

TERRORISM EFFECTS ON MUTUAL CITIZEN OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism is a standout amongst the most shocking issues all over globe. Presently terrorism is spreading in Pakistan like growth. Pakistan has been severely influenced by joining this on going to war against terrorism. One of the points is to piece the spread of political Islam and the solidarity among the territorial nations including Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics. Second, to breaking point the development and advancement of Pakistan as atomic Muslim state to stay subordinate upon the guide from US. While the third essential point of the assault on Afghanistan by the American strengths is to contain the ascent of China as a monetary and military force which is for the most part seen a desperate risk by the US to the US dominion (Roberts, 2012). Pakistan has confronted the most frightful Terrorist exercises on the planet after 9/11. Regardless of the thought of numerous parts of terrorism in safeguard financial aspects, the impact of terrorism in Pakistan has not been found regarding expansion and monetary development.

KEYWORDS: Terrorism Effects, Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism has been depicted to have four principle impacts (see, e.g., US Congress, Joint Economic Committee, 2002). To start with, the capital stock (human and physical) of a nation is decreased as a consequence of terrorist assaults. Second, the terrorist risk impels more elevated amounts of vulnerability. Third, terrorism advances increments in counter-terrorism uses, drawing assets from gainful areas for utilization in security. Fourth, terrorism is known not contrarily particular commercial ventures, for example, tourism. Nonetheless, this order does exclude the potential impacts of expanded terrorist dangers in an open economy. In this article, we utilize an adapted macroeconomic model of the world economy and global information on terrorism and the supply of remote direct venture (FDI) resources and liabilities to study the monetary impacts of terrorism in a coordinated world economy. Terrorism is a standout amongst the most loathsome issues all over globe. Presently terrorism is spreading in Pakistan like growth. Pakistan has been seriously influenced by joining this on going to war against terrorism. One of the points is to square the spread of political Islam and the solidarity among the provincial nations including Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics. Second, to utmost the development and improvement of Pakistan as atomic Muslim state to stay subordinate upon the guide from US. While the third critical point of the assault on Afghanistan by the American strengths is to contain the ascent of China as a financial and military force which is by and large seen a desperate risk by the US to the US authority (Roberts, 2012). At first it was assessed that the expense of this war to Pakistan would be \$2.669 billion in monetary year 2001-02 taking into account the presumption that the war will ideally end by December 2001 and commonality will continue in Afghanistan from January 2002 (Economic Survey 2010-11, p. 219). A mixture of definitions on terrorism are accessible in safeguard financial matters writing, however the most oftentimes utilized definition is a blend of three components (i) utilization of

great roughness (Enders and Sandler, 2006), (ii) nature of terrorist acts by people and organizations (Nasir et al., 2011), and (iii) exposure (Llussá and Tavares, 2007). Terrorism is said to be known as a deliberate activity of hazard and cautioning to practice viciousness by a substance versus rivals with a specific end goal to accomplish individual, social, financial and political picks up by weight of a critical recipient in front of the real and direct sufferers (Enders and Sandler, 2006). The parts of terrorism contain harassing, viciousness and social, political and ideological points. The terrorist assaults have a tendency to be hit and miss and subjective to make strain in the air alongside the addressees. This, thusly, drives the administration agents to associate with the terrorists and make a settlement (Yildirim et al., 2007). Pakistan has confronted the most loathsome Terrorist exercises on the planet after 9/11. Regardless of the thought of numerous parts of terrorism in guard financial matters, the impact of terrorism in Pakistan has not been found as far as expansion and monetary development.

