

REVIEW PAPER

Impact of Muslim Militancy and Terrorism on Bangladesh Politics

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ABSTRACT

The Muslim militant groups have made some grounds for implementing their activities uninterruptedly in world politics. But as a major Muslim country in Bangladesh the history of the Islamic militancy, from both outer and inner source, is of about 30 years. In a recent research analysis, it is seen that there are about 135 Islamic religious groups found in Bangladesh those who have a direct or indirect connection with the militant devastation is investigated within the activities of other political parties. In this perspective of Bangladesh politics, to find out the proper information about these Islamic groups' secondary data sources has been used along with analyzing various concepts. In the political arena of Bangladesh, the "alliance politics" is introduced only to achieve and sustain the empowerment to rule the country as well as for their interest during the election. According to the practical analysis, these Islamic groups were included with the major political parties only to use them during the election. By this time, much more public and secret Islamic militant organizations have chosen the way of militancy for the sake of building up Bangladesh as an Islamic Shariah-based country. These Islamic militant organizations may have connections with the other militant groups with the outer world. But it is a matter of hope that in Bangladesh, now the rate of militancy and destructions have been reduced a lot by directly taken steps of the government.

Key words: Bangladesh, Islam, militancy, politics, terrorism

Introduction

Religion is a set of beliefs and practices of sacred things which makes unity among the people of the same faith. Though religion is related to the divinity at present it is seen that this religion has become a weapon and it is abusing as a political force in not only Bangladesh but also in the other countries of the world. This ultimately paves the way to Muslim militancy. The whole world is very much concerned about this Muslim militancy as it has become a burning issue nowadays. This issue gets fuel when religion is merely used for gaining political achievements (Mollah, 2006). In a third world country like Bangladesh, where the maximum of the population is Islamic minded, here we mostly find the Muslim militancy and terrorism. This is gradually destroying the harmony of the Islamic religion with other religions and creating disgust, bigotry and terrorism which puts a question to the society about the security of the other religions as well as the secular people. Though most of the developing countries suffer from this Muslim militancy the terrorism in Bangladesh is possible to differentiate from that of some other South Asian

countries (Datta, 2005). In Bangladesh, a large number of militant Islamic groups are found during the last three decades. A portion of these groups are directly incorporated with particular political parties and the rest groups are not specifically incorporated with any political parties (Gupta and Chanda, 2002). The reason behind the rising of these militant religious groups is complex but it is true that they have risen as a result of the Inter-state political and social affliction of Bangladesh.

Political security and basic human rights in Bangladesh

Political security means the security from any kind of political tyranny and it focuses upon people of the society to fulfill their basic human rights. This security is given to the citizen by the constitution of the country. According to Takashi Inoguchi, a political scientist, political security gives a man acceptable flexibility of their activities under some conditions. It allows a man to pursue and accomplish the purposes which are potential for themselves as well as society. If even it is not potential for society, no one can violate it according to the written constitution. (Inoguchi, 2001). It is a very normal matter that in every country there remain various

political parties. These political parties, though they have different political agenda, work for a common motto and that is the overall progress of the country and to rise up the standard of living of the general people of the country. But it creates a great problem when these political parties whether governmental or non-governmental, tries to dominate the supporter of other political parties or get involved in a crush against each other (Thoms and Ron, 2007). The daily life of the citizen gets disturbed by their acts then. So this political security gives every citizen the right to work according to his or her own will unless it is something dangerous or negative for the country (Ahmed, 2005).

Democratic values in political domain of Bangladesh

Political rights, according to Inoguchi (2001), are the rights to have permission for political involvement. These rights appear before the citizen of a country in various forms like the right of vote, right to stand as a candidate in the election, right to join a political party, right to demonstrate the activities as a political party, etc. (Inoguchi, 2001). Though Bangladesh is a democratic country, it is a matter of sorrow that the citizen of the country is actually deprived of the flavor of real democracy. The main reason behind this is that all the political parties of Bangladesh are of the more or less same category. They are all mostly autocratic. The major political parties of Bangladesh like Awami League, Bangladesh Nationalist Party, and Jatiya Party are led by the same leader for a long period and there is less opportunity to rise for the people to come and join from remote level. In one hand, the leaders of the parties are busy in gratifying with the chief and on the other hand the citizen of the country cannot perform any political activities as the member of a party, in Bangladesh, cannot tolerate the activities of another party (Ahmed, 2006). There is impatience between them. For this reason, democracy is failing from Bangladesh day by day. Among the political parties, only Bangladesh Jamaat-E-Islami has followed the democratic culture in a proper sense. But as a matter of ironical fate, this Bangladesh Jamaat-E-Islami is today claimed for supporting and patronizing the Muslim militant groups of Bangladesh.

Turmoil condition and intra-conflict of politics

Some of these parties have close relation with the Islamic militant groups and even it is exposed that the Chairman of Bangladesh Khelafat Majlish Shaykhul Hadith Allama Azizul Haque played a very significant role to form one of the topmost Islamic militant group – HUIJ-B (Harkatul Jihad al Islam Bangladesh). The present political situation in Bangladesh is very poor. The central point of this problem is the lacking of political discontinuation. An intra-conflict at present is seen among the political parties and it is even between the same parties also. The members of a political are associated with many crimes and illegal matters. This creates disrespect and disbelief among the political party members.

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman tried to make a

unity between the people by forming Bangladesh Krishok Sramik Awami League (BAKSAL). But right after his assassination, in 1975, the disbelief meets its summit and from then till now the political parties failed to manage their proper continuation whether it is Awami League, Bangladesh Nationalist Party, and Jatiya Party. At present, there some numbers of political groups are found which are small and they also now trying to get registered from the election commission. Though there are five major political groups in Bangladesh. They are the Awami League (AL), Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB), Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) with Islami Oikya Jote and the Jatiya Party. But now only two fragmentations of parties are found in Bangladesh. They are the 20 party alliances and the 14 party Grand Alliance.

