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**AN INVESTIGATION ON THE DETERIORATING SECURITY SITUATIONS OF THE  
PAKISTAN**

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Security, Terrorism, War on Terror, Deteriorating Situation, Pakistan	Security plays a very important role in the progress of a nation. It is the pillar of a state on which a nation stands. Without security it is very difficult for a nation to survive on the map of world. Since Pakistan joined the U.S.-led war on terror in September 2001, stability has been heavily affected, and Pakistan has faced many stability challenges since then. With the participation in the "war on terror, the security situation in country" deteriorated within the few years, as army had to carry out a number of operations in its territory against its own people with the aim to disregard the terrorist threat. The war against terrorism has significantly impacted on the overall economic as well as social development of the country. Incidents of 9/11 have divided the nation into American supporters, both pro and unfavorable. Pakistan, the United States helping ally faces more negative security values rather than optimistic ones. This paper addresses Pakistan's security woes and reasons for the country's worsening security situation. To bring stability to Pakistan, the government needs to take plan to conquer its people' hearts and minds.
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## INTRODUCTION

Security plays an essential part in a country's progress and prosperity. Whereas, Pakistan is a country that has faced many security related problems. The start of 21st century brought with it many shifts in global negotiation (diplomacy). The terrorism, that is rooted deeply in the world, has severely affected the security of the world and its individuals. The people cannot "peacefully spend their lives in the harmony". The issue of terrorism has taken a completely new direction after incidents of 9/11 which proved a turning point in scenario of international relations that were being practiced before these attacks. The 11 September attacks can be termed as global recession that changed domestic, regional and foreign policies (Afzal et al., 2012). This tragedy has made the world a terrorist threat to world security and its citizens. This case is not only an insight of American foreign policy but also

an environment of global politics and security. Such terrorist attacks sparked beginning of a new period in USA and across the globe. United States blames "Osama bin Laden" for these incidents of terrorism.

The US is demanding that the Taliban turn over Osama bin Laden or that they be prepared to face dire consequences. With Pakistan's aid, the U.S. invaded Afghanistan and this led to the start of the new era of the terrorism in the world, and particular in the Pakistan. The terrorism has been significant and critical occurrence in Pakistan in the last two decades. The US invaded Afghanistan following the September 11 attacks, and Pakistan became the first U.S. ally. Pakistan's government completely supported the U.S., which was making use of Pakistani territory for (Javaid & Haq, 2016). Many citizens in Pakistan were angry at this action from government as they brotherly feelings for people living in their neighborhood on land of Afghanistan. Most people, "religious groups and human rights organizations were trying to legally record their protests, but some emotional and misguided people tried to challenge" prosecutors. In this connection, Pakistan became most affected country in this war on the terrorism which was initiated by United States to pursue its own political interests in the Afghanistan.

Moreover, the technology advancement and with globalization new wave, and increasing trends in terrorist activities has been witnessed during the past few decades. This day and age, the terrorists have resources to contact the latest information and technology. The country's latest terrorism wave pushed the Armed Forces within the country to combat the Taliban. After then, there have been several activities, which have done so much damage to property, infrastructure, and so on (Khan, 2018). Issue of terrorism has taken completely new direction after the incidents of 9/11 which proved a turning point in the scenario of international relations that were being practiced before these attacks. Security condition often expands but the country still turn out to be victim of such sedition activities again. The rising poverty levels in country and poor economic growth are the factors that directly contribute to rise of terrorism as poor people are easy to hire for carrying out nefarious activities against the state.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Security plays a very important role in the progress of a nation. It is the pillar of a state on which nation stands. Without security it is very difficult for a nation to survive on the map of world. Security can be defined as State's duty to safeguard its citizens from all dangers that are present both inside and outside state. Moreover, security also can be defined as "The ability of government to protect its people and national interests by using economic, military and political means build and stayed by human capital equipped with advanced knowledge in all statecraft" (Khan, 2011). Pakistan supported the creation of Taliban so as to combat the USSR during the period of the Cold War, nonetheless when the US attacked

Afghanistan after 2001 episode and consequently these Taliban crooked "against the state for taking US" side.

### **Security of Pakistan**

Pakistan is a passive country which is the vigorously pursuing an international order that is peaceful. The 1965 War of Kashmir was also related with security of its territory. Similarly, the 1971 war was also related to security issue of its territory when a strong rebellion in eastern Indonesia took place and advantage of this situation, India took to break Pakistan. These "occasions are remarkable part of the country's history, which is related" to the issue of territorial security of country. Normalizing "relations with India is wanted, but unlikely in current" situation. India's aggression, actions, and behaviors as well as improved military preparedness impact directly on Pakistan security. Ongoing Afghan war is dangerous for Pakistan's security national. Pakistan faces serious challenges from the non-traditional and conventional ferocious radicalism, insurgency and armed conflict. It has badly impacted economic prosperity and social peace, and tends to annoy the general public. This task is compounded by rebellious actions and the modalities of extremist and fortified clusters of terrorists aiming to target national security institution and key facilities. They operate inside an politically driven network of networks that are physically, mentally, and socially involved in the state (Chishti, 2014).

