**qwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopawsdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmrtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmrtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmrtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmrtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmrtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmrtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmrtyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnmqwertyuiopasdfghjklzxcvbnm**

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| **The impact of war on Pakistan**  **Assignment of sir wajid**  **4/29/2019**  **Hamza khan** |

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**Teacher = sir wajid**

**-------------------------------- ----------------------------**

**Teacher Signs Date**

**Dedication**

I will dedicate this to my Grand Mother (dadi)

My grandmother is my angel on earth.

She died in 2016 but she is still alive in my heart

She give me the ability to face people

I just want to say that my grandmother is best and

She is my best friend my ture love and my life

Love u grandmother(dadi)

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**The impact of war on Pakistan**

**(introduction)**

**Abstract:**

Pakistan has been fighting the war on terror, as a front line state, since September 2001. So far, the war has brought huge state, since September 2001. So far, the war has brought huge devastating the social structure, and harming the country politically. Pakistan has suffered huge economic and human losses due war in Afghanistan started after 9/11 incidence in the United States. The objective of this paper was to measure the impact of war on the socity of Pakistan (economically, politically, socially and psychologically). Since its independence from the British in 1947, Pakistan has been facing several internal and external security challenges, for example the conflict with India, insurgency in East Pakistan etc. After freedom Pakistan facing many promblems in his socity and cities and country.

**Keywords:** war impact on Pakistan(economically, politically, socially and psychologically)

**Context:**

War meaning is to fight but it is not good for countries it distory many life etc, Pakistan is located at an important geo-strategic position in South Asia. It shares its eastern border with India and northeastern border with China. The country also borders Iran on its southwest side, and Afghanistan runs along its

western and northern edge. The Arabian Sea is at Pakistan’s southern boundary. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan (2014), the population of Pakistan is 188.2 million with 96.28% Muslim and 3.72% belonging to other religions. Among the minorities, the country has Christians (1.59%), Hindus (1.60%) and Qadianis/Ahmadis (0.22%). There are five major ethno-regional communities in Pakistan: Balochs living in Balochistan; Muhajirs and Sindhis mainly living in Sindh; Punjabis living in Punjab; and Pushtuns living in KPK, Balochistan and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The country also has some other religious and sectarian groups such as Kalasha, Parsis, Sikhs and Shia sects

(Ismailis and Bohras).

There are multiple issues responsible for conflicts in Pakistan, such as gender, religion, caste, language and international issues. Facing resurgence of nationalists, religious and sectarian insurgency at home, volatile neighbouring Afghanistan to the west, insurgency-ridden Kashmir to the north, and an ongoing conflict with India, places Pakistan in a very critical situation The reasons for this are widely manifested in the form of under-developed democratic institutes, dominance of military and political monopolies of landed and capitalist elite, which are lessening space for peaceful resolutions of conflicts, having the potential of turning violent and threatening the federal structure of the country. In this picture, it is to be pointed that the civil society is relatively weak and has little space to influence the course of policymaking. There is also a presence of various

space to influence the course of policymaking. There is also a presence of various space to influence the course of policymaking. There is also a presence of various regional, sub-regional and local identities against a weak national identity. Since Pakistan’s creation in 1947, governments have failed to promote a collective national identity. The absence of such a national character was also a major cause of East Pakistan separating to become Bangladesh in 1971. It is quite evident that in the presence of such structural flaws, Pakistan is receptive to conflicts of various forms at various levels.

Pakistan faces multiple local and foreign challenges. Internally, there are violent security problems in the form of religious extremism, terrorism, political violence, and sectarianism. With regard to external factors, there has been an ongoing rivalry with India, which has led to three major wars between the two countries. Since the US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, the situation in the countries. Since the US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, the situation in the countries. Since the US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, the situation in the country has produced fresh security challenges for Pakistan, for example, Pakistan has been hosting around three million (1.6 million officially registered and the has been hosting around three million (1.6 million officially registered and the remaining are unregistered) of Afghan refugees.6 The so-called ‘war on terror’ has another internal dimension and that is in the form of continuous security and drone strikes by the US. In 2013, the Pakistan Army launched Operation Zarbe-Azb. As a consequence of this operation, around 614,934 families left their

home temporary and 309,171 families are desperately waiting to return to theirhomes.

