which were answered and analyzed at the end of the research

- 1) To know what factors are responsible leading Individuals to terrorists and on what basis?
- 2) What effects have terrorism caused on our social, political, economic and individual lives?

2.2 Research Objectives

- 1) This paper aims to identify the social, political, economic impacts of Terrorism.
- 2) It provides a detailed study on the causes and types of Terrorism in the present circumstances.
- 3) To highlight the dimensions worse affected by the Terrorism in comparison with other Terrorist countries.
- 4) Identify and elaborate the initiatives taken by the Government and the scope of their implementation
- 5) Providing with the possible solutions at the primary stage in developing non-terrorist mind.

2.3 Research Methodology

The Research will be conducted through Interviews and Focus group discussion among the students of Forman Christian College and University and all the possible outcomes will be included during the discussion. The aim of this focus group discussion is to identify key issues responsible for this violent act with political science major students. Who in their opinion are terrorists and what impact do they have on our social, cultural, psychological, economic and cultural aspects.

The already existing Research is based on one or two factors or are more related to causes caused by terrorism and the key points on how this activity began along with largest terrorist attacks history, and discussing which parts are affected the most, whereas, my research claims to answer the questions of what complexities are being caused within a country, what factors led to such activities, which gang is working and brainwashing the youngsters and why did it originate and which areas are most affected apart from broader issues. Now, the development of research capacity goes hand in hand with research and development activities, which primarily helps to enhance material research and provides a new dimension. Other than this, Interviews will be conducted among the researchers, faculty staff to share their understanding and compile the results accordingly which will further enhance the evidences against terrorism and their impacts.

People for research will be selected according to their interests and cascading methods including emails, special interest groups and professional group for further evidences.

3 LITERATURE REVIEW

Although a very limited literature was found on the subject issue based on the socio-political impacts while economically much data findings were present which are included in research. For the convenience of the readers the appraisal of few of the related studies has been made which is given below:

The Literature Review is divided into four themes based on the nature of the study. The first theme includes the Economic aspects, results on terrorism, second includes the political im-

• Aqsa Chaudary (Author) is currently pursuing post graduate degree program in Media Studies in Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan, PH-042-35229165. E-mail: aqsach16@gmail.com

pacts and the third discusses the social challenges faced by the country. Lastly, the fourth theme refers to the impacts, causes and types of Terrorism in Pakistan along with a review of International states and the scope of Terrorism in them. This also includes the data, number of attacks and people killed in various attacks under the year 2001 to 2011 in Pakistan. The first theme is discussed as under:

The research paper "Economic cost of Terrorism: A Case Study of Pakistan" by Arshad Ali states that economic growth has decreased drastically. According to the author, the country has faced decline in its finance department since the war in 2001-2002, reason for which being are the weak and disturbing internal issues along with terrorism case which arose as a separate Institution after the open war against Terrorism. According to the official statements, Pakistan lost \$35-40 billion only in the year 2001 and 2002. Similarly, in 2009 Pakistan loss 2% more. The paper states different areas in which the cost of financing increased and the economic benefits decreased. For example, maintaining law and order situation more effectively, fiscal, social and economic costs, they all had bad impacts on revenue and programs for growth and to rebuild society. Economically, reduced investment internationally did not give profit to the country. In addition to this, cost of dislocation of population and missed opportunities.

In an article "Social, Political and Economic Effects of the war on Terror: Pakistan 2009-2011" by Mr. Tariq Khan, it states that Pakistan since 2001 has lost 35000 citizens, 3700 security personnel's and lots of damage of our infrastructure. It has disrupted foreign investments, aids and has stagnated the law and order situation in the country. In another research paper "Impact of Terrorism on Economic development in Pakistan" by Shabir Haider and Naeem Akram states that Pakistan is suffering Terrorism from the last three decades, after its involvement in the war with Afghanistan.

"Poverty, Political Freedom and the Roots of Terrorism" by Alberto Abadie published in April 2006. Vol. 96, No. 2, pg. 50-56 states one important aspect of Terrorism. According to the paper extreme poverty leads to terrorist activities among people. Therefore, to eradicate Terrorism it is necessary to remove poverty first. It establishes the link between these three factors. Poverty leads to terrorist, aggressive and harsh mind and the sense of political freedom creates confidence to indulge in such activities bravely. Similarly the article "Economic Conditions and the Quality of Suicide Terrorism" published in January 2012, Vol. 74, No. 1, analyzes the economic conditions and quality of suicide as interdependent factors. Poverty leads to terrorism and terrorism results in suicide attacks and bombings. Severe financial circumstances may even lead youngsters, educated and liberal people towards drastic terrorist activities.

