

War on Terrorism in Pakistan: Security Challenges and Safety Prioritization

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Abstract:

This paper highlights the dynamics of war on terror among the Pakistan, Afghanistan and the United States of America. It provides the strategic importance such as political, economic and military interests in the region. This study also shows the policies and strategies adopted by the US and Pakistan to save their interests in the American led war on terror. War against terror or war on terror, is an internationally military campaign that was launched by the Bush administration. The fatalistic incident known as 9/11 happened in 2001 in which approximately 2700 people were killed and numberless of injured fettered the wall of international politics. After this incident the government of America and world community were very much aggressive to take revenge from Al-Qaida network based in the Afghanistan. This research tries to find out the answer of the research questions such as to analyze the Pak US relations since inception. American foreign policies towards Pakistan after 9/11. To analyze the policies made by Pakistan to combat terrorism domestically and strengthen political as well as military institutions. Furthermore to analyze the policies of neighboring states such as India and Afghanistan towards the Pakistan. To find out the answers of these research questions research has employed qualitative research methodology with interpretative approach with securitization theory. For data analysis descriptive and exploratory approaches has been used in this research. The core findings of the research that war on terror was combination of Mush and Bush to secure their interests in the region. Bush ruined the Al-Qaida network and Mush got an economic assistance. US showed the supremacy to the world by led a war on terror. Pak US relations make its flow towards an alliance against terrorist's network in Afghanistan. War on Terror was a complex war and essence a question of territorial sovereignty. This war on terror put the whole region at risk.

Keywords: War on Terror, Pakistan, United States, Security Implications, Safety Priorities, Securitization Theory, Nuclearization

Introduction

The war on terror has had significant security implications for Pakistan, given its geographical location and historical context. The dynamics of this war among Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the United States have been complex, with each country pursuing its own strategic interests. (Tellis 2008). The U.S. has been a key player in the region, and its strategic concerns, as the only superpower, have influenced the security landscape. The war on terror, which was launched by the Bush administration in response to the 9/11 attacks, has led to a series of policy shifts and strategic alliances in the region. The U.S. has sought to act in conjunction with Pakistan to address cross-border terrorism and ensure peace and stability in South and West Asia (Nazir 2010). However, the challenges in this volatile region are multifaceted, and the long-term implications of the war on terror remain uncertain. The U.S. has pursued a military campaign that has blurred the lines between soldiers and spies, using unconventional warfare tactics such as killer drones and special operations troops (Siddiqi 2012).

Pakistan has been compelled to adjust its foreign policy and security strategy in response to the war on terror. The country has faced pressure to combat militancy and extremism within its borders, while also navigating its relationships with neighboring states such as India and Afghanistan. The Afghan conflict, the presence of terrorist groups, and the influx of Afghan refugees have all contributed to Pakistan's security challenges. The war on terror has also impacted Pakistan's relations with the U.S. After the 9/11 attacks, Pakistan aligned itself with the U.S. led coalition against terrorism, leading to a significant shift in its foreign policy and security posture. This alliance has had far-reaching consequences for Pakistan's domestic stability and international standing. In summary, the war on terror has significantly shaped Pakistan's security landscape, leading to a complex interplay of geopolitical, military, and strategic factors. (Smith 2011). Pakistan has been compelled to adapt its foreign policy and security strategy in response to the war on terror. The country has faced pressure to

combat militancy and extremism within its borders while managing its relationships with neighboring states such as India and Afghanistan. The Afghan conflict, the presence of terrorist groups, and the influx of Afghan refugees have all contributed to Pakistan's security challenges. The war on terror has also significantly influenced Pakistan's relations with the U.S. After the 9/11 attacks, Pakistan aligned itself with the U.S. led coalition against terrorism, leading to a substantial shift in its foreign policy and security posture. This alliance has had far-reaching consequences for Pakistan's domestic stability and international standing (Anderson and Maki 2008).

The war on terror has had profound security implications for Pakistan, particularly in the context of its strategic importance in South and West Asia. The dynamics of this war among Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the United States have led to complex geopolitical and military ramifications. The U.S. has been a key player in the region, and its strategic concerns as the only superpower have significantly influenced the security dynamics. The war on terror, initiated in response to the 9/11 attacks, has resulted in a series of policy shifts and strategic realignments in the region. Pakistan has been compelled to adapt its foreign policy and security strategy in response to the war on terror, facing pressure to combat militancy and extremism within its borders while managing its relationships with neighboring states such as India and Afghanistan. The Afghan conflict, the presence of terrorist groups, and the influx of Afghan refugees have all contributed to Pakistan's security challenges. The U.S. has sought to collaborate with Pakistan to address cross-border terrorism and ensure peace and stability in the region. However, the challenges in this volatile area are multifaceted, and the long-term implications of the war on terror remain uncertain. The U.S. has pursued a military campaign using unconventional warfare tactics such as drone strikes and special operations, which has had a significant impact on the security situation in the region (Javaid and Relations 2011).

