

War on terror: Socio, Political Impacts on Pakistan: Suggestions and Future Recommendations

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Abstract— *War on terror is an ancient Phenomena as human himself is. After the September 11 terror attacks in the United States world has faced several side effects in multiple shapes like pain, violence, and fear anxiety and other. With reference to Pakistan who faced 85% positive consequences as a result of this war on terror in terms of socio, Political impacts on the society of Pakistan especially the whole tribal belt. This study is carried to discover and observe the effects of this war on terror on the society of Pakistan. And to what policies Pakistan has adopted to contain the threat of terrorism at regional and at the international levels. More over the study also explores Pak-US relations during the war on terror with the reference of the present era. The study will further observe the issue which Pakistan has faced at the global levels like the relations with Afghanistan and will focus on the upcoming challenges ahead in near future.*

Key Words: War on terror, Pakistan, United States, Afghanistan, Psychological theme

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1 INTRODUCTION

Infect the phenomenon of terrorism is as old as human himself is. It is little intricate to shape its definition. Terrorism is the dark element of human psych. approximately the word "Terrorism" is 2,000 years old. While passed through multiple stages terrorism has brought terrible outputs. Pain, fear, killings, violence, frustration are the main components of terrorism. With the passage of time many different groups came into action. Simon ben koseba who was fighting against the roman rule to shelter the Jewish society. Narodlaya Volya (people's will) which was called as an Ideological group in Russia which introduced new technique of terrorism like Bombing Reliable way by creating more fear in the mind set of an individual. Every phase of terrorism has its own characteristics and diverse directions. Starts from the early stage during the Roman era then covered the ancient age to middle era and landed in the modern phase. In 105 BCE, terrorism modify its strategies. Later on terrorism expands its roots across the world covering Asia, Europe, Britain, and Ireland, Russia and to America. Munich Olympics 1972 or aircraft hijacking etc with this terrorism turn into International terrorism.

1.1 Defining Terrorism

Terror comes from the Latin terrere, which means "frighten" or "tremble. The term "terrorism" is premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets

by sub-National groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to enhance an audience. The term "international terrorism" means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country. Terrorism has been an activity of dramatic rise .The basic intend of carrying out terrorist activities is to get a regime change in the nation's government, if they failed to do so they start to take the things into their own hands by introducing miscellaneous methods. By the passage of time terrorism has taken different forms. One of the oldest terrorism is the religions terrorism. Terrorism can be define as the use of excess amount of violence by having political aims to full fill the required having political aims to full fill the required objective. In other words it can be say that terrorism is a calculated use of threats against the civilians in order to get their goals. Terrorists are using their specific religion to justify their act of violence, such groups includes Hizbullah, Al- Qaeda under the leadership of Osama bin ladin.

1.2 Pre Pak-US relations 9/11

Pak-US relations has faced various challenges since long. From Prime Minister Liaqat Ali khan to General Zia ul Haq and so on. As a matter of fact US has many offended taken full flanged U-Turn by bringing certain amendments in her for-

eign policy related to Pakistan where they become uncomfortable just to gaining her certain goal. That was American pressure to withdraw support from the Taliban, Pakistan, being a country loaded with financial limitations and huge debt, a paralyzed economy, hostile relations with India and a critical international public opinion had no option except to side with the Americans and take a U-turn on its Taliban policy. Thus, due to imperatives of the changing global and regional scenario, Pakistan's leadership was compelled to follow the line and policy of the US-led NATO alliance in the region, Javaid Ali (2013). So it will not easy to say that Pakistan even by having weak economy has favored United States whenever US required any assistance from her. But as a matter of fact by having such crucial issues Pakistani political class tried to tackle them but in response mostly they received Financial Aid, Military assistance and Do more policies. In the year 1985 US imposed sanctions on Pakistan so that Pakistan can justify that Pakistan will not using such military and economic American Aid making nuclear assets. That was called the famous *Pressler amendment*,

In 1995 P.M Benazir Bhutto visited United States and requested President Bill Clinton to lift off the embargoes on Pakistan and to start joint efforts to contain the militancy in the region. In response, Brown amendment was brought according to which \$368 million of military equipment purchased but not received by Pakistan before the imposition of Pressler amendment sanctions in 1990, was passed, however, the sanctions on arms were not lifted, Dawn news (2012).