Political Parties of AL – Led 14 Party Grand Alliance

SI. No.	Name of Party
01.	Bangladesh Awami League(AL);
02.	Jatiya Party (Ershad);
03.	Workers Party of Bangladesh;
04.	JatiyaSamajtantrik Dal (JSD-Inu);
05.	Samyabadi Dal;
06.	National Awami Party (NAP-Mozaffar);
07.	Bangladesh Samajtantrik Dal (BSD-Khaleque);
08.	Bangladesh Samajtantrik Dal (BSD-Mahbub);
09.	GonoAzadi League;
10.	Bangladesh IslamiOikyaJote;
11.	Gonotontri Party;
12.	Communist Kendro;
13.	Biplobi Workers Party;
14.	Bangladesh Majdur Party.

Political Parties of BNP – led 20 Party Alliance

SI. No.	Name of Party
01.	Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP);
02.	Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami;
03.	Bangladesh Jatiya Party (BJP);
04.	Liberal Democratic Party (LDP);
05.	Bangladesh Khelafat Majlish;
06.	Islami Oikya Jote;
07.	Bangladesh Kallyan Party;
08.	Jatiya Gonotontri Party (Jagpa);
09.	National People's Party (NPP);
10.	Jatiya Party (Jafor);
11.	Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP);
12.	Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami;
13.	Bangladesh Jatiya Party (BJP);
14.	Liberal Democratic Party (LDP);
15.	Bangladesh Khelafat Majlish;
16.	Islami Oikya Jote;
17.	Bangladesh Kallyan Party;
18.	Jatiya Gonotontri Party (Jagpa);
19.	National People's Party (NPP);
20.	Jatiya Party (Jafor);

Existing Islamic Political Parties in Bangladesh

At present almost 30 Islamic parties are active in Bangladesh. They are:

SI. No.	Name of Party
01.	Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami;
02.	Bangladesh Muslim League;
03.	Jamiate Ulamaye Islam;
04.	Nejame Islam Party;
05.	Bangladesh Khelafat Andolon;
06.	Bangladesh Khelafat Majlish;
07.	Bangladesh IslamiShasuntantroAndolon;
08.	Islami Morcha Bangladesh;
09.	Khatme Nabuwat Movement Bangladesh;
10.	Bangladesh Islami Oikya Andolon;
11.	Tahaffize Harmain Parishad Bangladesh;
12.	Ulama Committee;
13.	Jaker Party;
14.	Torikat Federation, Bangladesh;
15.	Islamic Dal Bangladesh;
16.	Tehrik-E-Ulama Bangladesh;
17.	Bangladesh Krishok Raj Islamic Party;
18.	Ahle Hadith Andolon Bangladesh;
19.	Islami Biplobi Parishod’;
20.	Bangladesh Farai’di Jamat;
21.	Jamiates Shahab Bangladesh;
22.	Bangladesh Islamic Party;
23.	Islami Shikkhatanrik Dal;
24.	Bangladesh Tanjimul Muslim League;
25.	Bangladesh Kawmi Madrassa Parishad;
26.	Islamic Democratic Party;
27.	Khatme Nabuwat Andolon Andolon Bangladesh;
28.	Khelafat Majlish;
29.	Islamic Solidarity Front; and
30.	Bangladesh Islami Oikya Jote.

Some of these parties have close relation with the Islamic militant groups and even it is exposed that the Chairman of Bangladesh KhelafatMajlishShaykhul Hadith AllamaAzizulHaque played a very significant role to form one of the topmost Islamic militant group – HUJI-B (Harkatul Jihad al Islam Bangladesh).

There are two IslamiOikyaJote parties found. One is from Awami League led Moha Joteand the other is from Bangladesh National Party led 20 party alliances. MawlanaMezbahur Rahman Chowdhury leads the Islamic OikyaJote Party from Awami League whereas Mawlana Abdul Latif Nejami is nominated as the chairman of the jote after the death of FazlulHaqueAmini on BNP side (Saptahik 2000, March 2006).

There are 135 militants groups in Bangladesh. Below the name of them:

SI. No.	Name of Party
01.	Jamat e Mujahedul Bangladesh;
02.	Al Harat al Islam;
03.	HijbulTauhid;
04.	Jamat –e-Yahia al- Turat;

(Continued)

SI. No.	Name of Party
05.	Al Markazul Al Islami;
06.	Tauhidi Janata;
07.	International Islamic Front;
08.	Jamat us-Sadat;
09.	Sahadat-E nabuyat;
10.	Allar Dall;
11.	Jaisi Mostafa, Bangladesh;
12.	Al Jihad, Bangladesh;
13.	World Islamic Front for Jihad;
14.	Jaisi Mohammad;
15.	Warat Islami Front;
16.	Al Kimat;
17.	Hisbullah Islami Samaz;
18.	Ahele Hadith;
19.	Muslim MillatSaria Council;
20.	Harkat –e Muslim Al Jihad;
21.	HizbullahMahadi;
22.	HizbulTahri;
23.	Al Islam Brigade;
24.	World Islamic Front;
25.	Al Khidmat;
26.	Intrnational Khatme Nabuyat Movement;
27.	Jamat –e-Yahia Trust;
28.	HizbulUttharia;
29.	Islamic Biplobi Parishad(IBP);
30.	Afghan Parishad;
31.	Ahele Hadith Andolon;
32.	Ahele Hadith Jobo Shongo(AHJS);
33.	Ahele Hadith Tabliga Islam;
34.	Al Jazeera;
35.	Al Muzahid;
36.	Al Tanzib;
37.	AL Qiyadha;
38.	Al Harat Al Islamia;
39.	Al Islami Songhoti Parishad;
40.	Al Ummah;
41.	Al Islam Mortars Brigade;
42.	AL Kurat Al Islami Mortars;
43.	Al Sayed Muzahid Bhahini;
44.	Allar Dall Brigade;
45.	Al Yamma Parishad;
46.	Amanatul Farkan Al Khariah;
47.	Amirat-e- Dhin;
48.	Amra Dhakabasi;
49.	Ansar Al Islam;
50.	Anjumane Talamjia Islamia;
51.	Ansurallah Muslamin;
52.	Young Muslim;
53.	Ahsab Bahini;
54.	Islami Shasuntantro Andolon;
55.	Ansarullhah Banghla Team;
56.	Arakan Army (AA);
57.	Islahul Muslemin;
58.	Arakan Liberation Front (ALF);
59.	Arakan Liberation Party;
60.	Arakan People’s Army;