REVIEW LITERATURE

"Terrorism" is a term generally used to depict the best possible degrees of illegitimate deeds or weights where most of the populace is affected and the most amazing level of money related activity is aggravated. Then again, this is not the last and agreed importance of the word terrorism. There is no single importance of terrorism which is tasteful to all. Twelve years in 2001, not long after the ambush on the World Trade Focus (WTC) in US, American troops went into the area of Afghanistan. Since by then, Pakistan got the chance to be accomplice of the American and NATO qualities against the war on terrorism with no discussions and gathering with the nation. Subsequently, Pakistan has hugely persevered socially, financially and politically moreover. Differentiating the benefits of the war with the costs acquired, we can safely derive that the costs are much higher than the benefits of this war against terrorism. Pakistan is just a disappointment in this beguilement at all fronts. (Farooq & Khan, 2014) A relentless common contention concerning the photo of the state of Pakistan is there in worldwide media. The segments of acumen and declaration are incorporated in the common contention. A squeezing need is expected to grasp the fundamental driver and misperceptions related to this issue. An effort is made to answer some imperative request through this paper like i) what are the essential segments behind the photo issues of Pakistan? ii) does the changing behavioral sample of Pakistani society is responsible for the issue iii) does political frailty or institutional cumbersomeness careful for the issue, iv) how does the external environment expanding the issue? The said investigation paper reasons that inside and outside variables pressurize Pakistan so seriously that it fail to response in a sound way towards the creating challenges. The outcome is the ascent of the common contention as for the photo issue of Pakistan. A gathering effort by the state and society can restore the photo of Pakistan. (Khalid, 2012) This study inspected the impact of key variables like remote direct theory (FDI), charges, transformation scale, terrorism and political shakiness on the money related advancement in Pakistan on the reason of yearly data from 1973 to 2010. The exploratory examination separated the time course of action property of the data which was trailed by checking the stationary status of all dependent and self-ruling variables. Besides, the Johansen VAR-based co-blend philosophy was used to take a gander at the affectability of veritable money related advancement to changes in outside direct theory (FDI), admissions, swapping scale, terrorism and political unreliability over the long term while the short run components was avowed using a vector goof review model. Results from Augment Dickey and Fuller (ADF) tests exhibited the affirmation of a unit root issue in the data at the level. Of course, all variables are shown stationary at the first differentiation. The careful revelations further revealed that charges, FDI and swapping scale totally influenced the monetary advancement in Pakistan and, terrorism and political dubiousness conversely impacted the money related improvement of Pakistan. (Iqbal, et al., 2013) Media is another

colossal reason of this security threat. Media is controlled by media blends that have emerge point inspiration considering advantage enhancement. Its produced and controlled stories are helping radical parts. It is making development of dreams and relative deprivation⁸ among ordinary people additionally. Luxurious lifestyles in their shows, motion pictures and smart advancements pull in people however their sad resources deny buying all that stuff, in like manner they feel denied and cause irritation in the structure. Each one of the three essential associations (Parliament, Judiciary and military) are not ready to be capable in their procedure. Media is furthermore lacking as to the same segment, so nonappearance of cleaned philosophy, unlucky deficiency of stratified structures and nonattendance of social orders' collaboration in Pakistan are reasons of growing internal security dangers. (Richard... etal,2000)

THEROTICAL FRAME WORK THROUGH RELASTIC LENS

Above all else, its vital to stress that terrorism was a noteworthy issue before 9/11. As you most likely are aware, in 1993, al Qaeda attempted to explode the World Trade Center. They simply fizzled on that event. Also, we, the United States, had been the casualty of terrorist assaults by al Qaeda on more than a modest bunch of events in the 1990s. What happened on 9/11 that is so vital is that they demonstrated without question that they were not the pack that couldn't shoot straight, which is the thing that we believed was the situation before 9/11. When we understood exactly how able and risky they were, we then started to guess what may happen in the event that they got a grip of weapons of mass obliteration, and especially, in the event that they got it together of atomic weapons. So the terrorism issue has been with us for briefly, and most IR scholars have invested some energy considering it. Be that as it may, what has changed over the previous year is the size of the risk. We comprehend that we're up against an a great deal more impressive and considerably more perilous enemy than we believed was the situation all through the 1990s. Sob's point number one. Point number two is the topic of what does a Realist hypothesis of universal governmental issues needs to say in regards to terrorists? The answer is not an entire hell of a considerable measure. Authenticity, as I said some time recently, is truly about the relations among states, particularly among extraordinary forces. Indeed, al Qaeda is not an express, its a non-state on-screen character, which is some of the time called a transnational performing artist. My hypothesis and for all intents and purposes all Realist hypotheses don't have much to say in regards to transnational performers. Nonetheless, there is no doubt that terrorism is a marvel that will run its course in the setting of the universal framework. So it will be played out in the state stadium, and, in this manner, the greater part of the Realist rationale about state conduct will have a noteworthy impact on how the war on terrorism is battled. So Realism and terrorism are inseparably connected, in spite of the fact that I do surmise that Realism does not have much to say in regards to the reasons for terrorism. Presently, the last issue that you brought up is the issue of what I consider about how the Bush organization is pursuing the war on terrorism. My essential perspective, which may sound fairly odd originating from a Realist, is that the Bush organization's arrangement isn't right headed on the grounds that it puts an excessive amount of accentuation on utilizing military power to manage the issue, and insufficient accentuation on strategy. I surmise that in the event that we would like to win the war on terrorism, or to place it in more unassuming terms, to improve the issue, what we need to do is win hearts and psyches in the Arab and Islamic world. There's undoubtedly there are immense quantities of individuals in that world who detest the United States, and a critical rate of those individuals are willing to either give up themselves as suicide planes or bolster suicide shelling assaults against the United States. What we need to do is we need to enhance that disdain, and we need to make a huge effort to win hearts and brains. I don't accept that you can do that with military power. I think some military power is legitimized. In the

