

Terrorism Issues: Bane to the Sovereignty, Political Instability and Economic Development of Pakistan

Prof. Dr. MUHAMMAD AHMED QADRI

Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

University of Karachi

SHEIKH SUHAIL

Research Scholar

Department of Political Science

University of Karachi

Abstract:

Pakistan, at the time of independence, had both external and internal challenges that made it really burdensome for the new-born state to put its focus and resources into developmental matters. That's the reason Pakistan's current situation needs to be understood in the context of its history. Pakistan has been facing acute challenges against terrorism which is not yet fully resolved. The challenge of terrorism is faced by major part of the world and day by day the world is turning into some place more horrible than it was a day before. Terrorist activities not only result in the loss of lives but also destroy the socio- economic and political setup of the state. This article is discussing the causes and analyzing all related aspects help in understanding the factors and motives behind such activities which help in forming strategies that may help overcome the destructive process.

The aim of this research is to identify the reasons and find out the factors responsible to induce such people to get involved in terrorism. Further the main point is to suggest and introduce the policy measures to combat this social disaster and let the economy go farther beyond the conservations. The bodies action on the government side and the political stability are observed to be improved in order to create a very healthy image of Pakistan and its economy around the

world, through which the economy would enable all the sectors to grow uninterruptedly.

Key words: Pakistan Sovereignty, Political stability, Terrorism Bane, Economic Growth.

INTRODUCTION

In Pakistan independence many people lost their lives despite the splitting of the subcontinent was made by the way of discussion. Pakistan had both external and internal challenges that made it really burdensome for the new-born state to put its focus and resources into developmental matters. Terrorist activities not only result in the loss of lives but also destroy the socio- economic and political setup of the state.

The early history, terrorism activities were all underground which eventually opened up and the group involved was caught by the forces which led them to commit mass suicide at fortification of Masada (Early History of Terrorism). The tactic was to identify and target enemy leader and assassinate him sacrificing one's own life. This was a new concept at that time, that terrified the enemy leaders, similar to the suicide bombing which is well known these days (Mintz, 2016).

In the late twentieth century the creation of Osama Bin Ladin "World Islamic Front for Jihad" which had its motive in making the Muslims all around the world believe that fighting killing non-believers is their moral duty. The saddening and destruction based results of the groups were really prominent in the 21st century. In fact 21st century's major terrorism concept had its roots in religious fundamentalist groups from the 20th century.

Terrorism in 21st century has now become much more religion based then ever before with that it has increased its play field from a specific state to majority of the world. The most

shocking attack which shook the whole world and potentially destroyed the image of a common Muslim was the 9/11 attack of year 2001. This attack surprised the world in a way that the religious fundamentalist groups are so strong that they reached United State and successfully targeted Twin Towers causing massive destruction.

Pakistan was made in the name of Islam to provide Muslims of subcontinent and residence of the place a state where people can live with their religious freedom. The ethnic war grew stronger when in 1971 East Pakistan split and became an independent state. Though the religion of people was same but still people in East Part were relatively poorer and were represented not so well in army and the Central-government. In addition to that Bengali remained unrecognized as national language as Urdu. Ethnic differences were being mounted up in both sides of the country with the demands of East side remained unheard for long which led to sense of deprivation in the hearts of dwellers of East side. Then in 1970, Awami League won election in East Pakistan, the party did not have any union with West Pakistan's political parties. The piled up frustration with the power of authority led to dispute which eventually resulted in the war of 1971. Even after a great loss of losing East Pakistan, people of Pakistan in general still feel proud to be recognized as Punjabis, Balochis, Sindhis, Mohajirs, Pakhtoonsetc rather than being identified as a nation (Majeed, 2015).

Sindhi language is an important part of cultural heritage of Sindhi nation. During the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a bill was passed in Sindh assembly declaring Sindhi as official language of Sindh which turned into a huge conflict between the Mohajirs and Sindhis. Riots broke out in Karachi and Hyderabad and government intervention favoring Urdu brought the tension down. The language based division still exists and people are really sensitive about their language.

This non-adherence and less sensitive behavior about learning and speaking Urdu (generally language tolerance) helped them to grow economically by moving to different places for education and business.