The 16 December 2014 brutal terrorist attack on an Army Public Schoolin Peshawar that killed 141 students and teachers and left 121 wounded is one ofthe worst attacks in the country’s history.8 Since the September 11 terrorist attackson the US, Pakistan’s alliance in the war on terror and its struggle against terrorists continues to cost the state and its people. The country has lost over 52,000 lives inaddition to a heavy economic loss of US$ 102.51 billion over the period 2002 and2014.9 From Waziristan to Karachi, people are living under constant threat. Youth,the most vulnerable group is both directly and indirectly affected by the risinginsecurity. There is a dire need to understand and address the challenges ofterrorism for preventing youth from involvement in the heinous crimes of terrorism.

Pakistan has a huge value in asia ,in past history of Pakistan in war we lost a million life.In which effect on every think about economie ,socity ,youth etc

Since independence, Pakistan has fought **4 wars** against India. It also had several border clashes with Afghanistan but these were skirmishes and not wars. As per my knowledge there have been officially **4 wars** between India and Pakistan. The first war was fought in 1948 when Pakistan tried to get control over Jammu and Kashmir but was repelled by India. It was undeclared war as initially India was not involved.

In the above line we will see a table which contain the war history of Pakistan that when it happen …..

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Conflict** | **Pakistan and allies** | **Opponents** | **Results** |
| [First Indo-Pakistani War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_War_of_1947) (1947–1948) | [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan)  [Furqan Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Furqan_Force" \o "Furqan Force) | [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) [Jammu and Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir_(princely_state)) | **Ceasefire**   * Partitioning of Kashmir between India and Pakistan |
| [Second Indo-Pakistani War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_War_of_1965) (1965) | [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) | [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) | **Inconclusive**   * United Nations mandated ceasefire. * Both sides claim victory. * No permanent territorial changes (see[Tashkent Declaration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tashkent_Declaration)). |
| [Bangladesh Liberation War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Liberation_War) (From March 1971) [Third Indo-Pakistani War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_War_of_1971) (From Dec 1971) | [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) | [Mukti Bahini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mukti_Bahini)  [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) | **Defeat**   * Independence of [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh) |
| [Soviet intervention in the Afghan Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet%E2%80%93Afghan_War) (1979–1989) | [Peshawar Seven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Unity_of_Afghanistan_Mujahideen)  [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan)  [Tehran Eight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehran_Eight) | [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union)  [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Republic_of_Afghanistan) | **Soviet withdrawal** (limited involvement)   * [Geneva Accords (1988)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva_Accords_(1988)) |
| [Siachen conflict](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siachen_conflict) (1984) | [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) | [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) | **Defeat**   * India annexed the [Siachen Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siachen_Glacier" \o "Siachen Glacier). |
| [Afghan Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghan_Civil_War_(1996-2001)) (1996–2001) | [**Islamic Emirate**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Emirate_of_Afghanistan) ([Taliban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban))  [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan)  [Al-Qaeda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda)   * [055 Brigade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/055_Brigade)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_involving_Pakistan#cite_note-Guardian_2001-10-26-1) | [**Islamic State**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_State_of_Afghanistan) ([Northern Alliance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Alliance)) | **Defeat**   * End of [Taliban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban) government rule in Afghanistan |
| [Kargil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kargil_War) (1999) | [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) | [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) | **Defeat**   * India regains possession of Kargil * Return to [status quo ante bellum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Status_quo_ante_bellum)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_involving_Pakistan#cite_note-2) |
| [War in North-West Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_North-West_Pakistan) (2004–) | [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan)  [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [Pakistani Taliban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehrik-i-Taliban_Pakistan)  [Al-Qaeda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Qaeda)  [Islamic State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_State_of_Iraq_and_the_Levant) | **Ongoing**   * Ongoing insurgency |