The war on terror has also significantly influenced Pakistan's relations with the U.S. After the 9/11 attacks, Pakistan aligned itself with the U.S.-led coalition against terrorism, leading to a substantial shift in its foreign policy and security posture. This alliance has had far-reaching consequences for Pakistan's domestic stability and international standing (Bono 2006). In summary, the war on terror has fundamentally shaped Pakistan's security landscape, leading to a complex interplay of geopolitical, military, and strategic factors. The country has been forced to navigate a delicate balance between its own security concerns, regional dynamics, and its relationship with the United States. The long-term implications of this war on terror for Pakistan remain a subject of ongoing analysis and debate (Smith 2011).

Objectives of Study

The core objectives of the study are following:

This study also shows the security challenges face by Pakistan after 9/11.

This study also illustrates the policies and strategies adopted by Pakistan to save their interests.

Theoretical Framework

As the theory of security says, political problems are based on intense security problems that must be addressed immediately after being labeled as "dangerous", "threatening", "disruptive", etc. institutional capacity to move the issue "out of politics". As such, security problems are not only "present", but must also be defined as a problem of ensuring the actors. Calling a "security threat": the transfer of security immigration to priority political issues becomes a priority issue that requires measures, such as securing the border (Burke 2002).

Fundamentals of Securitization theory

Not satisfied with this, the propagators pursued various types of threats that were not military and that the individuals were influenced, not the state. This expands the security agenda by adding concepts such as human security and security, as well as ideas of civilization and identity.

Securitization has an important role to play in extending the calendar by challenging the concept that security service providers consider state and gender to have no security implications (Kreide & Langenohl, 2019). This condition is the reason for insecurity for women. This was a significant increase in the increase in the number of opinions on safety. By highlighting the nature of security, a critical security strategy establishes that "security" is not always positive or global, but depends on the circumstances and dependent and negative subjects (Ahmad).

Because some administer are insecure while others are safe, security creates power relationships between individuals. For example, in the context of the global war on terrorism, someone who sees Arabs as suspects is an "alternative" and whose surveillance operations in the Muslim community have increased due to terrorism (Demchak 2011). By questioning the core of security in such cases, the theory of security has been developed and extended the security range to add reference objects. One thing, a fundamental thought about securitization, is that things are dangerous and need to be protected (Kreide & Langenohl, 2019).

The theorists of securitization define five activities: economic, social, military, political and industrial. In each sector, hazards are defined as threatening objects. For example, we are talking about identity, although the elements of the industry are ecosystems and species. Only the military industry is the permanent reference of the state. From the security of 'sectarianization', we know that the existential danger is not objective, but is related to the characteristics of each object. This technique emphasizes the character of safety and risk (Anderson, 1987). For others, bombings, for example, are a source of stress for many people today. Securitization shows that it is wrong to talk about issues such as terrorism as if everyone cared.

Kashmir Issue and Nuclearization in South Asia

Pakistan's army and intelligence authorities encouraged those militants Islamic groups and

India was also under-discussion his violation against innocent Kashmiris and human rights organization were criticizing Indian violation policy in Kashmir(Kazi 2008). India did not accept insurgency situation in Kashmir and put blame on Pakistan for insurgency in Kashmir theory terrorist groups. This time there was a cold war time between India and Pakistan. For find out a peaceful solution Atal Bihari Vajpai prime minster of India came to Pakistan. It was good step taken by both sides but it was badly finished when Pakistan and India involved in limited war kargil. Religion of Kashmir in may July 1999. It was very sensitive time because both having nuclear weapons this time and both were nuclear power. In October 1999 Cos General Pervez Musharraf displaced an elected government. So India deny to talk with this government of dictatorship in Pakistan. In 2001 Indian prime minister calls Mr. Musharraf for Iraq summit for talks but no conclusion was find out in this summit (Henry, 2004).

Descriptive

Descriptive approach provides coherent understanding to highlight the detail information to fill the gaps of concerned topic and much information is collected to answer the question like what and how instead of why. This approach focuses on the discovery of the events and experience and then summarizes these events and experiences in a comprehensive way. The main objective of this approach is to use appropriate strategy, characteristics and functions with range of instances of the specific topic. Descriptive approach further helped in explaining the role of other actors involved in the study of SCS. In order to have a complete understanding further exploration of Chinese behavior (Elliott & Timulak, 2005).

The primary concern of the descriptive research is to find out “what is”. Descriptive research also provides deep study of the events, behavior, practice, procedure, technique and methods as well as provides the basic information that can be used for making important decision that are to be made in future. (Kim, 2005).

Exploratory

The main objective of this approach is to indicate the problems and provide comprehension for more detailed information about the situation. Exploratory approach is beneficial in exploring the hidden and more complex things that are not easily discoverable. Exploratory approach in research has used to indicate the problems and clearer picture of the phenomena of the South China Sea and their claimants such as China, Vietnam and Philippine. New ideas and thoughts are discovered by doing non formal research. Exploratory research had the flexible design and lays the initial groundwork for further research to determine that what is being observed. Also have the unstructured research plan (Ponelis, 2015).

Security Challenges and War on Terror

The most massive test to the remote strategy of Pakistan is the issue of Afghanistan, and inside war against anxiety. In the war against terrorism initiated by America against immaterial adversary put Pakistan on the epicenter of the war (Siddiq 2011).