"Impact of Terrorism on Financial Markets of Pakistan (2006-2008)" published in 2010, vol. 18, No. 1 by Tayyeba Gul and Anwar Hussain considers the prominent areas which are most affected include tourism, hoteling, manufacturing, cottage

industry, transportation and trade etc. As a result of which stock market, forex market and money markets have seen a significant decrease in the Year 2006 to 2009. Any terrorist activity reduces the stimulant to spend the money as planned to save.

Second theme selected for Literature is the Political aspect of Terrorism. How it has influenced our political environment. What are the causes leading to the current wave of terrorism politically? Or what role politics plays to increase or decrease terrorism if it was actually initiated because of the political hindrance.

The Book "Political Terrorism" by Paul Wilkinson Published in November 1976, Vol. 38, No. 4, "Journal of Politics" pg. 1058-1062 says politics is a tool for terror, criminal acts and warfare. Politics possess a significant role in inflation of Terrorism. He attempts to explain the revolutionary theory/ movements as an act of Political Terrorism as seen in the history. Thus, he considers every extreme, stony acts as Terrorism even if committed by the Government.

In an article "Definition of Terrorism - Social and Political Effects" by Gregor Bruce Vol. 21, No. 2, states that Terrorism has a dramatic ascendancy globally. The world is connected through Communication and after the September attacks in New York, political relation with the countries is changed. Political leaders resist while maintaining and establishing relations with the countries which are most affected by terrorism. Unfortunately, Pakistan is suffering from a similar situation from the last few decades. The article says that the leaders finds edge to defend their government tenure and blame terrorists for violence and anarchy. It also states that Government leaders have benefits having terrorists group in the region, as they can introduce free laws and strict rules forcing people to follow for security check.

"Does Political Globalization impede Terrorism? A Regional Perspective" by Noman Ahmad and M Tariq Majeed includes that socio-economic indigence, higher inequality and severe poverty are the main causes of Terrorism. Today, as the International treaties and World organizations have joined hands, they should take mutual steps to eradicate terrorism rather than just presenting ideas. However, external political situation is integrated more than the domestic politics. Therefore, with the increasing communication trends terrorists' network has also expanded with time.

In a study "Trade and Terror: The impact of Terrorism in Developing countries" refers a report of 2009 by Todd Sandler and his co-author Khusrav Gaibulloev first highlighting the differences between developed 42 and developing 35 countries which shows not much changes in developed but reduction of 1.4 percentage points. One standard variation increase in a fear of terrorism in a particular nation can decrease country total FDI position by 5 percent of its GDP.

The third theme for the study is "Social impacts of Terrorism". Although some data is found on the social effects which is observed and included in the paper discussing the impacts on individuals who have already suffered through the violent acts, suicide attacks and bombings, others who are linked or

has simply observed the threat.

"The Social, Political and the Economic Effects of the War on Terror: Pakistan 2009-2011 by Mr. Tariq Khan published in 2013, Vol. 5, No. 4, indicates that educational, recreational and academic extra-curricular activities are most affected through Terrorism. These sectors show no or little progress due to violent acts, threats, schools cannot arrange functions, trips or academic tours due to fear of terrorists. Other than this, parents are horrified to send their children to such fun areas or take themselves to the public places.

"War on Terrorism and its Impact on the Socio-Political Structure of Pakhtun Society of Pakistan" by Sarfraz Khan and Dr Ikram Badshah Vol. 12, No. 6, 2012, the paper discusses the causes of Terrorism and what change has it brought in to Pakhtun society, in what ways the culture has evolved and what are the consequences in social and political dimensions. The last and the fourth theme deals with the causes, types and impacts of terrorism. It deals with the few articles with the understanding of the causes and types of Terrorism, however,

Information is much gathered through the Interviews and focus group discussion which is gathered in the findings and discussion later.

In the article "Causes and Incentives of Terrorism in Pakistan" by Roger P. Martin Vol. No 10, Issue no 2, 2015. Here, fresh hypothesized data is collected and pooled from the five regions namely four provinces and the fifth tribal area of Pakistan. The result shows that the public education expenditure, law and order situation, ethnic diversity, increased urban population, and the on-going domestic military operations against militancy and the US aid to Pakistan has increasingly resulted in the rise and cause of Terrorism in Pakistan.

In all these cases, certain groups which are more ideologically motivated tend to increase in number, strength and propagate against the country, thinking this might result in favor of the country. This mind set is promoted drastically among the young people, people outside Pakistan to stand against the policies.