(Continued)

SI. No.	Name of Party
61.	Arakan Muzahid Party;
62.	Arakan Rohingya National Organization (ARNO)
63.	Arakan Hohingya Islamic Front;
64.	Islami Jihad Group;
65.	IqteduL Talah Al Muslemin;
66.	IqteduLTulah-al-Muslemin (ITM);
67.	Arakan Rohingya Force;
68.	Tanjib E Tamiruddin;
69.	Islami Samaz;
70.	Islami Liberation Tiger of Bangladesh (ILTB);
71.	Islamic Democratic Party;
72.	Islam Prochar Media;
73.	Islamic Solidarity Front;
74.	Warent Islamic Front;
75.	Abtedatul Al Muslamin;
76.	Kalemaye Jamat;
77.	Kalamaye Dayuwat;
78.	Olama Anjuman al- Bayainat;
79.	Khatme Nabuyat Andolon Parishod Bangladesh
80.	Khatme Nabuyat Committee Bangladesh;
81.	Katol Bahini (suicide group);
82.	Khidmot –e- Islam;
83.	Khelafat Majlish;
84.	Khelafate Hukumath;
85.	Chatro Jamayet;
86.	Khelafate Sabilillah;
87.	Gagroto Muslim Janota Bangladesh (JMJB);
88.	Gagroto Muslim Bangla;
89.	Jamatul Falia;
90.	Jamate Ahele Hadith;
91.	Jamat-e- Mudarasin Bangladesh;
92.	Jhonghi Hiqmat;
93.	Democratic Party of Arakan;
94.	National United Party of Arakan;
95.	Far East Islami;
96.	Tanzim Bangladesh;
97.	Jamiaty Solidarity Front;
98.	Jsmeyeya Mohammaadia Arabia;
99.	Nejame Islami Party;
100.	Tamir Uddin Bangladesh;
101.	Ta Amir Ul- Dhin Bangladesh;
102.	Tahfiz Heramine;
103.	Sahaba Sainik;
104.	Hayeatul Eghasa;
105.	Hijbut Thahrir;
106.	Hijbul Mahadhi;
107.	Hijbullah Adheli Bangladesh;
108.	HijbullahIslamiSamaz;
109.	Hiqmut –Ul- Jihad;
110.	Rohingya Solidarityl Organization;
111.	Liberation Myanmar Force;
112.	Sathobad;
113.	Muslim Liberation Front of Burma;
114.	Muslim Millat Sariah Council;
115.	Rohingya Independence Force;
116.	Luzma Mecca al Khayrea;
117.	Harkatul Jihad Al Islami Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
118.	Bishoo Islami Front;

(Continued)

SI. No.	Name of Party
119.	Muslim Millat Bahini;
120.	Shahadat –e- Al Hiqma;
121.	Shohid Nasirullah Khan Arafat Brigade (suicide group);
122.	Revival of Islamic Heritage;
123.	Mujahidi Toyuba;
124.	Muslim Rokkha Muzhadil;
125.	Tanzin e- Khatme Naybut;
126.	Muzahid of Bangladesh;
127.	Mujlish –e- Tafiza Khatme Nabuwaut;
128.	Hizba Abu Omar;
129.	Rohingya Patriotic Front;
130.	Muzahid of Bangladesh;
131.	Muslim Muzahidin Bangladesh;
132.	Bangladesh Jamatul- Talaba –e- Arabia; and
133.	133. Tauhid Trust;
134.	United Student Association of Arakan Movement
135.	Daulatul Islam.

(Barkat, 2017)

Most of the above listed 135 organizations/groups are directly related to the Islamic militant activities in Bangladesh. Some of them support the militant activities though they aren't related to the destruction. But they are all agreeing in a single point and that is to build up Bangladesh as an Islamic shariah based state. Though their working structure varies from group to group, their main motto of these types of activities is nothing but to make the overall social and national working structure Islamic (Gibbs, 1989).

Methodology

This research is descriptive as well as analytical and evaluative. In order to collect pertaining necessary information, this study has depended on secondary published materials. The secondary data and information have been collected from books, related journals, periodicals, newspaper and web page, etc. Secondary sources have been used to explain different concepts. Later on, information has been systematized and analyzed. In addition to that literature review and for other theoretical analysis, different journals, textbooks, internet and other related materials were consulted and used as references.

Impacts of militant activities on Bangladesh politics

During the last 30 years, Bangladesh has encountered so many internal problems just because of not having a proper working method. The political parties are seen interested to go on a clash with the opposition parties. They are interrupting the activities of the other political parties instead of focusing on the true development of the country and ironically what development they do, they are doing these only to save their back without any proper planning. There is intolerance, endless corruption, criminalization among the party members.

Moreover, political parties are now crushing. This is creating frustration among the citizen of the country. But these people are also aware of making no negotiate with the Islamic militancy and their this mentality eventually helped to arrest the top leaders of the then Islamic militant group namely Siddiqui Islam Bangla Bhai, Shayokh Abdur Rahman, Mufti Hannan, Aatur Rahman Sunny, etc. At present, it is hoped that this resilience of the citizen of Bangladesh will help to come out from the present internal problems and corruptions (Hussain, 2007).

