

REVIEW PAPER

Root Causes of Muslim Extremism and Militancy in Bangladesh

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: October 10, 2017
Revised : November 8, 2017
Accepted: December 10, 2017
Published: December 31, 2017

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ABSTRACT

About three decades as an evil element of militancy, extremism and muslim violence are less or more active in Bangladesh's political, social and religious daily life. In this state, the main political parties and islamic idealism political parties use the impact of islam as a politics for gaining selfness for ruling-power and election-work. At present, the researcher efforts to seek behind the basic scene of the active causes of extremism and militancy within qualitative and explanatory research. For explanation and analysis about the history of politics and religion in Bangladesh the researcher depends on secondary data sources to show the causes and effect of muslim militancy and extremism. In this case, the motion-nature of politics, religious freedom, constitutional acceptance, from this discussion it can be gotten a footprint what result can be happened in future Bangladesh. In this research, the main focus was to inquiry the causes of the root of extremism and militancy. As a result, from this inquiry this research essay one of the cause is time of military ruling power when devoted with religious political parties, islamic politics, inaccurate explanation of islam and religious doctrinaire brainwashing, vile of politics, lack of democratization and democratic values, inequality and lack of economic inclusion, problem of political leaders' ethical outlook, corruption in different segment and socio-economic paradigm shift. In this situation, remove politicization of islam and religion mentioned causes from politics and religion then forward future of Bangladesh will be secure and safe.

Key words: Root causes, islam, muslim, extremism, militancy, Bangladesh

Introduction

Most of the people in Bangladesh are devout and religion practitioner of their societal and family life. In this adjacent, religion is one of the important constituents in Bangladesh. Though, they are devout but not conceited at all. But it has a great impact to create social stresses because it is allied inseparably with other domains of social occurrence even national life. Especially the religion Islam, it is not fortuitous that its organization existing today is form during stages of societal, economic and civil uprising and devastation. It is seem that Islam through in social account has been activated to a more or reduced step to attain political aims and societal values which were not always good influence. In the account of mankind have various examples that people's reliance, beliefs and religious awareness have been used not always as a positive influence but as a negative influence. Extremism and

militancy always is curse because it is illustrate by such sorts or indices as an obsessive persuasion that only one revelation an ism which makes man bigotry to all. Extremism and militancy is a serious problematic issue in locally and globally. It affects to economic harmony populist development agenda, political stable process, social stability, and internal security of a state. Militancy brings causality, causes damage of movable and immovable properties. After all, it is a threat to national humanity. Bangladesh is suffering from extremists and militants attack during 1999 to present day. Some radical groups had their emergence in Bangladesh unpredictably. Some group alone exploded hundreds bombs throughout the country during this period in order to establish an Islamic regime in the country. Militants groups dedicated to removing the country's secular government and imposing theocracy in its places. In addition calling for an Islamic state based on

sharia law radical activities had raised concomitant with Islamic extremist as a hole in Bangladesh. In this context, rationale of the study is that as a sample of in depth analyses, extremism, and militancy influence in the practice of Bangladesh politics. Therefore, the main purposes of this research to identify root causes of extremism and militancy in Bangladesh.

Theoretical Framework and Analytical Approaches

Theoretical perspective is a difficult endeavor taken by a few scholars and have been explained in the different perspectives using various approaches. For the lack of unanimous viewpoints as to the general characteristics of the extremism and militancy action, there are varieties of theories to explain it from theoretical framework. Schmind and Jongman, arguing that:

“There are probably few areas in the social science literature in which so much is written on the basis of so little research. Perhaps as much as 80 percent of the literature is not research based in any rigorous sense; instead, it is too often narrative, condemnatory, and prescriptive” (Schmind and Jongman, 1988).

On account of shortage of theoretical approaches the knowledge and understanding of extremism and militancy is influence by a variety of social disciplines such as social psychology, cultural anthropology, political science, international relations, religion, communication, weapons, and information technology. As the extremists and militants acts are mostly under the political and religious influences, therefore, it is essential to understand some significant approaches as a theoretical framework work to understand this phenomenon.

