This study attempts to understand the history of extremism and its implications for Pakistan. The 9/11 incident unleashed a wave of terror and counter-terror activities in the world when US-led forces attacked Afghanistan and Pakistan supported its efforts to the maximum and thus itself became a frontline state in 2001. It was an unfortunate decision by the government of General Musharraf government to offer Pakistani land and air facilities to the US and its allies to attack against the supposed perpetrators of the 9/11 tragedy in the US. Consequently, Pakistan bore the main brunt of its ramifications as after the start of the armed activities against the Allies the Taliban and Al-Qaida declared Pakistan an enemy of Islam and attacked the state and society of Pakistan by various means so that it would stop supporting the West. Pakistan became a battle-ground for the proxy war in South Asia between various sectarian and other outfits who wanted to settle various issues through internal war against the country. Bomb blasts, suicide bombing and other kinds of violence in small and large cities of Pakistan became a routine matter which caused deep fear and terror in the society. KPK, Karachi and Balochistain were the main provinces and cities which were badly affected. Pakistan’s enemies used this opportunity to destabilize Pakistan by encouraging provincial separatist elements. As a result, Pakistan paid very high price in men and money and according to a rough estimation almost 70 thousand Pakistanis died and the country has spent more than 100 billion US dollars to defend itself against such widespread violence. Thanks to the strong and determined efforts of the
state and society the country seems to have almost completely eliminated extremism from its soil. Therefore, it is of immense importance to explore, investigate and analyze why Pakistan joined the US-led Global War on Terror (GWOT) for which it had to pay such a heavy price for such a long time. It is equally important to explore the response of the state and society to deal with all the issues which arose as a result of such an involvement. A plethora of literature has been produced to highlight the causes and effects of this GWOT but very few have focused on the policies of the Pakistani governments to counter the terrorism in Pakistan and this study attempts to address precisely that issue in detail. This study by focusing on the causes, events, effects of war on terror on Pakistan will, hopefully, fill an important research gap in the body of knowledge on this topic.

This article has endeavored to explore, investigate and analyze the War on Terror and its impacts on Pakistani Society. The tragedy of 9/11 ushered a new era in world history after the US claim that four civilian airliners piloted by Al-Qaeda operatives had hit the World Trade Center’s two towers besides the Pentagon; one airliner reportedly crashed in the fields in Pennsylvania. These important buildings symbolized the US strength and, therefore, it was reportedly claimed by the attackers that now the US had also become vulnerable to attacks which it was, periodically unleashing on mostly Muslim societies and states. It was announced by the Western electronic media, especially the US that the Osama bin Laden-led Al-Qaida organization, based in Afghanistan, was behind these attacks. On refusal by the Afghan Taliban government to hand over Osama Bin Laden and other Al-Qaeda leaders to the American government UN Security Council approved an attack on Afghanistan. Taliban government in Afghanistan, who were supported by Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, refused to accede to the demands of American government and its allies. Pakistani government adopted multiple measures to eradicate extremism in Pakistan anti-Pakistan forces, however, are still active at some levels in Balochistan, KP and some parts of Punjab and Sindh. There are two types of strong opinions prevalent about this situation. One group of writers believes that war on terror is our war and we rightly joined the Allied and second group considers that it was not our war and we should have not joined it.
Therefore, it is of immense significant to find satisfactory answers to the following queries: what is the war on terror; why Pakistan joined this war and what price Pakistan has paid for it. The underlying hypothesis of the study is that Pakistan, whether it was justifiable or not to join the ‘war on terror’ has paid very high price in men, money and material. More importantly Pakistan society underwent a radical change and became intolerant and extremism emerged after its joining of the war on terror.