The article "What causes Terrorism?" by Taryan Butler states that as there are different types of terrorism and every form as its own causes. Terrorism is seen in both rich and poor countries. According to the article, terrorism is the result of many factors including social, political, economic modernization, deprivation and class structure. Economically, poverty is considered as the root cause of terrorism. Politically, government repression plays its role in terrorist activities for that particular state. Secondly, when the government is unable to provide basic necessities to its people, people become displeased and this gives space to terrorists to recruit.

Social factors includes lack of education and lack in the knowledge of religion. Both these factors are leading to extremist terrorism and needs to be controlled on time. This article presents six hypothesis which are as follows:

Positive correlation between unemployment, lack of education, whereas negative correlation exists between respect of Human Rights, democratization. Positive relation exists be-

tween social inequality and terrorist incidents. All these factors contribute to the causes of Terrorism according to the articles.

The article, "Causes of Terrorism", by Martha Crenshaw extracted from the book Comparative Politics, Vol. 13, No. 4, July 1981, Page 379-399 discusses the causes of Terrorism, it occurs in two phases. One in the form of violent resistance of the state and the second for the services of the state interests. In the first from it communicates political change and the second reason is stretched through the history. Violence here is characterized by mass participation, spontaneity or intents of physical destruction. Judgments are centered on social factors leading to the terrorist activities.

In another article, "Identifying causes of Terrorism in Pakistan", states that only 31 out of 158 countries were not included in the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) during the years 2002-2011. This shows wave of Terrorism raised and spread everywhere during the last decade following different reasons and aspects. The key causes of terrorism are lack of law enforcement, unemployment, Pakistan's interference in the war on Terror and foreign investments raise the fear and hatred against Pakistan.

4 FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

For the research two Interviews were conducted. One from the Government College and University Professor, Faisalabad experienced in Political Science and Research. The Professor is currently working on the Terrorism Research. According to the Professor, "Regardless of the conflict and ongoing instability in Afghanistan that is an obstruction to original piece and development, Pakistan's overall security situation is improved in recent years successful Counter Terrorism efforts of the Government of Pakistan under inclusive National Action Plan assisted by highly successful Counter Terrorism operation Zarb-e Azab conducted by military forces and actions other security and law enforcement agencies and intelligence based operations throughout Pakistan. Later on after the successful completion of operation Zarb E Azab, operation Raddul-ul-fasaad was launched 2 eradicate remaining or dormant menaces. Pakistan has faced Grave challenges as of political to security socio economic and environmental over past few decades due to war in Afghanistan. Regular economic and trading activities were disrupted that resulted in increased cost of doing business and also of insurance and substantial delays on convening the export orders worldwide.

As a result Pakistani products gradually lost their market share and economic growth could not accelerate as it was planned during past 15 years. As Pakistan is a target or victim of terrorism, a significant valuable National resources including man and material diverted to tackle the security related challenges and to overhaul the damaged infrastructure in last two decades. Besides this cross border terrorism has caused uncountable human suffering due to brutal terrorist attacks against the civilian population of Pakistan. In this situation successful counterterrorism efforts has played a vital role in creating a favorable economic environment whose results have started appearing in terms of growth in various frag-

ments of the economy and as a result of these efforts total losses are decreasing gradually for instance during 2015_16, it was decreased by 29.8 % while during July-March 2016- 17 to 40.2%”.

Another Interview was conducted from an Assistant Professor of Forman Christian College and University from the Economics Department, discussing the outlines, facts and impacts of Terrorism in our social and economic lives mainly. According to the Professor, “Terrorism could be considered one of the factors in declining our socio-economic developments. It has derailed the infrastructure of every institution in the country. Economically, mismanagement, lack of interest and poor relations with the developed countries has led us to where we stand today.

Pakistan needs to work on its collective institutions to work together against every enemy. Be it terrorism, poverty, unemployment, education, each issue should be considered separately and a different policy should be formed to work for the country. Representing the country in its best form and brining every minor faults outside and handling them wisely is the need of an hour.

Government of Pakistan responsibly should take an initiative with the cooperation of military and other political parties, a combined effort and decision would be sufficient to pull us from this horrific tragedy, then this will be a safe and happier country to live in”.

Also with no doubt we all know which countries are playing role in this regard and what are their objectives. Therefore, it is important to first solve and secure its border and then come and protect home from inside”.

Second method for the research was the Focus group discussion. It was held within the Forman Christian College and University where, a group of students participated and shared their views on the first two themes of the Literature Review. They discussed the political and social impacts of the Terrorism in our country. It was found that the students have a firm believe and understanding on the scope of Terrorism and how it originated from outside Pakistan mainly in the West. They discussed the role of external powers in aiding the current terrorists in Pakistan. The interests, aims and types of terrorists differ as the people funding them varies. It showed how few countries play their role in proving Pakistan, a Terrorist and a weak state. For Example, efforts to include Pakistan under FATF report 2018 shows clearly which powers are responsible in misleading image of Pakistan internationally. And considering it as Terrorist state is the hope for many.