Anarchism was the first political ideology which gave systematic idea for political agitations and regarded extremism and militancy as a tactic for the achievement of political motives. The main motives difference between anarchism and extremism is this that anarchism is a political ideology and form of governance while terrorism is not any political ideology. Rarely anarchists and terrorists work interchangeably (Stott, 2010). Another approaches, like, fascism sanctions social interventionism pursues policies and social indoctrination by means of propaganda and controlling education and media. Fascism supports domestic and international extremism and militancy achievements of interests. Orthodox theory of extremism explains, understands, and deals with the logic of terrorism as a doctrine and strategy for political action and change. While discussing political objectives of extremism and militancy this theoretical perceptible focuses established authority and state the main target of militancy act. Orthodox theory is functional as it is a reactionary, which believes that the act of militancy is to force a reaction by the government and state authority against the liberal approaches.

Psychological theories of militancy also vary in the extent to which they consider psychological differences between extremists playing different role. Another relative deprivation theory connects individual mobilization of aggression and political violence social

economic and political circumstances. Recent studies have used sociological theories of violence and social geometry to explain the occurrences of pure or mass casualty militancy.

Following the structuralism school causes of political violence and terrorism may be traced to the process of economic modernization and growth. The model proposes that industrialization and economic modernization influence society in such a destructive way those individual and willing to resort to militancy. Income inequality is yet another modernization related factor that has claimed to be conducive to political violence, both developed, as well less developed countries. Above mentioned, all theories of extremism and militancy perspective, syntheses to analyze explain of different concepts about militancy and extremism.

Root causes of Muslim extremism and militancy

Political and economic explanations are the causes of extremism and militancy in Bangladesh. Succeeding bomb blasts, suicide blasting and series deaths are occurred for the weakness and declining of the core security procedure of Bangladesh. It is evidenced that religious militancy and bomb blasts have made at stake of the human security and inside security of Bangladesh (Hashmi, 2009).

The Islam admirers in Bangladesh are majority and they are peace-loving and moderate Muslims. They do not support any kind of extremism and militancy. Though, a micro weak group of militants (about 135 open/ hidden organizations) are involved in various extremist and militant activities in this country. In these groups, Harkat-ul-Islam Bangladesh (Huji-B) and Jam'atul Mujahedin Bangladesh (JMB) and many others were tried and committed to establish Islamic state in Bangladesh in ferocious way (Karim, 2007).

Before 17 August 2005, the people of Bangladesh were utterly unknown about these extremist and militant groups. Now I can condense above the search that the rise and growth the root causes of Islamic extremism and militancy in Bangladesh. Below the causes is elaborated discussion of them:

Politicization of religion in political domain

In Bangladesh the political parties are using and practicing Islamic extremism and militancy for their political interests and doing that the religious extremism and militancy develops here. Using religion by the leading political parties of Bangladesh- Bangladesh Awami League (AL), Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and Jatiya Party (JP) and Bangladesh Jamaat -e-Islami (JI), throw and spread bigotry, disgust, and extremism and militancy in its society and state. Then the extremism and militancy grows up by the powerful politically associated groups (Mollah, 2010). Historically, the evolution of Bangladesh its traditions, cultural values and its vast spiritual mores contribute to the qualitative modeling of its new depiction. Political parties use religions aspects for fulfilling their only one aim- that is only for power.

Islam is used to play the role as a banner which helps the political parties for controlling and influence over the

political mind of the masses people in Bangladesh. Though Islam is not the matter to force or united for the aspects of political parties demands fulfill. But it is true that it is used. Finally and possibly most significantly it can be said that, there are dramatic changes in economic, social even political scenes (Mollah, 2010).

It was seemed the growth and strength of the Islamic ignore groups mostly due to the patronage by ruling governments since the independence of Bangladesh in 1971 steadily. It can be said more specifically after 1975, it was more visible that the fundamental groups grip over the government. But in 2001 this fundamentalist groups became influential partners of the government in Bangladesh when Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami and Islami Oikya Jote then their activism in Bangladesh received a major boost also (Lintner, 2013).