Pakistan has for quite a while been the principal candidate of the most risky nations on the planet and The Economist cautioned about it as the Musharraf was still in power.1 Pakistan's Anti-Terrorism warfare approach stays disillusioning. US-drove universal network on the eve of 11th September Pakistan saw a quick military danger from the United States on the off chance that it decided not to participate in the war against terrorism. In this way, Musharraf drove Pakistan into the US as a major aspect of their battle against terrorism. In this regard, Pakistan's choice to join NATO powers driven by NATO against the United States in its assault on Afghanistan was seen as an inversion of Pakistani strategy towards Afghanistan. However, regardless of the way that the public was discussing the quality of US-Pakistan relations under General Musharraf, doubts were profoundly established on the two sides.2

In the United States, we discovered Pakistan "irate" between "great Taliban" and "Bad-Taliban". General Musharraf kept on recognizing the difference between a rabbit and canine chasing. Harmony understandings between General Musharraf administration and militant's ancestral gatherings upset the United States and demonstrate the guile of General Musharraf's as for the USA. In this regard, the troika of Pakistan, Afghanistan and the USA seemed on different pages regarding their conception of terrorism. Following a time of US war in Afghanistan, as Pakistan kept on working as an official partner, common doubt in US-Pakistan relations achieved an unsurpassed high.

Though the US government kept on encouraging Pakistan to "accomplish progressively" against terrorism; still US authorities transparently examined the scope of choices ranging from the physical presence of military to monetary. These sanctions went for verifying American interests in the war seething zones of Afghanistan and the tribal zones of Pakistan. As far as concerns its, Pakistan solidly accepts that its nation, but a partner of the Al-Qaeda and Taliban alliance, stays presented to an immediate outer military risk in light of the nearness of the United States in Afghanistan. The pessimistic situation put US-Pakistan relations
under stress. It occurred because of the distinctions in Pakistan's commitment and hostile to the fear-mongering approach.3

In Pakistan, the previous decade has been the subject of exceptional discussion about whether the war on terrorism is a war of Pakistan or Pakistan goes about as a soldier of fortune to guard the interests of US security. US’ presence in Afghanistan has destabilized Pakistan leading to a nationwide wave of terrorism. There is proof of post-9/11 military tasks in tribal areas of Pakistan for concurrent evaluation of customary government structures in these zones. It is clear just as the development and heightening of suicide assaults against common folks and the security personnel in Pakistan. People with this perspective believe that Pakistan’s role in the War on Terror as responsible for the basis of terrorism, particularly in Pakistan. Terrorism in this area and in Pakistan can be hindered just when Pakistan pulls back from the war of the United States. Furthermore, it will continue until the US' war on dread ends and US troops start removing themselves from Afghanistan.

Then again, it is presently accepted that it is the legislative issues and needs of the Pakistani state and primarily inside elements that clarify the ascent of terrorism and viciousness in Pakistan. The fact is that the investment of Pakistan in the US' war on terrorism may have helped terrorism in Pakistan. However, US withdrawal from Afghanistan may not solve the whole problem. The contention is that because of Pakistan's customary national security arrangement, there was at that point a non-legislative foundation of brutality in Pakistan. Hence, when Pakistan's reconsidered international strategy, it had activated just a piece of that framework in Pakistan to cause such a big wave of terrorism. Hence, it is argued that even the end of US intervention in Afghanistan wouldn’t stop terrorism in Pakistan as long as Pakistan surrenders its policy of using militant elements as its strategic assets.

Whichever course of reasoning is most persuading, it is commonly recognized that the choices taken by Pakistan because of 9/11 were exorbitant. Pakistan has lost in excess of 35,000 of its common citizens and officers through militantism and savagery. The financial harm that Pakistan has endured because of its inclusion in the battle against terrorism is evaluated at over $ 70 billion. There are additionally elusive costs. These costs include more prominently religious polarization, the rise of militant gatherings and the disintegration of customary social and political administration structures in tribal territories. These include inner disturbance and the production of displaced people because of Anti-
Terrorism tasks. Moreover, Pakistan joined this war with a crumbling arrangement of administration and restricted material and money related assets. These internal, as well as external challenges, pose an existential threat to Pakistan.