The Islamic militancy is not only creating a feeling of insecurity in the mind of the people but also they are making supremacy of terror in Bangladesh. It is destroying the natural religious picture of Bangladesh. As a result, the people are anxious about the uncertainty and their peace in mind is disappearing gradually (Ponmoni, 2010).

Over the past few years, the Bangladeshi citizen was a massive victim of the Islamic militancy. The activities of Harkat-ul-Islam Bangladesh (Huji-B) and Jam'atul Mujaheedin Bangladesh (JMB) have greatly damaged the socio-economic development of the country and they tried to create political anarchy by underestimating the governmental order as well as the political agenda. The anarchism became extreme with the unimaginable incident of udichi cultural program at Jessore. There 10 people were killed and about 100 people were seriously injured by the militant group HUJI-B. The whole of Bangladesh was just speechless by watching the terrible incident. But many

Table-1 Some instances of such militant and terrorist violence in Chattogram Division:

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
1.	August 12, 2005	Kharampur, Brahman Baria	At least 10 bomb blasts at ahmadias at Kharampur Shrine, At the midnight of August 12, killing one injuring 50.	Daily ProthomAlo, August 13, 2005
2.	August 15, 2005	Brahman Baria	Bhaduria injures blows of the wrist of an Ahmedia woman 51 days after a series of bomb blasts in the same area.	Daily ProthomAlo, August 16, 2005
3.	August 17, 2005	63 out of 64 districts of Bangladesh	Simultaneous near-country wide about 500 bb blasts in 365 spots with international low casualty of 2 ad injury to 50 in record time panics the country more than 300 arrested.	DailyFinancial Express, August 18, 2005
4.	October 2, 2005	Satkhira and B' Baria	Bomb Blasts in Satkhir kills two injures three and in B Baria injures 2 after on month 16 days of the 8/17.	The Daily Star, October 3, 2005
5.	October 3, 2005	Chattogram, Laxmipur and Chandpur	Blast in courts kill 2 injure 35 including judge and police office just next day. Ten apprehended.	Daily Bangladesh Ptatidin, October 4, 2005
6.	November 29, 2005	Chattogram	Suicide bombers kill 2 in Chattogram injuring 100. The dead includes 2 lawyers' one lady and a police. The Suicides used RDX, the most potent explosives. In case of Chattogram, it has been the third bomb attack within 105 days	The Daily Star, November 30, 2005
7.	March 13, 2006	Kaliajhuri Cumilla	Bomb blast at Kaliajhuri, Cumilla. 4 people were killed and 10 people were injured.	Daily ProthomAlo, March 14, 2006
8.	May 14, 2016	Naikhongchhari Bandarban	Brutally killed a Buddhist monk at Naikhongchhari, Bandarban named as MongShoiwuChak (He was familiar as the name DhammaWasa)	Daily ProthomAlo, May 15, 2016
9.	July 2, 2016	Bandarban	Brutally murdered Mong Su Long Murma, a Buddhist farmer at Bandarban	DailyFinancial Express, July 3, 2016

surprises seemed to wait then for the people. The citizen just witnesses another horrible incident when the then Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has almost killed through a heavyweight bombing when she was about to go to Kotalipara. The HUJI-B and JMB attack not only on the rightist politicians but also on the leftist politicians. With several attacks of HUJI-B and JMB upon Awami League office and rally in Narayanganj, Sunamganj, and Habiganj and even in Dhaka city, it became mostly clear that the prime target of these militant groups is Awami League.

But the tragedy of Bangladesh is that the political parties are now using these extremist militant groups against one another to become victorious in the election and stay in the ruling position of the country (Ponmoni, 2010). At present even the ruling political party AL is also found making negotiate with one of the extremist group Khelafat Majlish (Wiktorowicz, 2005).

The event of 8/11 was unique in its scope, planning, precession, but not the one instance. South Asian Portal, a research organization on terrorist activities, revealed that a total of 59 terrorist incidents occurred in 2002 alone, and a total of 249 terrorist activities took place in 2004. At least 150 people were killed and about 1000 injured in a series of bomb blasts in Bangladesh since 1999.

Table-2 Some instances of such militant and terrorist violence in Rajshahi Division

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
1.	February 21, 2004	Ullapara, Sirajganj	Bomb blast on the Ekushey Festival injuring 3	The Independent, February 22, 2004
2.	January 14, 2005	Natore	Bomb blast at Yatra at Garfabazar kills 1, injure 20	Daily Samakal, January 15, 2005
3.	January 14, 2005	Bogura	Bomb blast at Laxmikhola yatra kills 1, injures 50	The Daily Janakantha, January 14, 2005
4.	February 12, 2005	Ullapara, Sirajganj	Bomb blast at Grameen bank.	Daily ProthomAlo, February 13, 2005
5.	February 14, 2005	Jouypurhat	Bomb Blast at Kalai BRAC office injures 3	Daily Samakal, February 15, 2005
6.	February 14, 2005	Nogaon	Bomb blast at Porsha BRAC office	Daily Bangladesh Ptatidin, February 15, 2005
7.	May 27, 2005	Sirajganj	Bomb blast in cinema hall injures 8.	Daily Etefaq, May 28, 2005
8.	April 23, 2016	Rajshahi University	Murder of Professor A F M Rezaul Islam, English Department, Rajshahi University	Daily Kalerkantho, April 24, 2016
9.	November 26, 2015	Bogura	Gun fire at Shia Masjid at Bogura, 1 person killed at that	The Daily Janakantha, November 27, 2015
10.	June 10, 2016	Hemayetpur, Pabna	Brutally killed an assistant of Pabna Sathsanga Asrom Nittoranjan Pandey. Dead Nittoranjan Pandey was working about 40 years in Sree Sree Anukul Chandra Sathsanga Sebasrom at Hemayetpur, Pabna	The Daily Star, June 11, 2016

Table-3 Some instances of such militant and terrorist violence in Khulna Division