2.1 Post Pak-US relations 9/11

After the event of 9/11 was a horrible phase of terrorism which disturbed the whole world. With this terrorism turn into International terrorism which brought new indestructible challenges for the regimes and for their states. After the 9/11 attacks the Bush administration start to review their foreign policy. In a speech American President G.Bush and for their states. After the 9/11 attacks the Bush administration start to review their foreign policy. In a speech American President G.Bush As Pakistan is holding crucial geostrategic position in the region of South Asia and for rest of the regions, Bush administration got a deal with President Musharraf to become an ally to eliminate terrorism from the region and as an outcome of this deal Pakistan got military and economic assistance packages, Dawn news (2012).

2.2 Impacts of Terrorism on the Society of Pakistan

Since the war on terror has started Pakistan has paid a huge price in terms of social, political and economic perceptible. As a front line player Pakistan receives horrible outcome as a result of this war on terror in various shapes like Killing, suicide bombing, fear, frustration and so on. Pakistan played a vital role to contain the threat of terror not only with in her domain but across the region as well. More than 82,000 Pakistani citizens killed while 50,000 injured, express tribune (2017). Exacerbation the internal security challenges put negative on the

economy as Pakistan lost 102.5 billion, Rana (2014).

2.3 Psychological Impacts

No doubt that children have the most sensitive mindset on this planet. According to the discipline of psychology it is straight forward to divert their mind, because human brain is acting as an old recorder which is based on finite and infinite images and imaginations. It depends on them how they will absorb the occurrence of devastating events in their life. It also vary on the age of the children like the younger once have the most active and sensitive mindset as disparity from the older ones. In this contemporary world, every society has variety of people living together by having different mental levels. Some are carrying a sensitive while some are having strong mind set to accommodate in any situation. Terrorism has brought a cataclysmic pattern which brought multiple panic environment with it. Its wave of fear is so dreadful that it creates horrible impacts on people of all ages. Those who are the victims of terrorism are giving birth to further micro psychological phenomena, which is patently transmitting into the mind of an individual who lives within this frame of a society. According to PEW who conducted a research in 2002 based on the after math of these terror attacks, 9.7 % suffered from psychological diseases like PTSD, 44% young adults also caught the signs of stress.

2.4 Youth & Terrorism

Human is not a self-made terrorist but it depends on the environment and conditions under which he is spending his life. As young people is having fresh mind set which is easy to divert so the facilitators of such terrorist organizations are engaged to adopt such tactics to attract the attention of the young adults. In 2010 UIOP 2,030 people who become the member of such extremist organizations are the youngster's. Such extremist groups are working actively in the recruitment process on the name of Jihad. Young girl Aqsa Mahmood age of 19 years from Pakistan joint ISIS in 2013. According to her family she was a bright student but all of sudden she developed close sympathy for such extremist groups. Terrorist is not born but there are multiple mishaps and reasons which are involved in this process of making a terrorist. Furthermore, whatever the terrorist will do whether target killing, suicide attacks, throwing grenades on a crowd is the activity of an abnormal person.

According to the investigation report of ICRS London, since the war on terror has been active it is confirmed that the number of state and non-state extremist groups and their sympathizers are increasing systematically and simultaneously. More than 30,000 people have joined ISIS in Iraq and Syria in 2015 including the youth whose age are between 15 to 30 years, Hudson (1999). The famous Professor Singer has told in his book *Children at* in 2005 that through which process the youth adjoin themselves by such terrorists groups and to become a terrorist. By adopting such terrorist techniques they can able to gain their corner targets, infect not for them, not for their entire family but just for their terrorist masters. Just like that according to ICRS London have said that there are more than 30,000 peo-

ple who have joined ISIS in Iraq and Syria which includes the young generation ages whose ages are between 15 to 30 years.

