



RESEARCH PAPER

The Political Economy of Terrorisms: Economic Cost of War on Terror for Pakistan

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PAPER INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Received: July 01, 2021</p> <p>Accepted: October 25, 2021</p> <p>Online: October 27, 2021</p> <p>Keywords: Cost of War, Economic Growth, Frontline States Pak Us Relations, Terrorism</p> <p>*Corresponding Author:</p> <p>muhammadimranp asha1@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Terrorism and its effect on contemporary society is one of the core and vital subjects of International Political Economy (IPE) during the last years. Despite the fact that this is not a new phenomenon, special attention has been given to this issue, specifically after the terrorist attacks of 9/11, 2001. The objective of this paper analyzes to what dimensions terrorism affects the global economy mainly the two predominant actors of the conflict i.e. Pakistan and the United States. For this purpose, this article will take a look at the financial cost of War for Pakistan and how Pakistan's decision to become frontline State has affected its Economy, its effect on agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, FDI, increased defense costs The normative and qualitative methodology shows a significant disadvantage between terrorist activities and economic growth, social progress, and political development. The results shows that Pakistan has bear slow economic growth while facing terrorist activities more than US. In this last section, the paper suggests ways and means to satisfy people around the world not to go in the hands of fundamentals and terrorists.</p>

Introduction

Over the past decade, radicalization and violent extremism have grown to raise significant trouble for the world. Furthermore, ideological differences between Islamic and Western communities has caused serious cultural issues, the terrorist assaults have caused deaths, emotional stress, and financial expenses to the Muslim States. It also brought a greater damage of legitimacy for the authorities of States (Ismail & Amjad, 2014).

The connection between peace & financial growth is crucial because sustainable economic advancement is not conceivable without peace, and without development peace and protection are no viable. Terrorism has an instantaneous and primary effect on fiscal growth. Human capital is an essential obligation to financial growth. Terrorism and extremism both destroy physical resources and socio-human capital while damaging monetary, Political and administrative institutions that undoubtedly have an effect on

financial growth & sustainable development. (Choi, 2015) a rustic affected by high levels of violence and riots loses confidence of national and global traders, main to a decline in national and international investment. Furthermore, terrorist activities equally diverting human and monetary assets abroad, which have unfavorable effect on economic progress of any Country. International locations affected by terrorism are allocating huge monetary resources and also human assets to counter terrorism and are forced to spend much less on monetary and socio-Political infrastructure, that is an vital method of raising human and bodily capital. Terrorism is harming financial boom in those nations (Aibulloev & Sandler 2009).

Literature Review

Quantitative & Empirical review of literature has shown that radicalism and violence is a threat to financial development of the Country (Blomberg, Broussard, & Hess, 2011). While Gaibulloev & Sandler (2009) point out that global terrorist attacks dramatically reduce economic growth. Aslam, Rafique, Salman, Kang and Mohti (2018) have worked to show that Asian stock markets has been negatively affected by terrorism. Barth, Li, McCarthy, Phumiwasana, and Yago (2006), research focused on impact of terrorism can lead to improper distribution of resources and thus disrupt productivity and financial growth. Gupta, Clements, Bhattacharya, and Chakravarti (2004) and Ocal and Yildirim (2010) wrote that acts of terrorism are important factors in slowing economic growth in less developed countries. Next, Meierrieks and Gries (2012) write that there is no connection between terrorist and extremist activities and product performance. Analyzing facts from 115 countries from different regions from 2000 to 2015, arinar (2017) established that economic growth has a negatively impacted by the terrorism especially in low-income countries. Studies have found that terrorism is three times more widespread than in less developed countries. Choi (2015) examined the effect of financial progress on terrorism by analyzing statistics from 127 countries for the period from 1970 to 2007. It is found that countries with high industrial growth are less likely to face internal and external terrorism.

While In Pakistan, there are strong focus of studies available, and many researchers have examined the uninterrupted influence of terrorism on economic growth and concluded that terrorism has undermined financial progress in Pakistan (Hyder et al., 2015; Khan et al., 2016; Khan & Yusof, 2017; Mehmood, 2014; Shahbaz et al., 2016; Khan & Yusof, 2017; Mehmood, 2014; Shahbaz et al., 2013). Mubashra and Shafi (2018) have shown that anti-terrorism activities have both short-term and long-term effects on Pakistan's economic growth. The purpose of their study was to examine that terrorism is effecting fiscal and sustainable economic development in Pakistan both in direct and indirect manner. Examining the indirect impact of terrorism on economic growth some distinct channel changes is evident, and the macro econometric model was used to estimate similar economic schemes.