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
1.	March 6, 1999	Udichi cultural meet, Jashore.	Bomb claims 10 lives, injuring at least 100.	The Daily Star, March 7, 1999
2.	October 8, 1999	Ahmadia Masjid Khulna,	Bomb blast killed 8 and injuring 30 at Khulna	Daily Jugantor, October 9, 1999
3.	September 28, 2002	Cinema Hall Lion Circus Pandal and at Gulpukur mela, Satkhira	Series of bomb blasts killing 3 injuring more than 100	Daily Kalerkantho, September 29, 2002
4.	January 15, 2004	Khulan Divisional HQ	Bomb blast killing journalist Manik Saha.	Daily Nayadiganta, January 16, 2004
5.	June 27, 2004	Khulna Divisional HQ	Bomb kills journalist Balu in front of his newspaper office injuring 2 others.	The Daily Star, June 28, 2004
6.	May 14, 2005	Bagerhat	Bomb blast at circus show in the stadium injures 10 (No progress in the case)	The Daily Star, May 15, 2005
7.	June 7, 2005	Meherpur	Bomb blast kills 1, Injures 2	Daily Samakal, June 8, 2005
8.	December 8, 2005	Chuadanga, Meherpur, Khulna	Blasts at Chuadanga and at Khulna in the morning make a crater of 2 ft., mercifully injuring none. The same evening at Meherpur kills a businessman. The militant, when chased by the people, threw another bomb injuring another businessman.	The Daily Star, December 9, 2005
9.	February 5, 2005	Khulna, Divisional HQ	Bomb blast at the 4 local press club kills journalist Belal injures 4 others.	The New Age, February 6, 2005
10.	June 30, 2016	North Kastashagor village, Jhinaidah	Killed Shyamananda Das who was serving at Dhamadan monastery with machete at North Kastashagor village, Jhinaidah	The Daily Star July 1, 2016

Table-4 Some instances of such militant and terrorist violence in Barishal Division

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
1.	November 14, 2005	Jhalakathi	Blast kill two judges (Jagannath Pandey, Shohel Ahmed) just 1 month 11 days after the Chattogram-laxmipur incident.	Daily ProthomAlo, November 15, 2005

Table-5 Some instances of such militant and terrorist violence in Sylhet Division

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
1.	September 23, 26 2001	AL public Meeting Mollarhat Bagerhat Al Rallies at sunamganj	Bomb Killing 8 injuring over 100 at mollahat and 4 at Sunamganj.	BDNews24.com September 24, 27, 2001
2.	January 12, 2004	Dargah Sharif of Saha Jalal at Sylhet.	Bomb Blast, Killing 5 and injuring 52.	Daily Kalerkantho, January 13, 2004
3.	March 12, 2004	Sylhet.	Bomb Blast claims 5	Daily Nayadiganta, March 13, 2004
4.	May 21, 2004	Devastating attack at Hazrat Shahjalal, First on the fishes and then on the people. Sylhet	Grenade Attack killed 3 and injured 22 including the British High Commissioner in Bangladesh. No progress in the case, only repression of police on AL and Students League workers.	Daily Samakal May 22, 2004
5.	June 21, 2004	Sunamganj	Grande Attack in Suranjit's meeting kills and injures 56	The Bangladesh Today June 22, 2004
6.	August 5, 2004	Sylhet Divisional HQ	Bomb blast in three cinema halls, killing 1, injuring 10	The Independent, August 6, 2004
7.	August 7, 2004	Sylhet Divisional HQ	Bomb blast in the AL meet at local Gulshan hotel kills 1 injures 30.	The Bangladesh Today, August 8, 2004
8.	September 5, 2004	Sylhet Divisional HQ	Bomb blast in the cantonment area kills 2.	Daily Amader Samoy, September 6, 2004
9.	December 24, 2004	Tantipara, Sylhet Divisional HQ	Bomb blast in the meeting at resident of ex-MP, AL Zebunnessa injuring 21, Grenade Attack that kills 5 including the ex-Finance Minister Kibria injures 150. (A few belonging to BNP JI arrested investigating officer has been transferred further progress stalled)	BDNews24.com, December 24, 2004
10.	January 27, 2005	AL rally, Habiganj.		Daily Bangladesh Ptatidin, January 28, 2005
11.	February 20, 2005	Maulavi Bazar	Grenade attack at Shah Dighi	Daily Samakal, February 21, 2005
12.	October 18, 2005	Sylhet	Bomb blast at judge (Biplob Majumder), luckily escapes injury	Daily ProthomAlo, October 19, 2005
13.	June 21, 2008	Sunamganj	Bomb attack in Awami League rally at Sunamganj, killed 01, injured 51	The New Age, June 22, 2008

Table-6 Some instances of such militant and terrorist violence in Dhaka Division

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
1.	October 8, 1999	Ahmadia Masjid Khulna, Alal Pak Darbar Sharif, Faridpur	Bomb blast killed 8 and injuring 30 at Khulna and another 4 killed at Faridpur.	Daily Jugantor, October 9, 1999
2.	July 16, 2000	Kotaliparas, Gopalganj.	Two 76 Kg bombs were planted in the meeting premise of the then PM (Sheikh Lutfor Rahman College premise, with enough of explosives to devastate on everything within one kilometer, Luckily detected at the last moment. Four cases out of which one ended with verdict of life term imprisonment to the mastermind of HUI Mufti Hannan.	Daily Ettefaq, July 17, 2000

(Continued)