**Effect of war on Pakistan (economically):**

**Economic history of Pakistan:** A short history of Pakistan economically is given below,

The inflation rate in **Pakistan** has averaged 7.99 percent from 1957 until 2015, reaching an all-time high of 37.81 percent in December 1973 and a record low of -10.32 percent in February 1959. **Pakistan** suffered its only **economic** decline in GDP between 1951 and 1952.

**In an INDIA Newspaper; INDIA MATTERSMAR 14/ 2019**

**Economic burdens of war on India and Pakistan**

* [**JAYSHREE SENGUPTA**](https://www.orfonline.org/people-expert/jayshree-sengupta/)

*The official trade between the two countries is small at $2.4 billion. It could have been many times more.* *India and Pakistan were once described as ‘natural trade partners’ by The Economist. Indeed, if there were friendly relations between the two neighbours, trade and investment partnership would have flourished and the welfare gains would have benefited the common person on both sides. In agriculture, manufactures and in services, much complementarity exists between the two countries. India is Pakistan’s giant neighbour with 1.3 billion population and huge resources. Pakistan is comparatively much worse-off economically and is currently struggling with high inflation, rising sovereign and domestic debt, a falling currency (138.39 Pakistan rupee to a dollar) and a fiscal deficit of 5.1 per cent.* The official trade between the two countries is small at $2.4 billion. It could have been many times more according to the World Bank and could reach $37 billion if there were no tariff or non-tariff barriers. Under such circumstances, any escalation of war will increase the financial burden on both and will only make ordinary people suffer as the governments spend more on arms rather than on improving the quality of life. Dialogue between the two countries is very important for reducing the geopolitical tension in the region at this juncture.

In another newspaper Pakistan, INTERNATIONAL THE NEWSThu Apr 25/2019

# Pakistan suffers $123.1 bn losses in terror war:

ISLAMABAD: Since Pakistan became frontline ally of the United States in war on terror 16 years back after 9/11, the economy of this developing country suffered a whopping $123.1 billion cost on account of loss of lives, economic opportunities and damage to the country’s infrastructure.

As Pakistan’s current GDP volume is $304 billion, this huge loss is 41 percent of the country’s total economy size. This indicates that two-fifth of the economy not only went in the air but it also further damaged the economic growth of the country.

According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2016/17, this huge number has been worked out after thoroughly investigating the effects of war on the national economy for the last 16 years. The war on terror has been drastically affecting our economy, exports, physical infrastructure, tax collection and investment and our social fabric. Since the insurgency started in Pakistan following the US invasion of Afghanistan, more than 60,000 Pakistani civilians, security forces personnel and women and children have been killed in gun, bomb and suicide attacks. Besides, thousands of others have been seriously injured or handicapped and are unable to win bread for their children which ultimately also created other social issues in the society.

On average, every year Pakistan suffered losses of $7.7 billion -- more than the country’s total expenditures on education, health and other social safety schemes.

In recent years, security situation has improved to some extent, largely due to successful counterterrorism efforts of the government under the framework of the comprehensive National Action Plan, backed by an extensive and highly effective counterterrorism operation Zarb-e- Azb by the armed forces, and actions by other security and law enforcement agencies and intelligence-based operations across the country. After successful completion of Zarb-e-Azb, a country-wide operation Raddul Fasaad has been launched for eliminating any residual or latent threats.

After the US invasion of Afghanistan, Pakistan saw a huge influx of Afghan refugees as one of the main host countries. There was a sudden rise in the number and scale of terrorist attacks in the country. The cumulative impact of these developments adversely impacted the overall growth rate in all major sectors of the economy. Normal economic and trading activities were disrupted, resulting in higher costs of doing business and significant delays in meeting the export orders around the globe. As a result, Pakistani products gradually lost their market share to their competitors. Economic growth could not pick up as planned.

