

INTERNAL THREAT ISSUES AND ECONOMIC CRISES: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Pakistan is facing a number of challenges and problems for many years. Pakistan is additionally a vital Asian country; the inquiry emerges concerning why it neglected to accomplish quick development like the other states in the development case of Pakistan. Internal security plays a vital role in national security policy of the country. Pakistan faces broader interior dangers and difficulties to its physical and human security, which emerges predominantly out of narrow mindedness, radicalism, militancy and terrorism – both in the hinterlands and urban zones. Criminal debasement and societal wrongdoings further intensify the issue. In general, these dangers hamper thriving of the individuals and development of the state.

KEYWORDS: Terrorism, Weak Policy Implements, Lack of Leadership

INTRODUCTION

“... The first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State”

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Security as a vital idea is usually connected with the lightening of groups or objects in the near future. Security as the name suggests, includes the capacity to seek after esteemed political and social desire. According to Palme (1992:9), “there is a correlation between security and survival”. Though survival is a crucial condition, security is seen as well being, certainty, free from peril, question, among others. In the long clear of mankind’s history, the focal center of security has been people.

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 of 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.

The focus of this investigation is micro security and economic crises within the state. The main objective is to investigate the security issues and its impact on the economy. Though the internal issues are creating economic crises in the state. Therefore the crux of the study is to examine the internal security challenges in Pakistan and extend to which of the security factors affected the country's economy. In fact micro insecurity is the result of internal problems. The state strategy is not only to provide safe live to the public, but also to achieve desired economic growth and development in the state.

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.

Thus, the inability of the managers of Pakistan's security to address the country's security challenges during the period raised yet another critical question on the preparedness of Pakistan to attain desired political, social and economic heights in the future year. It further poses serious threats to the unity and corporate existence of Pakistan as a sovereign state. Therefore, addressing the security challenges is the ultimately requires not only the causes of threats, but also a critical evaluation of the performance of security agencies in handling the situation in the country.

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 le 2004]

The study data consist of 147 countries of the world, in which estimated the terrorist activities danger for macroeconomic. This is the analyze terrorist activities and its impact on economic performance. It's also described the relations between terrorist activities and how can economy affected. At the result, it's influenced the state GDP, GNP, tourism, consumption and expenditures. This is estimated 147 countries of the world and 120 terrorist attacks and its impact on economics performance. [Nicole&Mark,2006]

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]

This study is the civil argument in regards to the picture of the condition of Pakistan is there in global media. The components of discernment and promulgation are included in the civil argument. A pressing need is needed to comprehend the underlying driver and misperceptions identified with this issue. An exertion is made to answer some important inquiries through this paper like i) what are the primary components behind the issues of Pakistan? ii) Does the changing behavior example of Pakistani society is in charge of the issue iii) Does political insecurity or institutional awkwardness mindful for the issue, iv) how does the outer environment increasing the issue? The said exploration paper reasons that inside and outside variables pressurize Pakistan so intensely that it neglected to reaction in a sound manner towards the developing difficulties. The result is the rise of the civil argument with respect to the picture issue of Pakistan. A group exertion by the state and society can restore the picture of Pakistan. [Khalid.2012]

This study examined the effect of key variables like remote direct speculation (FDI), fares, conversion scale, terrorism and political insecurity on the financial development in Pakistan on the premise of yearly information from 1973 to 2010. The experimental examination broke down the time arrangement property of the information which was trailed by checking the stationary status of all reliant and autonomous variables. Moreover, the Johansen VAR-based co-mix methodology was utilized to look at the affectability of genuine financial development to changes in outside direct speculation (FDI), fares, swapping scale, terrorism and political insecurity over the long haul while the short run elements was affirmed utilizing a vector blunder redress model. Results from Augment Dickey and Fuller (ADF) tests demonstrated the confirmation of a unit root issue in the information at the level. Then again, all variables are demonstrated stationary at the first contrast. The exact discoveries further uncovered that fares, FDI and swapping scale absolutely affected the financial development in Pakistan and, terrorism and political precariousness contrarily influenced the monetary development of Pakistan.[Iqbal. Etal,2013]