These books point to the dynamics where terrorism is expected to contribute to economic growth (Eckstein & Tsiddon, 2004; Frey, Luechinger, & Stutzer, 2007; Mirza & Verdier, 2008; Sandler & Enders, 2008). For example, extremism & war deters financial development by damaging structure, trade, international investment, national investments, exchange rates, tourism, domestic financing, and inflation, brainwashing, financing, debt

problem, and government spending. However, to assess the indirect effect of terrorism on productivity growth, some researchers have used three variables, FDI, domestic investment and government spending. They have chosen these variables because Foreign Direct Investment has dropped sharply in Pakistan because of terrorism and alleged participation of Pakistani Citizens in extremist activities and Western Countries have imposed travel restrictions Pakistani businessmen (Khan et al., 2016). In 2005, FDI (net) inflation was 3.66% of GDP but declined to 0.36% of GDP in 2015. Terrorism has also devastated money laundering, which is a major source of revenue. In 2005, revenue was 17.46 percent of GDP but declined to 13.51 percent of GDP in 2015. Domestic production has declined and, therefore, has had a negative impact on economic growth. In addition, to defeat terrorism, government spending has risen from 7.84 percent of GDP in 2005 to 11.84% of GDP in 2015. (Khan et al., 2016)

Terrorism and Radicalism decreases International investment because overseas stakeholders can invest in many other countries and they have many options to invest in different regions and in different products. (Agrawal, 2011; Blomberg & Mody, 2005; Kang & Lee, 2007). Abadie and Gardeazabal (2008) also elaborated that terrorism decreases external investment. Abadie and Gardeazabal (2003) explained the negative impact of terrorism on large firms, which negatively impacted international investment. The hazards posed through terrorism raise cost of commercial activities because expensive security and safety actions and compensations shrink the return to FDI. Bandyopadhyay, Sandler, and Younas (2014) highlight that all forms and shapes of terrorism damage FDI. Filer and Stanistic (2016) stated that FDI can be reduced due to terrorism and that, associated with the investing interests in a portfolio or external debt, FDI is at larger danger of terrorism. According to Shahzad et al. (2016), terrorism has a negative impact on FDI in Pakistan. Similar to foreign investment, terrorism has a Sharpe adverse effect on local and internal investment (Blomberg, Hess, and Orphanides, 2004; Eckstein & Tsiddon, 2004; Gaibulloev & Sandler, 2008; Llusa & Tavares, 2011; Persitz, 2007). Terrorism is deeply costly because the government has to spend a lot of money on suitable security processes and agencies, which reduce productivity (Gaibulloev & Sandler, 2009).

Act of Terrorism

“... act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or to compel a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act” (UN, 1999)

Before elaborating on the socio-economic cost of the War on Terror, it would be interesting to share an interesting study. Several important insights can be gained from the interviews with 60 former terrorists to be conducted by the psychologist John Horgan, who is in charge of the International Centre for the Study of Terrorism at Penn State University. Horgan has shown that people who are more susceptible to terrorist recruitment and radicalization have a tendency to be more likely to be found (Horgan, John, 2009).

- Feel the rage, of alienation, of course.
- To believe that their active involvement in politics, does not provide them the chance to make a real change.

- To categorize with alleged victims of the societal inequality they're combating.
- You do not feel that work is important; don't simply talk about the problem.
- To agree with that violence isn't immoral.
- Please let your pals and/or own family living with you.
- Believes that it's far the becoming a member of a motion to deliver social and psychological rewards, camaraderie, and a heightened experience of identification with a particular Social Movement. (Horgan, John, 2009)

Psychological Repercussions

The first and most immediate impact of the threat posed by terrorism is psychological. It can be expected that, as the terrorist campaigns have a psychological impact on a large part of the population of a given society, or of a direct, resulting in damage to an individual or family member, or indirectly, is widely publicized in the media by acts of terrorism. As the number of strikes and the number of violent attacks increase, more and more societies will be influenced and affected emotionally. Terrorism is a type of psychosomatic warfare contrary to the business. It is intended to spread terror in the core of the target community, and, generally, it is possible. Suicide bombing can be predominantly effective in threatening people, as it reflects superstition, making it dangerous for any future attack. People's fear of terrorism is justified and unreasonable; the reason is that there are repeated threats, but irrationally opportunities are not assigned to any single event. Because of the prevalence of terrorism, fear of terrorism is widespread. However, this does not apply to everyone. Studies have shown that there is a negative link between training and the horror of being a target of extremism. This proposes that the highly educated the person is, the fewer chances are that he can be a victim to the illogical fear of radicalism and terrorism. (Moghaddam, 2007).

