THE SITUATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF BANGLADESH: EXPLANATION IN ASPECT OF GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT OF BANGLADESH TERRORISM

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ABSTRACT

National security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military and political power and the exercise of diplomacy. The main objective of the study is to analyze the policy for national security of first world and third world country to generate a policy diagram for Bangladesh on the basis of recent situation of national security of Bangladesh. Three tiers of national security threats for Bangladesh have been explained here: macro (security in the context of power relation with major powers like USA, EU, Russia or China), traditional security threats and the non-traditional security threats.

KEYWORDS: Terrorism, national security, security threats.

INTRODUCTION

National Security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military and political power and the exercise of diplomacy.

(Encyclopedia)

The concept developed mostly in the United States of America after World War II. Initially focusing on military might, it now encompasses a broad range of facets, all of which impinge on the military or economic security of the nation and the values espoused by the national society. Accordingly, in order to possess national security, a nation needs to possess economic security, energy security, environmental security, etc. Security threats involve not only conventional foes such as nation-states but also non-state actors such as terrorist organizations, narcotic cartels and multi-national organizations; some authorities including natural disasters and events causing severe environmental damage in this category.

Until recently, the gamut of national security thinking was focused on ensuring the security of allegedly insecure state. One of the worst outcomes of this was the fact that national security was achieved at the expense of the security of the people in terms of their political, social and economic rights and choice. Systemic and structural factors of national security are domestic in nature. Nations are endowed with the sovereign right to influence these factors for their self-interests.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the policy for national security of first world and third world country to generate a policy diagram for Bangladesh on the basis of recent situation of national security of Bangladesh.

Methodology of Study

The study on the situation of national security of Bangladesh, in the context of terrorism has been accomplished by secondary data analysis. The study is based on empirical observation of fact, events and occurrences that took place in the recent years at the regional and international levels. Research materials from books, journals, newspapers, electronic media and few relevant publications constitute the research documents.

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National Security Threats to Bangladesh

We can identify three tiers of national security threats for Bangladesh. These are: macro (security in the context of power relation with major powers like USA, EU, Russia or China) : traditional security threats and the non-traditional security threats.

TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS TO BANGLADESH

External Threats

Threats to a state from the external source usually emanate from its closest neighbors. Due to geographical location of Bngladesh, it is understood that the traditional security threats that it may have to confront are likely to come from its contiguous neighbors i.e., India and Myanmar. India encircles Bangladesh from three sides and it shares 4,025 kilometres land border with Bangladesh o the North, East and West.

(Army Headquarters Project Study Presentation by 66 Infantry Division, 1993, p. 19)

India, by virtue of its geo-strategic location, size, resources, technological and industrial bases, military capability, occupies a hegemonic position from where it can dictate terms in the subcontinent. (Saber, 2008, p. 9)

Bangladesh has bilateral disputes with India, and relations between the two countries are marked by several contentious issues that proved too difficult to resolve. These are:

- Water sharing of the common rivers,

- Implementation of the 1974 border agreement,

- India's support for insurgency in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the so-called 'Banga Bhumi Andolon' in the southwest,

- Demarkation of maritime boundaries and the ownership of South Talpatty Island, Trade imbalances in favour of India,

- Smuggling and illegal cross-border activities and 'push-in' of Bengali speaking Indians on the plea of illegal immigrats etc.

- (Islam et. al,2008, p. 43.)

India's economic motives and attitude of keeping unsolved issues pending, ability and attempt to manipulate Bangladesh's international image and internal stability and economy pose threat to Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has shared 283 km of land border with Myanmar on the East. (Army Headquarter Project Study, op.cit) Though considered friendly relationship with Myanmar, still some political issues such as –

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- The influx of Muslim Rohinga refugees,

- The maritime boundary delimitation and

- Border issues have sometimes worsened the relationship between Bangladesh and Myanmar.

The first serious military threat from Myanmar was in December 1991 when Myanmar Army raided one of Bangladesh border Out Post of the Bandarban district. (Ibid., p. 26)

Myanmar mobilized its regular forces along Bangladesh's border to deter an impending retaliation from Bangladesh. After the raid on the Border Out Post, the intentions and the capabilities of Myanmar armed forces have been partly unveiled.

