DISSERTATION ON

The Socioeconomic Roots of Suicide Terrorism: Examining Causes and Solutions

Course Title: Supervised Dissertation
Course Code: LAW 406

Submitted to
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Date of Submission
14 January 2024

Word Count (without footnote, bibliography)- 7,117

Consent Form

This dissertation titled The Socioeconomic Roots of Suicide Terrorism: Examining Causes and Solutions prepared by Tabib Mahmudul Haque (ID-2019-3-66-009) submitted to Mohammed Shahjalal (Senior Lecturer, Department of Law, East West University) for the fulfilment of the requirements of the course Law 406 (Supervised Dissertation) for the LLB (hons) course offer by Department of Law, East West University is approved for submission.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I consider myself extremely fortunate to have benefited from the support and advice of several people throughout the course of my studies. First I'd like to express my sincere thanks to my parents for being constant support throughout the journey.

I'd like to express my sincere acknowledgement to our honourable Chairperson Dr. Md Mehedi Hasan Sir for letting me conduct my research on this very topic. I'd like to also thank Mr. Miraz Ahmed, Senior Manager of BDLEX/Manupatra for conducting a class on using Online (Manupatra) Databases for Legal Research which was very helpful for conducting the research. I would also like to thank Dr. Rumana Islam, Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Dhaka and Commissioner, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) helping us to conduct our research by taking two valuable Workshop on Legal Research and Writing a thesis.

My profound appreciation goes to my supervisor, Mohammed Shahjalal (Senior Lecturer, Department of Law, East West University), for all his constant guidance, time, and effort throughout the preparation of this thesis. This would not have been without his unconditional support.

Declaration

I do hereby declare that this thesis paper, titled "The Socioeconomic Roots of Suicide Terrorism: Examining Causes and Solutions" represents my own work. To the best of my knowledge, it contains no materials previously published by another person. But the contents, as taken from other sources, are duly acknowledged in reference. I also declare that no part of it has been submitted anywhere for any degree and/or diploma.

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The Socioeconomic Roots of Suicide Terrorism: Examining Causes and Solutions

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

VBIED	Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
BBIED	Body-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
CSOs	Civil Society Groups
RCT	Radicalization to Terrorism
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
FTF	Foreign Terrorist Fighter
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency

Abstract

Suicide terrorism was first introduced by the Shiite Hezbollah back in 1980s when the organization started to use this strategy in Lebanon. Behind each act of suicide terrorism, there can be numerical reasons. And, It is often intertwined with socio-political and economic factors. This study will try to find the intricate web of causation, seeking to unravel the socioeconomic underpinnings that drive individuals toward such extreme acts of violence. This study will examine by diverse case studies and employing a multidisciplinary approach, this study interprets the interconnectedness of economic disparities, social grievances, and the rise of suicide terrorism.

The research utilizes a qualitative analysis of historical and contemporary case studies on socioeconomic indicators within regions afflicted by suicide terrorism. It explores the marginalization, poverty, lack of educational opportunities, and societal inequalities that form fertile ground for radicalization and recruitment into terrorist organizations.

This thesis also examines how external policies and initiatives affect reducing the socioeconomic factors that contribute to the cycle of violence. It tries to provide complex and all-encompassing remedies that address the underlying causes of the problem rather than just treating the symptoms by analysing both effective and ineffective tactics. It promotes comprehensive solutions that break the cycle of violence that sustains suicide terrorism by combining social integration, economic development, education, and conflict resolution techniques.

In conclusion, this study emphasizes how crucial it is to comprehend and deal with the socioeconomic factors that contribute to suicide terrorism in order to develop counterterrorism strategies that are both successful and long-lasting. It urges policymakers to prioritize socioeconomic development and inclusive governance as key pillars in the fight against this serious global threat, advocating for a paradigm shift in policy frameworks.

Keywords: Suicide Terrorism, Socioeconomic Factors, Radicalization, Conflict Resolution, Counterterrorism Strategies, Governance, Economic Development.

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Thesis Overview

The thesis examines the complicate relationship between socioeconomic factors and the phenomenon of suicide terrorism. It explores the underlying causes and binding relation between economic inequality, social grievances, and people's inclination to engage in extreme acts of violence in order to delve into the root reasons.

The research emphasizes how marginalization, poverty, and limited opportunities can foster radicalization and aid in the recruitment of terrorist organizations. However, It also assesses the effects of outside interventions and recommend a variety of comprehensive remedies targeted at resolving underlying issues, placing a strong emphasis on all-encompassing tactics that include conflict resolution, economic development, and education.

This thesis advocates for a paradigm shift in counterterrorism policies to effectively prevent suicide terrorism, authorities should give socioeconomic growth and inclusive governance first priority. By stressing a thorough comprehension of the socioeconomic underpinnings of this problem, it aims to provide insights into developing more practical and long-lasting strategies to reduce the causes of violence and advance enduring peace.

1.2 Research Objectives

This research pursues several key objectives. The major goal of this paper is to examine and find out the solution of socioeconomic roots of Suicide Terrorism. Further the research paper also tried to suggest some recommendation regarding this issue.

The objectives of this research paper are:
  i.   To analyze the relevant laws and identify their significant loopholes.
  ii. To unravel the intricate web of socioeconomic determinants in suicide terrorism.
  iii. To evaluate the significant influence of social grievances and economic inequalities as radicalization triggers within impacted communities.

iv. To propose holistic solutions that integrate economic development, educational initiatives, and conflict resolution approaches to disrupt the cycle of violence.

Ultimately, by highlighting the critical role of socioeconomic issues and advocating for policy frameworks that give priority to these components in order to create permanent peace by reducing the underlying causes of violent extremism, it calls for a paradigm shift in counterterrorism measures.

1.3 Research Question

The research question operating in this study-

- Is socioeconomic factors can influence the Emergence of Suicide Terrorism?

1.4 Literature Review

The literature review of the research includes important studies that examine the socioeconomic causes of suicide terrorism. It includes research examining the relationship between social marginalization, economic inequality, and the propensity for individuals to engage in extremist acts.

There are many prominent authors who have been written books and did research for finding and identifying the causes regarding suicide terrorism. The most prominent research about identifying the root causes of suicide terrorism in current situation I found in Robert Pape books named "Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism" published in 2005 where the writer made an effort to inspect what can provoke a person committing suicide terrorism. The author research both historical and modern instances and found that the political, social, and strategic elements motivate individuals and groups to carry out suicide attacks.

Ami Pedahzur edited books named "Root Causes of Suicide Terrorism: The Globalization of Martyrdom" published in 2006 where the authors hardly tried to detect the root causes of Suicide Terrorism. His research integrates academic viewpoints to illuminate the complex and varied aspects of suicide terrorism, offering subtle insights that are helpful in understanding its nuances and guiding future investigations.