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
3.	January 10, 2001	CPB annuals rally, Paltan Maidan and near the AL office Bangla New Year's	Bomb blast injuring 50, killing several.	Daily ManabZamin, January 11, 2001
4.	April 14, 2001	Day meet at Raman Dhaka.	Bomb killing 10 and injuring 30.	Daily ProthomAlo, April 15, 2001
5.	June 3, 15, 2001	Baniarchanj Gopalganj, AL office N' ganj	Bomb Killing 22 at Naryanganj AL office alone and injuring others.	Daily Samakal, June 4, 16, 2001
6.	January 17 2003	Fair at Tangail (Failal Paglar Mela)	Bombings killed 7 injured 20 charge sheet submitted on January 20	Daily Samakal, January 18, 2003
7.	January 28, 2004	Paush mela at Golkandail, Narayanganj.	Bomb blast kills 2, injures 20 (No progress with the case)	BDNews24.com, September 24, 27, 2001
8.	August 21, 2004	AL meets at Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka.	Grenade Charge, Shooting, murdering 23 including Ivy Rahman and injuring Hundred, including the party chief Hasina.	The Daily Star, August 22, 2004
9.	February 14, 2005	Dhaka.	Bomb blast on the valentine day at Dhaka University Premise	The New Age, February 15, 2005
10.	August 16, 2005	Munshiganj	Bomb blast at Manasa Mela Kills 1	The Daily Star, August 17, 2005
11.	December 1 2005	Gazipur	The first suicide human bomb attack in which the attacker blast himself along with the victim, initiating a new phase, which according to many, is our equivalent to 9/11	Daily Samakal, December 2, 2005
12.	September 28, 2015	Dhaka	Murder of Italian citizen Ciezera Tabela in Dhaka	Daily Kalerkantho September 29, 2015
13.	December 11, 2005	Gulshan circle No. 11 of the diplomatic Zone, Dhaka.	Unknown assailants blast a bomb in front of a pickup van, injuring 2, inspire of visible stepping – ups of checking in the name of security.	Daily ProthomAlo, December 12, 2005
14.	December 26, 2005	International trade fair exhibition, Dhaka	Bomb blast injures 4 including 1 police.	The New Age, December 27, 2005
15.	October 23, 2015	Dhaka	Grenade attack in Hossaini Dalan in Dhaka. At this 2 people were killed.	Daily Etefaq, October 24, 2015
16.	April 25, 2016	Kalabagan, Dhaka.	Brutally murdered Julhas Mannan & Tanay Majumdar at their own residence in Kalabagan, Dhaka.	The Daily Star, April 26, 2016
17.	July 1, 2016	Artizan Bekary, Gulshan, Dhaka	Attack in Holy Artizan Bekary, Gulshan, Dhaka. Take hostage of local foreign citizen and later killed them. This attack caused death of 18 foreign citizens.	Daily ProthomAlo, July 2, 2016
18.	July 6, 2016	Eidgah, Sholakia, Kishoreganj	Attack upon the innocent Muslims when they were in their prayer at, Bangladesh's largest Eidgah, Sholakia on Eid day. In this attack with 2 police 4 people is killed and 12 people were injured.	The New Age, July 7, 2016

Table-7 Some instances of such militant and terrorist violence in Rangpur Division

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
1.	December 18, 2004	Mahimmaganj, Gaibandha	Cicktail blast at drama festival injures 13.	The Daily Janakantha, December 19, 2004
2.	December 25, 2004	Harinathpur, Gaibandha	Bomb blast at Jatra Pandel Injures 21.	Daily ProthomAlo, December 26, 2004

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Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
3.	February 10, 2005	Mahimmaganj, Gaibandha	Bomb blast at BRAC office injures 16. Dr. Galib of RU implicated in the case by BRAC. Bangla Bhai was also arrested but releaser later on.	The Bangladesh Today February, 11, 2005
4.	February 14, 2005	Rangpur	Bomb Recovered from BRAC office	Daily Ettfaq, February 15, 2005
5.	December 8, 2005	Nilphamari	Nilphamary injures 3 children	The Daily Star, December 9, 2005
6.	October 3, 2015	Rangpur	Murder of Japanese citizen Kunio Hoshi in Rangpur	DailyFinancial Express, October 4, 2015
7.	February 21, 2016	Debiganj, Panchagarh	Murder of SreeSreeShantoGariar at Debiganj, Panchagarh	Daily ProthomAlo February 22, 2016
8.	May 25, 2016	Gobindaganj, Gaibandha	Shoe seller Debendra Chandra Pramanik was brutally killed with sharp weapon at Gobindaganj, Gaibandha.	Daily Bangladesh Pratidin, May 26, 2016

Table-8 Some instances of such militant and terrorist violence in Mymensingh Division

Sl. No.	Time	Place	Events	References
1.	December 6, 2002	Four movie houses at Mymensingh	Bombing killed 27 injured 300 AL leaders, Journalists and intellectuals were arrested and tortured.	BanglaNews24.com, December 6, 2002
2.	February 21, 2004	Fulbari degree college, Mymensingh	Bomb blast in the water tank while a function in connection with mother tongue day was in progress	Daily Amader Samoy, February 22, 2004
3.	January 12, 2005	Sherpur	Bomb blast at Drama festival at Chakpara kills 10	The New Nation January, 13, 2005
4.	December 8 2005	Netrokona	Two bomb blasts in succession, one five pounder planned near office of the Udichi and another in succession, targeted to the gathered crowd on the spot right in presence of OC and SP by a bicyclist, at Netrokona killing eight and injuring at least 34 including 4 police.	The Daily Star, December 9, 2005

It would be discover from the above table that: there were a few attacks from 1999 to 2003. The number suddenly escalated to 16 in 2004 and most particularly in this year, occurring in 20 different episodes that reached its apex on August 17, 2005. The blasts were all over the country but most prominent places were greater Khulna, Sylhet, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka, Mymensingh, Chattogram, Cumilla, Noakhali, Kustia, Pabna, Jashore and Jamalpur Districts. It may be noted that most of the districts are either adjacent to the international border having inaccessible areas either covered with rivers or forests. In most of the cases, the target was a cultural venue, religious spot, AL political meet or public office. The militants graduated from indigenous cocktails to bombs to grenades with increased deadliness. The particular attack on August 21, 2004 and the leader of the opposition whose escape with injuring was most miraculous but which claimed 24 lives including that of Ivy Rahman and injuring 225 others, seem to have been the final solution. According to another estimate, there have been a total of 492 incident of bombing grenade, cocktail attacks from 1999 to August 13, 2005, i.e prior to 8/17, killing 271, maiming 300 and inflicting injuries to various

degrees to 1000. And more than half (57%) of the attacks were directed AL, as against less than 10% to rest of the political parties (Daily Amardesh, September 9, 2005).