event that you could persuade me that Osama bin Laden and his kindred pioneers are situated in a specific arrangement of collapses Afghanistan as of right now, I would be consummately eager to utilize enormous military power to get at those objectives and to execute the greater part of the al Qaeda administration. However, I think, when all is said in done, what the United States needs to do is not depend too vigorously on military power - to some degree, on the grounds that the objective doesn't fit military assault, yet all the more essentially, in light of the fact that utilizing military compel as a part of the Arab and Islamic world is simply going to produce more hatred against us and reason the ascent of more terrorists and give individuals reason to backing these terrorists. So I'd benefit tact significantly more than military compel in this war, and I think the Bush organization would be savvy in the event that it moved more towards discretion and less towards power (.Institute of International Studies, UC Berkeley)

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The data has collected from various articles and books. This study consists of qualitative type of research.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Terrorism effects on economic growth of Pakistan.

Terrorism effects on mutual citizen of Pakistan.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Pakistan's Contribution to the War on Terrorism

History has illustrated, on account of Pakistan, that cooperation with the United States can be unsafe. The relationship in the middle of Pakistan and the United States dependably has relied on upon the geostrategic estimation of the district; as such, the Pakistani-U.S. relationship has neglected to be steadfast.(Kux,2001) Pakistani authorities are conscious of this and the Pakistanis have not refreshing being America's "reasonable climate friend."(Wrising, 2002) Nevertheless, the open door for Pakistan to reestablish closeness with the United States was certain to result in critical monetary profits for Pakistan. In the meantime, this recharged closeness would likewise involve critical political difficulties and expenses for Pakistan. Pakistani association in the U.S. war on terrorism tested numerous household and territorial political intrigues, including low residential backing for American military inclusion in the area, the risk of an ascent in Islamic fundamentalism responding to U.S. inclusion in the district, and the likelihood for political agitation among Pashtuns who offer family relationship with the dominant part of Afghans. These were possibly unsettling political results for a frail Pakistani administration, for example, Musharraf's, to endure. Thus, the local results of supporting the topple of the Taliban administration incorporated a reinforced Iran and India. Uprooting the Taliban and constantly fortifying the political and military position of the Northern Alliance could reinforce the Alliance's prime supporters of Iran and India. The territorial elements of fortifying these other local forces tested Pakistan's national interests.(Layne,2002) Musharraf asserted that his backing for the United States was in light of a legitimate concern for Pakistan: protecting Pakistan's atomic project to adjust Indian amusingness. As per third-hand record of occasions, Musharraf expressed: To protect our atomic system, we must back the United States without reservations(Musharraf,2001)