In fiscal year 2017, $3.88 billion (Rs407.2 billion) losses to economy were recorded, sharply lower than $6.49 billion in fiscal year 2016, Pakistan’s Economic Survey revealed.

The survey gives further figures, saying that in 2001/02, the cost was $2.67 billion, 2002/03 $2.75 billion, 2003/04 $2.93 billion, 2004/05 $3.4 billion, 2005/06 $3.99 billion, 2006/07 $4.67 billion, 2007/08 $6.94 billion, 2008/09 $9.18 billion, 2009/10 $13.56 billion, 2010/11 $23.77 billion, 2011/12 $11.98 billion, 2012/13 $9.97 billion, 2013/14 $7.7 billion, 2014/15 $9.24 billion and in 2015/16 it was $6.49 billion dollars.

Pakistan continues to be a serious victim of terrorism, including foreign-sponsored terrorism from our immediate neighbourhood. A substantial portion of precious national resources, both men and material, have been diverted to address the emerging security challenges and to repair damaged infrastructure during the last several years. In addition to economic losses, cross-border terrorism in Pakistan has also been responsible for untold human sufferings due to indiscriminate, brutal terrorist attacks against civilian population.

**Effect: In above cases we Suggested That war could effect a lot on Pakistan economy**

**Effect of war on Pakistan (Politically):**

High incidents of terrorism lead to increased political instability in a country Similarly, war on terror has left significant political impact on Pakistan at domestic, regional and international level. Militants destroyed the local social, political and judicial structures in FATA and Malakand division. The tribal areas of Pakistan are governed by Frontier Crime Regulation (FCR) and local disputes are settled in Jirgas that work in collaboration with political agents, appointed by the federal government. During crisis, militants killed hundreds of local elders which disturbed the political balance in FATA She further found, “The presence of the military in FATA in post 9/11 scenario also undermined the authority of political agents. The power of the jirga and political agents has been assumed by Taliban commanders” This also reduced the influence of political parties in FATA and Malakand division. Women politicians were harassed and an active women councilor from Dir district of KPK was murdered. Pakistan decision to join war on terror has weakened the federation as the fighting is getting longer. This has also created gap between the masses and the Pakistan military as the pro-Taliban section of the people opine that Pakistan army is fighting a war of US while pro-US section of people say that Pakistan military is the biggest hurdle in eliminating terrorism and supporting militants in Afghanistan.

War on terror suffered Pakistan politically at regional and international level. After the fall of Taliban regime in 2001, Northern Alliance dominated government was installed in Kabul which is anti-Pakistan and pro India. Taking advantage of this, India opened more than thirty consulates and missions alongside the Pakistani border. India gained three major advantages out of this situation. It declared Kashmiri freedom fighters as terrorists. Second, it obtained access to civil nuclear energy from various countries including United States. Third, India increased her role in Afghanistan by supporting Northern Alliance government. At international level Pakistani citizens have been denied US visas and subjected to humiliation at American airports through special search and screening. Pakistan has been captioned as a failing state and maps are published showing its balkanization. Further, regular anti Pakistan sessions are held in US Congress with Indian cooperation.

War could effect a lot in political of Pakistan in below line we understand it ….

