

Joining the US led coalition in the war against terrorism has many short-comings and long repercussions on Pakistan. Elaborate.

Introduction:

Since independence, Pakistan comes under the existential threat from the neighbouring countries, due to which the country have to balance the power game in the region. This phenomenon led the country to join unwanted wars of the USA. These wars comes with short benefits like economic boost and international alliances. However, from 1950 to 192024 the country faced many challenges, including terrorism, extremism, international involvement and destabilized political scenario. Additionally, country faced the loss human life, an armament in civilian society, infrastructural loss and economic destabilization. Moreover, the country still faced the challenges to revive socio-economic fabric of the country.

The following major threat led the country to join US coalition:

In 1948 Pakistan went to the war

against India over the issue of Kashmir. Since, the country wants balance the power game with India. Therefore, it needs the powerful ally to support Pakistan. At that time the USA's capitalist ideology is under cold war with communist USSR. In 1954 Pakistan signed SEATO with USA to against the spread of communism. In return the country gets the support in defence technology and some how the balance of power was created between Pakistan and India.

In 1971 Pakistan lost the eastern wing and Bangladesh was created by India. The US department of historians confirms that USSR actively supported India through arms and naval power because of soviet-Indo defence pact. Later in 1979 USSR invaded Afghanistan, this led the threat to Pakistan that country is now surrounded by enemies on eastern and western border. Therefore, the President Zia-ul-Haq with the support of the USA launched the Mujahideen attack against USSR in Afghanistan, this war led the Pakistan to become important player of the US coalition.

The US war against terrorism and its role in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

On 11 September 2001 the twin tower attack was carried out by Al-Qaeda in the US. In response, on 7 October 2001 the US started war against terrorism by attacking the Afghanistan's Taliban government. Once, again the military dictator Pervez Musharraf joined the US war in return of his political support and to provide financial support for economic and defense development. This war comes with some short comings and various long term repercussions for Pakistan.

Influx of unbattered immigrants in Pakistan is one of the major short comings.

As the war started in Afghanistan the country's security and economy collapsed. For better life Afghan citizens entered in Pakistan. According to institute of peace and conflict, USA firstly, 45000 people entered into Pakistan and many of them are trained fighters of Taliban and Al-Qaeda. These elements setup their operating cells in Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi to

mobilize their forces against the USA. This loophole created the terrorism network in Pakistan.

Emergence of terrorism in Pakistan, a price of the US coalition:

As Pakistan joined the US war against terrorism the swift change in the ideology of Taliban against Pakistan emerged. In result, in 2009 Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan was formed in tribal areas to fight against Islamabad. The TTP gain local support based upon their ethnic and religious support. The main objective of TTP is to capture the Pashtun areas of Pakistan. In 2007 the Taliban gained the control of FATA and Swat district of KPK. Pakistan military launched the attack and the scattered group started asymmetrical war by doing terrorist activities across the country.

Influx of Afghans created the extremist elements in Pakistan due to the coalition with the USA:

Afghan Taliban belonged to the

specific sect of Islam and follows the ultra-orthodox life. After US attack the Madarac's made by Zia-ul-Haq in 1980 actively supported the Taliban once again. This phenomenon created the extremist elements throughout the country who attacked minorities and other sects. One of the prominent incidents happened in Parachinar. Between 2007 to 2014 the Taliban supported faction killed 3000 people due to extremist thoughts, according to Defense ministry of Pakistan.

International involvement increased in the country because of lack of proper attention after US coalition:

Prior to this war some of the militant separatist groups are present in the country. After the joining of US coalition the major force of the state was used against war of terrorism. Due to this, the intelligence agencies of Afghanistan NDS and RAW, India joined their hands with Baloch separatists against Pakistan and established their operating cells to create anarchy in the country. One of the major evidence is Indian spy Kulbhushan Jadar who stated that Raw is actively

involved in Balochistan and Karachi by supporting BLA and go gangs in Karachi. The foreigner nexus is still working in Pakistan actively is the price Pakistan paying by joining the US coalition.

Pakistan faced political destabilization due to the US coalition:

Pakistan faced political destabilization because of US involvement in the politics of Pakistan to gain maximum support in war against terrorism. In 1999 the military dictator assumed power after coup against Nawaz Sharif. Firstly, he was under pressure by political parties to go in election. However after US attack and coalition he ruled till 2007 by US support. Afterwards, this the USA's involvement in Pakistani politics became strong which led the destabilization in Pakistani politics.

The above mentioned short coming comes with long term repercussions for Pakistan in the following ways.

Pakistan's social fabric changed from peace loving society to intolerant is result of the US war against terrorism. Pakistan was totally peace loving and tolerate society. Different ethnicities and religious groups live in the country with peace before Pakistan joined the US coalition. The first wave of intolerance emerged in 1979 to 1988. In 1979 the total number of religious schools was 1300 which increased to 15 thousand by 1988. The new madrasas was setuped to create mujahideens in Afghan war. However, after that these schools operated ~~in~~ the with same syllabus but new domain is Pakistani society. This network created the elements that brainwashed common men and created the intolerant society. According to the Institution strategic ~~and~~ studies Islamabad 23% of Pakistani population favours these extreme thoughts, which is alarming situation for the country's society, which is by product of US coalition. One of the major evidence of this is acceptance of political parties like TLP in general elections of the country.

Due to the extreme security challenges the country lost many human lives and resources :

For every developing society security is the main challenge. From 2007 to 2023 around 83,000 people lost their lives according to National counter terrorism authority. This security dilemma creates the safety challenge for the citizens and overall people feels depressing environment and concerned regarding the new generation. Therefore, those who can afford leave the country. According to DW news report, around 8 hundred thousand people left the country in 2023 around which 2 hundred thousand left due to safety point of view. These security challenges emerged after Pakistan's coalition with US in war against terrorism.

The country faced infrastructural loss due to the US coalition :

Infrastructure is the key element for any country's smooth economy. From 1960 to 2001 Pakistan done exceptional work in infrastructural development. In that era

roads, dams, Barrages and airports were developed. However, this development stopped after Pakistan joined US war against terrorism because country's resources are now burning against security challenges. Moreover, not only it stopped but due to terrorist attacks Pakistan's infrastructure destroyed. According to finance division of Pakistan, country lost infrastructure worth 130-150 billion dollars in past decade.

Pakistan's ~~into~~ economy went to extreme condition due to US coalition in the following way:

After 2001 Pakistan's economy shifted from thriving industrialization to war based economy. During 2001 to 2014 USA injected 30 billion dollar for financial support to Pakistan but all this finance was burned to fuel security forces. ~~It~~ When US aid started declining the false economic development reversed because Pakistan is now unable to support security and economic expenses. Therefore, Pakistan faced recession and economic condition is still destabilized due to the US support in war against terrorism.

CPEC a blessing for Pakistan's socio-economic revival or threat for USA's area of influence:

Due to the declining economy Pakistan started seeking for new options for revival. Resultantly, in 2015 Pakistan signed China Pakistan economic cooperation (CPEC) deal. Pakistan wants to revive its infrastructure to gain economic sustainability. In many ways the country successfully developed its economic infrastructure with the help of China. Pakistan understands that economic development will eventually lead to social order. However, the USA considers it a threat to their area of influence because China is now their new cold war enemy. Due to Pakistan's strategic location US does not want Chinese influence. Therefore, they are always creating hurdles in CPEC's development. This major repercussion Pakistan is still facing by joining US war against terrorism.

Conclusion.