### **Impact of Terrorism on Pakistan Security**

Terrorism and radicalism worsened after the September 11 attacks as hundreds of people were killed and several more wounded in the terrorist attacks. The situation was worrying around country but security situation was much worse in FATA and KPK. Pakistan wanted national support and unity in this horrific situation. In Pakistan, security situation generally deteriorates and deeds is required to tackle these matters (Malik, 2009). The Taliban and Al-Qaeda abused land of Pakistan and also established their training camps in premises of Pakistan along with other refuge taking sanctuaries. They engaged poor youth and used them to their advantage to undermine State's defense (Rabbi, 2012). The culture terror has been established by Talibans. TTP has incredibly escalated its attacks and reason behind this escalation is revenge on Pakistan that allowed United States to use her land against attack on Afghanistan in general and Taliban (Syed & Javed, 2017). Taliban objective is to weaken state, damage its troop morale, and avenge military operations by FATA. Taliban launched suicide attacks at FATA and Swat in diverse areas of country (Fair, 2015). Purpose of terrorists is to produce panic in society and destroy Pakistan life and infrastructure and economic weakness.

### **METHODOLOGY & DATA ANALYSIS**

The main theme behind is why the country security situation is not cultivating despite of fighting several wars? The thematic analysis and argumentation procedures have been used to analyze different views of researchers about issues under consideration to extract

new facts and information. In this linking, to answer this question, following reasons can be emphasized and prioritized:

### **Geographical Location of Pakistan**

Pakistan, surrounded by India, Afghanistan, Iran and China, is at such a critical point on the world map. Many of these countries hold a very significant role in world's geopolitics. The relations with India are very uncertain. Kashmir has been always contention point between both countries. In this linking, Afghanistan and Pakistan shared common culture, history and faith, but then again, their friendly ties have been ruined by rise of terrorist attacks. Since conclusion of Cold War, Pakistan's relations with the Afghanistan depreciated. When U.S. invaded Afghanistan to overthrow Taliban government, it compounded the risk many times. NATO forces pressured Pakistan to become partner in war following 9/11 attacks. Due to poor security of Pakistani frontier, FATA (federally administered tribal area) became land of terrorists, consequential in increased aggressiveness in KPK (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) (Shah & Ayaz, 2015).

### **Terrorism: Pakistan's greatest security issue**

Terrorism is today the world's hottest and most controversial topic and each country is well-aware of the terrorism dangers. The national security policies have become the critical topic, as most nations face terrorism threat. For this reason, most countries have revised their foreign policy and national security and taken successions of steps to protect their citizens and countries from dilemma of terrorism. They not follow only stringent systems of entry and exit examination at airports, but create also tighter regulations and rules on visas. This strategy is real in short-term but success in combating and preventing terrorism and its risks cannot be achieved in long term (Ali & Li, 2016). Pakistan's government has followed strong terrorism policy on how to get cleared of these evils. Following attack on children going to school in Peshawar, government has adopted anti-terrorism measures which are not completely enforced to date. Govt should have "strong foreign policy and establish good relations with neighboring countries" so as to be able to control activities of terrorism in Pakistan.

### **Dwindling Economy of Pakistan**

In the world, Pakistan is only country that has been affected significantly by terrorism. The war against terrorism has significantly impacted on the overall economic as well as social development of country. The failure of Pakistan economy was an understandable outcome after becoming a front-line nation against "war on terror." On almost all fronts economic, counting the international, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and service sectors, Pakistan's economy is affected. Terrorism has impacted on international investors' self-confidence, which has halted foreign direct investment in the country which is a type of investment that is very crucial for the overall economic development of any country (Gul et al., 2010). In this connection, terrorism's influence in all economic sectors was felt to

unpredictable degrees. Therefore, tourism, hotels, manufacturing, retail etc. are among the most influential areas.

Those sectors are interconnected. Diverse reasons such as Afghan refugees, in particular the infiltration of the Taliban, porous border between Pakistan and Afghanistan; political instability, external terrorism, demographic vulnerabilities and geographical attractiveness has intensified the terrorist cycle in Pakistan. Both of these factors contribute to the "war on terror" and have worsened the country's overall economic situation (Khan, 2018). The incidents of terrorism have detrimentally impacted Pakistan's economy that was already in a struggling position. It seriously impacted the country's economic growth. A rise of one percent in terrorist attacks leads to a decrease in GDP per capita to 0.39 percent. And it is clear that the activities of terrorism have had a huge impact on the country 's economy (Hyder et al., 2015).