This article or page is copy form the Mr. Tariq Khan page …

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sectors** | **Impact of terrorism** |
| Political impact | Negative impact on the country’s image at the local, regional and international level |

**Effect of war on Pakistan (socially):**

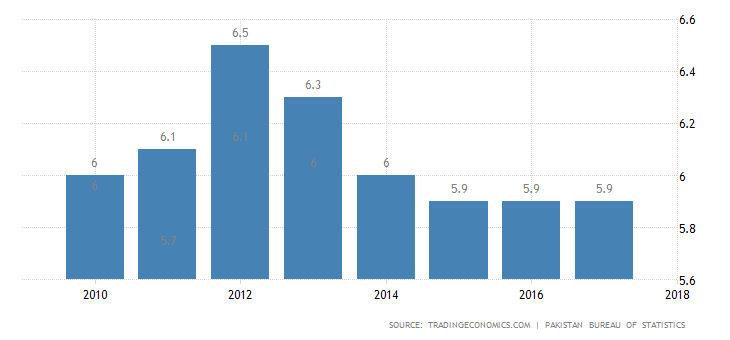
* Rate of Unemployment
* Impact on Education
* War Impact on children brain

**Rate of Unemployment:**

In 2007, Greenbaum, Dugan & LaFree examined the impact of terrorism on employment and business outcomes in Italy from 1985 to 1997 and found that terrorist attacks decrease employment opportunities. Employment is more of a social issue than an economic one as it affects the lives of all people alike. In Pakistan unemployment increased from 3.12 million in 2009-10 to 3.40 million in 2010-11.16 Table 2 shows that due to increased terrorist activities in the urban areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, unemployment increased from 0.10 million in 2009- 10 to 0.12 million 2010-2011. However, the data for FATA is not available. It can be easily predicted, from the intensity of terrorism, that thousands of people would have become jobless in FATA.

Military operations against the insurgents in Swat valley displaced 3 million people which ultimately dislocated the economic activity of the local residents Due to terrorism, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa economy remained 3 percentage points less than the national economy, which remained less than 3 percent in 2007- 08. He further found that the counter terrorism campaigns led to massive unemployment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA during 2009 to 2011

## In a short line in future Unemployment Rate in Pakistan is expected to be 5.90 percent by the end of this quarter, according to Trading Economics global macro models and analysts expectations. In the long-term, the Pakistan Unemployment Rate is projected to trend around 5.90 percent in 2020, according to our econometric models. Unemployment Rate in Pakistan remained unchanged at 5.90 percent in 2017 from 5.90 percent in 2016. Unemployment Rate in Pakistan averaged 5.49 percent from 1985 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 7.80 percent in 2002 and a record low of 3.10 percent in 1987.A graph of unemployment in Pakistan show in graph.

****

**Impact on Education:**

Education is the key to progress for any nation of the world. war could effect in our Education system. It will damage our eduction system in recent year Pakistan have a big attack form terries. This attack is in Peshawar army public school which kill many children life and teacher and give a heart break moumt to Pakistan people it Effect on our student mind and give a huge effect to oru edcaton system in this attack Pakistan people see what happen if some one attact on our school so think what will happen in war.in Peshawar army public school

The story i am going to narrate is deadfully terrible . it is the story of peshawar . peshawar is the most important city of pakistan . 16 december 2014 was a black day for whole pakistaan . it was that day when a feww terrorist enter in and attacked on Army public school . suddenly they start firing on innocent students and on teachers . Most of the students and teacher lost thier lives in this incident . it was just because the terrorist wanted to destroy the educatinal system of pakistaan . But they fail in doing so because after that incident pakistan has become a strong nation. after that incident pakistan has become strong nation they did not lose their hearts . they r ready for every kind of sacrifice and they r also ready to shetter the evil intentions of enemy . in this way they will prove on terorist that pakistaan r a living nation and that they do not hasitate to make the greatest sacrifice for the honour of country.

Militants attacked and destroyed a number of boys and girls schoolsin FATA and KPK as a strategy to imbue the youth of the area with militant values. Militants attacked 119 schools in 2008; 188 in 2009; 129 in 2010 and 142 in 2011. In 2011, 79 attacks were witnessed in KPK and 56 in FATA. Girls’ schools suffered 62 attacks against 51 attacks on boys’ schools. Militants destroyedalmost 1,000 schools, mostly girls’ schools, in FATA and KPK. Only

in Swat valley, 401 schools were destroyed in 2010-11

According to KPK Education Department, militants destroyed atotal of 758 schools in various parts of the province including 640schools in Malakand division. Militants destroyed local culture,banned listening to music and recreational activities.

