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## **Critical Analysis Of Historical Sacrifices Of Pakistan's Army In War Against Terrorism**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

The 9/11 episode, with its inescapable impacts, changed the outside strategy of Pakistan. Pakistan found no other alternative however place itself in the temporary fad of US as a cutting edge partner in the last's war on terror. This inferred Pakistan would change its outside arrangement towards Afghanistan furthermore Kashmir. Normally, this unexpected approach movement was not invited by the Taliban nor by their partners and sympathizers in Pakistan, Afghanistan furthermore in the Middle East. Bunch loyalties turned out to be more unverifiable and hard to access than any time in recent memory. Thus, religious extremism proceeded in a climate of developing disarray. In the aftermath of 9/11, Pakistan had to change its foreign policy. Pakistan had to become US's ally and put herself in the front which was called 'War on Terror'. This obviously directed that Pakistan would have to change its foreign policy for Afghanistan and Kashmir as well. This change in policy was neither received well by the Taliban and their supporters nor in Afghanistan and Middle East. Loyalties were no more certain and were arduous to reach than ever

before. In the result, religious violence caught fire amidst the confusing environment. Pakistan is one of the main nations that provide larger part of the troops to UN peace keeping institutions which is the reasonable proof of seriousness of Pakistan for universal peace. Moreover, the International Community must attempt to concur upon the government plan to control extremist terrorism. Here in this research the historical sacrifices which Pakistan's army is given in different operations is analyzed in comprehensive manner.

**Keywords:** Terrorism, Extremism, War on Terror, China Pakistan Economic Corridor, Operation Zarb-e-Azb, Federally Administered Tribal Areas

## **INTRODUCTION:**

So far, since the engagement of Pak military in the U.S-led war on terror, there have been three major operations in this regard, particularly in Northern and Tribal regions. The major venture was against Taliban, and al-Qaeda and despite similarities between the two groups, there are a significant differences between them (Ahrari, 2001). The operations launched against terrorism include Operation Rah-e-Haq, Operation Black Thunderstorm, Operation SherDil, Operation Koh-e-Safaid, Operation Al-Mizan, Operation Zalzal, Operation Rah-e-Nijat, Operation Raah-e-Raast, and Operation Zarb-e-Azb(Yusuf, 2014).

During March, the Pak Army had formulated grand strategies and operations against separatists and militants operating in North-Waziristan, but they procrastinated owing to the peace-talks between the extremists and the government of Pakistan (Anderson, 2006). Owing to the persistent failing talks between the state and the militants, the attacks from militant side continued across the country (Arquilla, 2003). Meanwhile, the internal security was endangered by the ongoing terroristic activities and an attack was successfully conducted at Karachi Jinnah International airport by the insurgents (Baker, 2010). This assault apparently scratched off a wide range of exchange, and through a shared accord and endorsement by the administration, support by the resistance and common society an operation against the aggressors and their asylums in North-Waziristan began (Bano, 2010).

As per ISPR, on 15 June 2014, military dispatched a thorough strategy "Zarb-e-Azb" against outside and neighborhood terrorists and their havens in North Waziristan Agency (Caldwell, Dan, 2011). They focused on groups incorporating Al-Qaeda, TTP, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, and the Haqqani group. Being one of the important strategies in this way, about 30,000 troops staked in this campaign with the assistance of air forces, big guns and tanks (Crews, 2008). Other than ordinary infantry, the SSG commandos are likewise participating in this progressing campaign (Yusuf, 2014).

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## **CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S ARMY ROLE IN DIFFERENT OPERATIONS TO CURB TO TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN**

The most highlighting aspect of this operation as of recently is the focusing of the aggressors with no segregation (Handel, 2008). It has been attested that no militant on the Pakistani soil will be safe in this progressing counter-strategy (Herman, 2011). In the event that this statement is genuine then with no uncertainty this measure would be seen as a gigantic outlook change in the arrangement sought after by the security establishment (Hilali, 2005). So the presumption that this continuous operation may be specific has been dissipated by Pakistan Army. No strategy before Zarb-e-Azb targeted the center of the Haqqani Group, therefore this confirmation makes Zarb-e-Azb very selective and not at all like from the past operations led by military against activists.