Joint organizational militancy and terrorist attack

The prime targets of the JMB & Huji-B were the prominent people of Bangladesh. Their targets were the politicians, journalists, the judge and the gathering area of political people. The even did not spare the public gatherings of mass people. They did bombing in cinema halls or prayer places. People were panicked and they could not move anywhere easily for this reason (Hossain, 2008). These militant groups were the top of the topics of the time for their destructive attitude. Though their prime target was the political parties especially those didn't support them at all, but they also created anarchy throughout the society by bombing buses or other vehicles, by killing people and bombing in festivals from other religions, by targeting even the same religious group of other

mentality or thoughts (Weinberg et al., 2004). They tried to establish a country of a single thought without flourishing any independent opinion. By the sake of making an Islamic country they were actually killing the other religious people. These can't be the system of any country. They even bomb attack in the festival of our country "Pahela Baishakh" calling it that it is not the festival for the Muslims. They were so organized within themselves that they made the historical bomb attack in all the districts of Bangladesh at a certain time period. These ultimately create terror within the mind of the people in general about them.

Inter-state relation and threat to regional stability

The inter-state relation of Bangladesh, within the other South Asian countries, is losing its weight because of the mass bomb blasting upon the political parties along with the general citizens. These militant activities seem to have a constant disrupting effect on regional politics (Ponmoni, 2010).

These Islamic militant activities aren't just a normal phenomenon of the recent years upon the regional activities of Bangladesh, but it has its root deep down the past years after the independence. Though it is the very true fact that the true democratic rules in Bangladesh are followed by the Jamaat-e-Islami, but on the other hand they are also being claimed for supporting the militant groups of Bangladesh for creating anarchy. These are making society imbalanced. The progress of a nation depends upon the capability of work of the citizen as well as the socio-economic development of the country. But when the people pass their day in terror, when they have no freedom of working or expressing their feeling and thoughts, it is not possible. The killing of other religious people also bears a bad impact and makes the national unrest.

Kumar Rupesinghe, an academic and activist involved in social issues, said, "With marked raise of extremism and increasing militant activities, particularly in the past decades, the South Asian region has the highest annual number of fatalities as a result of acts of terrorist violence in the world. Along with the deteriorating socio-economic conditions, ethnic, ideological and political conflicts have emerged as significant sources of threat to regional stability and inter-state relation" (Rupesinghe, 2003).

Target killings techniques

Commonly three categories of people are killed by the militant groups. They are the government forces, the extremists and the civilians. The extremists and the government forces often adopt upon their rival the technique of revenge killing to advance their goals. It spreads frightened among the civilian citizen. Even the divisions of the same ethnic group attack each other for taking revenge and thus they are engaged in violence against their own people. What is the ultimate result of this action? If one looks upon the present situation of Sri Lanka, it becomes as clear as daylight. Overall the whole Sri Lanka there a kind of unstable situation is seen because of the internal clash between the Tamil extremists and the government forces. The worst example of the revenge killing by the extremists

is the assassination of Indira killing by the extremists is the assassination of Indira Gandhi and her son Rajiv Gandhi. Likewise, for collaborating with the military regime that was leading by Ziaul Haq, the Beloch militants also killed their many clan leaders (Ponmoni, 2010). Actually, these types of extremists target those whose idea doesn't match them. Whoever follows an idea of a different type; they instantly target and attack to kill him. But this can't be the scene of a democratic country. Political groups are also got in the same mentality. The religious extremist parties of Bangladesh took to attempt to murder upon Sheikh Hasina and the renowned poet Shamsur Rahman. They took successful attempt upon the writer Humayun Azad, University professor Abu Taher and Awami League leader Shah AMS Kibria. They not only kill people whomever they dislike or think barrier in their way but also they blasting bombs violently to show off their power. On August 17, 2005; JMB exploded a total of 493 bombs over the whole country. They blast the bombs in 63 districts out of 64. Despite this, the bombing out Pahela Baishakh at Ramna Batamul is also a remarkable one along with the others at Awami League offices, meetings and rallies. Though the militant groups say that they are doing these for the betterment and showing respect to their own religion and country, but as a matter of fact these types of thoughts are nothing but mentally sick thoughts. These can never bring peace to a country.

Establish militant's territory of crime

In the South Asian countries, here some sustainable armed movements are found in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and even Bangladesh too. Here both the extremists and the ethnics got involved in internal war either against the government party or with themselves. It sometimes paves the way to a civil war among a nation. In Bangladesh, the rise and terrorist activities had brought a change in the democratic process of the country. The Islamic militant groups even collect a huge amount of ammunition, firearms and explosives to establish their territory of crime. From the year 1999-2006, a tremendous movement with arms and explosives took place in Bangladesh by them. They had proper arms, but they finally failed just for not getting any kind of support from the general citizen of Bangladesh. In South Asia, this kind of problem is seen at seldom. Muslim militancy has become a famous culture here where there is less value of the general citizen and the citizen is considered as the prime target as well as subject to death (Hossain, 2007).

Images of the country into backwards

Since independence, Bangladesh has experienced creeping Islamism that continues to enjoy popular support, and increasingly, Bangladesh is the site of

Islamist violence. Between January 2005 and June 2015, nearly 600 people have died in Islamist terrorist attacks, but 90 percent of those have taken place since 2013. That the Islamic State (IS) and Al Qaeda Indian Subcontinent (AQIS) claim many of these recent attacks casts a pall over Bangladesh's supposed success story (Fair, et al., 2016).

