

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL THREATS AND ECONOMIC CRISES FACING PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan is confronting a number of trials and setbacks for countless years. Pakistan is additionally a vital Asian country; the inquiry emerges considering why it disregarded to finish quick progress like the supplementary states in the development case of Pakistan. Inner protection plays a vital, active in nationwide protection strategy of the country. Pakistan faces broader inside dangers and difficulties to its physical and human protection, that emerges predominantly out of narrow mindedness, radicalism, militancy and radicalism – both in the hinterlands and city zones. Convict debasement and societal wrongdoings more strengthen the issue. In Finnish, these dangers hamper flourishing of the people and development of the state.

KEYWORDS: Terrorism Threats, Weak Policy Implements

INTRODUCTION

After 9/11, the new global challenge was terrorism and security. When USA and NATO forces attacked on Afghan, Pakistan was becoming Ally and a collation partner of the USA in the war on terror. Due to the Afghan war, Pakistan started to face problem of security and terrorism through different militant and extremist groups. As the result, Pakistan has suffered greatly as a socially politically and economically as well. The major impact of the war on terror is an economic depression, social insecurity and religious disharmony and disunity among the sects.

To attain the sustainable economic growth and development is the goal of any state. Due to security issues and threats our state could not find the sustainable growth. The country has been facing many internal and external problems, the reasons behind these issues are low literacy rate, religions, ethnic groups, linguistics conflicts, terror activities, poverty, political instability, feudalism, lack of honest leadership, corrupt institutions. Due to these issues and problems Pakistan's economic system could not work smoothly. Because of state and social issues are increasing the internal security problems. After the terror attacks on the world, the security situation has been changed in the global. Pakistan is also favored by the USA and UN of this war. So war of terror has been effected our internal security as well as economy which created economic disability in Pakistan. The main reason behind the lack of business activities, exports, productivity, in stable conditions, and security threats created economic crises in the country. Being a Frontline state on "war on terror" the loss of Pakistan's economy was a natural consequence. Pakistan's economy was affected almost at all economic fronts which comprise of external, industrial, agricultural, business and services sector, etc. Many studies have been conducted on internal issues or economic growth. Pakistan has long been facing severe security challenges for long periods. Thus, the internal security challenges in Pakistan since the enthronement of democracy after 2000 has received mixed reactions within and outside the Pakistan political environment. However, increasing spate is the ethnic militants in Pakistan and

their continuous attacks on both the government and the citizens creates disability in various segments in the state.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study explores the country's economy and terrorism activities. Many groups of states do not want the economic growth and stability in the country. Due to institutional change and limited economic activities increased terrorist activities in the country. The authors examine and explore the results with model implementations of 130 countries. The result relates the terrorism to the business cycle. Conversely, an option domain can arise where access to monetary assets is more abundant and terrorism is decreased. [Crain et al 2004]. This paper manages the hypothetical part of term outside strategy and breaks down the Pakistan's outside arrangement with uncommon reference to the issue of security. What are the dangers furthermore, difficulties to the security of Pakistan and what are current patterns received by Pakistan to counter these security dangers. Territorial integrity is the chief essential outside strategy objective of any nation and it manages the security that may be outside or interior or both. Our interior motion is difficulties and dangers, for example, national incorporation, ethnicity, sectarianism, drug mafia, political framework, terrible monetary conditions and financial disparity. The writer has been keen focus on internal issues and challenges of the country. The internal matters of states are like drone attacks, Islamic fundamentalism, economic challenges, the Kashmir issue, and nuclear power protection are issues and threats to society and have wide impact on policy making. [Akbar, 2011] "Terrorism" is a term for the most part used to portray the greatest conceivable degrees of illegitimate deeds or pressures where the majority of the population is influenced and the most astounding level of financial action is disturbed. On the other hand, this is not the last and concurred meaning of the word terrorism. There is no single meaning of terrorism, which is satisfactory to all. Twelve years back in 2001, not long after the assault on the World Trade (WTC) in the US, American troops went into the domain of Afghanistan. At that time, Pakistan was becoming the partner of the American and NATO strengths against the war on terrorism with no consultations and conference in the country. Thusly, Pakistan has enormously endured socially, monetarily and also politically. Contrasting the profits of the war with the expenses incurred, we can securely infer that the expenses are much higher than the profits of this war against terrorism. Pakistan is simply a failure in this amusing at all fronts.[Farooq&Khan,2014]

The National Internal Security Policy debated by the National Security Council of Pakistan despite the fact that does characterize Pakistan's vital investments, it needs in the subject in various ways. It additionally exhibits, in the conclusion of the Youth Standing Committee on National Security, inadequate answers to the accompanying issues legitimately recognized by the NSC;