As opposed to previous counter-strategies, Zarb-e-Azb has faced less set-back on the fortune of army as PAF strategies were taken into consideration at the underlying stage (Hodges, 2011). The land forces such as rangers and military joined the venture later on. A short time later, the ground forces got assistance from the Aerial services for the clearing strategy. Army troops were shifted almost following two weeks of airstrikes and ordnance barrage against militant alcoves and after departure of all displaced civilians. Backing of nearby tribes and older folks was likewise observed everywhere amid this operation. So far, around 50 soldiers have lost their lives in the operation Zarb-e-Azb, which is far below the number of martyrs in the previous operation led by the forces. One can clearly attest that owing to the steady preparing and arrangement from previous strikes, increment in the advanced weaponry and aeronautical assistance from PAF has really increased the validity of the operations and lessened the loss of lives of the soldiers (Marten, 2012). Commanding and monotonous directions were delivered by military to Afghan army to handover Pakistani Taliban head Mullah Fazlullah, who monitors his warriors from over the fringe from Nuristan and Kunar (Leffler, 2008).

The main real counter-terrorism operation by Pak army against the activist separatist organizations working in Pakistan was 'Al-Mizan' operation launched during 2002-2006. The Chief of Army Staff was Gen Musharraf. The power sent in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) was around seventy to eighty thousand (Lyon, 2010). Since its country's first serious operation in the country against the extremist bunches, so the power conveyed was colossal and the loss of soldiers was somewhere around twelve and fifteen hundred officials (Marten, 2012). This enormous misfortune was mostly owing to the absence of information and intelligence about the nature of the adversary and their abodes (Mockaitis, 2003). In the beginning, the army personnel were on the target of the Taliban militias and military had to endure a great loss in the form of martyrs. In addition, normal

infantry, and the SSG, Special Forces units of the Pak military, were additionally occupied with battling the aggressors (Razali, 2002). Operation Al-Mizan monitored a few littler operations, for example, Operation Kalosha II, which was launched in South Waziristan. Absence of international and national backing likewise made obstacle for the smooth advancement of the operation when contrasted with the continuous operation Zarb-e-Azb.

Operation Zarb-e-Azb cause many locals to move to other regions across the country and an enormous number of people displaced from their homes in Waziristan. About 4 million civilians moved from Waziristan at the moments when the security forces began incorporating the mission. Just about the same circumstance happened amid 'Operation Zalzala' which was launched in South Waziristan in Jan 2008 against Baitullah and his backers. Around two lac locals were uprooted by the operation, however it cleared a large portion of the parts of SWA and army forces wrecked more than forty thousand houses. The effect of the operation was entirely like the effect of 'Zarb-e-Azb'. Likewise, in May 2009, in 'Raah-e-Raast' which persisted till July 2009, there was an enormous dislocation of civilians from Swat who were afterwards protected in camps and moved to different urban areas.

Lower Dir, Shangla, Swat, Buner, and Mangora remained under the control of Taliban. Black Thunderstorm, which was operative during April 2009 to June 2009, was devised to restore and get back the territories under control of Taliban. In operation Zarb-e-Azb, in the like manner, one of the primary motives to lead this operation is to re-establish the writ of the federation and restore the occupied region with a fortification of Taliban.

'Black Thunderstorm' likewise brought on an exile emergency yet it was overseen a while later. 'SherDil' which began in 2008 and proceeded till 2009 in Bajaur Agency additionally brought on a tremendous dislodging of the neighborhood and tribal individuals who escape the zone and look for asylum in improvised camps in different urban communities. The mechanism of 'Zarb-e-Azb' is bit similar the 'Black Thunderstorm', 'Raah-e-Raast' and 'SherDil'. In every operation, aerial backing took after the progression of ground troops. This helped the military to move in the range with full strength and viability. Local people were cleared from the region, and then Army shelled Taliban abodes utilizing substantial ordnance, helicopters and planes. For the sake of clearing their positions, the military moved in with armed forces (Cloughley. 2014).

