

- America arrived in Afghanistan
- 2004 drone attacks started
- 2011 OBL assassinated (May)
- Nov 2011 Saleh checkpoint incident
- OBL
  - leading Al-Qaeda (Arab group)
  - Fighting Soviets with the help of Saudi, US, Pak, Iran, China, Britain
  - Made Islamic govt but unacceptable for US
- NATO on Afghanistan soil
  - UN force ISAF along with them
  - Pak supported
  - If not, you are against US and with Taliban (A big issue)
  - Whole world with US after 9/11 sympathies.

## War on Terror?

## ① Background:

- Post 9/11 → Pak Pressured by US  
Ultimatum → Neutrality not an option
- Joined coalition to avoid isolation, sanctions and secure international legitimacy.
- Musharraf regime sought aid, debt relief, and recognition.
- Geograph; porous Afghan Border, risk of spill over compelled alignment

## (2) Foreign Policy: During NOT

- Tactical alignment with US: Aid, Milli, legitimacy
- Transactional relation not strategic.

### • Crises:

Raymond Davis (2011)

Abt Raid (2011)

Salala Attack (2011)

- US accused Pak of double game (Supporting Taliban / Haqqanis)
- Pakistan accused US of betrayal and repeated abandonment (Wars against India)

• Post 2021 :-

— Sidelined after NATO withdrawal.

## (3) Security and Internal Stability

- Militants fled to tribal belts → TTP rise
- Suicide bombings, sectarian attacks, killings
- Drone attacks fueled anti-US sentiment, collateral damage
- Turning points: Lal masjid (2007)  
APS massacre (2014)
- Major Ops:- Rah-e-Rajq  
Rah-e-Rast  
Rah-e-Nijah  
Zarb-e-Azb  
Radd-ul-Rasaad.
- Security crisis became existential for Pakistan.

## Geostrategic Future

- Pakistan became NATO supply life line  
**(GLOCs, ALOCs)**
- Leverage Aid in exchange of co-operation
- Also coercion: "Pakistan" do more" pressure
- India-US Partnership in Afghanistan
  - Deepened Pak insecurity.
- Geography:
  - Short term leverage
  - Long term insecurity

## (E) Economic dimension:

- Gains: 33+ bn \$ US aid, debt rescheduling, IMF/WB support.
- Losses: 120-150 bn \$ in damages (PES)  
45% down
  - Infrastructure, trade, FDI, tourism
  - Collapse of Foreign Investment, stalled projects
  - Energy, Agriculture disrupted by militancy.  
**(Fruit: 35 bn RS in Swat)**
  - FATF Grey list hurts financial credibility
  - Dependence on US aid → fiscal vulnerability
  - Development/social spending diverted to security.

**Broader direct & indirect losses**

**2001-2018 → 250 bn USD "Itefiz Pasho"**

## (S) Social-Political Dimension:

- Civil-Military Imbalance

- Mullahs gained legitimacy
- Rising radicalization: alliance seen as betrayal of Islam.
- Extremist recruitment surged → TTP, sectarian outfits.
- Society polarized: urban terrorism + tribal displacement
- IDP crises strained resources
- Civil liberties curtailed (Eg: PPA 2014)
- Religious conservatism narrowed public discourse.

⑦

### Humanitarian and social costs:

- 80,000+ lives lost (all)
- APS attack (National Trauma)
- Millions displaced (IDPs, Swat, Waziristan, FATA)
- Human Rights concerns:
  - collateral damage
  - disappearances (HR)
  - abuses
- Women and children disproportionately affected
- Mental health crisis: PTSD, depression, trauma
- Livelihoods destroyed: farming, trade, tourism
- Deepened poverty and inequality in conflict zones

⑧

### Diplomatic Aspects:

- Pakistan both ally and suspect in US eyes.

- India weaponized terrorism narrative → isolated Pak globally
- UN forums, Kashmir issue overshadowed by terror stigma.
- FATF greylist, negative stigma.
- soft power decline: tourism, global image,
- Diversification: China (CPEC)  
Russia, SLO.
- Muslim world: Rhetorical support  
little practical help.
- projected as terrorism victim rather  
than sponsor (struggled)

⑨

### Military and strategic sides

- Military shifted from conventional-counter insurgency.
- Developed intelligence-driven ops and COIN
  - Major ops reclaimed "no-go zones"
- Doctrinal shift: recognition of internal militancy as existential threat
- NAP (2014) → partial CT strategy.
- Nuke deterrence maintained balance India
- Modern VS equipment, Chinese, Russian.

⑩

### Way Forward and lessons learned:

- Balanced FP (not AID and isolated)
- Strengthen internal resilience:  
→ Madrassa reforms, education, counter-narrative

- Economic self Reliance : trade, industry
- Civil-Military synergy for comprehensive CT policy.

- Diplomatic narrative building.
- Inclusive governance and national unity.  
to deny space for militancy.

→ Alliances of convenience = short term

- gains long term stability.

→ CT strategy by Dr. Malvika Joshi

Nine Es.

- Strengthen Democratic Governance
- Soft Power Diplomacy

also focus on the recent developments and their impacts on the relations.

Democracy model has changed now