On the off chance that we don't bolster the United States, we ourselves won't survive—nor will Islam. It is my obligation to defend our national security. I didn't bargain with the United States. It was a matter of Pakistan's survival.⁸The motivations to join the U.S.-drove war in Afghanistan, Musharraf openly stated,were to ensure against an

outer risk (specifically India), to protect Pakistan's atomic and rocket resources, to restore Pakistan's economy, and to advance the Kashmiri cause.⁹ In huge part, Pakistan's commitment to the war on terrorism was the help it gave in overcoming Afghanistan's Taliban administration. Pakistan contributed strategic and logistical backing for America. Pakistan gave access to vital army installations and to Pakistani airspace and gave insight. Pakistan likewise consented to close and to secure the Afghan-Pakistani outskirt to stop the invasion of fanatics into Afghanistan and to trap al Qaeda and Taliban individuals inside Afghanistan. Pakistani powers captured and gave over several people who were connected with the Taliban administration, al Qaeda, and other radical associations and whom the United States needed to question. Additionally, the Pakistani government banned radical religious gatherings that were on the U.S. rundown of terrorist associations. (Kronstadt, 2003) For the United States, the apparent advantage of having the Pakistani administration on its side was that Pakistan's collaboration further legitimized American geopolitical contribution in the locale. It was imperative that Pakistan was a kindred Muslim and neighboring state and a previous partner of Afghanistan. The Bush organization accepted Pakistan backing of its war on terrorism would flag to the world that the United States was not a foe of Islam and Muslim states. The United States drew nearer the Pakistani administration with offers of various prizes on the off chance that they joined the U.S. battle to topple the Taliban. One prize was legitimizing Musharraf's dictatorial and military govern, and even Congress started to acclaim Musharraf's authority. Upon Musharraf's visit to the United States in November 2001, the U.S. Place of Representatives acquainted a determination with praise Musharraf's companionship and administration. The determination expressed that Musharraf had ". . . made critical strides in collaboration with the United States in battling [sic] terrorism; . . . sought after the arrival of Pakistan to majority rule government and common society; . . . [and] demonstrated incredible strength in facing radicals in Pakistan. (Musharraf, 2001). Washington gave Musharraf celebrity main street treatment. The United States likewise was arranged to give Musharraf unmistakable financial advantages for joining the U.S.-drove coalition.

The United States courted Musharraf with monetary prizes. First and foremost, the United States evacuated three diverse financial assets that had been forced on Pakistan for testing and gaining its atomic meditations stockpile: the Symington Amendment (forced in 1978), the Pressler Amendment (1990), and the Glenn Amendment (1998). The Glenn Amendment obliges that the U.S. government reject advance applications of nations, for example, Pakistan, that are on the U.S. endorsee's rundown. Evacuating the Glenn Amendment sanctions, and also alternate authorizations, permitted the Bush organization to compensate Pakistan liberally. A congressional bill broadcasted that "the President is approved, for Pakistan and India, to give help, go into contracts, take activities in worldwide monetary establishments, offer, rent, or approve the fare of protection articles or resistance administrations, approve the fare of double utilize things, or amplify other money related help. (107th Cong., 1st sess. (25 September 2001). This bill, made into law, permitted the president to keep apportioning various monetary motivators to Pakistan. Second, the United States guaranteed Pakistan roughly \$1.2 billion in U.S. remote help for 2002–2003, including advancement help managed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and more than \$600 million in real money exchanges offered straightforwardly to the Pakistani government to pay worldwide obligations. This level of security and monetary outside help from the United States to Pakistan was the best measure of help given subsequent to the end of the cool war. Third, the United States consented to reschedule a \$379 million respective obligation through the Paris Club and to analyze activities to reschedule other extraordinary two-sided obligation. This starting rescheduling lifted the Brooke assents forced on Pakistan by the United States for neglecting to make its main and interest installments on exceptional U.S. advances. The United States