Nonetheless, the geo-crucial environment has squeezed Pakistan to get careful approach in the area. India has been trying to contain Pakistan in Afghanistan by virtue of its touchy political cash related and geo-basic conditions. Second, after the withdrawal of America and decomposing of Russia a political vacuum was made in Afghanistan. Pakistan for locking its position in the reach got the approach of 'key centrality' to contain Indian impact in Afghanistan. Third, after 9/11 again it has ended up hard to Pakistan to secure its energy for Afghanistan. Indian impact in Afghanistan is becoming controlled ensuing to two or three pros accept that Government in Kabul is Indian all around masterminded. Pakistan in the mind-boggling situation is challenging two fold challenges with respect to Afghan emergency after the 9/11. The Soviet Union attacked on Afghanistan in 17, December 1979. An intervention by Russia in Afghanistan was indirectly dangerous for Pakistan due to territorial border with Afghanistan and Pakistan was also

facing domestic crisis in Baluchistan and NWFP (Johnson and Mason 2008).

On the base of Muslim ideology and non-aligned neighboring state Pakistan requested the withdrawal Soviet armed force from Afghanistan. Afghan aggressor gatherings were battling against Soviet armed force and during this war Pakistan got 3.6 million Afghan displaced people. The Afghanistan war was a defining moment among Pakistan and U.S relations which were down in 1979 and again near political, financial and security ties in 1980s. Furthermore, America served Pakistan with two groups one is financial and second military states to help Pakistan execution in the war against Russian troops in Afghanistan. Some additional guide was given outside of those pack. Pakistan bought 40 F-16 from America 1.2 billion and paid this add up to America mostly, and Pakistan got assets from Arab states particularly Saudi Arabia. (Barton, 2000).

America relocated his interest from Afghanistan and left alone to Pakistan. America also stopped aid for Afghan refugees. In 1980, U.S president George Bush declared that Pakistan could not work on his nuclear program and obligatory the sanctions against Pakistan under the Pressler amendment (1985) in the foreign assistance act. America stopped aid too economically and sales to Pakistan military. Even training programs was disconnect and some crimes came back to home (CLINTON).

The central problems in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the area join regardless of what you look like at it violence, noteworthy misery, unsettled edge weights, atomic weapons, drug trafficking, and poor suggestion. Additionally, issues of power, furthermore the confusing social, reported, and religious parts in the locale, cripple to overpower national and comprehensive limits. Up 'til now, the outside obtaining of budgetary, military, and particular association support has been really key, yet besides, in a manner of speaking, insufficient and, now and again, counterproductive. "Both Afghanistan and Pakistan are facing terrorism inside their characteristic ranges which is under the control of their assets. Afghan-Pak has got some

sort of progress than the past however there is honestly grateful between them" (Monsod, 2014).

Drone Attacks

After terrorism wind strikes by the US is a solitary test to Pakistan's remote procedure. There are two purposes behind perspectives as to robot attacks in Pakistan. One trusts that machine strikes are being composed by CIA on the backing of Pakistan government through release attention. The plenty fullness of the robot assaults lies in travel that in these traps vital attacker pioneers of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Taliban (a terrorist social event) are executed. (Chari, 2014).

The other viewpoint as for machine strikes is that the done assaults are clear violation of Pakistan's impact, and through theories strikes Pakistan is getting exceptional course of action of unintentional ultimate outcome and unadulterated individuals are being executed. Pakistan is important for USA and other super powers due to its geo- strategic location. So in beginning of 1990 America changed his policy with Pakistan because there was no more strategic interest of America in Pakistan because Russian army was outdoor from Afghanistan. America was not much interested to stable Pakistan economically and want to modern Pakistan military. It was era of 1990 and collapse of Soviet Union in 1991 this time (Shafqat 2009).

Finally, some specific restrictions were imposed on Pakistan institutions and organization in 2001 and 2003 on the cause of Pakistan got missile technology from China and Korea against international management for checking proliferation of missile technology. When Pakistan was allowing his territory to Islamic militant groups against Afghanistan war irritants and against Indian violation in Kashmir. So America declared Pakistan as a terrorist state (Hashmi 2013).

Terrorism Extremism and Sectarianism

Terrorism and radicalism are tenacious problems to Pakistan ever some time starting late. The occasion of 9/11 has grave results on Pakistan's cash related, managerial issues and society on remote policy in more prominent association. Since the occasions Pakistan is inside and out unprotected against the

degree its economy; so far Pakistan has lost cost 100 billion dollars, and have a helper from America just 16 billion dollars. In outside game-plan terms Pakistan is from each edge a dangerous spot, and the nation is seen to be the point of meeting of terrorism. (Mohanty, 2006) .

USA Government and Counter Terrorism Strategies

Terrorism is highlighted in 2001 when the USA was under attack on 9/11. The government of USA declared the security emergency and takes the decision on fighting against terrorism (Bergesen et al, 2005). In 2001; President Bush was ruling the USA which was extended to different regions and countries in order to bring peace in the international community. USA senate has passed the resolution to take forceful action against the international terrorism. Therefore, since President to Mr. Obama continuous persistent policy is being observed against terrorism. The USA has adopted the strategy against the terrorism is as follows:

A communion block leadership on the lowest point and could not have complete against capitalist block of U.S.A. U.S.A. was giving much attention to eastern Europe and resolving conflict situation with Russia through negotiations. Even in 1994 G7 countries allows to Russia join the summit conference as an observer and later on in 1997 Russia become official member of G7. Nuclear issue began again dominate Pakistan and US relations. US obligatory four types of sanctions against Pakistan. First America drop economic aid and military goods to Pakistan under presser amendment in 1990. Second U.S.A. Further economic limit imposed on Pakistan. Third U.S.A. Increased more sanctions after military takeover in Pakistan under American Municipal Law known as termination of economic relations with the relations that come to power by relocating an elected and constitutional government. (Barton, 2000).