Media is another huge reason of this security danger. Media is controlled by media combinations that have stand out point motivation taking into account benefit amplification. Its manufactured and controlled stories are helping radical components. It is creating movement of dreams and relative deprivation among normal individuals moreover. Sumptuous ways of life in their shows, movies and snappy promotions pull in individuals however their pitiful assets deny purchasing all that stuff, accordingly they feel denied and cause aggravation in the framework. Every one of the three noteworthy organizations (Parliament, Judiciary and military) are not able to be proficient in their methodology. Media is additionally

deficient with regards to the same component, so absence of polished methodology, absence of stratified structures the absence of people groups' cooperation in Pakistan are reasons for expanding inward security dangers.(Richer et al ,2003)

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 outskirts
- 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. MasoodAkhtar 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]

Pakistan is a conventional society where diverse religious gatherings are dependably in clash with one another on unimportant issues. There are numerous even and vertical cleavages in Pakistan that keep individuals isolated on the premise of religion, standing, belief, status and dialect alongside regularly enduring lacuna between haves and the poor. These cleavages are not just undermining Pakistan's economic framework additionally bringing about socio-political instability. Media is additionally conflicting with the national enthusiasm of Pakistan. Religious sectarianism is not another phenomenon ,however it is an old adventure. This paper is going to give insights about Pakistan's inner security dangers as to organizations, wasteful framework abilities, inefficient institutional setup, media creations and non-accessibility of genuine authority that make the framework broken. [Ejaz.2009]

Late terrorist acts, specifically the 9-11 assaults in 2001, have made disturbances in the worldwide economy.

The fleeting effect had been felt in the worldwide tourism, air transport businesses, and the budgetary markets. While the worldwide economy has recuperated and is acclimating to the new worldwide substances, the more extended term effect of elevated security chance over the world can be felt as higher danger premiums in resource markets, and in addition a movement of assets towards managing terrorism. The study is examines the recent terrorist attack and its effects on economy, resources and technological advancement.[Koh,2007].

The study is a push to gauge the effect of terrorist exercises on the budgetary markets in Pakistan over the time of two years i.e. 2006 to 2008. It likewise discovers the degree and heading of relationship between the terrorist exercises and three money related markets of Pakistan which are the Karachi Stock Exchange, the FOREX market and the interbank market. The effect of terrorism was additionally felt in all the zones of the economy with shifting degree and power. The most conspicuous territories included tourism, hoteling, producing, bungalow industry, transportation, exchange, and so on. [Tayyeba et al, 2010].

The study examines the political economy and security studies after the cold war. The international relation theory has a distinction between political economy and security. During the cold war there was many matter of logic that political economy and security studies have been differ with each other. This is particular very true argument that state has also strong concern to security not only maximize wealth. Manchester school of Economists in the nineteenth century was argued that “negative relationship between free trade and war”.[Kirshner,1997].

This paper examine security challenges and economy of the Nigerian state from 2007-2011. This study is investigated which are the internal security problems have great impacted on the state economy within this period. The result of the study is that the security problem and its effect on economy had some historical incidents and traditional bad governance. So the unsuccessful administrative system creates such a challenges poverty, unemployment and unequal distribution of wealth among the ethnic groups. The recommendation is the formulation and effective implementation of policies and programs for state. [NWAGBOSO,2012]

The article investigated that commonly argued that terrorism affected only small capital of the country. It is an estimate that terrorism destroyed the large of economic outcome. This is the case study of Bosque country. The main objective of the study to examine the productive capital in economy and may account the impact of terrorism on it. The authors use simple economic model which shows the terrorist activity may have large impact on productive capital across the countries. As the result higher level of terrorist attack deviation the foreign investment and GDP growth. [Abadie and Et al,2007]

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Through Relastic Lens

Relastic theory is more dominating in Pakistan. Realistic prospective to rule on others mean to get power destruction, etc....After freedom of Pakistan mostly our leaders belong to fudel class they have a lot powers in hand, they missed used to power. Military also ruled in Pakistan Poltical instability in Pakistan. Four major marital law in Pakistan. We did fight four major wars with India on Kashmir issue. IN 1979 we did support USA to destroy a USSR. We trained the Taliban .So wars a major cause of the economic crisis of Pakistan. Due to terrorism activities in Pakistan political instability and economic crisis in Pakistan because no foreign investment in Pakistan ,all of hesitate to invest here. Relastic prospective we did give reply of Indian to conduct nuclear test in 1998. Both countries invest major budget on weapons to make own armies strong. Unfortunely we trained Taliban now they are try to implement islamiclaztion law in Pakistan they