Pakistan's large population is poverty stricken. These people hardly make their ends meet with nothing left in hand to spend on self-development in hope for a better future. People in Pakistan who belong to poor and lower middle class are unable to afford quality education and medical treatment. Children of poor people are often admitted to madrasas in order to educate them. It is a well-known fact that emergence of religious militancy and fundamentalism in Pakistan emerging from the Swat Valley in 2007-2008 in the blessing of madrasas. Few madrasas provide wrap terrorism in religious clothing to provide religious reward oriented ground to kill innocent people.

During Zia's regime the war in Afghanistan pushed it one step farther by dividing people on the basis of religious interpretations. This increased the sunni-shia tension in the country and with time madrasas started playing their role. Madrasas which in past were a school of learning religious and moral values are now seen as a factory of terror. That started happening after 9/11 when potential attacks and terrorism was associated with the madrasas in Pakistan. Many madrasas schooling is conducted at homes or at mosques with no registration as an educational institution.

This is a huge misconception that terrorist activities in Pakistan started after 9/11 including the strengthening of the terrorist groups. Considering the era before 9/11 there existed great crisis on political and sectarian basis from Zia-ul-Haq to Sufi Muhammad's Tehreek-e-Nifaaz-e-Shariat program. The extremism took lives of many people, bombs were planted in mosques, imam-barghas, shrines. Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat group by force took control of swat during the second tenure of

Benazir-Bhutto for which finally a military operation had to be launched.

Pakistan was not behind the twin tower attack but still generally Muslims including Pakistani nationals had to face the loss of face. Pakistan after the incident of 9/11 held front line position on war on terror. Afghanistan-US war potentially affected Pakistan. After 9/11 Christians and their worship places became a target of terrorist groups. Terrorist attacks in 2001 and 2002 targeting the churches, another attack in 2002 targeted a Christian school. Religious tolerance in general was becoming very low. The post 9/11 religious extremism imported to Pakistan from its North-West side and crept into the whole country. Emotional blackmailing and coercion was exercised by Taliban groups to attract masses towards extremism. Terrorism became more and more organized after 9/11 with proper institution and group working towards the achievement of same purpose (Musarrat, 2014)

After the incident of 9/11 the first strategy of Pakistan was to accept the refugees coming to the state and adopt a neutral approach towards the conflict. But due to Indian alliance with America it became crucial for Pakistan to take the matter seriously as America had planned operation in Afghanistan and wanted access to the land which could either be done via Iran or Pakistan. Iran denied any support in this matter and if Pakistan could have done so America with the help of India could have entered Pakistan by force. Considering the sensitivity of the matter Pakistan had to stand by America which was the decision made at that time. Pakistan made its alliance with US on counter-terrorism policy and became a part of various communities and forums for tackling the Afghanistan issue. A military operation in 2007 was carried out to put an end to the state- harming activities. High profile attacks were committed on the state's military basis and foreigners visiting Pakistan including the Srilankan team attack. Now a military operation against terrorists started making total sense. These

operations included: operation Raah-e-Raast, Operation Raah-e-Nijat, Operation Zarb-e-Azab.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It is rather complex to understand Pakistan's way of running its matters as there have been a list of makes and remakes of political setups from the day one. It will somewhat be a right thing to say that Pakistan has faced more years of interim setups than the permanent ones. (Hassan, 2011)

This instability in politics has caused some serious social disruptions in the country. Ethnic, religious and political conflicts have given a very tough time to the people and they have suffered a lot in different ways. (Khan A. , 2013) The insight on the relationship between Pakistan and the USA in the scenario of war holds an utter importance at this defines the future of this war on terror (Khan R. , 2016) Other than that the religious fundamentalism is the phenomenon that has snatched the right of freedom of speech from the people of Pakistan. Many target killings have been observed in a last couple of decades that occurred on the ground of the difference of opinions regarding the religious matters. The study also took into consideration the aid given by the United States as in to cope up with the capital and socioeconomic damage incurred by the Pakistan. (Hyder, Akram, & Padda, 2015) The study is an attempt to focus on the corrections that can be made as in to make the growth pattern of the country toward positivity excluding some factors that are affecting the growth negatively. (Syed, 2015).

Since the very birth of Pakistan it has faced various challenges based on nationalism, religion, regional bifurcation and political ideology. The challenges created a wave of tension in the country making it hard to bring people and resources on one platform and maintain single ideology (Pakistan Conflict Profile, 2010).