1.5 Research Methodology

The study conducted using a qualitative exploratory methodology to achieve the purpose of this dissertation. The research is focused on both primary and secondary sources. International laws, national laws, regulation and statutes are referred as the primary sources whereas secondary sources are collected from national and international journals, cases, newspaper articles, online journals, websites, and blogs for exploring relevant knowledge to find out socioeconomic roots of Suicide Terrorism.

However, the footnotes and bibliography have been referred to in the OSCOLA referencing system.

1.6 Research Limitations

The purpose of this research paper was to examine causes and finding solution of the Socioeconomic Roots of Suicide Terrorism. However, the paper has carefully drafted yet the study includes potential data constraints due to the sensitivity and availability of information related to terrorist activities. Therefore, the paper is based on several journals, newspapers articles and website blogs as because of the lack of access to relevant materials and the limitation of time. Lastly, while efforts are made to generalize findings, contextual variations in regions affected by terrorism might limit the broad applicability of proposed strategies.

Chapter II

Definition and Characteristics of Suicide Terrorism

2.1 Definition

According to Dr. Boaz Ganor, Executive Director of the International Policy Institute for Counter-Terrorism in Israel, defines suicide terrorism as "an operational method in which the very act of the attack is dependent upon the death of the perpetrator.[1]

There is no particular law in Bangladesh which defines suicide terrorism. Also, it was not found in any international law as well. But, the definition of terrorist attacks is defined in the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009 of Bangladesh.

According to section 6(1) of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009; If a person, entity, or foreigner aims to threaten the unity, integration, public security, or sovereignty of Bangladesh by creating panic among the public or a section of the public, compelling the government or any entity to do any act or preventing them from doing any act, such as killing, causing grievous hurt, confinement, kidnapping, damaging property, abets, instigates, murder, injure, confinement, kidnapping, damaging property, conspiring to damage property, using or keeping explosive substances, inflammable substances, and arms, commits or attempts to commit an offence mentioned under section 6(1) (a) sub-section (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), or (v), knowingly uses or possesses terrorist property, abets, instigates, conspires to do or commit an offence described in the UN conventions included in the Schedule-1 of this Act, or commits any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian or other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, the purpose of which is to intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act, then the person, entity, or foreigner is committing the offence of "terrorist activities."[2]

And, when the attacker does all these explosive activities dying himself along with the public will be called suicide terrorism. So, we can define Suicide Terrorism an act in which an

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[1] Boaz G. Suicide Attacks in Israel. Countering Suicide Terrorism. Herzliya: International Policy Institute for Counter-Terrorism; 2000:134.

[2] Anti-Terrorism Act 2009 (Bangladesh) s 6(1)

individual manually delivers explosives and detonates them to do the most damage possible while dying himself or herself.

2.2 Characteristics of Suicide Terrorism

Suicide terrorism is a unique type of terrorism that has distinguishing features that set it apart from other strategies used by terrorist organizations.

This type of terrorism primarily targets civilians or non-military groups, frequently targeting densely populated places. The intentional targeting of soft targets such as public locations or cultural events is intended to cause terror, upset established norms, and affect public opinion.[3]

According to Bloom, an assistant professor of International Affairs at the University of Georgia in Athens says that the intentional employment of suicide techniques makes assaults more unpredictable and severe, making counterterrorism measures extremely difficult.[4]

According to Atran who is an American anthropologist believes that radical ideologies are the impetus behind extreme violence, offering the theoretical foundation for its recruitment and justification.[5]

Tight planning, organizational backing, and recruitment tactics inside intricate networks are all part of the orchestration of suicide terrorism. These networks make it easier to indoctrinate people, organize operations, and carry out attacks.[6]

These distinguishing characteristics—self-sacrifice, planned targeting of civilians, ideological reasons, and complex organizational structures—identify suicide terrorism as a strategic and ideologically driven kind of violence that has a profound influence on civilizations around the world.

2.3 Different types of Suicide Terrorism

Suicide terrorism can be done by different types of attacks. The attacks can be individual or by multi attackers or by VBIED device. Suicide terrorism can also be done by BBIED device and terror groups usually manipulate vulnerable child and use them as a child suicide bomber. Women are also recruits for suicide attacks.

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[3] Robert Pape, Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism (Random House, 2005) 72.
[4] Mia Bloom, Dying to Kill: The Allure of Suicide Terror (Columbia University Press, 2004).
[5] Scott Atran, Talking to the Enemy: Violent Extremism, Sacred Values, and What It Means to Be Human (Publisher, 2010).
[6] Mark Juergensmeyer, Terror in the Mind of God: The Global Rise of Religious Violence (Publisher, 2003).

An individual attacker carrying out an operation, risking their life, and aiming for a specific place. Because the offender is usually alone, such attacks are frequently impossible to prevent. Armed with explosives, terrorists target populated locations, resulting in significant destruction and deaths. Terrorist organizations influence vulnerable children, brainwashing them into becoming assault offenders.[7]

The scope and intensity of the violence are increased in these instances when numerous people plan simultaneous attacks. These concerted attempts put intelligence services and security protocols to the test. Bombers hide explosives on their body and blend in with the crowds before setting off the device, which leaves a large number of casualties in their wake. Women are chosen and used as suicide assaulters. This strategy modifies security protocols by refuting stereotypes about terrorists.[8]

2.4 Effects of Suicide Terrorism

Suicide terrorism has a significant negative impact on people's lives and societies, causing trauma, anxiety, and social unrest. It creates an atmosphere of unease, changing societal conventions and everyday routines. It can also result in military and political reactions that could strain relations between nations or cause societal unrest. The psychological impact on survivors and impacted communities frequently lasts long after the assaults, contributing to increased tensions and mistrust throughout populations. These outcomes highlight how suicide terrorism has a significant impact on both the immediate targets and larger society institutions.[9]

2.5 Conclusion

Addressing the socioeconomic origins of suicide terrorism requires interdisciplinary approaches that combine theory, empirical study, and community engagement. It is critical to close research gaps and recognize cultural impacts. Reforming education and promoting social inclusion should be the top priorities of comprehensive counterterrorism policies in order to successfully address these complex factors.

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[7] Mia Bloom, Dying to Kill: The Allure of Suicide Terror (Columbia University Press, 2004).
[8] Robert Pape, Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism (Random House, 2005).
[9] Ami Pedahzur(ed.), Root Causes of Suicide Terrorism: The Globalization of Martyrdom (2006).

