

US War on terror and Pakistan's contribution and its implications on Pakistan.

Introduction:

On 11 September 2001, the Al-Qaeda attacked the World Trade Center and Pentagon Center. It shook the world. And the US declared the war on terror. United Nations also supported the war on terror. Pakistan also contributed to this war. However, it has multiple benefits and challenges to Pakistan.

Brief History of War on terror

On the incident of 9/11, the world faced security challenges. The US had faced loss of more than 3000 people in this incident. This was the first time, such incident hit the world power. It had spread security concerns all over the world. The US declared war against terror. ~~against~~

Role of United Nation.

Following the incident of 9/11, the United Nation had passed resolution in support of the war on terror. All the members of the United Nation also supported this.

Role of international community and European Union

After the incident of this attack the international community and European Union favoured the global war on terror on the humanitarian grounds. They also support the UN resolutions.

US demand from Pakistan

The US demanded from Pakistan. These demands are as follows.

Pakistan should stop support to Al-Qaida.

Pakistan should provide air bases to US.

Pakistan should provide territorial access to US to Afghanistan.

Pakistan should share intelligence information with US

Pakistan should condemn the terrorist acts of Al-Qaeda

Pakistan should control the movement ~~of~~ on border.

As a result Pakistan made compliance of these demands to the US. The main reason for the provision of demands and air bases and access to territory is to remove terrorism from the region and world.

Operation Enduring Freedom Post 9/11

The main objective of the invading of Al-Qaeda and Afghan Taliban is to dislodge those who hold responsible of the attack. The US had succeeded in removing the ~~terror~~ terrorism from Afghanistan. It was a big threat to US security.

Although the US had succeed to remove terrorism in Afghanistan but it ~~is~~ could

not up root this menace completely. It was re-emerged and also a big challenge to the security of Pakistan and the region as well as US.

Role of Pakistan in war on terror

Pakistan has much importance for the US to deal with the Al-Qaeda operatives. Pakistan shares border with Afghanistan from western side. It could not be possible for the US to access to Afghanistan without support of Pakistan. Pakistan was declared a major non Nato ally and it was appreciated for its role

~~Reason~~ Steps taken by Pakistan

Pakistan has taken multiple steps to deal with the terrorism in Afghanistan. These steps including control on movement of Afghans, provided the air bases to US.

Provided territorial access to US to Afghanistan.

Pakistan shared information with US intelligence.

Banned militant organizations.

Banned Tehadi organization.

Operation Zarb-e-Azab,

Operation Radd-e-Fasad,

Operation Rah-e-Roast

Operation Rad-e-Fasad.

Reasons of becoming a part of US war on terror

After the incident of 9/11,

the security challenge was

become a global concern. It

was also a big challenge for

Pakistan. If Pakistan could not

join the US war on terror, it

could go to isolation. International

Further, economic and military

assistance also factors that compel

Pakistan to join this war. Pakistan

also needed needed security

help. Political factor also

involved in this war. To lift

sanction from Pakistan and Kashmir

issue are important.

Implication of this war on Pakistan

Social implications

Following the war on terror Pakistan has been facing social challenges and crisis. The education system was ~~to~~ collapsed due to war against terrorism. Balochistan and KP hit badly by ~~war~~ terrorism of the post 9/11. Schools and hospitals were destroyed.

Economic implications

Pakistan has also been faced economic crisis of post war on terror. Foreign direct investment evaporated from the country and local investors were reluctant to invest in Pakistan. According to reports, Pakistan faced loss of 150 billion dollar in war against terrorism.

Political implication

Following the 9/11 incident, political instability became a big challenge for the country. Pakistan has been facing challenges

in relation neighbouring countries like India and Afghanistan. Further, US was left the region after getting vested interest in this region.

Religious sectarianism and Terrorism

Post war on terror, Pakistan has been facing religious intolerance and terrorism. It created a social unrest in the country. It has created Kalashan Kove culture in the country. It also spread drug culture. According to report the country faced a loss of 25000 people in this war.

Conclusion

Pakistan had joined the US war on terror for some purposes. These include to avoid sanction; for economic aid and military assistance to solve the Kashmir issue; and for diplomatic relations with international powers. However Pakistan received aid from US economic and military. It is

short lived. But implication of the war was very serious to Pakistan. Pakistan received aid only 30 billion dollar and faced a loss of 170 billion dollar. Further, Pakistan lost 25000 lives including security personnel and civilian. So, this war was become a big challenge for Pakistan.

Economic challenges to Pakistan and their solutions.

Introduction:

Pakistan has been facing social, political and economic challenges since its inception.