History of Pakistan (2015) in which she has written that Pakistan and India witnessed the great loss of human lives in the frame of Post-World War II incidents when the All India Muslim League demanded the separate state for the better interests of the Muslims of India. Though she thinks that it becomes of less importance for the Pakistani nation to whatever happened in the past as the outcomes came as per the aspirations in the end. (Sarah, 2015). It is though settled between Pakistan and its eastern part, what is the point of concern here is the constantly hanging issue of disputed territory of Kashmir that is prolonging the disturbed relationships between India and Pakistan. Though the specification of “Line-of-control” sponsored by the United States, the environment for the war between the two countries have always been conducive (Ansari, 2017). Pakistan was always a wish of the Muslim League while his colleagues do not agree with this theory so far (Hiro, 2015). During Zia’s regime a struggling democratic state fell prey to the hands of strong conservative repressive dictatorship. Political freedom was ruined with the punishment of 25 lashes for becoming a representative of political parties and with introduction of sharia court women also faced public flogging. Freedom of press was taken away and hunger strikes by journalists led them to rigorous imprisonment (Wikipedia-Contributors, 2017).

Pakistan had been affected by the virus of extremist belief whether based on religion, politics or ethnicity which led to the human and economic loss of the state. Government of Pakistan has been trying to overcome this issue seriously since the inception of the country but still there exists a material room for further improvement and effort. (Noor, 2008). During initial era with so many other problems there existed ethnic and political violence. Due to unavailability of a constitution dire need to put control on the undue political power of different group was needed. Ayub Khan’s era is known for the economic growth and prosperity but the bitter ground realities are less

known and Security of Pakistan act, 1952 was imposed by him and military courts were established to deal with the criminals. Then came the era in which Pakistan got its first democratically elected government. It was just after the separation of East Pakistan from its West part. Zia's regime was more of a power play though minor amendments in the Suppression of Terrorist Activities Act were made rendering the special courts to exercise trial on only those individuals who committed offences that are listed in the act. On a gross level Zia's regime was of very less value for controlling terrorism.

Foreign involvement in Pakistan Afghanistan relations that is responsible of distorted peace and state sponsored terrorism is nothing new. Pakistan and Afghanistan have been supporting conflicts by providing financial and other support to each other's enemies (Pakistan Conflicts Profile, 2010). Benazir's regime was for a very short period of time but the problem during that time were the Pakistan Afghanistan Issue and the ethnic riots within the country. During the time period Karachi and Hyderabad faced the terror maniac. Locals were getting more and more involved in the ethnic violence. When Nawaz Sharif's government came into power the terrorist activities in Pakistan were widely spread holding strong grounds. The ethnic violence flourished throughout the country. Sectarian violence was yet another issue to be tackled. Bomb blasts were hitting the country hard in many parts of the state including Karachi, Islamabad, Lahore and Jhang. Different laws including Terrorist Affected Areas, 1990 and Terrorist Affected Areas, 1992 were used to charge who were found guilty of disturbing the state's harmony.

During Musharaf's regime yet more amendments in the terrorist Act were made. Some say as the other governments Musharaf as well made the amendments for his personal benefits. The amendments included the expansion of jurisdiction of the special courts. The Anti-Terrorism courts

started to work like the regular courts which then required further amendments (Ahmed N. , 2015).

During Musharaf's regime 9/11 incident took place which shocked the whole world about how much the terrorist organizations have grown stronger and have approached everywhere in the world crossing all the intelligently designed and guarded fool proof security checks. The post 9/11 measures did not only include counter terrorism actions on national level but also extended to international level. These measures were made considering United Nations Security Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). Pakistan being a member of the committee was obliged to follow the specific resolutions regarding terrorism and submit the report to the committee.

2006 during a religious gathering at Nishtar Park Karachi there was a bomb blast that killed about 60 people and injured 80. During 2007 Lal Masjid Operation was carried out by the government. The mosque has become a source of terror in the city and it was on its way on forming a state inside the state.

When different terrorist organizations started to emerge on the ground field of Pakistan, defence became one of the most prominent issues of the country. The increased number of attacks and that is too targeting the places like mosques, markets, universities even schools were not safe, then the big share of budget had to be allocated to the military sector. (Iqbal, 2014). An empirical study by Hassan Mobeen Alam et al, considering the time series data since 2000 to 2015 using the Ordinary Least Square Method (OLS) conclude that there is a negative relationship between FDI inflows and terrorism activities with in the country (Alam, Akram , & Iqbal, 2017). In addition to militants' import to Pakistan, the drone attacks by the US in FATA and Waziristan, that were supposed to hunt down the terrorists, killed and injured many innocent people. Those who are injured face life long disabilities.