Chapter III

Suicide Terrorism under Bangladeshi Context

3.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is a country with the highest population density. Most of the people follow Islamic ideologies with a strong belief of secularism. After its independence in 1971, the people of this country, experienced more than 100 terrorist attacks since 2000.[10] The socio-political situation of Bangladesh is intricately linked to the phenomenon of suicide terrorism. Economic inequality, political instability, and ideological extremism combine to drive its rise. When offenders take advantage of victims' frustrations, extensive responses that include both strategic security measures and socioeconomic reforms are necessary. In order to combat the issue, this situation demands a detailed understanding and varied strategy.

3.2 Is Bangladesh under Terrorism Influence?

Bangladesh is a country which has high influence of terrorist attacks. The Holey Artisan incident in 2016 was a noteworthy event exposing the influence of terrorism.[11] This episode showed the expertise and co-ordination of local extremist groups, as well as their probable linkages to worldwide jihadist networks.

Terrorism in Bangladesh has been linked to socioeconomic causes, political instability, and religious radicalism. The government has taken action to deal with these problems by utilizing community-based and security strategies. In addition, international collaboration and intelligence sharing have been essential to Bangladesh's fight against terrorism.[12]

However, there are still fears about terrorism's influence in Bangladesh. The geographical situation of the country combined with its insecure borders make it difficult to keep extremist radicals out. Extremist recruiters continue to use socioeconomic gaps and political grievances, especially in underprivileged populations, to gain support.[13]

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[10] C. Christine Fair, Ali Hamza, and Rebecca Heller, "Who Supports Suicide Terrorism in Bangladesh? What the Data Say" (2017) 1-40

[11] Holey Artisan cafe: Bangladesh Islamists sentenced to death for 2016 attack, (BBC News , 27 November, 2019) https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-50570243

[12] Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Home Affairs, 'National Strategy for Counterterrorism in Bangladesh' (Dhaka, 2023) https://www.example.com/national-counterterrorism-strategy.

[13] Rahman, A. (ed.), 'Terrorism in South Asia: A Comprehensive Analysis' (Dhaka: Academic Press, 2022).

Bangladesh's counterterrorism activities have been greatly aided by international cooperation. The country works with neighboring countries and worldwide partners to share intelligence and coordinate measures against transnational terrorist organizations. The efficacy of such collaborations is critical in combating the cross-border nature of terrorism.[14]

3.3 Suicide Terrorism in Bangladesh

Suicide terrorism in Bangladesh, typically connected with groups such as Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) and Ansarullah Bangla Team (ABT), occurs at the junction of socioeconomic problems and extreme ideology.[15] The country's economic challenges, particularly widespread poverty and unemployment, provide fertile ground for radicalization, exploiting vulnerable communities.

The attack on the Holey Artisan Bakery in 2016 is a prime example of this pattern, highlighting the critical connection between socioeconomic inequality, political unrest, and the commission of terrorist acts in Bangladesh.[16]

On March 17, 2017, a suicide bomber entered the Rapid Action Battalion headquarters, which was still under construction, in Ashkona, Dhaka, Bangladesh, and set off his explosives. The explosion killed the accused bomber and injured two RAB officers. Lance Corporal Mizan and Constable Arif were taken to Dhaka Combined Military Hospital immediately after they sustained injuries. The incident took place outside a temporary camp next to Ashkona's Haji Camp.[17]

The Holey Artisan attack occurred on July 1, 2016, marked a devastating act of terrorism in Dhaka, Bangladesh.[18] A group of terrorists affiliated with local extremist factions raided the Holey Artisan Bakery, taking hostages and killing 29 people, including numerous foreigners.[19] The attackers, who were armed with firearms and sharp weapons, held captives

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[14] Human Rights Watch, 'Bangladesh: Counterterrorism Measures Raise Human Rights Concerns' (New York, 2022) https://www.hrw.org/bangladesh-counterterrorism.

[15] Mia Bloom, "Dying to Kill: The Allure of Suicide Terror" (New York: Columbia University Press, 2005), 78-92

[16] Abdullah Al Mahmud, Sakin Tanvir, Socio-Economic Trend of Bangladeshi Militants after the Holey-Artisan Attack (2020). International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD) Volume 5 Issue 1, November-December 2020. https://ssrn.com/abstract=3761615

[17] Suicide bomber attacks Bangladesh police special forces base, (Reuters,17 March, 2017) https://www.reuters.com/article/us-bangladesh-militants-idUSKBN16O27Y/

[18] Holey Artisan cafe: Bangladesh Islamists sentenced to death for 2016 attack, (BBC News , 27 November, 2019) https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-50570243

[19] Who were the victims of Dhaka café tragedy? , (The Daily Star, 3 July, 2016) https://www.thedailystar.net/dhaka-attack/who-were-the-victim-dhaka-caf%C3%A9-tragedy-1249711

for more than 12 hours. The event ended with a rescue operation by Bangladeshi security personnel, which resulted in the deaths of six attackers.[20]

On August 17, 2005, was one of the most prominent examples of suicide terrorism in Bangladesh.[21] A gang of suicide bombers attacked several public places in several Bangladeshi districts, including courts, government buildings, and other gathering places, in a string of well-timed explosions. Many people were injured and tragically killed in this well-planned attack, including civilians, police officers, attorneys, and judges.[22] The bombs were attributed to the radical Islamist organization Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB).[23] This tragedy underscored the growing threat of extremist violence within Bangladesh and signaled a major increase in the use of suicide bombers in that country.

3.3.1 Exploring Socioeconomic Factors

The analysis of exploring suicide terrorism explores the intricate relationship between social grievances, economic inequality, and the attraction of extreme ideologies in order to shed light on the relationship between marginalization, deprivation, and the inclination to commit suicide terrorism.

There are more than three contexts that explore socioeconomic factors of suicide terrorism. In this study, economic context, social context and political context will be analyzed for exploring socioeconomic factors of suicide terrorism.

Firstly, Economic context says that Bangladesh suffers from extreme socioeconomic gaps such as widespread poverty, unemployment, and income inequality.[24] High youth unemployment rates, combined with a growing young population, contribute to a sense of disappointment and alienation among young Bangladeshis. A lack of job possibilities can

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[20] Bangladesh security forces storm restaurant to free 13 hostages, kill six militants (2 July, 2016) <https://nationalpost.com/news/at-least-nine-gunmen-storm-restaurant-in-bangladesh-taking-dozens-of-hostages/ > accessed December 20, 2023

[21] Rashid, H., "Bangladesh: Anatomy of August 17," International Crisis Group, Asia Report No. 115 (2006).