### **Pakistan's Sectarian Problem**

History of sectarian divide in Pakistan and how the country and culture are influenced by confessional distinction between Sunni and Shiite communities; spiritual fanaticism and prejudice result in sectarian problems in Pakistan. Pakistan has struggled to remove ethnic tensions, its territorial social division. Mainly "foreign forces are involved" in disseminating hate feelings among religious different groups. Therefore, the "people in the rural areas cannot afford the school" expenses while madrassahs offer free schooling, housing and food for the children. Religious schooling profoundly influences small children's minds and molds their thought according to the specific "religious school through which they receive their education". Those differences sectarian serve as war proxy between different schools. Strategies for tackling the problems of sectarian violence in Pakistan should be built and adopted (Ahmar, 2007).

### **State Actors Involvement in Pakistan**

The state actors in Pakistan have always remained a challenge in successfully executing the will of the state. Such actors form part of an incredibly colossal game that links with new regional players that are emerging with an increased paced after the incidents of 9/11. The main objective of these actors is to harm the international reputation of Pakistan and make it a failed state in the eyes of international players (Javaid & Haq, 2016). The security forces of Pakistan have made enormous contributions by fighting against all the factions struggling to harm the national as well as the international interests of the country. In this drive, many people have laid their lives while fighting for security of country and numbers are still in continuation.

### **In Pakistan: Political Turmoil**

The key source of the attacks by such terrorists is the country's poor governance structure. Political turmoil and overreliance on military decisions have resulted in political chaos and

radicalism. Also present in Pakistan are Al Qaeda troops and their allies. In this connection, the central cause of instability in Pakistan is this connection between Al Qaeda and the Pakistani Taliban. This connection has resulted in suicide bombings and bombings across Pakistan (Sahill, 2017).

### **Issue between Pakistan and America**

Osama bin Laden's murder has transformed the relations between Pakistan and America who were previously fighting against the terrorists in the form of trusted allies. The issue of Raymond Davis also made relations between both countries strained. These relations have not smoothed even in Trump's era who regularly accuses Pakistan's administration for telling lies and dodging American government in the war against terrorism. Economic growth is still not adequate to offer increasing population jobs opportunities in Pakistan that make her desire of aid from American side. Civilian and military leaders seem loath to pursue systemic economic changes to demand substantial global growth aid (Fair, 2012). These conflicts between Pakistan and the US have further deteriorated Pakistan's security situation as country heavily relies on funds and technology from America for its defense purposes. After all these conflicts, US govt is not willing to assist Pakistani government in security related issues.

### **US Drone Attacks Inside Pakistan**

The drone strikes in Pakistan by America have resulted in a high death toll. For the first time in Pakistan's history, one nation targeted the people, violating Pakistan's sovereignty (Zeb, 2006). This has intensified rigidity between Washington and Islamabad, too. Those drone attacks in the tribal areas targeted people rather than extremists. This is not only an infringement of human rights but also violation of Pakistan hegemony (Anwar & Rafique, 2012). The citizens in these areas keep the government accountable for these drone strikes and reluctant to assist government in security-related problems that have significant effect on Pakistan's stability.

### **Pakistan Media's Roles**

Media plays an important part in country's growth. The news media can be used to warn people about the country's issues and anti-plans. Unfortunately, our current mass media coverage is meant to be first in a series to bring in a new story, no matter how it affects the public. As a result, media have played a part in deteriorating Pakistan's security. In the field of public interest, media must use fair coverage, rather than representing their own commercial interests. A "well-organized media job can easily remove the very modest public" position, which leads to "atrocities committed by fighters" (Malik & Zhilong, 2018). On the international level our media presented a very negative picture of Pakistan. The country tourism industry is gravely hurt. Pakistan is a country of the beautiful places and gigantic natural properties. But foreign tourists have stopped visiting Pakistan because of

the negative image. No one is willing to invest in Pakistan because media show the worst law and order situation.

### **Low Literacy Rate**

Low literacy rates have also led to the country's deteriorating security situation. Nearly 80 percent of the population is poor and 50 percent live below the poverty line. People do not have access to the basic education in the schools because of low wages and schools are inaccessible due to backwardness. In addition, Pakistan's education sector was also impacted by war on terrorism. Most schools in Pakistan's tribal areas are being destroyed as a result of operations in conflict with Taliban and Al Qaeda. Pakistan has highest rate of alphabetization. Taliban bans women from being educated in tribal areas. Besides, 42% of education institutes of boys were demolished. Nearly 150,000 students were educationally underprivileged and 8,000 teachers were unemployed. Illiteracy is a big issue for Pakistan, too (Hoffman, 2017).