Over the years, The Bangladesh-Myanmar maritime boundary dispute continued to remain unresolved because of legal complication and international instruments. The maritime boundary dispute between Bangladesh and Myanmar escalated further in November 2008 when the naval forces of the two countries came face to face in the Bay of Bangal after an oil and gas exploration attempt by Myanmar in disputed area. Tension was heightened further when Myanmar moved troops along Bngladesh's border.

(*The New Nation*, **Dhaka, 9 November, 2008.**)

Among declared nuclear states, India and Pakistan are located in South Asia. Past experiences reveal that India-Pakistan relation has the spill over effects over all the South Asian states including Bangladesh. The stability in the region is also dependent on the degree of tension prevailing between the two. The accidental or potent use of nuclear arsenal against each other and the resultant collateral damage and nuclear fallout remain critical security threats to Bangladesh.

Internal Threats

Internal threats are mostly related to internal disturbances. Our people have the confidence on democracy and representative order. But due to post colonial system corruption in civil society has developed a grave horror of terrorism. Various causes are identified by the experts in this field. These are being discussed in the following paragraphs.

Insurgency in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT): The implementation of CHT Peace Accord, particularly, the rehabilitation of Chakma refugees, land disputes settlement and functioning of political process in terms of Regional Council stay on. Alarmingly a dissident faction of the Shantibahini has not surrendered arms and still involved in insurgency activities.

Use of Bangladesh Territories by Insurgents: Insurgents of India's North-eastern provinces and Rohingya rebels are using the bordering area of Bangladesh. Bangladesh law enforcing agencies often find training camps of these rebel groups in the jungle of Cox's Bazar, Ramu and Ukhiya. CHT also include the Mongoloid ethnic belt ranging from China through Northeast India, Myanmar up to Southeast Asia. Bangladesh will automatically be drawn into the area of conflicts if a pro-Mongoloid movement takes place in the future.

Arms and Drug Trafficking: Bangladesh is positioned between the "Golden Triangle" and the "Golden Crescent"- the two major narcotic growing areas of the world. The ports and airports of Bangladesh are allegedly used as transit routes for drugs. Drugs and arms trafficking are destroying the very basics of our society. Inflow of arms and drugs are increasing at an alarming pace. Criminals in the country now possess modern weapons like AK-47, AK-56, Uzi, Pietro Beretta M-16

assault rifle and even the rocket launcher.

Terrorism: There has been a sharp rise of terrorism. About 100 terrorist groups are operating in Dhaka city alone. They maintain liaison with the police and influential people. Sometimes the politicians are the godfathers of these terrorist gangs. Such organised crime syndicates are far too muscular to be tackled by ordinary law enforcing agencies. A triangular nexus among the underworld criminal, corrupt law-enforcing agencies and power hungry political elite exists in the country.

Rise of Extremist Group: The country has been experiencing two types of extremism- the religious extremism by the extremist religious groups and the political extremism by the left wing political groups. The religion-based extremist groups are operating across the country and the ultra-leftist groups are concentrating mainly in the north and south western districts of the country. (Islam, 2008.)

Shadhin Janmobhumi and Janojuddah party organized in south and southwestern part of Bangladesh are a left wing terrorist group caring out threat and intimidation to the general mass. This is, in fact, the struggle between haves and not haves.

NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS

Political Instability: The single most important threat to Bangladesh is the political instability. Factionalism and narrow-minded interest tend to be more significant factors in party politics than national interests. The mainstream political parties have their own armed cards. Godfather ensures the criminals of political covers; in return they make sure that their godfather wins the election.

Lack of Good Governance: Bangladesh faces major problems in governing the state affairs. Accountability and transparency is not present at its best. Corruption has been entrenched in every spheres of the society. The law and order situation of the country is not at its best. The government has significantly paid emphasis on curving corruption and bringing the wrong doers into task. The modernizing process of law enforcing agencies has been mostly paid off. The condition of the running of state owned enterprises is terrible. Most of the luxury govt. establishments are running extreme loss. The media has been experiencing severe control by vested factions, groups or political parties. In Bangladesh we do not also take pride on Judiciary. Law Minister Maudud Ahmed commented, "People are losing faith in this vital organ of the state due to delays in getting justice. Prisons are overcrowded. Half of the inmates are on trial prisoners and do not know why they are in jail."