Pakistan lacked a complete Anti-Terrorism system before 9/11 and did not even have any desire to create one. Without precedent in its history, Musharraf government has sworn to make a move to counter the developing risk of terrorism to its national security in the post 9/11 scenario. Terrorism was close to crushing both monetary advancement and peace situation of the country. While Pakistan had encountered a decent amount of violent behavior at home during the 1990s; however, partisan and ethnic brutality developed to the point of driving the state to take part in military impulse. However, in pre 9/11 period, there could be distinction between home security and foreign security which diminished in post-9/11 episodes. It happened because of the geo-strategic geographic circumstances which obliged Pakistan to change its reaction. This examination expects that terrorism is a perplexing marvel that can be handled in little advance and requires an extensive Anti-Terrorism approach, multi-dimensional. The approach requires being proactive or maintainable, which reclassifies the job of the state as a middle person of customary and requires non-conventional wonders to address the conventional security worries of the Pakistani individuals.

In this investigation, the security official is as yet the express that has recorded the victories and disappointments of different strategy making measures. In this regard, various logical examinations have been completed on the viability of counter-terrorism estimates during the Musharraf years. The examinations have for the most part taken a gander at them from two points of view. These views include either thinking about their effect on US strategy or their immediate association with US arrangement or the counter dread arrangement of the Musharraf government which has regularly been censured for different reasons. In Pakistan, they were reprimanded as too ace American. They were for quite some time thought about copies and Musharraf was blamed for playing with canines on the two sides. Different dissects have rejected Musharraf’s instinctual endeavors in the battle against terrorism. Some analysts believe that Musharraf sublimated War on Terror for his political gains.

Without a doubt, no examination has investigated the principal 50 years of the nation's strategy to decide if September 11 was an achievement for Pakistan, which changed the frame of mind of the state towards security.
Notwithstanding the wealth of writings and the progressing banter about the role of Pakistan in War on Terrorism inside and outside of Pakistan, discussion on Pakistan’s reaction to terrorism after 9/11 is a proviso. Security must reevaluate its arrangement making in Pakistan. The reason for this investigation is to fill this hole by deconstructing and examining the activities of the Musharraf regime to battle the rising danger of terrorism. It is a beginning stage for the assessment and arranging of things to come counter-terrorism strategy.5

Pakistan had a visible line ally of US for her “War on Terrorism” meanwhile its inception in 2001. In this regard, Pakistan has been remunerated enormous value in the procedure of life fatalities for noncombatants as well as security personnel, economic losses, and collateral damage. The current chapter is an attempt to socio-political and socio-economic impression of War on Terror on Pakistan. Pakistan had been struggling the combat on horror, as per a visible contour government, subsequently September 2001. Though in initial footprints of war started in ethnic parts of Pakistan; though, it diffused to whole nation within few years. The argument of the chapter is that terrorism has adversely impacted socio-economic as well as political fabric of the country.

Terrorism actually implies indistinct and unprovoked mass brutality through means of suicide bombing and other relevant means. In this regard, the fear factor disseminated through acts of terrorism not only forestalls FDI but also leads to capital flight and decreased economic activity owing to the prevailing sense of insecurity among masses and business community. Pakistan faces the same music as ramification of her decision back in 2001.

The Economic Cost of Terrorism

By way of economic price of terrorism for Pakistan has been troubled, it is, to begin with, tourism of Pakistan. Back in the year 174-75, more than one million people visited Pakistan which led to declaring Pakistan as a tourist destination and formation of the Ministry of Tourism to bolster opportunities of tourism in Pakistan.6 However, the first decade of 21st century led to almost vanquished tourism in Pakistan mainly owing to Pakistan.7 Though other factors of earthquakes of 2005 and floods of 2010 are also contributory factors; still terrorism proved to be the most consequential in this regard. Moreover, the tourist heaven in Pakistan (North Areas of Pakistan known by means of Gilgit Baltistan) was shut owing to presence of extremist elements there. However, all these events mainly owed to Pakistan’s high-quality to seam US alliance.8
Further, Swat, in the North West Frontier Area (NWFP), otherwise called "Pakistani Switzerland", was previously a noteworthy fascination for all sightseers here and abroad. The city is famous for its magnificence and its rich history of human advancement. Swat has rich scenery and numerous attractions, including more than 400 Buddhist locales, stunning cascades, open springs, ice sheets, snow-topped pinnacles, streams, long green fields, nature spots and thick woodlands, lakes and so forth. Around there have been extra of 855 inns, 405 cafés for gorge as well as all over the place 40,000 persons connected by such organizations. Swat is the most well-known visitor goal as it incorporates an extensive variety of portable manufacturing, for example, experience the portable business, ecotourism, social the lightweight trade, profound the travel industry, game in addition business the foldaway production.9