On the basis of intelligence terrorist groups or individuals that are involved in the terrorist activities are hiding in different regions or countries they have to surrender to their relative

country government; if not then the country has to take the force action to demolish them (Posen 2017).

Cold War and Pakistan's Safety Priorities

In Pakistan, two competing ideologies: capitalism and Islam have been captured in strategic competitiveness. The leading figures at the moment tended to promote the ancient ideologies and to sign several agreements by paying particular attention to restricted economic assets, poor defense capacities and internal threats from neighboring nations in eastern and West Pakistan. Defense south-eastern Asia treaty organization (SEATO) and the central treaty organization (CENTO)—with America and its partners. During that era the dominant speech in Pakistan's foreign strategy stayed internal safety. In addition, political management has a lack of capacity and concise vision. However, inner safety risks are not noticed, which worsen and multiply over moment. They cannot understand the doctrine of the country's domestic safety (Sultan 2006,).

During the Cold War the former Soviet Union's conquest of Afghanistan altered the region and the world in geostrategic conditions. Pakistan also has an impact on international strategic culture. In the worldwide and regional economic setting, Pakistan requires to create domestic safety policies. General Zia-Ul-Haq, the army leader of the moment, united him and the USA with the former Soviet Union. Pakistan was the proxy and front line state against the former USSR by the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They backed General Zia's government against the former Soviet Union financially and militarily. Dennis Kux on the US-Pacific collaboration against Soviets said:

"A \$3.5 billion five-year assistance scheme has been suggested by the administration of Ronald Reagan, Zia did not create any distinction and Washington and Islamabad had a strong connection against the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan(Rahim 2017)."

The United States Intelligence Agency, Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) educated religious

students in the spirit of sacred war (jihad) and gave them weapons and money to combat unbelievers (communists) from all over the world, and educated young Muslims. In an interview with Fox News, Hillary Clinton told her:

"The US is responsible for setting up the Soviet Union's fighters and has given them the sophisticated weapons to fight and attack Soviet forces in Afghanistan," says the U.S. Government, withdrawing from Afghanistan with a group formed at the end of the Cold War, leaving Pakistan and Afghanistan (Hartman 2002).

USA and Pakistan is having mutual understanding on the issue of terrorism therefore, all the possible efforts and measures are being taken in order to facilitate harmony and peace in the region. In the recent visit of Prime Minister of Pakistan to visit USA; President Obama discussed the mutual cooperation of two countries for counter terrorism and showed full support in demolishing the perpetrators that are against the state and indulge in terrorist activities. However, President Obama and President Bush are almost similar and continued in the long run as well but still the USA is reducing the involvement of its existence in the war on terrorism around the globe. United States Recommendations for Counter Terrorism in Pakistan(Lindsay 2011).

Policy of the US remains the same whether any president replace another; similarly in the case of President Obama has urged and recommended Pakistan to reduce the terrorism through military cooperation, intelligence, effective foreign policy, strict action against militants and overcome the challenges of poverty and unemployment (Hernandez and Everton 2012). USA is already contributing in different sectors of Pakistan which include investments opportunities by bringing funds into Pakistani market, education sector, health and medical sector, sharing of cultural values, bringing democracy and restricting the army control over ruling the country(Drakos and Gofas 2006).

US also encourage Pakistan and India to resolve their issues by dialogue and reduce the tension in

the region by increasing the trade opportunities, strengthening the economy and others. The other suggestion from US is to build reforms and make political system democratic rather than dictatorship is being ruled the countries issues and make those decisions that are not strategic favorable for the country (Black 2013).

Democracy can be achieved by conducting the free, fair and legitimate elections that bring the people that are being elected from the citizen that can reduce their issues and bring prosperity in the society (Mickolus 2011). Institutions of Pakistan such as police, judicial system, councils and local bodies should provide facilitation services to the citizen that will help to reduce anarchy among the people. USA is forcing Pakistan to use military operations against the local and international terrorist group that are having linkage with each other and targeting civilians time to time (Akbar, 2012). Therefore, after the Peshawar attack on Army Public School; Pakistan's military has taken the initiative to fight against internal terrorism and started operation with the name of Zarb-e-Azab in order to achieve significant success by killing and capturing the culprits in the sideline border of Afghanistan (Henry, 2004)..

The think tank of America and their defense department is continuously eyeing on Pakistan efforts against terrorism and provide assistance that helps them to meet the targets that has ruined the peace of the country and international community(Amin and Naseer 2017).