Economic Threats: The major weakness of Bangladesh's economy is extreme dependency on external aids. The country is actually handicapped in the grip of dept. 20% of the country's export earnings are utilized for dept. service payment. The huge trade imbalance is a matter of concern for Bangladesh. Our GNP per Capita is (US$) 444.

Increased Population, poverty, lack of opportunity of human resources development, rise of social violence; rent seeking activities at all levels -social, political and administrative; gender violence, women and child trafficking; land related violence; troubles of the minorities; human migration etc and as well as some environmental issues, like Deforestation, soil erosion, global warming, water and air pollution etc present real life security issues of Bangladesh. Bangladesh has ranked 145th among 173 countries of the world. Large number of people is low income bracket and the education level is not satisfactory.

Terrorist Activities in Bangladesh

Terrorism is a serious threat in the process of stability and development in Bangladesh. Political, religious and racial discrimination has given the birth of terrorism. Terrorism is also hampering the activities of socio-economic development where threat and intimidation are shown to realize the percentage of profit.

Mir Zafar Ali Khan had played a nasty game with Nawab Siraj-Ud'-Dawllah at Palashi battlefield in 1757. He could be able to oust Nawab from the throne and became the Puppet Nawab of British. Genocide of 1971 in the soil of Bangladesh had given birth of state terrorism. The assassination of the father of nation, Banga Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members was the outcome of state terrorism. The killing of President Ziaur Rahman was another reflection of said procedure.

Terrorist activities in university/college campus and labour unrest in industrial sector had spread in the society as mushroom after the liberation war. Neglecting the demand of tribal people had also given the birth of terrorism which ultimately turn to insurgency in Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Recently, a radical Islamic group organized to counter Shadhin Janmobhu'mi and to established a country based on Islamic sharriah. The Islamic terrorist group known as Jagrata Muslim Janata Bangladesh (JMJB) carried out a series of coordinated bomb attack on 17 August, 2005 over 63 administrative districts (approximately 500 bombs).

Jagrata Muslim Janata Bangladesh (Awakened Muslim Masses of Bangladesh), also known by the acronym JMJB, is an Islamist, terrorist organisation based in Bangladesh, especially around the country's north-western region. It is reported to be affiliated with al-Qaeda. The organisation was the feature of a January 2005 New York Times article based upon the rise of Islamic radicalism in Bangladesh. It was also responsible for a series of suicide bombings in Bangladesh on 17 Auegst,2005.

The group is led by Siddiqur Rahman, also known as "BangIa Bhai", and Shaykh Abdur Rahman. Both of them are were apprehended by the law enforcing agencies of Bangladesh Government for series of suicide bombings. Several lesser leaders, for example, the head of the military branch, have also been captured.

The group was formed in the late 1990s. JMJB came into spotlight through its murder spree in the North-western region of Bangladesh. Soon after, in 2004 the organization was banned by the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party-led government and measures were taken to eradicate its missions and presence. Many of JMJB's members• and leaders were former Mujahedin who fought in Afghanistan and who personally knew Osama bin Laden. Its captured activists have stated that they were trained and hoped to join their Jihadist comrades in Afghanistan and Iraq in fighting against the U.S.-led coalition and the democratic political establishments in place within those countries.

Their leaders include BangIa Bhai, Shaykh Abdur Rahman, Shaykh Abd as-Samad assSalafee and Dr. Asadullah al-Ghalib. The JMJB is extremely critical of the Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh, which it deems as heretical due to the latter's participation in the Bangladeshi political establishment and patronization of secularism and sacrilege of Islamic values and principles. After the Government of Bangladesh proclaimed a large prize for the capture of BangIa bhai. On 6 March 2006, BangIa bhai was captured by police and Rapid Action Battalion in Mymensingh District.

Analysis of US, EUROPEAN and Southeast Asian National policy for Combating Terrorism

The key differences in aspect of counter-terrorism approach has been the EU's penchant for 'soft' approaches and

the US's continuing reliance on military power.

(Howorth, 2003-06)

The second substantive point, however, is that Europe has refused to follow the US in declaring a "global war on terror"(GWOT) (Andreani, 2004-2005, pp.).

In the joint session of Congress on 20 September 2001, president Bush not only declared war against terrorism, but also remarked friend and allies around the world by saying to decide all the nations whether they are with US or with terrorists. French foreign minister Hurbert Vedrine quoted this black and white approach as "simplistic". The main philosophy of US anti-terrorism actions are- no communication and exchange between terrorists, ensuring the trial of terrorists, imposing political, financial and political restrictions on countries who help the terrorist, increase the ability of anti-terrorism of many countries which expect the help to prevent terrorism.