It has now been struggling with worst economic challenges in the history of Pakistan. Economic challenges led the country to many other challenges. There are various reasons of economic challenges like inconsistent policies, political instability, energy crisis, agricultural crisis, industrial crisis, budget deficit, imbalance of trade and climate change.

However, Pakistan has potential to improve economic conditions by taking some measures including remove energy crisis, address agricultural and industrial crisis, good governance, attract foreign direct investment, privatization of loss making institutions and cut needless expenditures of the government, improve tax structure.

Challenges to the economy of Pakistan

Inconsistent of policies
Inconsistent of policies is one of the worst economic challenges to the economy of Pakistan. There are many policies were devised to improve the economy of the country, but the inconsistent of policies could not let the economy to grow. For example, Ayub Khan introduced economic policy of capitalism, Bhutto's policy of nationalizations and then privatization.

Political instability

Another big challenge to the economy of the country is political instability. Political instability leads to bad governance which is responsible social unrest. Bad governance leads to weak economic policies, and it paves the way for corruption, corruption is also a bad impact on the economy of a country. It led to ~~unstable~~

It has ability to deal with these challenges

inconsistent of policies For example nationalisation of industries in 1970s and privatization in 1990s.

Energy crisis

Energy crisis is one of the worst economic challenges to the economy of Pakistan. The country has been facing energy shortage and the economic engine and wheels of industry depends upon the energy. currently, the country has been facing more than 60% of energy crisis. This led the country to economic crisis.

Industrial crisis

Industrial sector is the most important sector to the economy of the Pakistan. It contributes 60 percent to the national GDP. More than 60 percent of the people engaged in industrial sector as a labour force. But it has been facing many challenges like increase in energy prices, increase in oil prices and inflation. In 2003, 60 percent of industry

closed down and rest of the industry contracted its production due to high inflation.

Imbalance of trade

Another big challenge to the economy of the country is imbalance of trade. According to Economic survey report 2007-08 the total export of Pakistan was only 83 billion dollar while the import of the country for the same period was 116 billion dollar. The huge gap is a big challenge to the economy of the country.

Budget deficit

Budget deficit is another big hurdle in the way of economy of Pakistan. According to economic survey report 2007-08, the total budget of the country was 14 billion while the total collection of the country was 9 billion. This big chasm between expenditure and collection is a big challenge to the economy of the country.

it has ability to deal with these challenges

Climate change

Climate change is another big barrier to the economy of the country. The 2022 floods badly hit the economy of the country. Pakistan suffered a loss of 30 billion dollar in the that floods.

15 percent of crops washed away only in Sindh province.

Heatwaves also impact the soil fertility.

Agricultural challenges

Agriculture crisis is ~~an~~ a big challenge to the economy of the country. It contributes 23 percent to the national GDP of the country. But it has been unable to meet the requirement of the country let alone export.

The country has to import the wheat to meet the need of the people. Recently, in 2024, 3.5 million tonnes of wheat imported from the Russia.

Solutions to the economic challenges.

Although the country has been facing worst economic challenges, it has potential to deal with these challenges. These steps can be helpful to improve the economy of the country.

Improve good governance

Governance has been a big problem of the country since its inception. There is need to improve governance system of the country. It will help to improve the economic policies. It will also ensure accountability and transparency.

Robust economic policies depend upon good governance.

Address energy crisis

Energy is also a big hurdle for the economy of Pakistan. All the economic sectors depend upon the ~~eco~~ energy. Currently, the energy of the country is more than 6000 MW. There is need to improve energy sector. The country should adopt

renewable energy sources. Energy project under CPRE should be completed as early as possible. Increase export of the country.

The should improve the export of the ~~for~~ country. To improve export of the country there is need to address energy crisis, agricultural crisis and industrial crisis. It will improve the export of the country. It will also increase foreign exchange of the country. It will also reduce the burden of debt.

Improve tax structure

The tax structure of the country is too weak. There is a lot of undocumented economy which is not under tax net. Informal economy is a big challenge to the tax structure of the country. There is need to improve the tax structure to improve the economy of Pakistan.

Privatization of loss making institutions

Pakistan has been facing a loss of 500 to 700 billion annually due to loss making institutions like PTM, WAPDA and Railways. There is need to privatise the said institutions.

Addressing challenge of agriculture and industry

Agriculture and industry sector is the backbone of the economy of any country. There is need to invest in these sectors. They will improve the export of country. They create job opportunities. So there is need to improve these sectors.

Attract foreign direct investment

It is need to improve the security and governance structure of the country. They will help to attract the foreign direct investment. It will not only boost economy of the country but reduces the burden of loans.

Conclusion Although the country has been facing economic challenges, but it has ability to deal with these challenges.