additionally consented to bolster rescheduling Pakistan's \$12.5 billion respective obligation with Paris Club individuals, of which \$2.9 billion was owed to the United States and \$5.3 billion was owed to Japan. Pakistan needed to reschedule its obligation on a greater number of liberal terms than given already under the Houston expressions (Paris Club obligation reimbursement on a 15-year-in addition to term with liberal concessional rates and obligation swaps). American backing of this move could have demonstrated vital in transactions with the casual gathering of banks. The United States wields huge impact in the Paris Club and its backing for permissive rescheduling terms for Pakistan could impact different loan bosses to follow after accordingly. Fourth, the United States gave Pakistan a few exchange concessions. The United States consented to bring down its taxes and standard confinements on Pakistani material products, particularly on imports of Pakistani cotton-yarn items. Materials represent the main ten Pakistani items traded to the United States. The Senate and House approved the president to "broadcast such diminishment or suspension of any current obligation on imports of materials and material items that are delivered or fabricated in Pakistan as he decides to be fitting because of the risk to national security postured by universal terrorism.(Pakistan Emergency Economic Development and Trade Support Act. 107th Cong., 1st sess. (13 November 2001). Evacuating exchange standard confinements on Pakistani merchandise was currently considered to be in light of a legitimate concern for U.S. national security. This move denoted a complete inversion of U.S. exchange strategy: In 1998, the United States accused Pakistan of dumping brushed cotton-yarn trades on its businesses and along these lines took its grievance to the World Trade Organization's Textiles Monitoring Body (TMB). Subsequent to neglecting to persuade the TMB, the United States kept on forcing standard confinements on these Pakistani products. Other exchange advantages given to Pakistan included permitting a critical number of obligation free Pakistani merchandise to enter the United States under the General System of Preferences (GSP)program. The GSP connected to \$13.5 million in trade.¹⁴ In total, the United States offered Pakistan various financial advantages to join the war on terrorism. In any case, was the approbation of the last dispensing of IMF advances to Pakistan one more of the numerous U.S. prizes given to Pakistan?

Automaton Strikes and Terrorism

There are two opposing contentions regularly progressed as to the relationship between automaton strikes and activist viciousness. The first_ cases automaton strikes have done little to check militancy in northwestern Pakistan, and have conceivably exacerbated it. The second battles automaton strikes do check terrorism by debasing extremist associations.

Automatons, Grievances, and Militant Behavior

Various authors condemn U.S. automaton strikes on different key, moral, and lawful grounds.(Meyer ,2009); They recommend that automaton assaults are ine_ective or counterproductive to the U.S. system of disturbing and disassembling al Qaida and other terrorist systems in light of the fact that they are disagreeable among the Pakistani populace, to a great extent in light of the fact that they every so often prosecute non military personnel setbacks. Steady with this, Smith and Walsh _and no confirmation that automaton strikes debase al Qaida purposeful publicity efforts.(Smith and Walsh,2012) Taking this argument(Meyer (2009); end above and beyond, others contend automaton strikes are the wrong instrument to check militancy actually, they may compound it in light of the fact that the strategy itself breeds a counterproductive yearning for requital among Pakistanis who may somehow or another harbor no dangers toward the United States. Driving counterinsurgency scholars, for example, David Kilcullen and Andrew Exum, for

instance, have advised against the utilization of automaton strikes. Kilcullen and Exum compose: Every one of these dead noncombatants speaks to a distanced family, another yearning for retribution, and more enrolls for an activist development that has developed exponentially even as automaton strikes have expanded.(Kilcullen and Exum ,2009).. Given the normal foreseen against U.S. preparation and longing for reprisal among the regular citizen populace.