War of country , city , people any one or any thing could effect every thing specially education . Education is the key of success . if any one attacked on it so it will destroy or break the back bone of country because education is the back bone of any country

**War Impact on children brain:**

War affects children in all the ways it affects adults, but also in different ways. First, children are dependent on the care, empathy, and attention of adults who love them. Their attachments are frequently disrupted in times of war, due to the loss of parents, extreme preoccupation of parents in protecting and finding subsistence for the family, and emotional unavailability of depressed or distracted parents. The child may be in substitute care with someone who cares for him or her only slightly – relatives or an orphanage. A certain proportion of war-affected children lose all adult protection – “unaccompanied children,” as they are known in refugee situations.

Second, impacts in childhood may adversely affect the life trajectory of children far more than adults. Consider children who lose the opportunity for education during war, children who are forced to move into refugee or displaced person camps, where they wait for years in miserable circumstances for normal life to resume, if it ever does. Consider a child disabled in war; they may, in addition to loss of a limb, sight, or cognitive capacity, lose the opportunity of schooling and of a social life

Listing the impacts of war on children is a sadly straightforward task:

* Death. Hundreds of thousands of children die of direct violence in war each year
* They die as civilians caught in the violence of war, as combatants directly targeted, or in the course of ethnic cleansing.
* Injury. Children suffer a range of war injuries. Certain weapons affect them particularly. A landmine explosion is more likely to kill or seriously injure a child than an adult
* Thousands of children suffer landmine injuries each year (4).

Children is a flower which are very sensitive and there brain is too..war could effect badly to the children brain it will destroy the children happiness and thinking scence of children.in the incident of Peshawar army public school children brain will effect badaly many children will lose the hope that they could feel save in school colleges , so in war you can think what will happen thank you.

**AGRICULTURE:**

Agriculture sector is the source of employment for 44.7 percent of labor force in Pakistan, contributes 21.8 percent to GDP and has large impact in balance ofpayment.41 Agriculture is the main source of revenue for the people in the terrorism affected areas like the FATA and KPK. Only Swat district has arable land of 98,100 hectares and agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for almost 80 percent of the population. From 2007- 2009, in Swat valley the loss to agriculture has been amounted to Rs.35 billion and 55 to 70 percent of the total fruit produced was wasted. This was the result of various hostilities, artillery shelling, blowing of bridges in bomb blasts and imposition of frequent curfews by the army. As a result of the precarious law and order situation of the area the local farmers, landowners and dealers had to face losses of billions of rupees. in Pakistan, agriculture growth was 6.5 percent in 2004-05 which decreased to 6.3 percent in 2005-06 and further decreased to 4.1 percent in 2006-07. In 2007-08, it sharply declined to 1.0 percent and it rose to 4.0 percent in 2008-09. In 2009-10, it showed 0.6 percent growth and increased to 1.2 percent in 2010-2011. However, this decline in agriculture was not only due to terrorism but also due to other

factors like devastating floods in 2010. Terrorism mainly affected agriculture in Swat valley of KPK and FATA.

**TERRISOM:**

Terrisom is also an example of war, terrisom effect human brain , Economic etc. The purpose of terrorism is not a single act of wanton destruction; it is the reaction it seeks to provoke. An economic collapse, backlash, hatred, division and elimination of tolerance until societies cease to reconcile their differences and become defined by them.

The Pakistani Government has taken efforts to respond to terrorism by establishing the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) and conducting anti-terrorism legislations leading to subsequent policies such as the National Action Plan (NAP) or the National Internal Security Policy (NISP).