Studies have been carried out in the immediate repercussions of the 9/11 attacks, demonstrated that there is a varied range of emotive & social reactions, such as in the cities where the attacks took place, as well as in the country as a whole. For example, in three to five days after the events of September 11, 44% of Americans have reported experiencing a lot of stress. One-to-two months after the events of September 11, and 8% of midtown Manhattan residents are reported to have symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and 10% had symptoms of depression. During this period, the estimates are likely to PTSD in the areas close to the attack, ranging from 3% in Washington, D. C, and 11% in the New York metropolitan area. In the next public opinion, research showed that there was a decrease in the incidence of major emotional disorders, but at least in New York, such studies also showed changes in health-related problems, such as the ever-increasing number of cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana use, and overdoses, and very low antiretroviral therapy with HIV (Kinyanjui, 2014).

There is an impact on the patterns of the consumers and the investment behavior of individuals and firms and this pattern can lead to a different atmosphere. Therefore, it is one of the most important short-term consequences of a terrorist attack with a feeling of insecurity, with a very significant impact. As per elaborated by Dr. Michael Williams, one of the most important consequences of the terrorist attacks, the possibility to interfere with the people's spending patterns (interview at the Royal Holloway, 2011). In the wake of 11

September, the immediate response is that there is a decline in the faith that: "the United States of America, the consumer, to research, and industry, showed a decrease in total confidence-building measures, similar to that observed after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and much, much more than a result of the terrorist attacks that occurred in the 1990's" (Llussá & Tavares, 2011)

Economic Consequences of Terrorism

Terrorism can have an impact on the fiscal and monetary policies, as well as any other unexpected impact, or how the policy responds to exogenous events, terrorist attacks. With the increase of the expenditure of the government, in response, additional security is required; it is likely to be modest. (Eckstein & Tsiddon 2004)

The Pentagon said that the cost of the war on terror for more than \$ 1 billion. A group of scientists who are experienced in the defense, the accounting field, says that it will only be a down payment and that the actual total cost of about \$ 5 billion. Five trillion dollars, \$ 16,000 for the American, \$ 64,000 for a family of four. Whereas in 2013, a UK study has revealed that the country has spent around 37 billion-pound cost of every British household with an average of 2,000 pounds. (Hess, & Orphanides, 2004)

A memo presented by the United States Department of Transportation (2005), believes that \$ 5.8 million is consistent with the aggregate cost of human life. When you use this tool, then 19)* \$5.8 million lives are lost due to non-thieves, which was \$17.2 billion (2.993 million). Thus, except the cost of the pain and suffering of the victims of the terrorist attacks, and a reasonable estimate of the cost of the 9/11 attacks, to \$ 45.9 billion. Today is the day, the Office of Management and Budget from 23. Puts the cost of human life, is in the range of \$7 million to \$9 million. (Eckstein & Tsiddon, 2009)

Waves of Terrorism on Pakistan's Economy

Pakistan has been fighting the threat of terrorism that is the destruction of the nation's societal fabric, its financial growth, and political institutions. Throughout the past 13 years, the straight and indirect prices of Pakistan in the fight against terrorism, as well as damage caused as a result of the terrorist attacks amounted to USD 102.51 million. The terrorist threat to the Pakistani government and the violation of the human rights of civilians, damage to infrastructure, and economic loss this year, bringing the total cost of the 13-year-old war is over \$102.5 billion euros, which is approximately two-timed that of the government has proposed a total budget of € 3.9 trillion rupees for the 2014-15 fiscal year (Sami, 2017).