### **DISCUSSION**

The need for the hour is for Pakistan to revisit its national security strategy and adjust to situations needs to safeguard its core values and national interests. Nonetheless, Pakistan faces many problems today, but one that cannot be overlooked is the security issue. The country's national purpose should be to make Pakistan safe for democracy. It should include main goals of internal and external security for Pakistan. It is very necessary that Pakistan's government should improve the country's security by implementing country reforms. In this connection, the principal policy objectives of Pakistan can be based on the following suggestions:

1. Government's first and foremost aim should be to underline the country's autonomy and regional integrity. That includes not only Pakistan but the independent territory of Kashmir also.
2. Nationwide union plays a very significant part in a country's defense. Through mass media and celebrating country's national days with full zeal and devotion, patriotic spirit should be inculcated within people. Value of freedom should be demonstrated to the people. The nation should unite against all the evils that represent a threat to country's integrity.
3. Implementation of reforms can remove these evils from country. Strict punishment should be imposed on one who spreads such evils within society. Education plays a very important part in molding people's minds. Such evils can be removed from the country by providing proper education. In that respect, emphasis should be placed on improving the country's education system. It should be banned from Madrassahs which spread hate in society.

4. Good governance plays an extremely crucial role in a country's growth and stability. It is through good governance that a society gains stability in social and economic terms. Basic necessities of life should be provided to people at free cost. Deserving people is accorded speedy justice. Deserving people is given jobs on merit-based basis. The government can play an important role in achieving those goals with the help of the judiciary, the military and the bureaucracy.
5. The greatest threat a nation faces is the evil of the corruption. Corruption breeds all types of evils in the society. Due to this evil the people in a society cannot get their due rights. So, if a country wants to make progress in the world it is very necessary for it to eliminate this menace of corruption.

Appropriate preparation for natural disaster response including environmental protection, population preparation, tourism growth, and cultural and sport promotion is required to solve the country's core issues. A comprehensive national strategy should be the next step to ensure medium- and long-term emphasis is placed on the goal. Within the resources available, economic indicators support Pakistan's ability to prioritize its goals at all levels within a given program, concentrating initially on specific areas. Do not interfere with key interests in Pakistan (Khan, 2013). There are two important innovations that can form the historical cycle. The first is that, through the comprehensive war on terrorism code called Zarb-e-Azb, Pakistan has addressed the paradigm shift of jihadists and announced the development of a National Plan to Combat Terrorism (NAP) to eradicate extremists as a national policy.

Ashraf Ghani is a quiet President and Negotiator of the Executive. He is also supporting this change in Pakistani Afghan politics as President of Afghanistan. While past inertia plays a significant determinant in regional conflicts, those responsible for relations play an important role. Ashraf Ghani can be regarded as the right candidate in a given scenario at the right time. Recent events have shown that Pakistan and Afghanistan are finally aware that regional peace and mutual cooperation are key to economic development. Pakistan's military operations on western frontier have drawn Pakistan security forces in conjunction with India strengthening of defense system in Afghanistan. In this connection, still, by establishing the more friendly relationship with Pakistan, the new Afghan government has eliminated this view, consequently. the reducing its geographical and historical burden (Syed et al., 2015).

## **CONCLUSION**

Security plays a very important role in the progress of a nation. It is the pillar of a state on which a nation stands. Without security it is very difficult for a nation to survive on the map of the world. Pakistan's security was greatly affected after joining the US led War on Terror (WOT) in September 2001, and has faced many security-related challenges since.



After entering this War on Terror (WOT), the country's security situation gets worse in just a few years due to which the armed forces have had to launch many operations within their territory and battle their own people to eradicate the threat of terrorism. Pakistan cannot by force cure that threat of terrorism. The government should adopt such a strategy to win the hearts and minds of its citizens to bring prosperity to Pakistan. It would provide simple loans to the public. The government actually spends just 2 per cent of its GDP on education.

It should increase this amount to 4 per cent and try to eradicate the country's poverty by giving people jobs, especially those in the tribal areas. This will also put an end to the Pakistani madrassah tradition. Madrassahs are the principal factor behind the terrorism. These madrassahs are getting funding from Pakistan's international enemy states. National media should also play vitally important role in educating people about this evil. Terrorists have the purpose of scaring the people and destroying the country's peace. It should also improve its relationships with neighboring countries. There is a need to improve relations with US. Improving relations with other countries will boost the security situation and thus bring the country prosperity.

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