The Episode 9/11 Post-Cold War and Pakistan's Safety Priorities

After the fall of the former Soviet Union, the United States withdrew from Afghanistan. During the Cold War, Washington left Pakistan, his friend, in poor climate, and buried Pakistan's allegiance and collaboration. William Blum cited a US representative in Pakistan in 1996, "The USA is ignoring the effect of billions of bucks on qualified non-government performers and the effect on the Soviet Union's worldwide government view for terrorism (Edwards, Jackson et al. 2007)"

In 1996 his state's opposition to the Cold War, hired by the Kalashnikov society, was passed on by Benazir Bhutto, former Pakistani prime minister. The following was cited by William Blum:

"Pakistani people were left alone by the Soviet-Afghan conflict, including militants of expertise, drug-addicted mafias, weapons smugglers and religious fanatics supporting the communist conflict"

Afghanistan is now a battleground and a civil conflict arose among multiple groups of the inhabitants with the removal of US troops and the absence of a strategic victory after the Soviet Union (Chatterjee, 1994).

After September 11, 2001 Incidents and Security Priorities

Pakistan's security policy has been radically changed by the third stage of the September 11 bombings and the upcoming World War against Terrorism. Pakistanis are faced by issues such as rebels, U.S. plane strikes, army activities, bloodshed and assaults on suicides, etc., especially the tribal regions governed by the federal government and the state of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The Abdul Qadeer Khan episode stopped West and India from going through the rocks of the atomic program of Pakistan. In order to ensure atomic arms security Pakistan has adopted parliamentary and institutional action in all respects. The foundations were set for the "Strategic Planning Division," and the national command order for 2007, the legislation on command authorities for 2010, was developed ((Bowker, Baldauf et al. 2007).

Pessimistic Role of the UN

The UN has developed a pessimistic position in resolving national-state disputes. In addressing all the extramural questions at worldwide and regional level, the structural and functional failure borne by the United Nations hinders its function. A remarkable instance of that connection is the burning issue of Cashmere and Palestine for half a millennium. Furthermore, the dominant position of the P-5 (US, UK, Russia, China, and France)

rendered the United Nations a worldwide, power free organization (Bofah 1963).

New Great Game

New Great Game (NGG) concentrated on the command of Central Asia's trade paths and natural assets. The fight for the arrest and monopolies of these funds was once again the cause of the Cold War's competitors. In the waters of the play the world's major political players Pakistan was once again caught. The effects on Pakistan were immediate (Rubin 2013).

Regional Strategic Constraints

Pakistan has acquired a number of strategic national barriers since its inception. These safety policies are always based on a fragile financial and defense foundation. Below are some national strategic limitations.

Indian factors, problems of Kashmir and activism

Kashmir is a contentious problem created by the renowned Redcliff Award between Pakistan and India. Pakistan backed the Kashmir indigenous freedom movement which India fought against Indian violence since 1989. A guerrilla war against the Indians has started with several groups of free-force activism, such as Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Jaish-i-Muhammad and Lashkar-i-Tayban (Fraser 1965).

After 9/11, India had the chance to propagate and equate with aggression against the native self-determination movement in Kashmir. It has effectively proclaimed a number of peace parties' combatants, including Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-i-Taiba, as rebel organizations (Saini 2001).

Kashmir

The Cold Start Doctrine is an establishment of Padmanabhan the Chief of the Indian Army. The primary idea of this doctrine is the use of atomic guns for offensive or preventive assaults on Pakistan. On 28 April 2004, he submitted it. Without using atomic guns, the unique armies of the three armed powers will launch the enemy's

embedded assault. Pakistan's political rulers and army commanders take seriously India's offensive war doctrine (Boot 2006).

Instability in Afghanistan

Afghanistan's instability is also having severe implications for the safety of Pakistan and the region. As noted above, Afghanistan was used by the United States as a representative nation against the Soviet Union, and the country remained in ruins after the recent collapse without any specific reconstruction action (Chatterjee, 1994). It has become the ground for a conflict between forces and national authorities. India, through its spy agency Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), tries to make use of Afghanistan as an indirect nation in Pakistan. Pakistan cannot stay a silent observer as an immediate neighbor of Afghanistan, watching the devastation of its domestic interests. Their spy officer, Inter-services Intelligence (ISI) urged them to engage in a proxy fight against India in Afghanistan (Kronstadt, Foreign Affairs et al. 2005).

The legacy of Zia's jihadist policy

The defensive campaign is conducted against all powers attacking Islam, the faithful and the basic values. General Zia-úl-Haq has an institutional position of religious seminaries in the political structure of the country under the Jihad strategy which is profoundly rooted in socialist Soviet Union. Promotes religious and extremist sectarian crime, and culture in society (militant and brutal). Its inner Islamization strategy has further exacerbated the condition and split culture. The general Zia strengthened its strength and expanded it to the triangles: army, religious elite, and industrial. He said: "Islamic extremism in Pakistan peaked in the 1980s." The country's religious elites, the political system (Bhutto, 2014).

They were now labeled terrorists, with many of their names on the international terrorist list. The Zia government has been known for human rights abuses in Pakistan's political history. The Zia era was portrayed by Iqbal S. Hussain as "an era of lies, disappointment, and treason."

The impact on Pakistani society of the use of religious seminar students cannot be predicted by political and army officials in Pakistan. You cannot devise a post-Cold War approach to deal with brainwash against these activist organizations. These groups of fighters were not notified of their potential targets, except in Afghanistan and throughout the globe to create Islamic governments. These organizations have reorganized, established coaching centers and established worldwide networks. Trained against the former Soviet Union had shown Pakistan and its individuals to be strategically threatened (et,al Bhutto, 2014).