On October 18, 2007 Benazir Bhutto visited Pakistan after a long exile. People from her supporting group were present to welcome her in large number. Two bomb blasts took place simultaneously which exploded three police vans killing 20 policemen. 180 people were killed by the blast and 500 suffered injuries. During the year 2008 Asif Ali Zardari became the president of Pakistan. At that time the country's law and order situation was the worst. There were suicide bombing in different parts of the state for and then. It is however obvious that the ultimate meaning of the deteriorated economic conditions of any country that the people living in the country have to pay the undue cost (Ali A. , 2014). With a huge wave of anger and anxiety and bulked up administrative issues approximately 10 million refugees moved to Pakistan adding up to the administrative yet political issues to be tackled immediately. The well-known regional dispute of Kashmir between Pakistan and India mounted up tension between both the nations. The issue was and is still a matter of bad relation between the two neighboring countries (Pakistan Conflict Profile, 2010).

ANALYSIS

Pakistan now has more internet users than any time in the history of the country. With the frequent technological advancement a large field became available to the terrorist and other people committing fraud in order to harm anyone. Cyber space provides benefits of communication to all its users, and the terrorist forces, faced by Pakistan, are trained in a really sophisticated manner both in the use of armors and technology. On December 16th, 2014 Pakistan as a nation suffered a great loss when six terrorists belonging to the extremist Taliban group attacked Army Public School. 141 people lost their lives among which 132 were school kids. The terrorist which were all foreign nationals successfully got access to the country and then

were able to hit their target. The militants opened fired on the students and teacher and Special Services Group had to launch an operation to rescue people. As a result all six terrorists got killed and 960 people were saved. The whole situation spread a wave of anger and a sense of insecurity among the masses throughout the country. It was observed by the passage of time when the direct involvement of Pakistan into the US's war on terror became more persistent, the backlash against the country from rogue elements became higher. Due to the increased vulnerability of being attacked from those terrorist groups, there was seemingly a huge loss of business. Furthermore, the foreign investors were reluctant in investing in the country that was living on the edge that time. Due to these and many other factors there was a huge cost Pakistan had to bear since then (Khan M. T., 2013).

This caused a huge loss to the economy in terms of the losing in its growth. FDI plays a vital role in creating the economy worth praising as in the case of the developing countries there is always a room for improvement in almost all the sectors. Due to this loss of FDI, Pakistan had to suffer the big set back in the economic returns.

Following chart reveals the amount in terms of dollar as per the Pakistan Economic Survey that how much amount of money Pakistan had to cost whether it is a direct cost or the indirect one. It is concluded that the cumulative amount of cost that Pakistan had to bear during this war on terror since 2004 to 2010 is around \$43 billion which is itself a huge number.

Years	Direct Costs (Rs. Billion)	Indirect Costs (Rs. Billion)	Total (Rs. Billion)	Total in US\$ billion
2004-05	67	192	259	4.4
2005-06	78	223	301	5.0
2006-07	83	278	361	6.0
2007-08	109	376	484	7.7
2008-09	114	564	678	8.6
2009-10	262	707	969	11.5
Cumulative 2005-10	713	2340	3052	43.0

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey, 2009-10, GoP

After that since now, seven more years have been passed several kind of terror threats are still the part of this country. There is still a lot of security threat although situation is under control. Having said that, the data in above table reveals the number that had been spent only since 2005-10. Although if the cost of the years after 2010 is added into it, then this cumulative amount will be doubled or may be become many times higher than this. As it has been discussed earlier that how the country has remained under a severe economic threat due to the war that has been going on since long after 9/11 attacks.

Thus, this type of crises in a country has some very strong and long lasting impacts on the economic status. Likewise, Pakistan also suffered through this in many different ways. This war on terror we are particularly discussing in this dissertation though affected the people from all the stakeholders but here we are presenting the lives that have been sacrificed on the territory of Pakistan. Below is the chart that summarizes the number of civilians, security force personnel as well as terrorsits since 2003 to 2017. The data has been taken from the official website of South-Asian Terrorism portal and it has ben retreived in Novembr 2017. It has been quoted from (Chadhry, 2016)'s article that Pakistan has witnessed almost 100% increase in mental illness and psychology related issues since 2001 to 2011. Moreover many studies look it as a positive relationship between the terrorist activities and mental disorders. Likewise, Pakistani nation as one of the biggest victims of the war on terror has to face the increasing value of stress, anxiety and depression related issues.