2.5 Economic collapse

Pakistan has paid a price in terms of her economic field as a result of this war on terror. According to different national and international surveys Pakistan has lost 1.3 million people in the drone strikes only, and more than 100 billion dollars, Frontier post (2016). In today's world the stronger state is one who is having hard and strong economy as after the oil embargo 1973 world changed into weaponry towards economic point of view. Investment rate was also hit badly as it was recorded 22.5 % which further gone to 13.4 % in 2011, Dawn news (2011). In the case of Pakistan the image indicates something that is disastrous to understand. Pakistan was 33 % if Pakistan was not an ally to United States in the war against terror, haider (2015).

2.6 Impacts on KP and FATA region

As Pakistan stepped in this war against terror the province of KP and the whole tribal belt received a huge shock of insurgency and militancy. Agencies who share their border directly with the state of Afghanistan are the gate way to these extremists to carry their brutal missions inside Pakistan which is ultimate challenging task for the Pakistani regime to handle. As Pakistan shares 2,430 sq /km border with Afghanistan. Due to the improper administration system in FATA, people feels the wave of fear, Dawn news (2009). Mostly people migrated from these agencies as the war started known as IDP.s (Internally Displaced people). According to UNICEF 60% children of total IDP's were living in camps. Enrolled students in 2015 were 44.2 % even their schools were 1.8 km away from their residence and the literacy rate was 53 % in FATA in 2015, Ajmal (2016). History told us that from the many decades this area is known as *unknown territory* (Alaqa e Ghair). Which is one of the weakness of the Pakistani regime, non-serious attitude, un-declared polices put up many lives at risk.



Source FATA map, express tribune 30, January 2011, KP and FATA, Pakistan

Due to the geographical insurgencies and non-serious attitude of the various regimes of Pakistan economical graph cannot to determine easily. The main dilemma is that the Pakistani political regime tried to resolve issues between them and the non-state actors to avoid the environment of insurgency in FATA, but soon it was proved that this decision was a bundler by the Pakistani government. After the December 16th attack on the Army Public School at Peshawar in which more than 145 Children were killed, Government planned to launch a regular military operation in the remaining tribal areas of Pakistan to close the militant's network in these areas, Khan and Asfandyar (2016).

One of the alarming problems is that FATA is lacking a strong political system from the last several years, and as a matter of fact after the war on terror FATA was suffering badly from all code of life. Besides that, when the military operation was launched by Pakistan's security forces that was the hard time for the people of FATA that they started to migrate and take shelter in the adjoin areas of Peshawar, Bannu, and so on. In July 2015, 1.8 million people migrated from the North and Western parts of the tribal belt of Pakistan as a result the military operation against the militants which were conducted by the Pakistani security forces. By handling the issue of IDP's on the other side Pakistan was also hit by various natural disasters like mainly form floods which was a biggest challenge at the front of the Provincial as well as for the Federal government, IDMC (Internal displacement monitoring center).

2.7 The role of media during the war on terror in Pakistan

Media has two basic kinds first is the electronic which is also known as the social media and the second is the print media. Media has a very old historical background which involves multiple phases. In the early times when there were no symptoms of media people use to talk face to face or by giving them some sort of signals for the communication purposes in round about 500 BC, with the passage of time media start to proceeds towards development when in the 17th century first Telegraph was become the light for the people at that time, then onwards it was the age of Telephone and Radio that was age when the media industry was rapidly developing its roots inside every society by facilitating her society through various ways Hendricks Hendricks (2013).

Media in Pakistan has old heritage. It's started its journey as in 1947 for the very first-time radio Pakistan started its transmission. After that, it was television which provided its services in 1964, which was named as Pakistan Television (PTV) which become the shining star for the Pakistani society at that time. PTV was aiming to educate her society by facilitating them through different informative and well-mannered programs which can bind the Pakistani society tightly as what Pakistani society has experienced during the 1965 Pakistan-Indian war when the Radio Pakistan and Pakistan television played vital role to maintain unity among the people of Pakistan.