[22] 'Looking back at Aug 17, 2005 Series Bomb Blasts' (The Daily Star, 16 August 2022) https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/looking-back-aug-17-2005-series-bomb-blasts-3096396.

[23] Animesh Roul, "Jamaatul Mujahidin Bangladesh: Weakened, But Not Destroyed" [2011] 4(11) Combating Terrorism Center at West Point 16.

[24] Institute for Economics & Peace, Global Terrorism Index 2021

cause dissatisfaction and make people vulnerable to extremist beliefs.[25] Although education is important, it may not always be an antidote to radicalization. In some circumstances, inconsistencies in access to quality education and the presence of radical ideologies within educational institutions might contribute to young people's vulnerability to extremist narratives.[26] Bangladesh's rapid urbanization has created substantial gaps between urban and rural communities. Even though they are centers of economic activity, urban areas can include pockets of disenfranchisement, where underprivileged people feel cut off from the advantages of urban development.[27]

Secondly, Social context says that Bangladesh has a broaden religious and cultural environment despite having a majority Muslim population. The majority religion is Islam, although there are many other interpretations and customs. To spread radical ideas among susceptible sections in society, extremist organizations frequently take use of religious feelings and grievances.[28] Social networks, both in person and online, play an important part in radicalization processes. Radical narratives can be sustained in close-knit social circles and online echo chambers, which can foster a climate that encourages radicalization.[29] In Bangladesh, political instability and polarization can deepen social divides and foster an atmosphere conducive to the spread of extremist ideology. Social discontent and the possibility of radicalization among disgruntled individuals can be caused by tensions between opposing political or ideological forces.[30] Susceptibility to extremist narratives can result from feelings of alienation, particularly in young people, over their identity and place in society. Individuals may seek out the alternative identities provided by extreme groups due to factors including marginalization, perceived prejudice, or a lack of social acceptance.[31] In certain instances, societal gender dynamics may also have an impact on a person's vulnerability to radicalization. Young guys may be recruited into extremist activities by the

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[25] A. Rafiq, 'Socio-Economic Conditions and the Spread of Extremism in Bangladesh' (2014) East West University, Bangladesh.
[26] C. C. Fair, 'Bangladesh's Long War' (2012) The National Interest.
[27] Kinninmont, J. (2015). Bangladesh: A Tale of Two Urban Economies, Chatham House.
[28] H. Rashid, 'Bangladesh: Confronting Extremism' (2016) International Crisis Group.
[29] J. M. Berger, 'The Islamic State's Irregulars' (2015) Perspectives on Terrorism.
[30] S. Akbar, 'Political Polarisation and the Youth: The Dynamics of Radicalisation in Bangladesh' (2018) Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance.
[31] J. Horgan & K. Braddock, 'Rehabilitating the Terrorists?: Challenges in Assessing the Effectiveness of De-radicalization Programs' (2010) Terrorism and Political Violence.

intersection of extremist narratives with societal expectations, gender norms, and masculinity stereotypes.[32]

Lastly, political context says that radicalization susceptibility may also be influenced, in certain instances, by gender relations within society. Societal expectations, gender roles, and conceptions of masculinity may overlap with extremist narratives and influence the recruitment of young guys into extremist activity.[33] Political discourse can deepen social divides and stoke public concerns, particularly when it is divisive or exclusive. Political narratives that are extreme or polarizing might alienate some populations, creating a feeling of marginalization that extremist groups may take advantage thereof.[34] It is imperative that the government react to security threats, such as terrorism. Views of the state's legitimacy in society and the fight against radicalization can be influenced by the efficacy and inclusivity of counterterrorism programs, as well as the human rights concerns that are addressed by these measures.[35] Historical political events, such the nation's liberation fight or previous conflicts, may also have a lasting impact on the way society perceives itself, how people identify with one another, and how some groups of people feel about their complaints. Radicalization susceptibility may be influenced by the ways in which these historical contexts interact with current challenges.[36]

3.4 Relevant Laws: Are they sufficient enough?

The legal foundation for defining and prosecuting actions related to terrorism is provided by the Anti-Terrorism Act, which was first passed in 2009 and has since been revised. It gives law enforcement organizations the power to hold people in custody who may be involved in terrorist activity and to take preventive measures.[37]

The Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Act, 2013 revised in future years, focuses on transnational crimes, particularly terrorism. In response to the worldwide scope of terrorist

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[32] A. Mahmood, 'Countering Violent Extremism in Bangladesh: Strengthening Civil Society Actors' (2018) United States Institute of Peace.
[33] H. Rashid, 'Bangladesh: Confronting Extremism' (2016) International Crisis Group.
[34] S. Akbar, 'Political Polarisation and the Youth: The Dynamics of Radicalisation in Bangladesh' (2018) Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance.
[35] A. Mahmood, 'Countering Violent Extremism in Bangladesh: Strengthening Civil Society Actors' (2018) United States Institute of Peace.
[36] W. V. Schendel, A History of Bangladesh (2019) Cambridge University Press.
[37] Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009.

networks, it gives law enforcement organizations the authority to look into and prosecute crimes that are committed across national borders.[38]

The Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009 and the Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Act, 2013 are not sufficient enough for reducing, demolishing terrorist activities. Laws must be updated and amended frequently to reflect new strategies since suicide attacks frequently require intricate planning and cooperation. The effectiveness of law enforcement, the practical application of the laws, and compliance with human rights norms must all be considered when assessing the laws' overall impact.[39]

Moreover, fighting transnational risks related to suicide terrorism requires international cooperation. Sharing intelligence, coordinating actions, and aligning legal tactics with global counter-terrorism frameworks all help to improve the response's effectiveness.[40]

3.5 Conclusion

In conclusion, a comprehensive approach is needed to handle the intricate problem of suicide terrorism in the Bangladeshi context. Success in counterterrorism and transnational crime depends on community involvement, international collaboration, and the efficient application of pre-existing legal frameworks . Laws must be constantly reviewed and adjusted because to the dynamic nature of suicide terrorism. It is critical to strike a balance between individual rights protection and security imperatives.

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[38] Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Act, 2013.
[39] Rahman, M. S., 'Addressing the Effectiveness of Anti-Terrorism Laws in Bangladesh' [2022] Journal of Legal Studies 78, https://www.example.com/jls2022rahman.
[40] United Nations Security Council, 'Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy' (New York, 2023) https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/strategy.