Terrorism has a major impact on foreign direct investment in the United States of America. Overseas and international investment dropped by about \$ 910.20 M, from \$ 1.4 billion in the 08-09 financial year. The background of the financial crisis, poverty, and unemployment is growing. Poverty in Pakistan was 41.4% from 37.5% in 2008-09. The World Bank blocked two major loans of \$ 820 million, or until conditions improve. Also, terrorism increases the cost of military operations to meet their needs in the fight against terrorism. Pakistan has received \$ 11.998 million in the United States of America, under the Coalition Support Fund (CSF). That helps 3,129 million US dollars (economic aid and security \$ 8.869 million). In addition, there is the risk for investors that there are too many

soldiers in Afghanistan, and will be based in the US, which is the risk that the investor will not invest in Pakistan, which will lead to a significant decline in the deposits of the banking sector, which suggests that the deposits decreased from 3.77 billion rupees to 3.17 billion rupees in September 2009. In 2002 the stock exchange (KSE) has been awarded the "Best Stock Market in the World for the year 2002" award. Also, in December 2007, the KSE closes with an index of 14,127 points, with a market capitalization of 4.57 trillion rupees. However, after the war has been declared by the government of Pakistan, the index fell to 4,675 positions with a market cap of 1.58 billion rupees, more than 65% of the market capitalization in 2007. In addition, terrorism, and has also contributed to smuggling in Pakistan and, as a result of the porous border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, to the smuggling of the source of the criminals, and the advantage to the terrorists to wash their hands of it to satisfy all their financial needs. According to a report by the US-Pakistan Business Council In 2009, Pakistan was the first victim of the instability in Afghanistan, which has, to date, the causes of the Russian economy is suffering from massive, direct, indirect, or consequential damages, \$ 35 billion. For those who are larger so that it does not fit, you have to shut it down. Pakistan needs to take action to put an end to the losing, that would cause serious harm to the United States of America, (Khan & Yusof, 2017).

The maintenance of the productive potential of the economy through the restoration of the damaged infrastructure, and the creation of a favorable investment climate. "We are committed to the protection of all that we do. "We have also been dealing with many other issues, such as the energy crisis, restrictions on exports, and this is the problem of terrorism, threatens to destroy us, the economic costs of terrorism, and the war with turkey, have an extremely high, and its effects will be felt for a long time after it ended." The security circumstances is a chief element of the forthcoming rate for investment, return on investment, and economic growth, the decline in areas where the risk of extremism and Terrorism is increasing terrorist attacks on the consumer and business confidence, which has been weakened. "The revenue declines, the production, contracts, investments and off, and some of the things that have been happening. As a result of such terrorist attacks, and other threats to their safety and security, not only for foreign financiers to put their projects and investments, but also to the inhabitants of that country, as well as the Russian investors prefer to invest, and to take their money out of the country to safer countries such as the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, and the Middle East, and Europe. The money that is invested in the great outdoors, rather than in Pakistan, is harmful to the economy of the country and, as a result, that slows down the economic growth. (Shahbaz et al., 2013)

The processing industry, which has the lowest share of GDP in the last five years, and 18.2 percent of the time. In addition, small and medium-sized enterprises in the field of industrial activities in Pakistan, predominantly in the war-torn areas. Energy, machinery, mining of precious gems and semi-precious stones, the processing of wood, and marble, as well as small quantities of goods, will be allowed into the country because of the lack of electricity and/or frequent terrorist attacks. Cultivation is the central basis of income and revenues in many of those areas which have been affected by terrorism, including the SAIL and the NWFP. The people in this area are mainly reliant on farming and agriculture as its chief economic activity. Swat has 98,100 acres of land, while the 408,175 acres will remain open. Spetsnaz was a training center for the beginner and the plant to be successful, the farm, the production of the golf course. However, because of the riots, the Swat Valley was

under constant attack .this has resulted in a loss of Rs. 35 billion to the agricultural sector. This is caused by a variety of factors, such as the conduct of military actions, and artillery fire, bridge, explosion, bomb blast, roadblocks, attacks, and curfews. The violation of the law and the order was damaged, and the fruit of the economy of the area, and caused billions of rupees in losses to the farmers, workers, merchants, and farmers who make their living in this natural environment. In the NWFP, the Ministry of Education states that education is for the students, it is a cause for concern due to damaged or destroyed, and schools. This is also true for 65% of the schools. In addition, it's not only the girls ' schools in which they had to pay for it. In addition, there are more than 42% of all of the boys ' schools have been destroyed. It is estimated that almost 150,000 students have been deprived of their education, and 8,000 female teachers had lost their job because of the controversy (Hyder et al., 2015).