In the words of the eminently establishment UK historian sir Michael Howard, it is a "terrible and irrevocable error". According to Howard, "to declare war on terror, or even more illiterately, on terrorism, is at once to accord terrorists a status and dignity that they seek and that is undeserving." Despite official Bush administration disclaimers notice that this is not a war like any other, it has, in words of Andreani, now "acquired a strategic reality". The "war" has been extended beyond terrorism to "rogue states" along the "axis of evil" (Bush) but also, potentially, to a longer list of states now categorized as "outposts of Tyranny". The war- particularly the one fought in Iraq-has succeeded in attracting terrorists in numbers unseen in the past. In has in effect amounted to a massive distraction from the "real" fight against terrorism in general and against Al Qaeda in particular (Muller, 2003).

The fact that it took the Bush administration over four years to begin to emphasize that the "struggle" should be "more diplomatic, more economic, more political than it is military."

(http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030214-7.html)

Although the US National Strategy for Combating Terrorism draws attention to what it calls "underlying conditions"- such as poverty, corruption, religious and ethnic strife-which help foster terrorism, the emphasis is much less on these conditions than on the fact that terrorist can exploit to attract recruits. The EU declaration on Combating Terrorism of March 2004 is much more explicit in stressing the need to adopt a log term strategy to address root causes.

US aid, in addition to enjoying a 38% increase, has been more tightly targeted at countries that are perceived foyers of terrorist recruitment in the dual hope that economic assistance will both reduce recruitment in the dual hope that economic assistance will both reduce recruitment and help foster good governance, leading to better relations between the countries targeted and the US. Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan are prime examples. EU aid, on the other hand, has not changed its basic philosophy which is and always has been one of reducing poverty for its own sake. This amount to a long term view that supporting institution building and economic growth outside the current security hotspots will save new regions from becoming states that could breed terrorism five to ten years down the road.

Since the end of the Cold War, the South-East Asian societies have experienced a broad variety of new, non-traditional threats, be they underdevelopment, poverty, legal and illegal migration, drug and weapon smuggling, the spread of mass diseases, or terrorism (Buzan, 1997; Anthony, 2008; Dosch, 2008). Accordingly, already in the late 1980s the South-East Asian governments were gradually adopting the notion of comprehensive security (Anthony et. al, 2006;

Rüland, 2005). In South-East Asia, though, comprehensive security is a state-centric, top down rather than an individual security, bottom up approach. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) emphasise the non-political dimensions of human security, e.g. socioeconomic and human development. (Alfred Gerstl - The Depoliticisation and 'ASEANisation' of Counter-Terrorism Policies in South-East Asia **ASEAN 3(1)**) This specific framing of security can be defined as 'ASEANisation'.

This 'ASEANisation' logic applies to counter-terrorism policies in South-East Asia too. ASEAN's anti-terror approach, as I will further argue, must therefore be regarded as one means, albeit a weak means, of promoting a piecemeal version of human security that is more concerned with state than individual security. Terrorism has in parts of the region posed since the early 1990s an increasing danger to national, regime, economic, and human security alike. ASEAN, though, regards it neither as a core threat nor as a security threat alone (Ong, 2007a, p. 19; Ong. 2008). As early as the mid-1990s ASEAN made the fight against terrorism, together with drug abuse and smuggling, a priority (ASEAN, 1997, 1999). At this time, terrorist groups in the Philippines and Indonesia were becoming increasingly transnationally active. Yet ASEAN's counter-terrorism collaboration only gained pace after the Bali bombings on 12 October 2002. The killing of 202 people, among them 88 Australians, demonstrated to the broad public the deadly transnational danger of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), pressuring the politicians to strengthen their national and regional counter-terrorism efforts.

ASEAN, aware of the complex hindrances for closer counter-terrorism co-operation, has since the mid-1990s securitized terrorism, framing it, together with people smuggling, piracy, or money laundering, as a transnational crime. The Association has thereby diminished the political motives for terrorism (Lutz et. al, 2007).