Musharraf's Slogan about the Global War on Terrorism

President Musharraf had drawn instructions on the Islamization and Jihad strategies of Zia. A fresh notion of intelligent moderation was launched. After the conflict in Afghanistan, he started attacking liberty fighters and US military organizations. General Musharraf was wise enough to meet former Libyan President Moamer Gaddafafi before adopting steps to initiate a continuing civil conflict between his inhabitants and their troops between the Pakistani individuals. In 1999 the Libyan leader Moammar Gaddafi announced in an interview with an Arab journal centered in London:

"They are desperate and destructive in the job of murderer and explosive according to the instructions obtained from US intelligence agencies," their state demolished the activist group(Black and cultures 2003).

"Afghan Islam"

The ancient Musharraf government is the legacy for the holding of a multiple referendums, emergencies, the strengthening of the state, the fascist policies, the strengthening of political organizations, and the atrocities against the autonomy of the judiciary. It cannot devise an all-embracing domestic safety strategy. Several activist organizations were banned. However, with a fresh designation, these activist organizations arose (Van Beurden 2017).

The Activist Wing of Political Parties

One of the essential residential wellbeing issues is the lobbyist part of political gatherings, mainstream and religious. Recording and observing of the Christian theological school is a disturbing issue. Twenty thousand such workshops are recorded for the tutoring of the students enrolled in this country. It was perceived that the jihadists of the Afghan-Soviet clash were connected to Dar ul Uliq Haqqania of Akora Khattak, Ganj Madressah of Peshawar and Jamia Binoria of Karachi. This seems to be the principal cause of activism (Mabee, n.d.). It is said. Nawaz Sharif, Pakistan's Premier, said:

"Militant groups from different political groups are one of the primary causes of crime in this nation and seventy percent of the offenses of this activist group can be regulated."

Political Leadership not Sincere

A genuine political lead was developed after the birth of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the killing of Liaquat Ali Khan. Political management is discovered in self-design, bribery, killing and avalanches. It was unsatisfactory in its position in the development of a suitable domestic safety doctrine.

Pseudo-Democracy in Pakistan

Since independence, democracy cannot have its roots in Pakistan's fragile political structure. Political leaders cannot waste time formulating specific domestic safety strategies for the nation. His revolting stance gave army chiefs a chance several occasions to enforce the martial law in the nation. You can also talk about "corporate politics" because the governing class is the proprietor of assets or cash. Feudal courses and the service sector flood the State Parliament. Changes in political loyalty or desertion in Pakistan are prevalent procedures. Such a sort of democracy could rightly be termed "democratic democracy," which becomes corrupt practices and fosters misconduct, rather than guaranteeing and encouraging rank and file security. Briefly, Pakistan has pseudo-democracy (Bowker, 2007).

Moreover, Pakistan has also supported such a militant culture due to an absence of democratic society, the presence of dynastic strategies and the pseudo-elections in political groups. The primary barrier to efficient and successful participatory democracy is vibrant leadership.

Uncertainty in Baluchistan

The country's strategic objectives lie in Baluchistan. There is no exclusion of the geostrategic significance. Gwadar Harbor has gained prominence and has served international strategic interests. Many externals have taken part in Baluchistan's destabilization. The emotions of dissident organizations in Baluchistan were also discovered to be utilized (Grosz, Joshi et al. 1995).

Pakistan's Nuclear Capacity: A Thorn in the United States

India's standard supremacy and its discriminatory worldwide atomic non-proliferation system force atomic arms strategic decision-makers to build their defense capacities and minimize atomic dissuasive capacities. Washington remains to focus on Pakistan's atomic program by means of constitutional changes. The changes to the Pressler and the Brown amendment are renowned to the Constitution of the United States. A Constitutional provision was published by the US congress under Senator Larry Pressler's title, referred as the Pressler Amendment in 1985. In October 1990, in retribution for Pakistan's atomic program, the United States cussed all financial and army transfers to Pakistan (Köktaş 2021).

The Geography, Administration and Judicial System of Pakistan are Uneven

Apart from many other safety limitations, a genuinely heterogeneous legal, administrative and legal allocation is an important impediment in the development and execution of domestic safety policy. The largest and lowest Court which could not rule in the tribal area was Article 247 of the 1973 Constitution, Pakistan. The nation is split into Federaly Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA), Half-Tribal Border Areas (FR), and Populate Areas (PATA). The primary barriers to formulating changes which can be introduced and enforced in

the FATA are the bureaucracy, policymakers and governments. Khattak said, Senator Afrasiab:

The FATA judiciary is still in force. "The Constitution of 1973 forbidden the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court from extending their authority in the FATA area." (Joshi, n.d).The political officials are youthful rulers in the federal area, who were launched by vice President Asif Ali Zardari, who can penalty all the clans for the crimes undertaken by a person. "

The civil government in this nation is also resisting FATA's administrative reform because it is breaking its energy monopoly. Senator Rehman said:

"Policymakers are defendants, attorneys, and magistrates; drastic changes are needed within the federal area.' Civilian bureaucracy generates hurdling in implementing reforms as they will lose countless authority in the federal area. Justice is not there in federal land (et,al Bowker, 2007).