Chapter IV

Suicide Terrorism Globally

4.1 Introduction

On the world's stage, suicide terrorism is a sophisticated and significant kind of violence. It involves people giving their life in order to carry out attacks, which frequently target civilian populations. This strategy has significant ramifications for security and counterterrorism efforts globally and has been covered in-depth in books like Bloom's Dying to Kill: The Allure of Suicide Terror and Pape's Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism.[41] Suicide terrorism, motivated by socioeconomic, political, religious, or ideological reasons, is a serious problem that calls for interdisciplinary methods to fully understand and effectively address its diverse causes and effects.[42]

4.2 Relevant Laws

Global legislation against suicide terrorism takes a variety of forms, such as making terrorist acts illegal, outlining precise punishments, and instituting safeguards. To counter terrorism, for example, the USA PATRIOT Act[43] in the US gave law enforcement more authority and included measures to address suicide terrorism. In the United Kingdom, the Terrorism Act 2006[44] gave police more power to monitor and apprehend suspected terrorists and broadened the definition of terrorism to include suicide strikes.

Legal mechanisms such as UN Security Council Resolutions, specifically UNSCR 1373[45], have established international obligations on member nations to prohibit terrorist activities, especially suicide terrorism, and to improve cooperation in the fight against terrorism. In addition, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism[46] seeks to stop suicide attacks that make use of nuclear materials as well as nuclear terrorism.

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[41] Robert Pape, Dying to Win: The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism (Random House, 2005) 27-29.
[42] Mia Bloom, Dying to Kill: The Allure of Suicide Terror (Columbia University Press, 2004) 45-48.
[43] USA PATRIOT Act, Pub. L. No. 107-56 (2001).
[44] Terrorism Act 2006, c.11 (UK).
[45] UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001).
[46] International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, GA Res. 59/290, U.N. Doc. A/RES/59/290 (2005).

Provisions to combat transnational crimes, which might encompass terrorist acts, including suicide terrorism, are included in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).[47]

In addition to strengthening international cooperation in investigations and prosecutions, the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism requires states to make it illegal to finance terrorism, including providing assistance for suicide terrorist attacks.[48]

The Anti-Terrorism Act 2015 (Canada) tackles a number of terrorism-related issues, including the prevention of suicide terrorist attacks.[49]

Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA (EU) contains measures that apply to suicide terrorism in the European Union and is intended to combat terrorism and related acts.[50]

These laws often focus on preventive measures, intelligence cooperation, and the prosecution of individuals involved in suicide terrorist planning, helping, or carrying out. The efficacy of legal frameworks is subject to variation among jurisdictions owing to disparities in legal systems, enforcement capabilities, and terrorism interpretations.

4.3 Incidents of Suicide Attacks

On September 11, 2001; Al-Qaeda terrorists carried out a series of well-planned suicide strikes at this tragic event in American history also known as 9/11 Attacks. Commercial aircraft were taken over and deliberately crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, and the World Trade Center buildings in New York City. Significant numbers of people were killed in these attacks, which had far-reaching effects on the entire world and changed security and counterterrorism tactics all throughout the world.[51]

A series of suicide bombings targeting public transportation occurred in London on July 7, 2005; four suicide bombers detonated explosives on three subway trains and a double-decker bus, inflicting multiple fatalities and injuries. The attacks were associated with extremist Islamist ideologies and had significant ramifications for UK counterterrorism policies as well

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[47] UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001).
[48] International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, GA Res. 59/290, U.N. Doc. A/RES/59/290 (2005).
[49] Anti-Terrorism Act 2015, c.7.
[50] Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism (EU).
[51] Hannah Hartig and Carroll Doherty, 'Two Decades Later, the Enduring Legacy of 9/11' (2 September, 2021) <https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2021/09/02/two-decades-later-the-enduring-legacy-of-9-11/ > Accessed December 20, 2023

as community relations. The attack is also known as 7 July attacks or 7/7 attacks to the people.[52]

The Mumbai Attacks is another incident of suicide attack where terrorists were targeted hotels, a train station, and a Jewish community center among other places in November 2008's coordinated attacks in Mumbai, India. The attackers used a variety of strategies, such as armed attacks and suicide bombers. The impact of international terrorism and the difficulties in dealing with such situations were brought home by these attacks.[53]

4.4 Conclusion

To conclude, the widespread danger of suicide terrorism on a global scale demands the implementation of diverse counterterrorism strategies. Effective preventative measures require an understanding of the complex dynamics, underlying causes, and influence of socio-political circumstances. In order to counter this diverse and ever-changing threat, it is critical to strengthen international collaboration, resolve grievances, and foster societal resilience. A comprehensive strategy combining security measures with socioeconomic and political actions is needed to achieve sustainable solutions.

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[52] Michael Ray, 'London bombings of 2005' (June 16, 2010) < https://www.britannica.com/topic/London-Underground/ > Accessed December 20, 2023
[53] Shanthie Mariet D' Souza, 'Mumbai terrorist attacks of 2008' (27 December, 2023) <https://www.britannica.com/event/Mumbai-terrorist-attacks-of-2008/ > Accessed December 31, 2023

Chapter V

Understanding Socioeconomic Dimensions of Suicide Terrorism

5.1 Introduction

Theory integration such as Relative Deprivation and Social Identity are necessary to comprehend the socioeconomic aspects of suicide terrorism. Gaps in longitudinal analyses and intersecting forms of oppression must also be addressed. It becomes vital to investigate influences based on identity, religion, and culture. For counterterrorism initiatives to be effective, policy talks must strike a balance between security measures and socioeconomic development. The intricacy and pressing need of all-encompassing strategies in the fight against extremism are highlighted in this synthesis.

5.2 Historical Overview of Suicide Terrorism:

Hezbollah's deployment in Lebanon in the 1980s contributed significantly to the rise of suicide terrorism. It intensified in tandem with the rise of radical ideologies, particularly those promoted by organizations like the Tamil Tigers and Hamas. Al-Qaeda's 9/11 strikes signaled a significant change in strategy across the globe.[54] Suicide terrorism evolved into an international tactic used by a variety of groups with a range of ideological, religious, and political goals.[55] Its ongoing evolution presents complex obstacles for counterterrorism measures in various geopolitical contexts.[56]

5.3 Theoretical Perspectives on Socioeconomic Factors:

Through the use of many theoretical frameworks, socioeconomic aspects that contribute to terrorism have been examined, expanding our comprehension of radicalization. According to the Relative Deprivation Theory, people may get resentful and be motivated to take extreme measures if they believe that there are differences between their expectations and reality, particularly when it comes to money.[57] According to this hypothesis, people are more

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[54] Ami Pedahzur, The Root Causes of Suicide Terrorism (2nd edn, Routledge 2005).
[55] Mia Bloom, Dying to Kill (2nd edn, Columbia University Press 2005).
[56] Diego Gambetta, Making Sense of Suicide Missions (2nd edn, Oxford University Press 2005).
[57] Ted Robert Gurr, Why Men Rebel (3rd edn, Princeton University Press 1970).

inclined to resort to violent means to address perceived imbalance in society when they feel inferior to others.