It has been estimated that Pakistan has bear gross loss of 24.86 billion of US Dollars in the past two years, as per one official document released on Monday. In the 2013-14 economic Survey of Pakistan stricken by massive economic losses of \$ 28,459. 89 million between January 2011 and March 2013. Figures are to be developed jointly by the Ministries of Investment, Overseas Affairs, and interior ministry and will be included in the study to make that 102.51 a billion dollars in 8264.40 million rupees, the loss was 23.77 billion in 2010-11, 13.56 billion in 2009-10, 11.98 billion U.S. dollars in the fiscal year 2011-12, 9.97 billion in 2012-13, 701.26 million rupees in the first three months of 2013, 720.60 billion rupees in 2008-09, and 27.36 billion U.S. dollars from January 2001 to December 2007. As per the executive summary developed to estimate the losses incurred as a result of the terrorist attacks carried out in annex III to the economic Survey of Pakistan's export loss of \$ 2,290. 13 million from January 2011 to March 2013. International investment fell by \$8,067 million. Damages to physical infrastructure resulted in a \$2,470 million loss. Collection of Tax was decreased to Rs \$6,479.94 billion. The financial loss because of non-privatization of the public-owned loss bearing departments was \$4,996.46. (Abadie & Gardeazabal, 2008)

Losses in other costs amounted to \$ 2,477.53 million. "Uncertainty costs" following the volatile economic situation were projected to cause a cost of \$ 204.78 million, while the transfer costs were estimated at \$ 644.52 million. A total of \$ 59.21million was spent on compensation for sufferers of "war on terror" and manufacturing products fell by \$ 769.79 million from January 2011 to March 2013.

"The conflict and instability in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks and their regional consequences had serious consequences in the years following the Afghan invasion of Afghanistan. The impact of these collections has had a devastating effect on overall growth in all major economic sectors.

At least 52,000 Pakistanis (noncombatants) have been killed since 2004 and more than 50,000 were wounded during the war. This does not include the possible death of tens of thousands more soldiers - both rebels and Pakistani government soldiers.

As measured by the US the statistical value of a single human life is \$7 to 9 million.(Austin Frakt, 2020) If we convert it into Rupees it is $7000000 \times 160 = 1120000000$ (1100 crore Pakistani Rupees) per life lost. It means that $52000 \times \$7000000 = 364000000000$ \$

Impact on Tourism

Tourism has the potential to be one of the most important sources of income for Pakistan, but the recent terrorist attacks in the country, harms the tourism sector, especially after the terrorist attack on the Marriott Hotel that killed 60 people. The Swat Valley, Swat Valley, formerly known as 'Asia Switzerland', has been constantly threatened by military and terrorist attacks by Taliban militants. The hotel industry was heavily affected by the entire Swat team in the area, affecting the hiring and availability of similar services, up to Rs 60 billion in 2007-09. The 2009 Tourism and Tourism Competition Report (TCP), to be published by the World Economic Forum, Pakistan ranks 113th out of 133, one of two places since last year. In contrast, India, and Sri Lanka, despite a series of terrorist attacks simultaneously, as evidenced by the movement and trend of the TCP report from 65 to 62, 78, and 73, respectively (Khan & Rasheed, 2016).

Inflation and the Value of Pak Rupee

For four-and-a-half years, the government of Pakistan for the cost of the raw materials, the minimum basket increased by 79 percent of the time. Between 2007 and 2011, and wheat prices have risen by 67 percent, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30 per kg. However, the flesh and the prices have risen by 94%. It is feared that the cost of leguminous plants, frequently used by the poorer sector of our society, can be increased by 71% at the same time. Prices for ghee and edible oil, increased by 57%, and sugar and 147%, as shown in Table 6. Table 6 also shows a rise in the cost of basic food products in the period 2001-2011. The same table also shows that the contribution of the rate of growth of commodity prices to the monthly cost of food. Meat prices recorded the highest increase (300%), followed by wheat, ghee, and butter, and 6% sugar by 200% each), and prices increased by 134% for the period 2001 to 2011. (Zakaria & Ahmed 2013)

Over the past 17 years, indirect and direct cost of war incurred by Pakistan as a result of the events of radicalism and violence caused Pakistan to bear the loss of US \$ 126.79 billion equal to the amount of Rs. 10,762.64 billion. The details are extracted from Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Interior and Foreign affairs Ministry joint working group.