In both 'Rah-e-Nijat' (that began in June 2009) and Zarb-e-Azb, almost thirty thousand troops assigned, the latter one is going ahead in N-Waziristan and the former was directed in South Waziristan. The fundamental point of the Rah-e-Nijat was to capture the territory lost to Taliban and the forces were entirely effective in this venture. This operation like the present operation Zarb-e-Azb brought about colossal harm to the Taliban contenders,

however numerous have fled to the rebellious territories of Afghanistan ((Cloughley. 2014).

As opposed to Rah-e-Nijat and Zarb-e-Azb, Koh-e-Safaid led in Khuram Agency with just four thousand troops, bolstered by substantial gunnery, defensive layer troops and airpower, launched. The operation began with infantry from the Northern Light Infantry and the Sindh Regiment (SR), a particular mountain fighting unit. However, it likewise dislodged around one Lac occupants of the region, almost 1/4th of the region's populace.

So as compared to the principal operation, there is immense learning strategy for our army too. Other than being prepared as a power for guerilla fighting, in a matter of seconds Pakistan security services have turned out to be all around prepared and sustained to fight adequately. The ground forces such as rangers and military are very much familiar with the region, zone and neighborhood tribal locals. The most recent decade, however went through a colossal loss of great many civilians and army soldiers, yet was the best learning experience Pak forces could ever experience. There is a noticeable utilization of airborne backing in late operations when contrasted with the before ones. Moreover, more advanced and exact weaponry have been utilized by Pak security forces as a segment of the late war strategy.

Operation Rah-e-Rast was the best operation among all other ventures to date against insurgents as it successfully expelled them from Swat, and guaranteed the arrival of dislodged locals back to their residences. We can trust that the Zarb-e-Azb will take after the strides of operation Rah-e-Rast in the achievements in crushing and taking out terrorism extremists from the North-Waziristan, conveying a conclusion to ten years old war and encouraging the dislodged civilians back to their homes. As Director Gen, Major Gel Asim Bajwa (ISPR) announced that "Zarb-e-Azb is the greatest and most significant all around composed operations ever led against militants" and it is a 'battle for survival'. So this operation deserves the most reverence among all the ventures led in this way against terrorism.

## **WORLD RECOGNITION OF PAKISTAN ARMY EFFORTS**

Pakistan is in this fight against extremism from most recent fifteen years where we have relinquished a large number of lives protecting this country. It possibly be any non-military personnel or Pak security forces, every one of us has offered penances to wipe out the hazard of internal warfare from the state. The War on Terror and military operations greatly disturbed the lives of the people on one side but on the other side proved the great resilience of the nation in this perspective (Ullah, 2019).The world has perceived the endeavors of Pak military in war against militancy. As of late, Pak military has finished up a

huge scale excellent strike-down against insurgents in the district of FATA; Operation Zarb-e-Azb. It was in the hard landscapes of North-Waziristan where in the blink of an eye, military has effectively finished up a significant operation. Pakistan's efforts against terrorism have been recognized worldwide.

The improvements made in the security strategy include improvement in the 'law and order' and all-encompassing campaign for the security of the civilians and that the plan acts to coordinate the central and provincial governments (Ullah, 2016). "Pakistan has been left alone in the war against terror," asserted by ISPR official Asim Saleem Bajwa in the convoy sent to Germany including Gen RaheelShareef. The assertion was significant and noteworthy. Each 'Super Power' thinks itself to be the proprietor of tranquility however the figures speak that Super Powers have not done what's essential as to the war against extremism.