Advancements of Warfare, Information, and Violence

This contention is basic however its rationale is not ironclad: another plausibility is that automaton strikes could lessen terrorism. Restricted in which it may do as such is by modifying the terrorists rationale of viciousness in common war. This rationale, in view of Stathis N. Kalyvas fundamental hypothesis, puts data at the focal point of a clarification of examples of roughness in deviated wars like those in northwestern Pakistan(Kalyvas ,2006). In such wars, both the legislature or an outsider (the officeholder, in either case) and the insurrection look to thrashing the other by setting up and looking after control, or sway, over key zones. Data is especially basic in these wars, Kalyvas contends influentially, in light of the fact that, not at all like in routine wars in which foes normally participate in pitched fight, in uneven wars, for example, those being pursued by al-Qaida, Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and the Haqqani Network, the extremist or terrorist developments that restrict officeholders commonly dodge direct fight as a result of their relative material shortcoming they work covertly, without garbs, and depend on whimsical strategies, for example, ambushes, IED assaults, and suicide assaults. States regularly battle to recognize individuals from extremist and terrorist associations from conventional regular citizens, consequently expanding the significance and estimation of data on the individuals who partake in exercises key to the working activist systems. To keep officeholder security strengths from destroying their systems, guerillas and terrorists take forceful measures to keep their strategies, methods, and techniques a mystery. Like criminal posses who must dodge law requirement to survive, fruitful guerilla and terrorist associations must set up and keep up tight operational security to sidestep officeholder security services. Informants and other traitorous components are key concerns. Populaces living under guerilla or terrorist control have a motivating force to chip in with activists, not officeholders, or face brutal assents when briefly sent occupant strengths leave the zone. This element |violence as a coercive instrument of social control, with data as the fundamental goal is at the center of Kalyvas hypothesis of brutality. A ramification of the hypothesis is that when a radical or terrorist bunch completely controls a region, guerillas ought to execute little if any savagery in light of the fact that they realize that regular people have no impetus to deny. On the other hand, when a zone is controlled by aggressors, officeholder roughness is prone to be less exact |and once in a while unpredictable |due to the lack of neighborhood knowledge. A potential constraint of Kalyvas' hypothesis is that it represents stand out kind of data human knowledge, or data gathered from informants.¹⁴ AI- however human insight is the data source officeholders and activists have customarily drawn from most intensely, mechanical developments are progressively changing the routes in which occupants can counter aggressors especially when the officeholder is an affluent government with exceedingly propelled security and insight administrations, for example, the United States. Automatons are the best sample: UAVs empower wage bents to remotely gather knowledge and target terrorists. Automatons were at first produced for knowledge gathering, not for focusing on terrorists; when the U.S. military initially conveyed automatons to Bosnia in 1995, the eet was devoted to observation and surveillance. Equipped strikes were not utilized until after the U.S. post-9/11 attack of Afghanistan.¹⁵ Drones can saunter for drawn out stretches of time without causing danger to a pilot, making them perfect instruments for observing suspicious exercises and following known suspects. Our contention is that automatons diminish aggressor brutality by modifying the rationale of viciousness as it is explained in the writing. Physical control is no more adequate to

guarantee data strength in a zone: automatons empower officeholders to collect data in antagonistic or generally denied territories where they might possibly.

Have a physical vicinity, as is as of now the case for the United States in Pakistan. This means automaton strikes disintegrate aggressor's capacity to practice sovereign Control over neighborhoods. Regardless of the fact that an extremist or terrorist association is the main Equipped on-screen character on the ground, as they regularly are in FATA, the more prominent the danger from Over, the all the more expensive it is for the activists to practice true control here. The standard rationale of roughness would foresee that in such a situation, this advancement should lead us to suspect a build terrorist roughness as a consequence of their endeavors to discourage deserting. This would likely mean an increment in both the quantity of assaults Led by activists, and the general lethality of these associations. Our contention infers the inverse arrangement of observables. It predicts that in this Situation, aggressor viciousness ought to lessening, both regarding its recurrence and its Lethality. The reason is that automaton strikes in a region are a significant sign of an Expanded security danger to aggressors working here. The expanded danger related with keeping on working there ought to apply to any sort of activist movement that is Helpless against automaton abilities, which directing assaults are, paying little respect to whether aggressors would some way or another behavior operations at their "average" rate and level of lethality.

CONCLUSIONS

Most likely, the war against terrorism has extremely influenced the economy of Pakistan. It has influenced tourism industry, FDI, horticulture, businesses, human capital improvement, capital development and the life standard of the individuals. What the continuous war on dread has given to Pakistan, (Haq and Hussain 2008) writes in these words:

"The war on fear has just provoked dread and militancy. It has influenced new regions and Extended in extension and broadness including influencing the individuals who were on the sidelines. The inadvertent blow-back has influenced a large number of honest families, driving them into the lap of rebellion. It has helped dealt away Pakistan's power and has been a colossal mortification to its 160 million individuals."

There is a developing exhaustion all in all masses with the present continuous strategy of the administration in regards to the war against terrorism. Cost-advantage investigation of the progressing war against terrorism demonstrates that expenses are much higher than the advantages. USA has gravely utilized Pakistan for its own particular alleged national hobbies and it obviously appears that Pakistan is just a washout in this diversion at all fronts. Shutting commercial ventures, low rural generation, no entrance to American and other European markets, deterioration of rupee, rising open obligation, no beam of trust in the settlement of long standing Kashmir question, human misfortunes in automaton and different terrorists occurrences, debilitating of social fabric, debilitating of the law authorization foundations, and a declining pattern in the life standard of the individuals are a portion of the imperative results of the strategy of battling the American war of terrorism.

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