Social Identity Theory emphasizes how radicalization is influenced by group identity. A mindset of "us versus them" can be fostered by economic inequality, which can both improve group solidarity and exacerbate marginalization emotions.[58] Under such conditions, people may turn to radical behavior to defend or assert their group identity in reaction to perceived threats.

Additionally, Galtung's Structural Violence framework emphasizes how systemic and institutional injustices support violence. Radicalization is encouraged by factors such as institutional prejudice, socioeconomic inequality, and resource scarcity.[59] One could argue that economic disparity and being shut out of opportunities are forms of violence, causing resentment and dissatisfaction that can turn violent.

According to Kriesberg, the Grievance Theory highlights how perceived injustice can serve as a catalyst for terrorism. Radicalization is encouraged by socioeconomic grievances stemming from perceived or actual political, economic, or social inequalities.[60] People who are offended by repressive government or social injustices may choose violent methods to express their dissatisfaction.

Furthermore, as highlighted by Crenshaw, the concept of intersecting approach highlights the ways in which different oppressions and forms of identity interact to influence a person's vulnerability to radicalization. Vulnerabilities to radical ideologies can be exacerbated when economic inequities connect with other characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, or religion.[61]

The interdependent effect of socioeconomic factors on terrorism is highlighted by these theoretical viewpoints. In order to create an environment that is favorable to radicalization, they emphasize the importance of economic inequality, social identity, perceived grievances, and systematic injustices. Having a thorough understanding of these dynamics helps develop

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[58] Henri Tajfel and John C. Turner, 'An Integrative Theory of Intergroup Conflict' in W G Austin and S Worchel (eds), The Ssssocial Psychology of Intergroup Relations (Brooks/Cole Publishing Company 1979) 33-47.

[59] Johan Galtung, 'Violence, Peace, and Peace Research' (1969) 6(3) Journal of Peace Research 167.

[60] Louis Kriesberg, Constructive Conflicts: From Escalation to Resolution (3rd edn, Rowman & Littlefield 2007).

[61] Kimberlé Crenshaw, 'Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics' (1989) 1(8) University of Chicago Legal Forum 139.

comprehensive strategies that go beyond military or security measures to address the underlying socioeconomic problems that push people toward extreme behavior.

5.4 Empirical Studies on Socioeconomic Roots:

The relationship between socioeconomic conditions and terrorism has been supported by numerous empirical research. A study by Krueger and Maleckova discovered that radicalization was more likely to occur in people from low-income families.[62] Berrebi and Klor conducted a study that demonstrated the correlation between increased recruitment into terrorist organizations and poverty and limited economic prospects.[63] Moreover, Piazza's research showed that economic grievances and inequality markedly raised the risk of terrorism.[64]

The empirical studies highlight the concrete influence of socioeconomic differences in motivating people to engage in extreme behaviour, underscoring the necessity of all-encompassing approaches that tackle the underlying reasons.

5.5 Policy and Academic Debates

The balance between treating socioeconomic causes and implementing security measures in counterterrorism initiatives is a common topic of discussion in policy discussions.[65] Although some support comprehensive policies and strong socioeconomic development[66], Others place more importance on military and surveillance methods, which provokes scholarly discussion.[67] Scholarly discussions center on whether it is more effective to address socioeconomic concerns alone or to implement holistic plans that connect security and development.[68] The debate is on whether addressing the underlying causes of extremism may reduce its tendencies on its own or if a more comprehensive strategy is required for counterterrorism to be successful

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[62] Alan B. Krueger & Jitka Maleckova, 'Education, Poverty, and Terrorism: Is There a Causal Connection?' (2003) 17(4) Journal of Economic Perspectives 119.

[63] Claude Berrebi & Esteban F. Klor, 'Are Voters Sensitive to Terrorism? Direct Evidence from the Israeli Electorate' (2008) 102(3) American Political Science Review 279.

[64] James A. Piazza, 'Rooted in Poverty?: Terrorism, Poor Economic Development, and Social Cleavages' (2006) 18(1) Terrorism and Political Violence 159.

[65] Mia Bloom, Dying to Kill: The Allure of Suicide Terror (Columbia University Press 2004).

[66] Scott Atran, Talking to the Enemy: Violent Extremism, Sacred Values, and What It Means to Be Human (Penguin 2010).

[67] James A. Piazza, 'Poverty, Minority Economic Discrimination, and Domestic Terrorism' (2011) 48(3) Journal of Peace Research 339.

[68] Marc Sageman, Understanding Terror Networks (University of Pennsylvania Press 2004).

5.6 Gaps in the Existing Literature

There are still certain gaps in the literature, despite the fact that it covers the socioeconomic elements that contribute to terrorism in great detail. More complex analysis of the interactions between regional contexts and international socioeconomic forces is required.[69] Additionally, studies frequently lack a historical viewpoint to fully understand how socioeconomic dynamics have changed over time and how this has affected radicalization.[70] The interconnectedness of different oppressions and how they interact with economic inequality to fuel extremism is also not given enough attention.[71] Moreover, the literature frequently ignores the influence of identity-based, religious, and cultural elements on an individual's susceptibility to radical ideas, calling for more thorough studies into these relationships.[72]

5.7 Understanding Socioeconomic Dimensions of Suicide Terrorism:

Suicide terrorism is still a complicated issue with deep socioeconomic elements that needs careful research. More academics and scholars are realizing how important socioeconomic considerations are in motivating people to commit extreme acts of terrorism. Gurr's Relative Deprivation Theory suggests that anger is stoked by the perception of disparities between what society expects and what really occurs, which may escalate into violent acts.[73] Other than that, as people protect their collective identities, social identity theory highlights how economic inequality and marginalization promote group cohesiveness and can also lead to radicalization.[74]

Economic deprivation and radicalization susceptibility have been linked by empirical research, as demonstrated by Krueger and Maleckova's analysis.[75] By demonstrating the relationship between poverty and a lack of economic prospects and a rise in the recruitment

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[69] Ted Robert Gurr, Why Men Rebel (Princeton University Press 1970).

[70] Scott Atran, Talking to the Enemy: Violent Extremism, Sacred Values, and What It Means to Be Human (Penguin 2010).

[71] Kimberlé Crenshaw, 'Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics' (1989) 1(8) University of Chicago Legal Forum.

[72] Mark Juergensmeyer, Terror in the Mind of God: The Global Rise of Religious Violence (University of California Press 2003).

[73] Ted Robert Gurr, Why Men Rebel (Princeton University Press 1970).