Today, nonetheless, the city faces the incredible loss of the travel industry as of late because of militancy and military activities. Swat, the mislaid paradise in Pakistan, has as soon as officially associated in surplus of 5,000 folks in the huge hotel industry; however, unluckily, today in excess of fifty eateries have been shut because of these assaults and horrible episodes.10 In one of the principal fear monger assaults on a vacation spot in Malam-Jabba (swat), the Pakistani ski option determined to fire through activists near June 2008, costing PTDC 60 million rupees.

Taliban contenders in Swat have basically annihilated almost the whole of the travel industry. Swat is right now attempting to recover its distinction and significance in the travel industry which once used to be. With this war against terrorism, Pakistan is losing more than $ 100 billion, devastating the whole of the travel industry.11

The resistance additionally influenced Baluchistan, which pulled in an enormous number of voyagers and researchers for the most part in view of its palaeontological and archeological essentialness. The most initial dinosaur fossils have been found in the Bar Khan area of southwestern Baluchistan. The biggest well evolved creature on the planet lived in Baluchistan 24 million years prior and is designated "Baluchitherium". Pakistan is one of only a handful couple of nations on the planet with a generally high number of dinosaur fossils.12

Ziarat, a wonderful mountain resort in Baluchistan, draws in travelers for its sound condition, interesting perspectives, juniper woodlands and, most importantly, authentic relics. The tenancy of Muhammad Ali Jinnah additionally, creator of Pakistan, anywhere he had consumed his previous long stretches of the lifecycle. Sadly, on June 15, Baloch fanatics
crushed in notable habitation with hand explosives, a noteworthy blast for
the neighborhood the travel industry.13

It won't stop here, the travel industry keeps on enduring the in the
form of slaughters several foreign tourists. 10 abroad climbers and an
indigenous visitor executed in the base camp of Nanga Parbat. This
gathering of 10 individuals included 1 American of Chinese origin, 3
Ukrainians, 2 Chinese, 1 Lithuanian, 2 Slovaks, and 1 Nepalese.14 This
episode has wrecked the picture of the travel industry in Pakistan broadly
and universally.15 These travel industry losses have directly affected
the lives of many individuals. This made an extraordinary dread of travelers in
Pakistan who started to drop their exceedingly composed outings, bringing
about a great misfortune for the area.

Moreover, Ehsanullah Ehsan, the Pakistani authority of the Taliban,
affirmed his cooperation in the assault. As per Ehsan, the assault was a
response to the assault on an American UAV strike that killed Wali Rehman
Mehsud a month ago.16 He included that the assault was propelled by the
recently disclosed Tehreek-e-Talban-Pakistan Wing “Junoon-e-Hafsa”,
which wasstructured uniquely for outsiders living in Pakistan and ought to
make an impression on the world about UAV strikes.17

At present, the travel industry division is gravely affected by
terrorists which are truly undermining Pakistan's picture and secluding it in
the community of nations. When Pakistan's negative image is established to
the heads of outsiders, there is insignificant possibility of recovering that
trust. As of late, Chinese specialists and different nationals were harmed
and executed in different parts of Pakistan. Trendy meanness of the detail
had been discussed the Pakistani travel industry office was already in
question; however, these horrible episodes set off the flame, which
currently keeps any iterant from making a trip to Pakistan.