There is also one phenomenon rapidly seemed to have occurred just after the war on terror and its consequences reached to their peak. It is the emergence of terrorist and extremist militant wings of which the details are given below:

EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS

1	Al-Rashid Trust
2	Al-Akhtar Trust
3	Rabita Trust
4	Ummah Tamir-e-Nau

Source: Ministry of Interior (National Crises Management Cell)

Domestic Organizations

1	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
2	Lashkar-e-Omar (LeO)
3	Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP)
4	Tehreek-e-Jaferia Pakistan (TJP)
5	Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi (TNSM)
6	Lashkar-e-Ihangvi (LeI)
7	Sipah-e-Muhammad Pakistan (SMP)
8	Jamaat-ul-Fuqra
9	Nadeem Commando
10	Popular Front for Armed Resistance
11	Muslim United Army
12	Harkat-ul-Mujahideen Al-almi (HuMA)
13	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

Source: Ministry of Interior (National Crises Management Cell)

Trans-National Organizations

1	Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (HM)
2	Harkat-ul-Ansar (HuA, presently known as Harkat-ul Mujahideen)
3	Lashkar-e-Tolba (LeT)
4	Jaish-e-Mohammad Mujahideen E-Tanzeem (JeM)
5	Harkat-ul Mujahideen (HuM, previously known as Harkat-ul-Ansar)
6	Al Badr
7	Jamait-ul-Mujahideen (JuM)
8	Lashkar-e-Jabbar (LeJ)
9	Harkat-ul-Jehad-al-Islami (HUJI)
10	Muttahida Jihad Council (MJC)
11	Al Barq
12	Tehrik-ul-Mujahideen
13	Al Jihad
14	Jammu & Kashmir National Liberation Army
15	People's League
16	Muslim Janbaz Force
17	Kashmir Jihad Force
18	Al Jihad Force (combines Muslim Janbaz Force and Kashmir Jihad Force)
19	Al Umar Mujahideen
20	Mahaz-e-Azadi
21	Islami Jamaat-e-Tulba
22	Jammu & Kashmir Students Liberation Front
23	Ikhwan-ul-Mujahideen
24	Islamic Students League
25	Tehrik-e-Hurriyat-e-Kashmir
26	Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh Jafaria
27	Al Mustafa Liberation Fighters
28	Tehrik-e-Jehad-e-Islami
29	Muslim Mujahideen
30	Al Mujahid Force
31	Tehrik-e-Jehad
32	Islami Inqilabi Mahaz

Source: Ministry of Interior (National Crises)

Pakistan is among the world's most populated countries. In Pakistan there is a serious issue of lack of human development

projects, food, health, education and infrastructure. With all these problems the radicalization of society is pulling it back from growing and achieving the targets any further. Population needs resources to manage and it is a point of concern when the state has already a great number of people who do not have access to sufficient for the day or even clean water.

The facts stated above show the need of overcoming the overgrowing needs of Population. Pakistan being a country which is heavily influenced by religious fundamentalism does not accept the idea of population control. Pakistan has faced all the above problems and the problem of political instability since its inception. Pakistan went through 11 dissolved assemblies, the problem of framing a constitution for the newly established country. Amendments and re-amendments were made in the constitution to satisfy the political motives of the leadership. With addition to that politics in Pakistan have been subject to the ethnic origin of the ruling classes with national interest a secondary objective. The politics have remained in the hands of few families which for and then become rulers of Pakistan. Factors behind political instability include the lack of common struggle as a nation on economic, social, political and (or) religious grounds. There does not exist good relations among provinces as discussed above that the politics of Pakistan is based on ethnic grounds. In addition to ethnic divide political scenarios in Pakistan never missed a chance of religious divide to be used as a political tool for achieving power. Provincial coordination is needed without ethnic biases but a single national interest behind. Politics needs to be free of ethnic, sectarian and religious divide. Judiciary must be free of political influences.

Pakistan had been affected by the virus of extremist belief whether based on religion, politics or ethnicity which led to the human and economic loss of the state. Government of Pakistan has been trying to overcome this issue seriously since the inception of the country but still there exists a material

room for further improvement and effort. With time political, ethnic, sectarian differences took the form of riots throughout the country during different eras. With time different governments came up with different types of counter terrorism policies that well suited to deter the existing form of terrorism.