It is true that great majority of Bangladesh's 170 million people practice a moderate form of Islam but it rather a challenging task to clarify the growth of fanatic Islam in Bangladesh because of long-standing poverty, rising corruption and mobocracy have transformed a few people into an intolerant nucleus of militant Islam. Political and economic backwardness mixed with political volatility and military interferences giving the space for rising of Muslim militancy (Hashmi, 2009).

After the falling from the ruling power Ershad in 1990 had seen four democratically elected parliamentary governments AL and BNP, basically emerged two major parties with Jatiya Party and Bangladesh Jammata-e-Islami which are seem nucleus forces (Hossain, 2007).

From Al-Qaida, JMB and ABT are learning and getting arms supply, manufacturing bombs, and training of weapons with manually, target fixing, money supply, training guerrilla war and using technology. They also connect with other organizations, not only these two organizations, foreign extremists groups, trust, non-government associations and organizations, associations, foundations, and media also. New organizations are trying also to connect the same way. Extremist's groups concern to bring under this platform all the support organizations. Especially they believe that it should establish Islami – Sharia – State. They are also ready to fight on front line for their fourth stage of faith to establish Islami – Sharia – State. Bangladesh Jamatt-e-Islami has shown as a head of the triangle of religion based political party. Actually, in unipolar world, here has more powerful head above this

head, which is imperialistic instigator America. Between these two side AL-Qaida or IS or other same various association are working as a medium (South Asia Terrorist Portal, 2017). Situated head of the triangle, with Jamatt-e-Islami's leadership which follows Wahabi notion. Hefajjat-e-Islamiand similar enormous associations work for their goal (to get state ruling power). As a social and cultural influential power, the same political leadership is working to achieve their goal with militant economic. And armed militant organizations' duty is fighting with armed for their ultimate goal. Here no one did not ask which that is: national-international militants using arms which country manufacture these weapons and supply and how these weapons reach to the militant groups. Mention that it can be happened to give the name of democracy the triangle head political party can be established reconsideration with time and context basically international. It is not the idea illogical or groundless because for achieving the main goal it can be sacrificed all the visible things if necessary but undoubtedly not the main goal. It is said because world-wide in this matter the tendency linked with the political economy and it is the gist of that.