By the passage of time especially after the event of 2001 war on terror when in 2002, during the Musharraf's era media got the right of freedom inside Pakistan and finally it started her practices with complete freedom. Media is an essential tool which always played a crucial role in the society and the government that it is called an important pillar for any state of the world. It always played a vital role in the developed and undeveloped countries. War is a reality but a bitter one. Infect wars which fought between the states have some sort of historical or might be a horrible background which causes the declaration of war in this contemporary world, Ziauddin, (2015).

2.8 Terrorism: Political impacts on Peshawar

Terrorism is one of the most devastating phenomenon of this contemporary world and perhaps, the most controversial term of the 21st century with its various facets. There is no consensus on what constitutes terrorism and how it can be defined and distinguished from other forms of violence and anti-state and anti-public activities. It is more a political word than academic to malign those who are politically isolated and exploited. But still its consequences are countless in terms of loss of social problems, human lives, as the society, as a whole is affected; and economic, both public and private. This empirical study illustrates the impact of terrorism in Peshawar. Peshawar is the capital of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which also serves as the administrative center and economic hub for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. During the sixteen years of war on terror, the provincial capital city Peshawar receives a heavy amount of terrorist attacks. From 2001 to 2013, there were 13,721 incidents in Pakistan which is marginally less than Iraq. From 2001 to 2005, there were 523 terrorist incidents in Pakistan but from 2007 to November 2013, the total number of incidents has risen to 13,198, Gilani (2008). The insinuations of the war on terror are more serious for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) in general and the Pakhtuns in particular due to the socio-cultural resemblance, geographic proximity with Afghanistan and vulnerability of border security, Ahmed (2010). It was Peshawar, the capital of KPK (previously called NWFP) that was historically the largest overseas concentration camp of CIA during the Afghan war and a host to foreign military trainers and militants, Gilani (2008). During the Afghan war more than 1.6million Mujahideens were trained. The rise of militancy in the region was a natural result of that reckless built-up of mujahideen, Hilali (2005). More than one-third percent of those attacks took place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, followed by Balochistan (23 percent), Fata (19.6 percent) and Sindh (18 percent), Start noted, Khan (2014). Showing no mercy, the unabated wave of terrorism in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Fata claimed lives of 12,456 people besides injuring 14,775 others during the five-year-term of the Awami National Party-led coalition government. After the February 2008 elections, terrorist activities gained thrust both in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Fata. The year of 2008 was more violent as 377 people were killed and 670 others injured in 32 suicide attacks. In addition, 1,778 were killed and 2,201 injured in remote-controlled blasts and other incidents of terrorism in KPK and Fata. The attacks were not limited to the Provincial capital city Peshawar but it also generated its reaction in other districts as well like Swat, Kohat, Mardan, D.I Khan, and so. Like on May 26, a suicide bomber blew up a car with full of explosives at a checkpoint

close to Hangu police station and Hangu DPO office, killing 32 persons and injuring 60 others as the TTP claimed responsibility for the attack, Buner (2013).

The militants also killed SP Rural Khursheed Khan in Mattni area when he was coming from a semi-tribal area. SP Hilal Haider was targeted in a suicide blast near Khan Raziq police station, Peshawar. He was among the five other police cops killed in the attack. This report does include the militants killed in the military operations while the authorities claim that more than 10,000 militants have been killed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Fata. The main political impact which was recorded firstly as a result of war on terror, was the formation of the government of Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) in the province of KPK. It encompasses Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (JUP), Jamaat-e-Islami (JI), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam's Maulana Fazlur Rehman and Maulana Samiul Haq factions (JUI-F and JUI-S), Jamiat-e-Ahle Hadith (JAH) and the now-banned Tehreek-e-Jafria Pakistan (TJP, currently known as the Pakistani Islami Tehreek). JUP leader Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani initially headed the union, Tribune (2012). MMA coalition leaders were strongly opposed to the US-led anti-terrorism campaign in neighboring Afghanistan that ousted the Taliban from power.