Considering the on-going military operations against military and the efforts of the country against Terrorism are seen limited despite of requirement. Although, Pakistan has seen a tremendous incidents, bloodshed, killings and suicide attacks under the year 2001-2012, many people lost their loved ones, families were destroyed completely, children were killed brutally, fires, bombs, explosives along with assassination were all seen on a larger scale in the country. The act of Terrorism is clearly seen rising in between 2004-2010 resulting in a highly dangerous amount of deaths of our innocents. Therefore, the initiatives which were required ten years ago took place later,

much later. However, it saved from much more destruction but the country today is left with a poor reputation internationally, decline in finance and economics department, politically weak and unstable, socially down, depressed and exhausted. The causes and impacts are wide ranging and menacing.

To fight this problem, the Government of Pakistan in 2015 established a plan called National Action Plan which aimed to function as the supplement for the Terrorism, to eliminate it immediately seen causing prodigious demolition. It consisted of 20 points and was created in reaction of a huge massacre killing hundreds of children in APS attack in Peshawar 2014. The plan was highly appreciated and approved widely to work and gain all its objectives and save the country. Sadly, this did not last for a long time. The agenda is dismissed, courts are not working properly, terrorists cases are still unheard, punishments are delayed, internationally crime is not controlled either. As the plan came into being by the both civil and military leadership, it is not pursued by both the parties the way it ought to be. It is depicted that the civilian or the political leadership is more interested and focused with their issues, neglecting the main issue and its agreement. However, military leadership has made its mark in the history and set example to fight against the enemies of peace and harmony. The struggle and war for the militants is unremarkable by the soldiers. After the operation Zarb-e-Azb launched in 2014, gargantuan change is observed in the terrorist activities all over the state. These arsonists have a lost the vast infrastructure, their networks and shelter places which some people consider as the victory for Pakistan.

5 CONCLUSION

Terrorism is an extremely treacherous and vulnerable activity which, with its increase in existence has damaged and declined the overall structure, peace, political, social and economic situation of the country. It has disrupted the communication network, trade and export, tourism and foreign aids, country's image and its relations with the linkage countries. It has created fear in the minds of people not to leave their homes, to avoid public gatherings, to believe in whatever rumors they hear, to feel insecure and unsafe even in homes, to consider their country a terrorist state regardless of knowing the facts or clear understanding. Politically, the infrastructure of the state is mismanaged due to high tension of security. Political leadership, bureaucrats, government officials all are responsible to make and govern policies in their best for the development of a country. But here, everyone is busy dealing individual matters, personal interests, questioning and blaming one another. As a result of which and few others, country has lacked its economic stability, funds and aids are limited, country's own budget is distributed and divided widely in providing security to the officials rather than spending on the borders, and public, private offices and locals in order to keep them safe.

6 Therefore, the solution lies simply within the problems and discussion. After the research it is easy to

say that in Pakistan, every child after 10 knows about terrorism, terrorists activists and luckily despite of having fear in the minds, they are confident in Pakistan Army, their work, struggle is praised, their efforts appreciated and their words marked setting example as the hard stone in front of their people. They know military is there to protect, to cure, to help and to eradicate the issue. On the same side, it is requested to the Government of Pakistan to work and reconsider the National Action Plan. Its implementation should be viewed and questioned.

- 7 Civilian leadership needs to play its role. After all, this is our state, our nation, we are responsible for its security and innocent lives. No more bloodshed, suicide bombings or killings be tolerated.
- 8 At an individual, school or primary level, everyone has the responsibility to wash minds, have clear understanding of right or wrong, to know the rewards and life after death, to know the difference between Jihad and war. To know what Allah Almighty has explained and taught about Jihad, to know the history, root causes of such fearful activities, to know the real powers behind this extraneous act, to have confidence saying wrong as wrong, to stand against the enemies of the country, to raise voice for the country, to maintain peace and patience at individual level, to write, learn and teach about the differences of terrorists, their types, their wrong, hatred beliefs, their misconceptions and misinterpretation on Islam, to know their main objectives which are portrayed in another way in the name of Islam. We all know this is not for Islam or Islamic rule, the name is used to attract, catch people, brainwash them, fear them and then take favors according to their interests. One needs to know, we are killing our people, people we live and grow with, our Muslim brothers and sisters, and we are responsible for their protection, their healthy lives and security. Stand with them for their rights, for their lives, for their happiness, for their family.

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