Rise of embedded extremism and militancy in military hybrid regimes

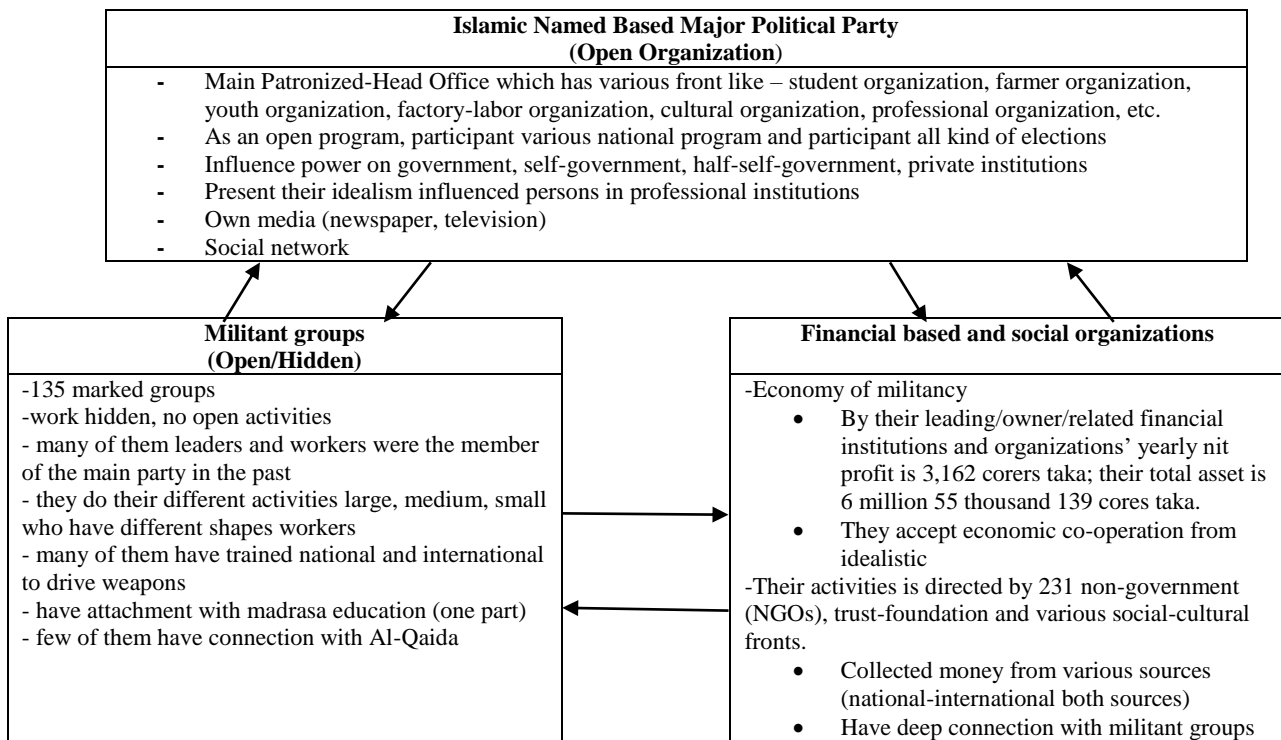
In united Pakistan, General Ayub Khan gave lip services to Islam. General Ziaur Rahman was to give an Islamic identity for Bangladesh. To Ayub's Basic Democracy, renovated Muslim League, Zia had his Swanirvor Gram Sarkar and 19-point programs and the BNP. For the Muslim majority community in Bangladesh General Ziaur Rahman brought religion as a counterbalance to the Awami League's secular and vaguely socialist ideology with the military takeover(Hashmi, 2009).Because socialism was lost its appeal to the world. For this reason Ziaur Rahman included Bangladesh's constitution and gave the Islamic ideological platform. This trend continued after his assassination it grew stronger with General Hussain Mohammad Ershad. Zia initiated transformation of Bangladesh toan administrative state; Ershad institutionalized it. On March 13, 1988, Ershad called up Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islamito support him, simultaneously announcing Islam as the state religion, expressing his wish to see the country to be an Islamic Republic. His appeal to the constituency of the Islamic fundamentalists and the

Periodic evolution record of Muslim militant organization: Extension time of Muslim militancy in Bangladesh

1st Phase 1992 - 1996	2nd Phase 1996 - 2007	3rd Phase 2007 - 2012	4th Phase 2012 – at present
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 April 1992: Huji-B formally started activities • 1996 – gone to Afghanistan • did not start bomb blasting, killing and attacking at that time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • few Bangladeshi back from Afghanistan accepting 4 ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. training of weapon 2. inspired to establish 'Khilafatt' 3. connection and organized 4. financial sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activities and organization – reorganized & attachment • large number arrested by the law agency • more than one terrorists were hanged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connection with Al-Qaida & IS • JMB & ABT connected with Al-Qaida & IS • banded groups again activated • try to unite under an umbrella all the militant groups

(Barkat, 2017)

Strategic Interrelationships in Extremists and Militants Forces



(Barkat, 2017)

residual pro Pakistani elements who are not by any means mutually exclusive was demonstrated by inclusive of known veteran Pak collaborators in the cabinet (Alam, 2006). Islamic flavor nationalism is introduced Zia and completed by Ershad to counter the secular side, Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami used religion in politics(Lintner, 2013). For this reason, the governments to broaden their power to maintain good helping relations with the Muslim world specially middle east (Ahmed and Nazneen, 1994).