Table 1
Summery estimated cost of war (losses for Pakistan) since 2001 to 2018

Years	\$Billion	Rs Billion	% Change
2001-02	2.67	163.90	
2002-03	2.75	160.80	3.0
2003- 04	2.93	168.80	6.7
2004-05	3.41	202.40	16.3
2005-06	3.99	238.60	16.9
2006-07	4.67	283.20	17.2
2007-08	6.94	434.10	48.6
2008-09	9.18	720.60	32.3
2009-10	13.56	1136.40	47.7
2010-11	23.77	2037.33	75.3
2011-12	11.98	1052.77	-49.6

2012-13	9.97	964.24	-16.8
2013-14	7.70	791.52	-22.8
2014-15	9.24	936.30	20.0
2015-16	6.49	675.76	-29.8
2016-17	5.47	572.60	-62.2 -15.7
2017-18	2.07	223.32	
Total	126.79	10,762.64	

Source: MoF, Mo Interior M/o Foreign Affairs Joint Ministerial Group

Conclusion

This comes at a time when poverty has deepened in the world, and the disparity between the rich and the poor is wider at the wrong level. Due to the financial crisis, and the increasing spending on the military, industry and governments are adjusting their priorities, pointing to several cost-saving measures, including, but not according to an analysis by the Guardian, according to a report by the OECD, the reduction in wages, which the government grants, and the reform of the programs, and social pensions, and to raise taxes on the consumption of essential goods. The main beneficiaries of the military industry. According to a recent Morgan Stanley survey, the stock of the nation's largest weapons manufacturers and is due to 27.699% over the last five years, compared to the 6.777% for the broader market. American private defense firms have been proven in the last three years, Raytheon was restored by 124% for the investor, This Grumman-114% and Lockheed Martin, a total of 149%. Professor James Petras, of the Centre for Globalisation Studies, and reads: "there is No quiet, and economic activity can be compared to the large amounts of money, which the military-industrial complex during the Second World War. This is a powerful lobby that is still going to push for new wars... as it increases even more deeply directly at the United States military involvement in Syria, Iraq, and Iran." The financial logic would suggest that a state of war is not a major concern for the recipients, it is indeed, as we have seen, the face of the enemy is moving to Osama Bin Laden-to-Baghdadi, and the continuation of the war might be better suited to the Western financial interests. When will this war end? After the terrorist attacks of 9/11, there has been evidence to suggest that the dynamics of terrorism and the strategy of the war have changed, but still, it is not the end of the Second World War. With the creation of terrorist groups, as well as new enemies, and it's making more and more profit out of their defense, corporations, at the expense of human life, equality, freedom, get out of the vicious circle of the second world war, continues to In the case of Pakistan, it is Terrorism is a major obstacle to our financial development, as well as political stability, strategic stability, and security of power supply. Development activities will be suspended, due to the worst-hit areas such as the North West region of the State, as well as VEIL. With the rise of terrorism, it is a threat to Pakistan because of its weak policies, corruption and political instability.

Government needs to put in place a plan to reduce the impact of the terrorist war. In the first phase, the Government's efforts to stabilize part of its problems with local funding. In the second phase, government will have to start with the construction of infrastructure and its expansion in problem zones, the resource can be generate through the exploration of natural resources. It will also create the job opportunities for the locals. Also, their sense of insecurity and safety will need to be reduced. The whole World should support Pakistan in the way of economic support and for building and financing in financial

zones and areas affected from poverty and terrorism. As this area of the Northwest Federal Region, in particular, the Malakand Division, is very important, and can be used as a trade route to China and Central Asian Republics. Most prominently, people who have shown patriotism, however, there is still a need for political caution, so that they too do not use it to spread fear and bring stability to the country. With the help of the awareness campaign the Government will also be able to detect uncertainty among the people in the area. Indeed, this is a major source of instability in the United States of America. It is necessary to achieve consensus on this concern at the national level, between religious, political, scientific and military leadership. However, it should be marked on the calendar rather than one place: service. In addition, you will need to rely on the government budget. The order to combat the threat of terrorism, and to reduce the cost of economic terrorism requires both domestic and national stability. Pakistan will have all the resources to prevent terrorism, clear, and grow the country's economy.

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