From the year 1999 to the year 2006, there was an effective movement is found in the Muslim extremist groups which has shaken the pillar of the democracy of Bangladesh. It was uncontrollable. The bomb blasting over those years draws the attention of foreign countries. The bomb explosions at Hazrat Shahjalal Shrine while the British High Commissioner Mr. Anwar Chowdhury went to visit the place, creates a damaging effect upon the British-Bangladesh Relationship. This also puts an impact on the relationship between America and Europe. From that time the America and European countries began to keep an eye upon Bangladesh (Ganor, 2002). They also declare JMB and HUJI-B as terrorist groups and began to drive out the member of these groups from their countries for their own security (Hossain, 2008). That was a very shameful situation for Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has the world's one of the largest Muslim citizen which is more than 141 million. It is already known as the least developed countries and holds its position in number 103 as the most competitive nation in the world out of 140 countries. This global competitiveness report has been published in 2018 edition by the "World Economic Forum". This is a great matter for us that Bangladesh is approaching forward gradually, but the activities of the militant groups in here are like holding back all the images of the country into backward.

Moreover, we can look back just upon the single incident of Holy Artisan Bakery to verify the situation of our country in the eye of the whole world. For any country, especially the third world countries, the foreign relationship is a vital fact. Bangladesh also has to maintain a good relationship with other foreign countries for the development of its own. But if this continues happening like the incident of Holy Artisan Bakery again and again, it will lose our capability of checking the terrorism to the world and we will lose the faith of other countries as a peaceful nation. So it is never hoped to make so and for this reason the Islamic militant terrorism should be choked.

Impact in Neighboring Countries

It is a general fact that the internal militancy of a country has an effect upon the nearby countries too. The religious extremist groups destroy the national status and put a question whether the other countries are safe from that negative vibration. The religious militant groups have no boundary. Sometimes the terrorists flee away from the victim country and take shelter in the nearby countries (Chomsky, 2002). This case is much more sophisticated than any other normal crime within the country (Medhurst, 2002). The main two Islamic militant groups of Bangladesh-JMB &HUJI-Bhad a keen relationship with the same type of

militant groups from abroad especially in India and Myanmar. The Islamic organizations- Muslim United Liberation Tiger of Assam (MULTA) and Muslim Liberation Front for Assam (MULFA) from India have a close connection with the group HUJI-B. The HUJI-B and JMB also maintained relation with Arakan Communist Party (ACP), Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) and Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF) from Myanmar. These relations later helped many militant group members to flee away to that country (Amin, 2008). This relationship among the religious terrorist groups is now arising new anxieties between the relation of India and Myanmar with Bangladesh. This transmigration of the population makes an external threat for overcoming domestic political and economic crises (Azad, 2010).

Impact on political economy

The religious militant group's activities slowly destroy the social, political and economic development of a country. The citizens always dwell in tension and lives become uncertain, insecure. Especially the sufferings of the lower and middle-class people know no bound (Khatri, 2003). The free movement of the people and the goods are troubled. Even the citizens get disturbed to go from one place to another. They get no security on their lives that they will be able to go back to their home safely and alive. Moreover, the good relation of the militant groups with the other militant groups of India and Myanmar also puts impact upon the international relationship. When the government of a country tries to find out the terrorists by any operation, there can be a chance for the terrorists to mix with the normal people in disguise and move from one place to other, one country to other. Then the terrorist activities also get flourished with the neighbor terrorist groups (Zohra, 2010). But no country can take that risk. As a result of this fact, it is seen now that India has restrained the free trespass of goods and people from Bangladesh to India. They have now become more conscious of their own national security. The same picture can be seen in the case of Myanmar too. The Myanmar government is also trying to check the horrible situation by increasing the security of the border area. Though this isn't the solution of the problem wholly, this is partially making results. But along with the national security it is also creating problems for the people who need to transport by the neighbor countries for reasons (Wiktorowicz, 2005). Their valuable times are destroying. So unless the whole problem isn't solving, it cannot bear good fruit for the people of Bangladesh along with other countries.

Conclusion

Today's Bangladesh is not merely a gift by nature. Rather than it is earned. This earning costs the sacrifices of numerous people from 1952 to till now. After the Independence war, everything was alright. People were also making new dreams to furnish the country in a new order. But after the assassination of

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman the dreams got shattered and the political condition of the country takes a sharp turn. After the ruling period of Awami League government for three years, Major General Ziaur Rahman took the lead of Bangladesh in his own hand. At that time he opens the door communication with the international countries especially with the Middle Eastern countries. As a result, the Islamic militant groups which were then active within those countries as well as in Pakistan took a chance to enter into Bangladesh politics. After that, some Islamic parties like Khelafat Andolon, Jamat-e-Islami, Khelafat Majlish, Nejame Islam Party got a chance to start their movement across Bangladesh. Then the traitors of the independence of Bangladesh got a chance to spread their network again and they began to grow up inwardly. During the year 1999-2006, the Bangladeshi people have witnessed the dangerous subsequences of the extremist religious groups. At present, there are many fanatic Islamic militant organizations working inside Bangladesh namely above mention. These religious militant groups are destroying the progressive situation and the religious cultural harmony of Bangladesh with other religion and even with the other international countries by spreading fear and sufferings among the people. They put a challenge towards the government of Bangladesh. The government has already taken some steps to check the activities of the Muslim militant groups. Most of the members of these militant groups are at present caught by many sources and they are being punished according to their activities. The government is trying heart and soul to check this issue and bring Bangladesh out from the clutch of these terrorists and it can be said that they are most successful in their way. Now the devastating situation has been reduced a lot and they are also taking more measures to wipe out the problem from the root. The people also come forward, join their hands and work altogether so that it can be possible to remove the militancy from Bangladesh and live in peace with all other religion in harmony.

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