miss use of power to doing suicide attacks. They want to establish state within state they are following policy of destruction by hook and by crook. Now Pakistan is facing internal security issues. Due to terrorism our tourism industry is totally destroying our agricultural sector also affected by terrorism. If you see all issues in context lens of realism you reach one conclusion realistic is successful in the globe. Above all else, it's vital to stress that terrorism was an important issue before 9/11. As you most likely are aware, in 1993, al Qaeda attempted to blow up the World Trade Center. They simply fizzled on that event. Also, we, the United States, had been the casualty of terrorist assaults by al Qaeda on more than a modest lot of events in the 1990s. What happened on 9/11 that is so vital is that they demonstrated without question that they were not the pack that couldn't shoot straight, which is the thing that we believed was the situation before 9/11. When we understood exactly how able and risky they were, we then started to guess what may happen in the event that they got a grip of weapons of mass obliteration, and especially, in the event that they got it together of atomic weapons. Indeed, al Qaeda is not an express, it's a non-state on-screen character, which is some of the time called a transnational performing artist. My hypothesis and for all intents and purposes all Realist hypotheses don't have much to say in regards to transnational performers. Nonetheless, there is no doubt that terrorism is a marvel that will run its course in the setting of the universal framework. So it will be played out in the state stadium, and, in this manner, the greater part of the Realist rationale about the state conduct will have a noteworthy impact on how the war on terrorism is battled. So Realism and terrorism are inseparably connected, in spite of the fact that I do surmise that Realism does not have much to say in regards to the reasons for terrorism. Presently, the last issue that you brought up is the issue of what I consider about how the Bush organization is pursuing the war on terrorism. My essential perspective, which may sound fairly odd originating from a Realist, is that the Bush organization's arrangement isn't right headed on the grounds that it puts an excessive amount of emphasis on utilizing military power to manage the issue, and insufficient emphasis on strategy. I surmise that in the event that we would like to win the war on terrorism, or to place it in more unassuming terms, to improve the issue, what we need to do is win hearts and psyches in the Arab and Islamic world. There's undoubtedly there are immense quantities of individuals in that world who detest the United States, and a critical rate of those individuals is willing to either give up themselves as suicide planes or bolster suicide shelling assaults against the United States. What we need to do is we need to enhance that disdain, and we need to make a huge effort to win hearts and brains. I don't accept that you can do that with military power. I think some military power is legitimized. In the event that you could persuade me that Osama bin Laden and his kindred pioneers are situated in a specific arrangement of collapses Afghanistan as of right now, I would be consummately eager to utilize enormous military power to get at those objectives and to execute the greater part of the al Qaeda administration. However, I think, when all is said and done, what the United States needs to do is not depend too vigorously on military power - to some degree, on the grounds that the objective doesn't fit military assault, yet all the more essentially, in light of the fact that utilizing military compulsion as a part of the Arab and Islamic world is simply going to produce more hatred against us and reason the ascent of more terrorists and give individuals reason to backing these terrorists. So I'd benefit tact significantly more than military force in this war, and I think the Bush organization would be savvy in the event that it moved more towards discretion and less towards power (.Institute of International Studies, UC Berkeley)

METHODOLOGY

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Terrorism effects on economic growth of Pakistan.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Pakistan's Contribution to the 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.

Advancements of Warfare, Information, and Violence

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. Automatons are the best sample: UAVs empower wage bents to remotely gather knowledge and target terrorists. Automatons were at first produced for knowledge gathering, not for focusing on terrorists; when the U.S. military initially conveyed automatons 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 automatons 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: automatons empower officeholders to collect data in antagonistic or

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, aggressor 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

Most likely, the war against terrorism has extremely influenced the economy of Pakistan. It has influenced tourism industry, FDI, horticulture, businesses, human capital improvement, capital development and the life standard of the individuals. What the continuous war on dread has given to Pakistan,(Haq and Hussain 2008)writes in these words:"The war on fear has just provoked dread and militancy. It has influenced new regions and Extended in extension and broadness including influencing the individuals who were on the sidelines. The inadvertent blow-back has influenced a large number of honest families, driving them into the lap of rebellion. It has helped dealt away Pakistan's power and hasbeen a colossal mortification to its 160 million individuals."There is a developing exhaustion all in all masses with the present continuous strategy of the administration in regards to the war against terrorism. Cost-advantage investigation of the progressing war against terrorism demonstrates that expenses are much higher than the advantages. 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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