During the arrival of a senior Senator to Pak, John McCain, he went through the allocation and strategic divisions of the troops and intelligence services and admitted the efforts put by Pak army to counter terrorism. Philip Hammond, British Foreign Secretary, visited General Headquarters on Tuesday and met Gen Raheel, the Chief of Army Staff, in March 2016. The affairs relating to situations of regions, and mutual interest were talked about in the meeting. Philip Hammond, the Foreign Secretary, appreciated and admitted the efforts put by Pak security forces for regaining tranquility and harmony in the country. He paid a tribute to martyrs by presenting wreath at Yadgar-e-Shuhada.

In April 2016, French parliamentarians perceived Pakistan's penances in the war against militancy and expressed that France can be benefited by the immeasurable experience of Pakistan's battle against terrorism. Furthermore, it focused on the requirement for close participation in different divisions between the two nations. Representative Pascal Allizard, leader of the meeting French parliament, while addressing journalists, declared that France and Pakistan need to collaborate with one another in the battle against internal warfare, considering the mutual interests of two nations as a typical issue and taking down the elements of terrorism and fanaticism. Pakistani military Chief, Gen Raheel, who stepped up with regards to dispatching last military operation against fanatic insurgents, General Sharif has officially cleared that Pakistan is battling a war for the upcoming periods. Ventures like CPEC are to make the whole district steady and prosperous and it's all because of resolute Pakistani endeavors and yields in war against militancy (Shaukat, 2015).

While visiting Pakistan, the Chinese Ambassador Sun Weidong, on 29 May, 2016, stated that his state appreciates Pakistan's penances in this war against extremism and promises to co-operate Pakistan as long as the endeavors persist. Tending to the 65th-

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commemoration of Pak-China political relations, Sun Weidong stated the countries were likewise collaborating for compromise and peace in Afghanistan. The official said that both the territories likewise delighted in great army-to-army relations in counter-extremism warfare. He likewise appreciating Pakistan for its fruitful endeavors in battling terrorists and called for the global institutions to recognize the nation's struggle against terrorism. He likewise mentioned the advantages of Pak-China collaboration in the development of the CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) to interface China's immature North-Western territories with Pakistan's Southern ocean port of Gwadar, adding it would aggravate provincial exchange and financial stability.

During July 2016, the US finally admitted Pakistan's endeavors in 'war on terror' and appreciated its efforts. Representative for the Department of the State said that COAS (Chief of Army Staff), Gen Sharif's endeavors to take out terrorists are admirable. The department expressed that it doesn't concur with Congress sub-advisory group's proposal of ad-hoc assistance to Pakistan. Pakistan has persevered through unsalvageable misfortunes in 'war on terror', said representative Mark Toner, adding that the two-sided term with Pakistan is in US' broad interest. The agent of the Department further stated that Pakistan is a key associate of the US-led war against extremism.

## **CONCLUDING COMMENTS**

The only thing that Pakistan holds now is hope that one day they will regain their peaceful country back with the enormous efforts of their government and the most importantly the military forces of Pakistan. Pakistan is totally extremism-free nation. It has dependably censured 'terror-based oppression' by having faith in peace and serenity all through the world. It made firm and extreme move at whatever point it needs to manage the tranquil condition of communities. It has constantly assisted developments on every single worldwide stage particularly after 9/11. The obvious refinement should be set up and keep up to work intently in the battle against terrorism. The difficulties of the country are not over yet. Regardless, we need to make incredible penances as our sufferings that have been brought on by offenses, wrongdoings and impulsive strategies received by our progressive governments, won't end at any point in the near future. We are prepared for this however our energy and force to thrashing militancy and a wide range of social indecencies must likewise be responded by the legislature with down-to-earth policies. Every accessible resource must be exterminated to reduce the sufferings of the country. This is the only solution to achieve success against terrorism and can shape Pakistan as our forefathers had dreamt of. Harmony will get spreader in all the areas of Pakistan in the future with prosperity.

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