The groups believed Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf had become a tool of US foreign policy. The MMA campaigned on promises to impose Sharia law and in support of the withdrawal of US forces based in Pakistan in the campaign against international terrorism. The other interesting thing was that the people of KPK were also supporting the MMA's government for carrying out their Islamic ideology against the United States, which brought them on to the driving seat, as Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal won an absolute majority in October 2001 regional elections, after which it ruled the North West frontier province. The wave of violence in KPK adopted a new chain of target killing, targeting barbers, singers, actors and the owners of video shops on the ground that their professions are un-Islamic, Ahmad (2009). The pro-government elements and the Pakhtun" elders were killed. According to a rough guesstimate about 1200 elders have been killed by Taliban because of their support for the government, Ashraf (2010). Moreover, the political parties" activists and leaders are also on their hit list. History plays an essential role in the growth of a state but if it is not kept at the front the result might go wrong, because past should be known to plan the future.

3 Methodology

3.1 Data collection Method

Since this study is quantitative research therefore relevant data has been collected by taking interviews and questionnaires in different institutions

3.2 Population and Sampling Procedures Questionnaire has been distributed in the various departments of various universities of Peshawar. Among students of Masters and higher levels, professional and qualified experienced staff to get the answers according to their great ability. Total 130 questionnaire

has been distributed, out of which 119 is returned back, out of 119, 5 were discarded due to poor writing and some questionnaires were incomplete which are also discarded.

4 Results and Discussions

According to survey 75.2% people agree with the given statement that, Pakistan's participation in "War on Terror" was the result of coercive U.S. influence. As Lubna (2015) has told in her article that yes! Influence can change the behavior of the opponent as well and in a situation where state is having a historical relation with the other.

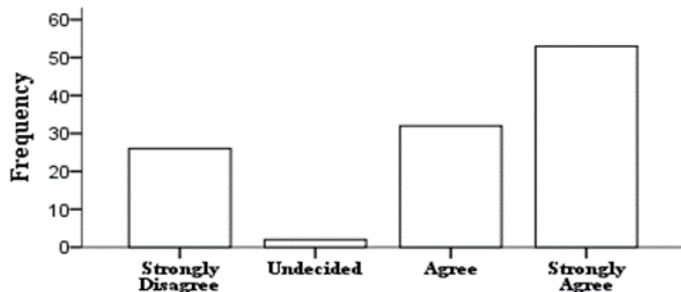


Fig 1 Pakistan's participation in "War on Terror" was the result of coercive U.S. influence.

According to the given statement "Due to the 'War on terror' Pakistan paid a huge price in terms of 'Economic perception' 94.7% people are agreed with it, as mentioned by the Post (2016) that about 100 billion US dollars have been lost in this war on terror.

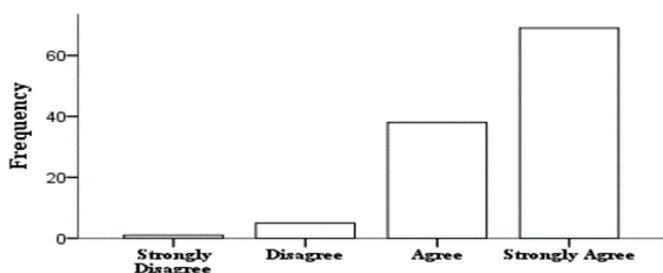


Fig. 2 Due to the "War on terror" Pakistan paid a huge price in terms of "Economic perception"

According to the given statement "If Pakistan was not the part of this war on terror the expenditure will be" 65.5% people agree that the expenditure would be less as Gauhar (2015) mentioned in his article.