Incapable Police structure, preparing and responsibility

Absence of coordination among knowledge orgs

Permeable Afghan outskirt

Absence of a successful media arrangement of an inner security point of view

Spread of sectarianism The Youth Standing Committee on National Security immovably accepts that the national account of Pakistan to involve the five major standards contained in the constitution and spread by the Founder of the Country. These are as per the following;

Democracy

Freedom

Equality

Tolerance

Social equity

The approach proposed the arrangements of the aforementioned issues in subtle element. The board of trustees' part met with Air. Marshal R. Masood Akhtar and talked about extravagantly the fixings of the NISP and counter account of our National inner Policy. The undertaking of proposed arrangements of aforementioned issues was accomplished by examining National inner strategy, some sentiment of the barrier experts and exploration articles on the subject. We have likewise taken knowledge from counter insurrection and national security strategies of UK and USA. [Report National policy for internal security 2015].

METHODOLOGY

The data have taken from different research papers and articles. Basically, this research consists of secondary source data.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

External and Internal threats effects on economic growth of Pakistan.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

War on Terrorism

Pakistan's Contribution to the War on Terrorism History has illustrated, on account of Pakistan, that cooperation with the United States can be unsafe. The relationship in the middle of Pakistan and the United States dependably has relied on upon the geostrategic estimation of the district; as such, the Pakistani-U.S. relationship has neglected to be steadfast.(Kux,2001) Pakistani authorities are conscious of this and the Pakistanis have not refreshing being America's "reasonable climate friend."(Wrising, 2002)Nevertheless, the open door for Pakistan to reestablish closeness with the United States was certain to result in critical monetary profits for Pakistan. In the meantime, this recharged closeness would likewise involve critical political difficulties and expenses for Pakistan. Pakistani association in the U.S. war on terrorism tested numerous household and territorial political intrigues, including low residential backing for American military inclusion in the area, the risk of an ascent in Islamic fundamentalism responding to U.S. inclusion in the district, and the likelihood for political agitation among Pashtuns who offer family relationship with the dominant part of Afghans. These were possibly unsettling political results for a frail Pakistani administration, for example, Musharraf's, to endure. Thus, the local results of supporting the topple of the Taliban administration incorporated a reinforced Iran and India. Uprooting the Taliban and constantly fortifying the political and military position of the Northern Alliance could reinforce the Alliance's prime supporters of Iran and India. The territorial elements of fortifying these other local forces tested Pakistan's national interests.(Layne,2002) Musharraf asserted that his backing for the United States was in light of a legitimate concern for Pakistan: protecting Pakistan's atomic project to adjust Indian amusingness. As per third-hand record of occasions, Musharraf expressed: To protect our atomic system, we must back the United States without reservations(Musharraf,2001)The United States courted Musharraf with monetary prizes. First and foremost, the United

States evacuated three diverse financial assets that had been forced on Pakistan for testing and gaining its atomic meditations stockpile: the Symington Amendment (forced in 1978), the Pressler Amendment (1990), and the Glenn Amendment (1998). The Glen Amendment obliges that the U.S. government reject advance applications of nations, for example, Pakistan, that are on the U.S. endorsee's rundown. Evacuating the Glen Amendment sanctions, and also alternate authorizations, permitted the Bush organization to compensate Pakistan liberally. A congressional bill broadcasted that "the President is approved, for Pakistan and India, to give help, go into contracts, take activities in worldwide monetary establishments, offer, rent, or approve the fare of protection articles or resistance administrations, approve the fare of double utilize things, or amplify other money related help.(107th Cong., 1st sess. (25 September 2001). This bill, made into law, permitted the president to keep apportioning various monetary motivators to Pakistan. Second, the United States guaranteed Pakistan roughly \$1.2 billion in U.S. remote help for 2002–2003, including advancement help managed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and more than \$600 million in real money exchanges offered straightforwardly to the Pakistani government to pay worldwide obligations. This level of security and monetary outside help from the United States to Pakistan was the best measure of help given subsequent to the end of the cool war. Third, the United States consented to reschedule a \$379 million respective obligation through the Paris Club and to analyze activities to reschedule other extraordinary two-sided obligation. This starting rescheduling lifted the Brooke assents forced on Pakistan by the United States for neglecting to make its main and interest installments on exceptional U.S. advances.

VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN ROLE OF TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

This contention is basic however its rationale is not ironclad: another plausibility is that automaton strikes could lessen terrorism. Restricted in which it may do as such is by modifying the terrorists rationale of viciousness in common war. This rationale, in view of Stathis N. Kalyvas fundamental hypothesis, puts data at the focal point of a clarification of examples of roughness in deviated wars like those in northwestern Pakistan(Kalyvas,2006). In such wars, both the legislature or an outsider (the officeholder, in either case) and the insurrection look to thrashing the other by setting up and looking after control, or sway, over key zones. Data is especially basic in these wars, Kalyvas contends influentially, in light of the fact that, not at all like in routine wars in which foes normally participate in pitched fight, in uneven wars, for example, those being pursued by al-Qaida, Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and the Haqqani Network, the extremist or terrorist developments that restrict officeholders commonly dodge direct fight as a result of their relative material shortcoming they work covertly, without garbs, and depend on whimsical strategies, for example, ambushes, IED assaults, and suicide assaults. States regularly battle to recognize individuals from extremist and terrorist associations from conventional regular citizens, consequently expanding the significance and estimation of data on the individuals who partake in exercises key to the working activist systems. To keep officeholder security strengths from destroying their systems, guerillas and terrorists take forceful measures to keep their strategies, methods, and techniques a mystery. Like criminal posses who must dodge law requirement to survive, fruitful guerilla and terrorist associations must set up and keep up tight operational security to sidestep officeholder security services. Informants and other traitorous components are key concerns. Populaces living under guerilla or terrorist control have a motivating force to chip in with activists, not officeholders, or face brutal assents when briefly sent occupant strengths leave the zone. This element |violence as a coercive instrument of social control, with data as the fundamental goal is at the center of Kalyvas hypothesis of brutality. A ramification of the hypothesis is that when a radical or terrorist bunch completely controls a region, guerillas ought to execute little if any savagery in light of the fact that they realize that regular people have no impetus to deny. On the other hand, when a zone is controlled by

aggressors, officeholder roughness is prone to be less exact and once in a while unpredictable due to the lack of neighborhood knowledge. A potential constraint of Kalyvas' hypothesis is that it represents stand out kind of data human knowledge, or data gathered from informants.¹⁴ AI- however human insight is the data source officeholders and activists have customarily drawn from most intensely, mechanical developments are progressively changing the routes in which occupants can counter aggressors especially when the officeholder is an affluent government with exceedingly propelled security and insight administrations, for example, the United States. Automaton are the best sample: UAVs empower wage bents to remotely gather knowledge and target terrorists. Automaton were at first produced for knowledge gathering, not for focusing on terrorists; when the U.S. military initially conveyed automaton to Bosnia in 1995, the eet was devoted to observation and surveillance. Equipped strikes were not utilized until after the U.S. post-9/11 attack of Afghanistan.¹⁵ Drones can saunter for drawn out stretches of time without causing danger to a pilot, making them perfect instruments for observing suspicious exercises and following known suspects. Our contention is that automaton diminish aggressor brutality by modifying the rationale of viciousness as it is explained in the writing. Physical control is no more adequate to guarantee data strength in a zone: automaton empower officeholders to collect data in antagonistic generally denied territories where they might possibly. Have a physical vicinity, as is as of now the case for the United States in Pakistan. This means automaton strikes disintegrate aggressor's capacity to practice sovereign Control over neighborhoods. Regardless of the fact that an extremist or terrorist association is the main Equipped on-screen character on the ground, as they regularly are in FATA, the more prominent the danger from Over, the all the more expensive it is for the activists to practice true control here. The standard rationale of roughness would foresee that in such a situation, this advancement should lead us to suspect a build terrorist roughness as a consequence of their endeavors to discourage deserting. This would likely mean an increment in both the quantity of assaults Led by activists, and the general lethality of these associations. Our contention infers the inverse arrangement of observables. It predicts that in this Situation, aggress or viciousness ought to lessening, both regarding its recurrence and its Lethality. The reason is that automaton strikes in a region are a significant sign of an expanded security danger to aggressors working here. The expanded danger related with keeping on working there ought to apply to any sort of activist movement that is Helpless against automaton abilities, which directing assaults are, paying little respect to whether aggressors would some way or another behavior operations at their "average" rate and level of lethality.

CONCLUSIONS

USA has gravely utilized Pakistan for its own particular alleged national hobbies and it obviously appears that Pakistan is just a washout in this diversion at all fronts. Shutting commercial ventures, low rural generation, no entrance to American and other European markets, deterioration of rupee, rising open obligation, no beam of trust in the settlement of long standing Kashmir question, human misfortunes in automaton and different terrorists occurrences, debilitating of social fabric, debilitating of the law authorization foundations, and a declining pattern in the life standard of the individuals are a portion of the imperative results of the strategy of battling the American war of terrorism.

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