After 'Bali', the intensified collaboration of the Indonesian police and law enforcement agencies with their regional and Western counterparts and a new transnational focus of national counter-terrorism policies in South-East Asia in general have yielded concrete results (Chow, 2005, pp. 302-303; Jones & Smith, 2006, p. 196; Jones, Smith & Warding, 2003, pp. 443-444). Prominent examples are the arrest, trial, and execution of the Bali bombers in 2008 and the killing of Noordin Mohamad Top, a key JI organiser, in September 2009. The constant murder of innocent people has also eroded JI´s support base (Emmerson, 2009). Internal JI disputes about the legitimacy of violence have further weakened the movement (Australian Department of Defence, 2007, pp. 35-37; Chalk & Ungerer, 2008, p. 11;). Despite all these efforts and achievements, JI has managed to commit further terrorist attacks in Indonesia, e.g. on the Marriot hotel in Jakarta in 2003 or in Bali in 2004. The terrorist attacks on the Marriot and Ritz Carlton hotels in Jakarta in July 2009 illustrated once again that terrorism still imperils parts of South-East Asia.

Terrorism and political violence are neither a new phenomenon in South-East Asia nor have they been merely transplanted to the region by foreign groups (Chalk et. al, 2009, p. 1). Indonesia and Vietnam fought bloody wars for their independence. After their independence, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam were threatened by Communist insurgencies, and in other parts of the region militant ethno-nationalist movements and domestic religious groups were active. While during the Cold War external powers such as the Soviet Union and China actively supported Communist rebels, political violence and terrorism today have home-grown causes. Foremost among them are poverty and underdevelopment, the economic and social marginalisation of ethnic or religious minorities, weak or nonexistent public institutions, and the lack of public participation and democracy in general (Gershman, 2002, pp. 61 & 68; International Crisis Group, 2005).4 Radical Islamism thus offers an apparent alternative for disenfranchised parts of society. However, the Malaysian government, for instance, did not respond with political reforms to minimise legitimate criticism but

portrayed even moderate Islamic movements as local partners in al Qaeda's terrorist network (cf. Abuza, 2005; Gunaratna, 2005). The strict application of the Internal Security Act against terrorists and harmless regime opponents alike has been criticised by NGOs (Human Rights Watch, 2005; Humphreys, 2009; Jordan, 2009).

Existing Counter Terrorism Policy of Bangladesh

The goal of Bangladesh's defense is to protect the independence, maintain territorial integrity, secure the lives and properties of its citizens, and ensure uninturrupted functioning of the state government.

Anti-Terrorism Ordinance 2008: The Chief Adviser of Bangladesh's caretaker government, Fakhruddin Ahmed approved the Anti-Terrorism Ordinance 2008 suggesting that any act that poses a threat to the sovereignty, unity, integrity or security of Bangladesh or creates panic among the general masses or obstructs official activities would be treated as terrorism.

According to the ordinance, use of bombs, dynamite or other explosives, inflammable substances, firearms, or any other chemicals in a way that may injure or kill people to create panic among the public, and damage public or private property have been defined as acts of terrorism. Threatening anyone with death, taking any person hostage, physically assaulting anyone or creating panic in the general masses, detaining or abducting a person by such acts have also been defined as terrorism.

The law stipulates that those who finance terrorist groups, whether they are composed of local or foreign elements, will also be tried under the law. For terror financing, a convict will serve maximum 20 years of rigorous imprisonment and minimum three years with financial penalty. The law empowers the authorities to ban any extremist group. Offences like publicity or broadcast in favors of any outlawed organization carry a maximum sentence of seven years and minimum two years. For sheltering a terrorist, one may be jailed for maximum five years if the prime offender is given death sentence.

The interim administration, installed with crucial military support on January 12, 2007, decided to enact the law in line with the international anti-terrorism conventions that Bangladesh has signed.

Actions Against Terrorism

The government took on the terrorists after the Aug. 17, 2005, bombings and hasn't let up since even after a series of commendations from world leaders, including President Bush.

According to *Sheikh Mohammed Belal*, the deputy chief of mission for the Embassy of Bangladesh in Washington, the extensive investigation by Bangladeshi law enforcement agencies dismissed the alleged connection between Bangladeshi extremist outfits and Al Qaeda or other international terror networks. In fact, the top Islamist leaders, who perpetrated countrywide acts of terrorism in 2005, had been executed under the existing law. All Islamist parties that allegedly propagate militancy, terrorism and intolerance have been banned by the government. Any person found to act behind banned outfits will face a harsh sentence, from 25 years of rigorous imprisonment to life imprisonment. (Belal, 2008)

Anti-Money-Laundering Act, 2002: Bangladesh has also taken steps to guard against terrorist-financing organizations by strengthening financial intelligence units operating in the Bangladesh Bank and by amending the Anti-Money-Laundering Act of 2002.