Moreover, the economy is the primary organization of each nation
and terrorism has affected this principle establishment in Pakistan. Fear-
based oppression is moderating the development of Pakistan's economy in
the long stretches of the war on dread.18 The Pakistani economy has been
under siege of fear-based oppression since September 11. At the point when
Pakistan turned into an American ally, it likewise confronted numerous
difficulties in the battle against fear-mongering.19

However, the war on dread has annihilated Pakistan's economy.
Various economic implosions include: development has hindered; outer
obligations have reached point of detonation, trade has fallen, joblessness
has increased, FDI has dropped; prices have risen, military spending has expanded thus substantially. The travel industry has been totally squashed by these fear monger assaults. Moreover, the demolition of the nation's infrastructure took place by military tasks. Foreigners from Afghanistan and war-influenced regions are burdening the nation's economy and are additionally pose a test for business analysts. Because of this war, numerous security powers and regular folks were slaughtered. Since there was no advancement venture in this war period; therefore, the negative effect on development and macroeconomic conditions had a negative effect on the monetary and social level. The nation has never confronted such an emergency.

It has been hard to reestablish financial development, balance out installments and offer foreign speculators a chance to make benefits. All human and other common assets were redirected to war, and the state did its best to address these security difficulties. The effect of the neighboring nation's war on the nation's financial circumstance was the most exceedingly terrible. The psychological oppressors went looking for safe places in the outskirt zones of Pakistan. Pakistan in this way needed to dispatch different military activities parallel to the outskirt with Afghanistan, KPK and FATA.

The Pakistani Ministry of Finance has recognized five key markers that have the highest effect on the nation's monetary circumstance which is identified with fear-mongering. In the first place, fear-based oppression influences all national financial exercises; production of goods and services has declined; remote speculation has been ceased; revenue has declined; and exports have been exceptionally constrained. The extreme duty to psychological warfare has shaken monetary development. Second, outside obligations and liabilities have achieved their greatest as far as history. The nation was not able pay its credits as less pay was produced. Business advancement organizations, the IMF and the World Bank have expanded the strain to pay past installments.

Third, vagrants from neighboring Afghanistan and war-influenced regions, for example, KPK and FATA, are an overwhelming load on the cheap of the nation. The travel industry has completely ended because of rising joblessness. The fourth effect of fear-mongering on the economy has been the staggering expense of security activities completed by the Pakistani armed force in the northern regions against terrorists. It has expanded the outside obligation and decreased work in these territories. The fifth impact is terrorist assaults which hindered advancement tasks and
expanded their cost as these undertakings were not finished in time. Consequently, in a nutshell, terrorism was likewise a major misfortune for the economy.24

**Impact of Terrorism on the Political Process**

A stable political framework is significant for any equitable nation, in light of the fact that without a stable political framework, vote based system couldn't carry out its responsibility better.25 After 9/11, a war on fear was filled in Afghanistan, which dramatically affected Pakistani governmental issues. Pakistan has been associated with the battle against fear-mongering subsequently 2001, undermining her political security. The activists did their greatest to destabilize the nation's community, monetary, dogmatic in addition religious framework.26 Numerous fear monger assaults have been completed at the national level.27

Activists assaulted political leaders and laborers, murder and twisted a huge number of politicians.28 Previous Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, pioneer of the Pakistan People's Party and previous President Pervez Musharraf were assaulted by activists. Karachi was the focal point of political killings and a significant number of the gatherings included, for example, Sunnis and MQM.29 Murders and political kidnappings are additionally across the board in Baluchistan territory. The homicides included numerous gatherings. To get a thought of the increment in political brutality, it was discovered that among January and May 2013, 298 political pioneers/activists and laborers had been murdered.

**Pakistan national image crisis**

Today, Pakistan's worldwide status is a bleeding-edge state and a sheltered spot for aggressors.30 During the war on fear, the picture of Pakistan as a country had fizzled owing to events of terrorism.31 Because of the present territory of Pakistan's notoriety on the planet, a grieved state couldn't pull in a lot of cash. In the conclusion of the West, the nearness of al-Qaeda in the nation undermines the sweet picture of Pakistan.32 Pakistan assumes a significant job in the battle against psychological warfare and furthermore demonstrates to be a Western partner. The general population of Pakistan objected to Pakistan's job as a bleeding-edge state. Then again, Western media and lawmakers have censured Pakistan for doing nothing against the war on dread.33 As per DAWN, Obama can and should accomplish more against fear-mongering, as indicated by Obama.