Code of law to Fight Against Terrorism (Counter-Terrorism Legal Codes) Since 1970s, Pakistan has been commonly known as terrorism and unique courts. The first people's state chosen in the 1970s had the advantage of establishing a designation for "terrorism" and of ratifying the "Special Court for Repression (Law of Terrorism) of 1975" to assault rivals and political groups, particularly in two federal areas, the ancient south. West and Baluchistan Province boundary. The government of General Zia launched two changes to the 1975 Special Court Act on the abolition of terrorist activities and empowers the national courts to bring these crimes to trial by those responsible. It should be noted, however, that the civil state in Bhutto and General Zia's army administration used the statute to assault their rivals and were used as an instrument of violence. A complete anti-terrorist legislation was adopted in 1997 to avoid terror and sectarian abuse and to ensure that horrible offenses were prosecuted quickly(Kennedy 2007).

Summary:

With the U.S. China, Russia and Europe turning into the transcendent powers of the 21st century,

the structure of the world advances into a delicate multi-polar world request. Among them, while collaborating monetarily, the United States, Russia and China have crashed in Central Asia. Their common challenge, which stretched out through the United States ' post-September war on fear from Central Asia to South Asia, has reinforced the district's level of influence which will balance out the territory. The level of influence has been kept up by the key association between the American and India, and by the vital organization among Pakistan and China.

In addition, in the proceeded with war on fear and the technique discourse between the United States and Pakistan, the casual collusion among Pakistan and the US appears to have decreased the beast power of the key organization between the United States and India

South Asia has been deliberately settled by the principle vitality arrangements and the atomic status of India and Pakistan. At present, South Asia has a viable power balance and has moved towards a perplexing, provincial security reliance. Besides, the US and China bolstered a joint Indo-Pakistan exchange, strikingly reciprocal exchange between them.

Moreover, in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, with the success of democracy, there is an old proverb: he never fought against democracy. Given this, the strategic and political chess boards of South Asia may face conflict, but after economical failures cooperation will be established. Given the strategic security achieved by means of a balanced power balance, Pakistan will have the right time to guarantee its internal security by overcoming the terrorist problem in its territory and maximizing its national political, social and economic security.

Pakistan has been dramatically and permanently altered in the terrorist attacks in the United States of 11 September by the balance of political power in South and West Asia. The USA is unable to isolate Pakistan from nuclear power and still hopes that nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia will remain a viable and effective policy, particularly in order to prevent theft of fissile material and

technology. The views of Pakistan on the power balance in the region should be taken seriously by Washington.

Indeed, it is possible that only by committing itself to a balance of power within the Pakistani environment can the United States find a long-term solution to terrorism. This means preserving the status quo of South Asian politics, resolving the problem of Kashmir, a key element of stable balance of power.

The United States, however, is ready to act in conjunction with Pakistan as a facilitator and ensure that these obligations remain unchanged for the next 5 to 10 years. The strategic concerns of the United States are the only superpower. They are too complicated to remain concentrated for long in a particular area although South and West Asia remain extremely volatile.

However, the US war on cross-border terror must go beyond Osama Bin Laden's capturing or murder. Peace and stability will not be easy or will not materialize in South and West Asia in the near future, but Washington will also not be able to maintain long-term instability.

Conclusion

This critical scenario calls for the most serious and wise decisions previously made. Forcing is not viable as it can increase the revenge and wrath of the local community to deal with tribal belt activists. It can never be won by one's own power to fight terror. Pakistan needs to take a peaceful and realistic country-specific policy of combating militancy. By adopting the following strategies and measures, Pakistan can improve its non-traditional security.

The need for this time is to develop tolerant and moderate domestic policies to fight extremism and to initiate radical reforms.

The terrorist assault on 11 September compelled the international community to see terrorism as a prevalent threat to worldwide safety. This was a turning point in the reorganization and not just the American overseas strategy of worldwide authority and safety buildings. It marks the beginning of a

new era, both in the USA and globally. The United States has been accused of being the cause of the assaults on Osama bin Laden, who has been asked in Afghanistan by the Taliban government. Al-Qaida politicians have been created a significant global issue by the Taliban's secure haven. The US has provided the Taliban an invitation in the handing out or in preparation for serious implications to Osama bin Laden. The Taliban did not however give Osama bin Laden over to the supremacy of the superpowers and contest him.

On 7 October 2001, the United States initiated a military attack in Afghanistan, with the Taliban refusal. This attack caught Osama bin Laden. In the last decade, the United States has battled with the help of coalition forces in dominating and defeating the Taliban and Al Qaeda but still didn't achieve this goal. A few months after the invasion, ISAF seizes major cities in Afghanistan. The Taliban waged an extensive fight against allies. They carried out amazing suicide attacks against allied powers, killing many of their partners. The United States was therefore refused win in Afghanistan, which was pretty surprising to its rulers.

The security environment of Pakistan is influenced by the worldwide war on terrorism more than any other country. The 9/11 incidents have led to drastic modifications not only in Pakistan's overseas strategy but also in Pakistan's safety position. In order to guarantee fight against terrorism, former President Musharraf was compelled to offer complete assistance to the USA. This assistance establishes a powerful connection between two nations. Pakistan performs a key and active position in combating terrorism. Pakistan was able to tackle a range of problems through this relationship.