Since 9/11, the U.S. media have broadly highlighted and rightly appreciated the government's initiative to fight corruption. "In Bangladesh, 'a Quiet Revolution': War on Rampant Graft Brings Pain, Promises," read a news analysis in *the Washington Post* on Oct. 3, 2007. Time magazine published a cover story on Bangladesh in April 2006, concluding that "a nation long plagued by natural disasters, poverty, corruption and violence may finally be on the verge of a happier future."

Therefore, the allegation that Al Qaeda cohorts and the group's fugitive leaders are building terrorist bases in the jungles of Bangladesh is totally speculative. Had Harrison taken a visit to Bangladesh, he would have come across a Bangladesh vastly different from his imagination.

Bangladesh watchers should know that the country is making sincere efforts to strengthen democracy, accelerate economic growth and energize social harmony and progress. As a part of this process, the government has undertaken several measures to eradicate corruption, effect institutional reforms, encourage respect for human rights and rule of law and promote freedom through alleviation of poverty, elimination of illiteracy, empowerment of women and restoration of accountable government.

Bangladesh armed force: Bangladesh's armed forces and other law enforcement agencies have prepared for the orderly transition to a sustainable democratic government in Bangladesh. Bangladesh's army has played an uncompromising role in securing and safeguarding the country's integrity and sovereignty.

Bilateral cooperation: On regional stability and peace, Bangladesh and India have been cooperating to combat terrorism in the region through bilateral and multilateral instruments. To ensure peace and stability in the region, India and Bangladesh, both being members of the South Asian Assn. for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Measures to be taken for National Security of Bangladesh

For national security, Bangladesh would seek two-phased solutions, *first,* to set its own house in order and project the strengths of the country rather than harping on the weaknesses and *second,* to approach the external world with caution, prudence and pragmatism. At present it has assumed substantive importance affecting the national self-image, national security and as well as the development process. Bad image hampers security more than good image can enhance it. If the image of a country is in permanent crisis or even in transient doubt, it can invite 'external interference', thereby, keeping the national security of a country at stake. An ambivalent image seriously undermines a country's diplomatic and political options, restrains nation-building process and endangers further image crisis.

Bangladesh on the regional and international front should opt for the promotion of multilateral mechanisms and associative diplomacy as means through which it can advance its ideas and initiatives and achieve its goals and objectives. This would entail the avoidance of short –term limited self-interests, which detracts from her long-term interests.

The main image problem of our country is centered in the political and ethical issues of Bangladesh. The problem of terrorism also nourished under these two issues. The measures needed to be taken for the improvement of image and internal stability of our country are described in the following paragraphs.

Political parties should come forward and highlight the need for curbing the fast deteriorating law and order situation. They should stop undue desire for material gains, personal vendetta and rivalry within and outside the party. They may stop student politics for the time being if so demand. Encouragement and almost direct association of teachers

section in so-called student politics should be stopped. Police should prepare the non-partisan list of terrorists around the country. No one, even the ruling party must not interfere with the police in this regard. It should be clear to every political party that no terrorist should use political identity. Armed group must not have blessings from influential political quarters. They should also think for an alternative to strike. Opposition party must not take the hartal or strike as indispensable to throw out the government. On the other hand ruling party must not beat indiscriminately and ruthlessly the opposition party in the street during hartal. A sound -political climate must be created in which it will become difficult for the terrorists to develop tin infrastructure for refuge and support.

Economic disparity and poverty should be eliminated from the society if government wants to combat the terrorism. Unemployment and curtail job opportunity should be looked into carefully. Step must be taken on issues of grievances of deprivation. All efforts should be directed to ensure the basic right for a human being. Special measures are needed to bring the backward class into the mainstream of the society. Low income, huge unemployment massive poverty and chronic underdevelopment must be eliminated to reduce the -terrorism. Social inequality in the distribution of income and wealth needs to be removed gradually.

