

- America arrived in Afghanistan
- 2004 drone attacks started
- 2011 OBL assassinated (May)
- Nov 2011 Salala 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.
- Geography: Porous Afghan Border, risk of spill over compelled alignment

(12) Foreign Policy: During WOT

- Tactical alignment with US: Aid, Mil, Legitimacy
- Transactional relation not strategic.

• Crisis:

Raymond Davis (2011)

Abt Raid (2011)

Salala Attack (2011)

- US: Accused Pak of double game
(Supporting Taliban/Haqanis)
- Pakistan: Accused US of betrayal and repeated abandonment (Wars against India)

• Post 2021:-

Sidelined after NATO withdrawal.

(13) 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-Niqah
Rah-e-Rast
Rah-e-Nijah
Zarb-e-Azb
Radd-ul-Fasaad
- Security crisis became existential for Pakistan

(4)

Geostrategic Future:

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

(5)

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 "Ihtifaz Pasha"

Social-Political Dimension:

- Civil-Military Imbalance

- Muehannaf 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 (E.g., PPA 2014)
- Religious conservatism narrowed public discourse.

(4)

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
 - abuses
- Women and children disproportionality out
- Mental health crisis: PTSD, depression, trauma
- Livelihoods destroyed: farming, trade, tourism
- Deepened poverty and inequality in conflict zones.

(8)

Diplomatic Aspect:

- 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: terrorism, 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 LT strategy.
- Nuke deterrence maintained balance India
- Modern US equipment, Chinese, Russian.

10

Way Forward and Lessons Learned:

- Balanced FP (not Aid and isolated)
- Strengthen internal resilience:
→ madrasa 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. Makeeka Lodhi
Nine Es.

- Strengthen Democratic Governance
- Soft Power Diplomacy

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