Government after government in Pakistan tried to tackle the terrorism issue but none was really successful in overcoming the problem (Noor, 2008). The points are mainly directed towards weakening the terrorist forces throughout the country. The points highlight establishment of military courts for the terrorists' trial including death penalty as a punishment for committing any such activity. The plan has points that were considered to target the root factors behind terrorism that for instance include cutting down of all the sources of funding of the terrorist groups, putting a ban on hate oriented public speeches and publishing of such material.

National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) the primary organization behind the National Action Plan was aimed to be strengthened. But the shortcoming here observed was that NACTA remained unable to pro-actively participate in the anti-terrorism activities. The most significant criticism identified the absence of coordination between political parties and NACTA and the lack of promotion of art and other means as a part of anti-terrorism policy. State Bank of Pakistan played its role on the point of choking the financing of the terrorist groups. An amount of approximately 1 billion that belonged to the mentioned terrorist organizations operating in the country was frozen so as to make all the efforts to run these organizations out of resources to survive. Further an amount of about 125 million was targeted that was being circulated by the means of hundi. But there still exists space for squeezing all the resources out of the loop that are making the way for the extremist groups. Here there exists a need for close monitoring on purposes and people involved in any sort of suspicious transfer of funding.

Another step taken to disable the power possessed by the terrorist group was the strict control over communication networks. These steps included biometric verification of mobile number to prevent crimes and terrorism being committed very easily. Majority of the madrassas in the country went through registration process but there still lies a huge gap as what actually is happening inside the madrassas is not under regular check and balance. The approved curriculum does not suit every sect so the madrassas do not take it as an obligation to follow the prescribed course material. This again opens a room for narrow check and balance over the institutes.

The plan called to put an end to the glorification of terrorists and extremists which is semi successful as there is a need of change in the thought process of people. Merely controlling public commitment of such action cannot bring change.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Despite the economic crisis Pakistan is facing the state is spending as per the requirement on the counter terrorism policies. Spending on the defense of the state and carrying out operation throughout the state. Many steps had been taken at state level to weaken the mishaps and the terrorist groups, for example the biometric verification of mobile connection makes it very difficult to own a communication device as an unrecognized individual. Rangers and police teams are bound to be present and an attempt to make security measure more efficient is made.

To better analyze the social and political status of any economy, it is quite obvious that one must look into what system is being run and by whom in the country. There is only one democratic government we can pose for an example that had completed its five year tenure; else all the democratic governments were toppled either directly through military

intervention or sometimes indirect intrusion made its way. It is hereby stated that the constant political instability played a mysterious role in leaving the country in a mere turmoil.

The need of the time is to design such policies that have the due element of making the solutions instead of making the situation worse. For the economy of Pakistan is the role of external and internal cash flows, therefore Pakistan should take steps that can make the environment conducive for trade with the different states. In addition to this, socioeconomic impacts of terrorism on the economy of Pakistan observed that the foreign direct investment was discouraged with the heavy damage occurred to the softer image of Pakistan. The check and balance on communication means is a way lot forbade the terrorists to target and harm huge number of people. A dedicated body National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) has to strengthen to establish and maintain a improved security situation throughout the country. the establishment of special trial courts, Countering hate speech and extremist material, Choking financing for terrorists and terrorist organizations, Establishing and deploying a dedicated counter-terrorism force, Taking effective steps against religious persecution, Ban on glorification of terrorism and terrorist organizations through print and electronic media, FATA Reforms, Dismantling communication networks of terrorist organizations, Measures against abuse of internet and social media for terrorism, Zero tolerance for militancy, Taking the on-going operation in Karachi to its logical conclusion, Balochistan reconciliation, Dealing firmly with sectarian terrorists, Policy to deal with the issue of Afghan refugees, Revamping and reforming the criminal justice system are the points mainly directed towards weakening the terrorist forces throughout the country. The plan has points that were considered to target the root factors behind terrorism that for instance include cutting down of all the sources of funding of the terrorist groups, putting a ban on hate oriented public

speeches and publishing of such material. As per the points in the plan the provincial government as directed by the federal government was obliged to put an end of publishing and distribution of any sort of hate material. Police had an important role on district level to supervise and control such activities. National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) remained unable to pro-actively participate in the anti-terrorism activities. The most significant criticism identified the absence of coordination between political parties and NACTA and the lack of promotion of art and other means as a part of anti-terrorism policy, therefore; it is proposed to enhance the action of NACTA. Policy makers should take an attempt to focus on the corrections that can be made as in to make the growth pattern of the country toward positivity excluding some factors that are affecting the growth negatively.

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