Strong administrative measures are the most essential to counter terrorism. Government must have policy and policy measures to counter terrorism. Civil administration, local police authority and various intelligence organizations must worked together. They should be just and fair in thinking as well as in action. Most efficient and competent officials need to be posted in the local administration for interaction and co-ordination among various agencies.

Sincerity in functioning: All civil, paramilitary and military including the intelligence organization should discharge their duty with sincerity. They must not give any concession to some quarter. All organs of the state should optimum of efficiency.

Administration must be accountable to the parliament. Bureaucratic attitude will produce a worst situation than that of terrorist act.

Morality and neutrality should be ensured. Local civil administration, police or security forces must not have communal, regional or party loyalties. They should be free from local political interference.

Screening of pro terrorist elements is essential. Screening of pro terrorist elements from the society should be the most essential job of the administration. Otherwise, these elements will sabotage from within and encourage the terrorism in the country.

Civilian-Police relations need to be normalized. This will generate confidence among the people. They will not only trust on the police but also help the authorities to counter terrorism.

Quick Redressed of People's Grievances. Conscious and concerted efforts should be made by the government officials at all level to redress the public grievances. Local police stations are to be very cautious about those grievances. Local people should be encouraged to approach the nearest police station with the complain hand information about the terrorist.

All efforts should be made to eradicate corruption in government's administrative machinery. Otherwise it will give a quick response to the rise of terrorism.

The electronic media, the press, field publicity department, intellectuals should play constructive, effective and

meaningful role in combating terrorism with the administration.

Sophisticate Weapons and Proper Training for Police. There is a primary need of proper training, equipping and marshalling of the police forces. They should also be supplied with sophisticated weapon to fight back terrorists who have already equipped with those.

Co-operation between concerned agencies. Accurate information and timely decision are essential to counter terrorism. There should be proper and meaningful co-ordination between various intelligence agencies and law enforcing agencies working in the field.

Enactment of strict law should be made to counter terrorism. There should also be a special tribunal from where quick and appropriate judgment can be proclaimed. The state policy makers may think about it. The TADA Law in India is an example of countering terrorism.

CONCLUSIONS

Terrorism in the world is not a new concept. Killing, kidnapping, sabotaging, hijacking, exploding bombs etc are the traditional activities of terrorist. Technological advancement gave terrorists a new dimension of mobility and lethality. Many of the terrorists sustained psychological damage during childhood. Terrorists try to isolate the government from the mass. They at times compel the people to co-operate with them. Sometimes they use to draw attention of international community. Terrorists follow traditional as well as modern methodology.

Terrorism is also a serious threat in the process of stability and development in Bangladesh. It is hampering the activities of socio-economic development. Bangladesh has come into existence through bloodshed which had given birth of state terrorism. Pakistani Armed Forces along with their associates killed many people, looted properties and created horror.

Various causes of terrorism in Bangladesh are identified. But mainly due to post colonial system and corruption in civil society terrorism rose in Bangladesh. Political frustration was brought forward since our independence. Terrorist maintain close link with the politicians, police and some judicial members. Every society in Bangladesh developed with different socio-'economic background. The demands and needs of these societies are not fulfilled accordingly. Economic disparity creates inaccessibility to suitable economic avenues which has given the birth -of terrorism. Fundamentalism has also given the rise of terrorism. Political parties and some teachers of university ruin the academic atmosphere by patronizing unethical polities in name of student polities. Terrorist activities are also prevailing in the industrial sector. Armed group join hands with workers leader or trade union leaders and exert undue pressure on the management to fulfill their illogical demands. Political strike paralyses the socioeconomic structure of the country. Illicit drugs and narcotics trafficking have also influence terrorism.

Terrorism is a serious problem and there is no easy solution, to this problem. It should be a combined measure of political economic and administrative actions. Unethical politics, undue desire for material gains, personal vendetta and rivalry within and outside the party should be stopped. Armed group must not have blessing from political parties. Political leaders must have a political identify and it should coincide with national ideology. Steps must be taken on issues of grievances of deprivation. All efforts should be directed to ensure basic human rights. Low income, huge unemployment massive poverty must be eliminated to reduce terrorism. Strong administrative measures are most essential to I counter

terrorism. Government machinery must be sincere in functioning. All efforts should be made to eradicate corruption. Police forces should be equipped with sophisticate weapons. They should also have anti terrorist training. Electronic media and the press should play constructive, effective and meaningful role in combating terrorism.

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