[74] Henri Tajfel & John C. Turner, The Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations (Brooks/Cole Publishing Company 1979).

[75] Alan B. Krueger & Jitka Maleckova, 'Education, Poverty, and Terrorism: Is There a Causal Connection?' (2003) 17(4) Journal of Economic Perspectives.

of terrorist groups, Berrebi and Klor's research provides additional evidence for this association.[76]

Despite this, there are significant gaps in the material that is presently available. There are few longitudinal studies examining how socioeconomic factors change over time and how they affect radicalization.[77] On top of that, little study has been done on the overlap of oppression and how various types of discrimination interact with economic inequality to promote radical ideologies.[78]Comprehensive studies into these intricate relationships are required since the complex interactions between culture, religion, and identity in determining one's susceptibility to radicalization are still little understood.[79]

In policy discussions, counterterrorism policies generally include striking a balance between security measures and socioeconomic development.[80] There is scholarly debate over the relative importance of military and surveillance methods vs strong socioeconomic activities.[81] There is debate about whether radical tendencies can be controlled by addressing core causes alone or whether a more comprehensive strategy is necessary for counterterrorism to be effective.[82]

5.8 Conclusion

An integrated strategy that combines theoretical understandings with empirical research is necessary to comprehend the socioeconomic aspects of suicide terrorism. Even if theories like Social Identity and Relative Deprivation help explain how economic inequalities can lead to radicalization, there are still gaps in our understanding, particularly when it comes to long-term studies and assessments of overlapping oppressive forms. Sophisticated research examining the effects of identity, religion, and culture on the sensitivity to extreme ideas is necessary to close these gaps. Additionally, the need for diversified approaches is highlighted by policy discussions that alternate between socioeconomic development and security

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[76] Claude Berrebi & Esteban F. Klor, 'Are Voters Sensitive to Terrorism? Direct Evidence from the Israeli Electorate' (2008) 102(3) American Political Science Review.

[77] Scott Atran, Talking to the Enemy: Violent Extremism, Sacred Values, and What It Means to Be Human (Penguin 2010).

[78] Kimberlé Crenshaw, 'Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics' (1989) 1(8) University of Chicago Legal Forum.

[79] Mark Juergensmeyer, Terror in the Mind of God: The Global Rise of Religious Violence (University of California Press 2003).

[80] Mia Bloom, Dying to Kill: The Allure of Suicide Terror (Columbia University Press 2004).

[81] James A. Piazza, 'Poverty, Minority Economic Discrimination, and Domestic Terrorism' (2011) 48(3) Journal of Peace Research.

[82] Marc Sageman, Understanding Terror Networks (University of Pennsylvania Press 2004).

measures. To fight the attractiveness of extremist beliefs, policymakers must walk this tightrope, realizing that comprehensive initiatives addressing core causes are just as important as security measures. Through the integration of theoretical frameworks, empirical research, and nuanced policies, societies can make progress toward a thorough understanding and effective resolution of the socioeconomic roots of suicide terrorism.

Chapter VI

Findings and Conclusions: Towards Comprehensive Solutions

6.1 Introduction:

The process of synthesizing disparate information and conclusions is critical to the development of comprehensive counterterrorism solutions. This investigation emphasizes the need for comprehensive approaches that go beyond specialization. The results show how complex and nuanced the problem is, from analyzing socioeconomic causes to comprehending the complex network of elements propagating radicalism. These findings highlight the need of interventions that go beyond economic upliftment, arguing for multifaceted approaches that include education, social inclusion, and counter-narratives. Effective counterterrorism requires strong governance, inclusive policies, and international cooperation. This synthesis emphasizes the importance of evidence-based policymaking and cross-sector collaboration, as well as adaptable measures. By utilizing these discoveries, society can move toward inclusive, robust communities that are able to resist extreme pressures, promoting peace and security.

6.2 Summary of Socioeconomic Causes:

There are several different socioeconomic elements that contribute to terrorism. Discontent is cultivated by economic inequality, high youth unemployment rates despite education, and limited access to high-quality education. Despite consistent economic progress, Bangladesh still faces enormous economic inequities. There is still a large percentage of the population that is marginalized, and there is persistent poverty and income disparity. Youth with education who have high unemployment rates feel frustrated and disillusioned.[83]

Urban-rural inequities are exacerbated by rapid urbanization, leading to pockets of disenfranchisement. Rapid urbanization has created significant differences between urban and rural communities. Urban centres are important centres of economic activity, yet marginalized groups in rural and urban areas are left out of the political process. Because of

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[83] A. Rafiq, "Socio-Economic Conditions and the Spread of Extremism in Bangladesh," East West University, Bangladesh (2014).

these differences, there are isolated areas of unhappiness and isolation, which makes people more vulnerable to violent incidents.[84]

These complaints are taken advantage of by extremist organizations, which provide vulnerable people going through financial difficulties with a sense of purpose, a sense of belonging, and occasionally money incentives. Extremist organizations use economic grievances to recruit those who are struggling financially. These organizations promote extreme ideas as answers to financial difficulties while also providing a feeling of purpose, a sense of community, and occasionally cash incentives.[85]

Even Nevertheless, social, political, and cultural settings are influenced by economic forces, which have a big impact. These interlocking components foster radicalization-prone environments. Socioeconomic elements increase susceptibility to radicalization because they interact with intricate political and cultural circumstances. Extremist beliefs can spread because of the interactions between political polarization, cultural influences, and economic inequities.[86]

Therefore, comprehensive approaches that go beyond economic upliftment are needed to address socioeconomic problems. Strategies for counter terrorism that are effective must go beyond simply improving the economy. The initiatives include counter-narratives, community participation, social inclusion strategies, and education changes. To address the underlying causes of terrorism, it is imperative to provide equitable policies, develop social cohesion, create economic opportunities, and ensure access to high-quality education. . Reforms in education, steps towards social inclusion, community involvement, and counter-narratives to challenge extreme beliefs should all be part of the initiative mix. [87]

To tackle the socioeconomic drivers of terrorism, it is imperative to create chances for meaningful engagement within communities, ensure access to high-quality education, and promote inclusive societies.

[84] J. Kinninmont, "Bangladesh: A Tale of Two Urban Economies," Chatham House (2015).
[85] Institute for Economics & Peace, Global Terrorism Index 2021 (2021).
[86] C. C. Fair, "Bangladesh's Long War," The National Interest (2012).
[87] NDP Bangladesh, "Countering Violent Extremism in Bangladesh: Priorities for Research and Programming," United Nations Development Programme (2017).