The striking thing in this definition is that beyond the physical damage that the terrorists intend to cause, their main purpose is to have a psychological outcome. They target a nation’s values, unity and its functional bodies. More than the destruction and deaths that occur, the undue effect on the psychological and social behavior of the victim is immense. The Pakistani Government has taken efforts to respond to terrorism by establishing the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) and conducting anti-terrorism legislations leading to subsequent policies such as the National Action Plan (NAP) or the National Internal Security Policy (NISP). However, little attention has been paid to the formulation of policies regarding the deterioration of the psychological and mental health of people post-terrorism.

The most significant and long-term impact of terrorism is the one on the psychological health of the victims, yet it is minimally addressed. From among the general public, children are most likely to pick up on unhealthy trends and negative behaviors. Similarly, acts of terrorism and violence leave deeper imprints on minds of children, who are unable to absorb the shock at a given situation.

Children face acute stress and trauma because of terrorist attacks. Such tragedies cause fear and feeling of helplessness. Excessive stress system in a child can have harmful effects on a child’s thinking and learning capabilities. It may also disrupt the development of body organs including the brain. Directly or indirectly, terrorism affects the psychological behavior of children.

The attack on Army Public School was one of the most brutal incidents of violence to ever take place in Pakistan which consequently left a strong bearing on the psychological stability of the Pakistani nation. Especially on the mental health of children and their custodians, as far as the sense of security and protection is concerned.

**Conclusion;**

Terrorism in Pakistan has had a significantly negative social and psychological impact, primarily on the young generation. Pakistan has suffered through this menace for years, which has caused many to die and others to be physically crippled.

92% of the respondents in a survey conducted recently in Pakistan were in favor whereas 8% of the people did not consider terrorism as an important problem in Pakistan. Indeed, terrorism is one of the most serious threats not just from the perspective of national security, it has a long term social and psychological impact that cannot be terminated through generic counter-terrorism efforts.



Therefore, the Government as well as social activists should collaborate their efforts to enhance the training opportunities for mental health and to refer children in need of mental health service after experiences of traumatic events. Families should be provided facilities for the recovery of the victimized children. Children should also be provided with more emotional support and a safe environment by strengthening counter-terrorism laws and working on their efficient implementation.

Some main

**Some important impact of war :**

* Environment ravaged
* Many solider are usually killed, wounded sickened, or left with post traumatic stress disorder.
* Many innocent people die for doing absolutely nothing.
* Destory important culture icon and buildings.
* Forces losing countries to rebuild, give up land possessions or money
* Can causes social spilts within a country

**Summary:**

The above discussion shows that Pakistan has suffered a great deal due to the ongoing

war on terror and is still paying a heavy price in the form of low economic growth,

sacrificing citizens and destruction of infrastructure. War on terror has also shattered

the soft image of Pakistan in the international world. The above data show that GDP

growth declined, defense expenditures increased manifold, tourism sector suffered,

stock exchange experienced low performance and foreign direct investment also

decreased significantly. It is important to mention that besides terrorism other related

factors like energy supply shortages, global financial crisis of 2008 and heavy floods of

2010 also played significant role in negatively affecting Pakistan economy. Here the

question arises is how to minimize the negative effects of war on terror on the social,

political and economic sectors of Pakistan. One possible step is to develop a

comprehensive strategy as how to fight this war.50 Government may review its strategy

because the present strategy is not workable. Inspite of the fact that defense budget,

including Police, has increased manifold in the past four years but the acts of terrorism,

instead of decreasing, are increasing day by day. The political leadership, military,

religious leaders and all other stake holders need to sit together and work out a possible

strategy either to resolve the issue through dialogue or by eliminating the terrorists.

Pakistan also needs to take the regional countries into confidence in resolving the issue

of terrorism. Another possible step is to give preferential access to Pakistani exports,

especially textiles and agriculture products, by United States, Japan and European Union

to their markets. This will help Pakistan to boost its exports. In short, it is essential for

the future of Pakistan to make an end to this war at the earliest.

REFRENCE

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