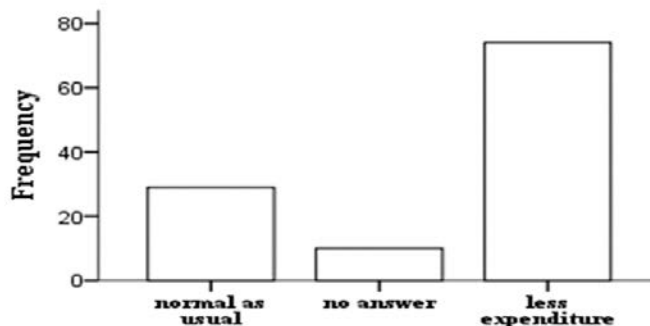


Fig 3 If Pakistan was not the part of this war on terror the expenditure will be

According to the given statement "Media has played a vital role during the war on terror and have an importance due to" 49.6% people are agreed that media is an essential pillar of the state as it is mentioned in the Tribune (2015) that for any state of the world media has a greater responsibility on its shoulders and it is one of an important pillar of a state.

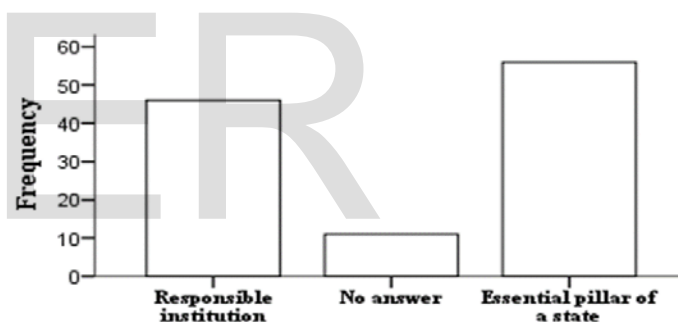


Fig 4 Media has played a vital role during the war on terror and have an importance due to

5 Future suggestions and Recommendations

After the September 11 attacks where United States made an attempt to take vengeance from the Afghan Taliban and demolished their government, and to get regime change in Afghanistan, for this United States got the assistance from Pakistan on this war on terror. As Pakistan obtain grievous impacts in terms of all code of life. Pakistani regime should realize that each state follows her own national interest and for that now Pakistan should review foreign policy. Time to implement powers in the nation building process.

The other serious issue is to restore the sovereignty of various government national institutions. The power politics, mistrust should be avoided.

Amendments in the constitution should be brought in the fa-

vor of Nation's interest not to provide a personal shelter to the politicians.

As the state of Pakistan is situated in the middle of this South Asian region and have too much significance from geo-strategic perspective, Pakistan need to established balanced relations with her regional countries.

Pakistan need to hold international conferences, seminars, workshops regarding to counter the threat of terrorism.

Pakistan should have a free and fair judicial system and to bring amendments in the judiciary so that there should not need of any sort of military courts in Pakistan which can able to handle the terrorist cases.

5 Conclusion

Pakistan has faced various challenges since her independence whether its security, internal or external issues and so on. After becoming an ally to United States against the War on terror, Pakistan receives a huge setback in terms of socio-economic and in political fields. More than 80,000 people has been killed and lost approximately 80 billion economically in this 16 years of war. By taking unwanted loans from the International Monetary fund (IMF) round about \$ 55 billion and going to have \$ 25 billion more in 2016 is a serious concerns over her economy. The formation MMA (Mutahiddah Majlis e Amal) in the province of KPK in 2002 was an output of this war. Amazingly the reason was a Pukhtun ideology behind that which indicates that politics also got an impact as a result of this war on terror. This war has pasted a negative impact on the mindset of the society as well. The attack on the Army public school at Peshawar created a horrible image in the history of Pakistan, especially for the province of KPK. The outcome of this research is positive that according to the topic as many people believe that yes, Pakistan has suffered badly in this war. Political and Economic deprivations are the main root causes of terrorism. When the political and economic rights of the people or communities are not granted than, they try to get get access suitable method of terrorism to show their anger. This distress encourages the effected groups to adopt the violent ways to get their aspirations fulfilled. For example we can see that in northern states of India such as Asam, Nagaland, and West Bengal etc.

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