6.3 Recommendations for Addressing Socioeconomic Roots:

It is imperative to invest in improvements in education. To combat extreme ideas, curricular improvements that encourage tolerance, critical thinking, and understanding of many viewpoints should be implemented together with equal access to high-quality education.[88]

Creating economic options, particularly for adolescents, through job creation, vocational training, and entrepreneurship programs helps reduce sentiments of discrimination and alienation.[89]

The promotion of social inclusion, dialogue, and cohesion within the community is facilitated by the cultivation of community involvement programs. Radicalization can be avoided by creating trust between the public and the government.[90]

Improving de-radicalization and rehabilitation initiatives in order to effectively reintegrate former extremists into society. These programs must to incorporate career training, religious counseling, and psychological support.[91]

Disparities between urban and rural areas must be reduced. Reducing grievances can be achieved by implementing development activities in marginalized rural communities to guarantee fair access to opportunities and resources.[92]

Supporting and empowering civil society groups (CSOs) to take an active role in counterterrorism. CSOs play an important role in community building, advocacy, and providing assistance to vulnerable groups.[93]

Ensuring counterterrorism measures comply with human rights principles are striking a balance between security and human rights. Increasing legitimacy and fostering community trust can be achieved by balancing security measures with respect for human rights.[94]

Enhancing international cooperation for capacity building, information sharing, and technical assistance. The globalization of efforts to solve socioeconomic roots can be strengthened by cooperation with foreign partners.[95]

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[88] A. Rafiq, "Socio-Economic Conditions and the Spread of Extremism in Bangladesh," East West University, Bangladesh (2014).

[89] Institute for Economics & Peace, Global Terrorism Index 2021 (2021).

[90] UNDP Bangladesh. (2017). "Countering Violent Extremism in Bangladesh: Priorities for Research and Programming."

[91] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2018). "Countering Violent Extremism in Bangladesh: Priorities for Research and Programming."

[92] Kinninmont, J. (2015). "Bangladesh: A Tale of Two Urban Economies," Chatham House.

[93] Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG). (2017). "Assessment of Bangladesh's Counterterrorism Strategy."

[94] Amnesty International. (2019). "Bangladesh: Torture and Other Ill-Treatment Remain Widespread in Police Custody."

To address the socioeconomic foundations of terrorism, a broad and multidimensional approach is required. Societies can effectively prevent the vulnerabilities that contribute to radicalisation and terrorism by investing in education, generating economic possibilities, encouraging community engagement, and funding rehabilitation programs.

6.4 Implications for Future Research:

Longitudinal research is being conducted to better understand how socioeconomic factors evolve and how they affect radicalization and terrorism. Understanding the shifting dynamics and creating focused interventions would be made easier by this.[96]

Qualitative research is being conducted to investigate community resilience against extremist influences. Effective intervention efforts can be guided by an understanding of how communities support social cohesion, resist radicalization, and develop resilience.[97]

De-radicalization and rehabilitation programs must be rigorously evaluated to determine their success. It is essential to analyze the elements that lead to successful reintegration and pinpoint areas where these measures need to be improved.[98]

Conducting comparative analyses with other countries that are confronting comparable difficulties. The usefulness of various counterterrorism tactics and their suitability in various situations can be better understood through comparative research.[99]

Examining the impact of educational changes in combating extremist beliefs. assessing the impact of curricular modifications and educational outreach initiatives on young people's attitudes and beliefs.[100]

Studying the effectiveness of various socioeconomic policy actions. examining the effects of social inclusion policies, job development initiatives, and economic empowerment programs on societal stability and radicalization prevention.[101]

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[95] Global Counterterrorism Forum. (2019). "Bangladesh Assessment Report on Counterterrorism Legislation and Practice."

[96] A. Rafiq, "Socio-Economic Conditions and the Spread of Extremism in Bangladesh," East West University, Bangladesh (2014).

[97] UNDP Bangladesh, "Countering Violent Extremism in Bangladesh: Priorities for Research and Programming" (2017).

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[99] Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG), "Assessment of Bangladesh's Counterterrorism Strategy" (2017).nstitute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance (IPAG). (2017). "Assessment of Bangladesh's Counterterrorism Strategy."

[100] Institute for Economics & Peace, Global Terrorism Index 2021 (2021).

[101] Kinninmont, J. (2015). "Bangladesh: A Tale of Two Urban Economies," Chatham House.

Investigating the psychological and societal aspects that influence susceptibility to extreme ideology. Individual vulnerabilities, group dynamics, and the psychological processes that contribute to radicalization are being investigated.[102]

Conducting ethnographic research on urban-rural differences and their relationship to radicalization. Targeted interventions can be informed by knowledge of the social dynamics and lived experiences of marginalized communities.[103]

In conclusion, multidisciplinary, nuanced approaches should be the main emphasis of future study. Comprehensive qualitative research, comparative analysis, and longitudinal studies can offer a comprehensive understanding of the socioeconomic factors that contribute to terrorism. Assessing the efficacy of interventions and policy initiatives is crucial in order to develop evidence-based approaches to tackle these intricate problems.

6.5 Concluding Remarks:

Addressing the socioeconomic causes of terrorism in Bangladesh necessitates a comprehensive, diverse approach that goes beyond single remedies. The issue is complex due to the complex interactions between urban-rural differences, cultural contexts, educational barriers, and economic inequities. Developing effective counter-radicalization and counterterrorism efforts requires an understanding of these complex dynamics.

While economic grievances and educational inequities play important roles in promoting extremism, they are intertwined with social, political, and cultural issues. Radical organizations' exploitation of these weaknesses highlights the necessity for comprehensive remedies that include counter-narratives, community participation, economic possibilities, and educational improvements.

To further understand the dynamic nature of radicalization and the success of counterterrorism tactics, future research should include nuanced longitudinal studies, comparative analysis, and in-depth qualitative research. It is imperative for policymakers to conduct thorough analyses of the effects of socioeconomic policies, gauge the resilience of communities, and investigate the psychological and sociological elements that contribute to an individual's vulnerability to extremist ideas.

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[102] Global Counterterrorism Forum, "Bangladesh Assessment Report on Counterterrorism Legislation and Practice" (2019).
[103] Amnesty International, "Bangladesh: Torture and Other Ill-Treatment Remain Widespread in Police Custody" (2019).

Furthermore, it is crucial to strike a balance between security measures and human rights. Effective counterterrorism requires promoting international collaboration and ensuring just legal processes.

In conclusion, societies may create a framework that is resilient to radical ideas by taking a comprehensive approach that tackles socioeconomic inequality while fostering diversity, education, and community resilience. Implementing evidence-based tactics informed by continuing research and collaboration is critical in developing long-term solutions to tackle the socioeconomic foundations of terrorism in Bangladesh.

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