A variety of factors have led to a deeper radiation of crime in Pakistani culture, including bad management and rural margins; delays and the absence of justice accessible; and faster access to arms. It is also exposed to terrorist threats in its place. According to scientists, extremism in all societies is due to poverty, unemployment, bad government order, hygiene and illiteracy. As a

combination they shape the foundation for militants, socioeconomic problems lead to extremism.

The organization of the Pakistani community makes it so difficult for the lay individuals to live respectably in both army and civil systems. People think they lose their privileges and are seeking shortcuts to become enriched and frustrated. All this leads to extremism and crime in every community. Fahmida Mirza, former president of the National Assemblies, says that "there are primarily poverty, ignorance and jobs caused by violence and extremism, which are a significant risk to national safety, peace and stabilization."

Pakistan entered the United States as a result of the 11 September incidents in the global anti-terrorist alliance. But President Pervez Musharraf, conscious of the growing risk of terror in the nation, had earlier started numerous measures to end and solve the issue. This was one of the activities that started with the domestic weapons control initiative in the autumn of 2000. His main aim was to eliminate the community of guns and render the nation a nation without arms.

It is also forbidden to encourage militancy and sectarian extremist feelings together with the two main sectarian organizations, Lashkar-e-Jhanghvi and Sipah-e-Mohammad. At first, these organizations were included in the surveillance list and then prohibited by other organizations, which were deemed to be detrimental. But it not only brought Pakistan into the global political scene on September 11, but also helped the state to step up its anti-terrorist actions.

The input of Pakistan to the battle against terrorism is extremely crucial and globally acknowledged. Prior to 11 September, Pakistan had endured from adverse imaging problems due to many variables, including: its assistance to the Taliban since 1994; the political elite bribery; poor financial circumstances; atomic crash in 1998; supposed support for liberty struggle in Kashmir.

The fight against a democratically chosen government in Kargil and the 1999 government dictatorship. Pakistan enters a coalition led by the United States to hope that all these issues will be

addressed at the same time. Although the government understands that being a part of a US-led group means cutting connections with the government of the Taliban and therefore affecting Pakistan's extremely competitive strategy in Afghanistan

Economic and educational reforms can lead to positive changes and to monitor madrasa so that radical sermons can be delivered from sedentary tribes and regions.

As a key arranging system for advancing agreement in the public eye Pakistan must coordinate fanaticism and psychological warfare into advancement approaches and projects. This will increment and add to Pakistan's national, social and monetary development and religious training. Children can thus live with dignity and honor.

- People's hearts and minds must be conquered through development projects, loans, job opportunities for educated young people, and reforms to reduce poverty at the national level.
- The foremost issue in numerous pieces of Pakistan is the exploitative job of radical and psychological militant religious pioneers. So as to keep these religious heads from abusing the youthful casualties of such bosses, the specialists must push ahead.
- Improving the rule and order environment is an important way of counteracting Pakistani society's religious, extreme and terrorist activism.
- It is also very important to strengthen democratic institutions and the independence of the judiciary since this ensures the responsibility of all Pakistani people.
- The strategy for dealing with insurrections in Pakistan needs to be revised. Instability in Afghanistan has provided India with a shelter on the ground, as it uses the country to destabilize Pakistan. This is Pakistan's worst added portfolio of security threats. It takes an audacious step to protect the border by reacting seriously to any charge.
- The United States should also provide economic support to Pakistan and initiate development projects, in particular in tribal

areas. The prolonged peacekeeping of economic prosperity, social development and political reforms could contribute.

- Instead of pushing them to reduce extremism and ultimately help eliminate terrorism, the United States and the international community should also work with Pakistan.

The public and civil society have to be active and help the government to combat terrorism and extremism, while the state is bringing the government a positive change. In Pakistan, that will ensure peace and progress.

The media play an undeniable role in the fight against extremism and terrorism, as it is the main source of the public's awareness about what is happening worldwide. They should inform the young people of the evil actions of these militant groups rather than yellow journalism.

The 1998 legislation on the battle against terrorism (amendment) has been released by the govt. The fresh amendment altered the anti-terrorism Court's mandate, appointment technique and rejection. In his assignment or rejection, the chairman of the Higher Court has a say and vote. The federal government proclaimed the urgent condition of an urgent condition in the region on 17 October 1998, and announced the Armed Forces of the Pakistan, given the decline of the police position in the capital of the province of Sindh and the murder of Judge Muhammad Saeed (deputy Governor of Sindh). PAFO Ordinance on Public Service Assistance. This order confines citizens' freedoms to restore government order by providing army legal security. Moreover, instead of unique judiciary, army judiciary can attempt civilians.

The various aspects of Pakistan's safety were involved when diving on September 9, 2001. Foreign safety in Pakistan cannot be divided from inner security. The two sides of the same coin are both distinct. On 19 March 2013, the new 2013 Anti-Terrorism Ordinance (Amendment) was enacted. Also due to the anarchist scenario in the nation, the protection of the present Order of Pakistan of 2013 has been achieved. It covers Pakistan as a whole.

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