A study was led through Pew Research Global; Affording to the study, 46% of the majority upheld the administration's battle in
contradiction of horror grounded oppression, while the remainder of the majority dismissed the administration's arrangement. It was likewise announced that 36% of the safeguards of the military's activities were against KPK and FATA fanatics, while 64% cannot.34

As per Western media reports, the Pakistani individuals allegedly bolstered the psychological oppressors, which is the reason they didn't bolster Pakistan's job as a forefront state in the war on fear. Savagery and dread expanded in Pakistan as the nation assumed its job as a Western partner. The job of the military in the battle against terrorism has likewise been tested through Western media. They additionally fault Pakistan due to the present delicacy of Afghanistan. However, anybody found in Pakistan today faces numerous issues brought about by terrorism.35

Psychological and Emotional Aspects of Terrorist Attacks on People Living in Pakistan

Because of the developing number of militant exercises in various parts of Pakistan, the whole Pakistani age misled the dread of bombarding that prompted unpredictable killings.36 Pakistan's universal notoriety has endured and is viewed as the most hazardous nation on the planet.37 The public activity of the general population is obliterated by the dread of the aggressors. Numerous terrorist assaults in Pakistan have frightened individuals. Because of this dread, the lives of Pakistanis who have just endured are everything except frustrated. Individuals in their social and private life are feeling awful of wretchedness. Individuals are never again keen on open spots like markets, parks, mosques. Under the 1973 constitution, the state ought to reserve the option to secure and respect each native of Pakistan. In any case, the Pakistani government does not accomplish this objective.

Then again, the media assumes a significant job and creates publicity with regards to transmitting the awful impression of oppression in Pakistan and on the planet.38 Subsequently, patients experiencing different maladies, for example, nervousness and fear, backslide. Sicknesses, for example, outrage, uneasiness, disdain, gloom and dissatisfaction have influenced numerous individuals in the work environment and in relational connections. Numerous fear monger assaults have brought about lost social duty and the solidarity of the populace. Horrible pictures of bomb explosions in addition IDPs in sites have been normally communicated on TV screens, giving individuals trust.39
The cross-examination of the families which were harmed during these assaults irritates people in general and makes them feel more insecure in their lives. For every one of these reasons, individuals are reluctant to go by their own methods for vehicle. Guardians are stressed over their youngsters in the wake of being sent to instructive organizations for terrorist assaults on these foundations. Guardians are constantly stressed over their kids until they return home securely. 40

The Pakistani individuals are in extraordinary perplexity and multifaceted nature. They have no confidence in their service and leaders. Each Pakistani experiences difficulty understanding who his companion is and who his foe is. The frames of mind of customary individuals have changed on account of this; they wound up haughty and discourteous and lost trust in the administration and state experts. This prompts against government dissent that, thus, undermine open property and the state.41

A large portion of these dissents are brought about by joblessness in the public eye, making a lawful and administrative circumstance, including the energy emergency. These issues are commonly considered as regular issues in the lives of Pakistani natives. The nation's economy and organizations are seriously harmed by these terrorist assaults. Because of the misfortune in the business part, some entrenched organizations have shut their entryways and specialists have shifted their exercises abroad which are the fundamental driver of joblessness in this nation. Joblessness is the fundamental driver of the expansion in the destitution rate.42

The absence of essential offices is a wellspring of disappointment among the populace, which expands the wrongdoing rate and therefore influences the social state of society. In view of the fear of these assaults, individuals are attempting to get away from their social and expert obligations. Fear-based oppression harms the restorative calling. Countless individuals need access to therapeutic offices. However, the suicide aircraft on the grounds of Dera Ismail Khan's emergency clinic terrify the populace. Along these lines, they cannot be treated in emergency clinics and other restorative focuses. In this episode, Dera Ismail kicked the bucket 26 Khan and 35 were injured.43

This dread is quickened by different assaults. Events like attacks at the Marriot Hotel, Islamabad; The Sri Lanka cricket group in Lahore, in addition, the constabularies training centers in Islamabad as well as Lahore, have demoralized the nation. An enormous number of police and individuals from the security powers were casualties of these fear monger assaults and were murdered. The fear-mongers assaulted the police officer
and other security officers to guarantee that the security divisions are not independent. This circumstance makes an enduring feeling of uneasiness and pressure among the residents of Pakistan. Furthermore, such circumstances huge affect the social, passionate and mental prosperity of Pakistanis.

**Conclusion**

Pakistan's financial circumstance during the war on fear was truly hopeless. The household business has been shaken and outside venture extremely feeble. Fear monger exercises are expanding step by step, which has brought about an enormous increment in the safeguard spending plan. The restoration of transients was additionally a test for the state. Tex gathering was low and different wellsprings of pay were constrained. Fares likewise fell. This marvel is because of investment in the war against fear-mongering.

It is likewise essential to make reference to that the war on dread was by all account, not the only wonder that shook the nation's economy, yet in addition different components that additionally negatively affected financial conditions. These elements incorporated the vitality emergency, the 2010 floods and the 2005 quake and political unsteadiness. These elements have likewise added to the nation's powerless financial development, yet fear-based oppression has been the primary driver of the general monetary stun.

The expense of human life has been the greatest price the nation has been needed to tolerate for war on fear. The demise of a native for a militant assault has genuine passionate, social and financial ramifications for his family and friends and family. It isn't even conceivable to gauge what number of individuals is influenced by the passing of an individual. It additionally influences the entire of society and triggers dread in individuals' psyches. Notwithstanding the perishing, the injured must burn through for their entire lives in injuries or incapacities.

Different sorts of episodes have brought about the deaths of individuals, including assaults by aggressors, assaults by organizations, expanded crime, ramble strikes, inadvertent blow-back coming about because of military activities and automaton strikes. Fear mongering and sectarianism are at the base of every one of these misfortunes. Pakistan must take solid measures to put a conclusion to this psychological oppressor risk. The legislature has been directing counter-psychological oppression activities since 2004, yet its prosperity is questionable. They were started by scenes in specific zones,
giving the activists time to rearrange and regroup in others. A worldwide and far-reaching military activity must be propelled to catch and track all psychological oppressors. Second, the state does not need to recognize distinctive fear-based oppressor gatherings and not utilize certain gatherings as resources. Military tasks should just be a piece of the technique to put a conclusion on psychological warfare. The state needs to look all the more carefully at the explanations behind the development of a radical and address these causes as more activists engage in the framework. The restoration of influenced individuals, the resumption of monetary exercises in these influenced regions, the instruction of the majority and the advancement of a culture of resistance ought to be a fundamental piece of the general procedure to put a conclusion to fear-mongering so as to spare lives.

In short, after the incident of 9/11 Pakistan, rightly or wrongly, had to become a front-line state in the ‘war on terror’ therefore, bore the major impact of its fallout. Pakistan paid the steep price of deaths of 70 thousand soldiers and civilians and incalculable material losses. US and its allies provided very small amount of coalition support fund to carry out operations against the terrorists which further provoked condition in Pakistan. Now, it seems as if the US led ‘war on terror’ is coming to an end and allies have failed in achieving their main objective of the war of fully eliminating pro-Islamic elements in Afghanistan. Pakistan played the role of a facilitator for them and it seems that either a fully Taliban-controlled or a Taliban-led coalition government will be inducted in Afghanistan. The present author believes that Pakistan, having passed through the most difficult phase of its history, has emerged as a strong and a flexible nation which can look to a much better future with strength of hope and determination.
Notes and References

1 The Economist, 5th January, 2008.

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