Inaccurate explanation of Islam

The pioneer way, Islam entered and reached by the spiritual saints who were full of Islamic knowledge who were called Hazrat Shajalal, Hazrat Sha Poran, Hazrat ShaMakdum, Hazrat Bayezit Bostami, for most in Bangladesh. They were the campaigner of Islam. For this reason the local people say them ‘BaroAwliah’ as well known. That time subaltern classes and underprivileged people of this region migrated into Islam. They also carried their culture, beliefs and religion customs with their migration for this reason the local beliefs and views mixed with the main stream thought and culture of Islam. Some of them are totally unfamiliarity of modern teaching, Islamic Commandment, Islamic understanding, Islamic culture, etc. In this way they are following incorrect Islam. They have no access to contemporary reading of fundamental Islam or they are not guided to achieve proper education of Islam. They are only known selected lessons of the Holy Qur’an and the Hadith (Didar, 2008). But Islam is a religion of peace and these kinds of people could not receive the main application of Islam and its functions. Though it has a declaration to safe other rights and not

to harm any innocent people even non-Muslim. So it is appeared Islam is a violent religion.

The lack of proper and true knowledge and education of Islam, a section of people so called dedicated “mullah” who is illiteracy about the actual subject of Islam. Though it is a peaceful, justice and higher thought religion. These kinds of people are not guided to achieve true education of Islam (Didar, 2008). It can be said that major political parties Bangladesh Awami League and few people are creating the problems for the image of Islam. Muslims should immediately steps against these kinds of people for establishing the basic and true Islam. Without it Bangladesh will suffer various panic situations which can be unendurable. For changing this view, government should more invest in this sectors to develop the thoughts and mind though secular minded people always want to avoid religions or higher humanity and here it creates an another clash.

Religious doctrinaire brainwashing

One link was found with other suicide bombers that were motivational reasons apart from inaccurate religious indoctrination and it made a thought with a close study of the profile of suicide bombers (Hossain, 2007). In Bangladesh, where opportunities for income are limited, for this reason, suicide bombers especially the teens are misguided by the motivation of the master minded. Here also inequality is another factor to create extremists because of the wide gap between emerging elitist societies with a majority rural people. Another factor is education system which produces class differences that are commonly exploited both by the left and religious right (Hossain, 2007). .Madrasa education

is not drove these fanatics, here social and personal disturbance have worked as strong motivational factor. We can notice a point that militant Siddiqui Islam was a general education, university graduate in Bengali literature and also a lecturer of Bengali literature. So it is not accepted that Madrasa education yield these extremists. When religious meeting called ta'lim are led by radical clerics in our country, they can become a vehicle for radicalization and recruitment.

Corruption in different segments

It is a great issue for Bangladesh that corruption has a deep rooted in this state because here genuine democracy could not advance with appropriate nourishment of multidimensional democratic culture. It creates different segments to rise-up extremists groups for not displaying any right and justice in the society or state. After noticing this injustice many people divert and direct involve themselves to the fanatic groups to change the society then it brings as a threat for the country. Any government like Bangladesh Awami League or people still present government (Khan, 2017). This state experienced military administration for a long time for this reason the administrative parts of the government could not be well prepared with skilled and straight tax executives and recruits (Didar, 2008). So terrorists can easily exploit in this state. By giving bribe to the administrative wings of the government Bangladesh Nationalist Party were non passionate to show zero tolerance to corruption rather than they invoke softness to their parties, the militants abuse simply. First of all, if any government shows hardness for avoiding any kind of corruption then it will come under control and the fanatic groups cannot get any chance to do their activities by the government wings at all. The law agencies of this state also cannot sell themselves by the money.

Dynamics of political Islam

The extremist groups are always trying to establish a political Islamic state which means the government will rule by the Islamic Laws but it is a factor of militant Islam in Bangladesh which has created their value to the Bangladesh Nationalist Party for the political space and it is also true that the Afghan Jihad and Taliban Muzahid Movement has had a calamitous effect in this country as a section of Muslims and many other Muslim countries. They could show their importance to other for this reason huge number of Muslims joined the Holy War against USA for their counterparts. Back from this battlefield, many of them returned to their own country even in Bangladesh, with the Jamal Uddin Afghanis' idea of pan-Islamism and actively spread pan-Islam in their own countries. As a result, many of them kept the prior connection and found companionship with supporters of political Islam (Didar, 2008). And Bangladesh is facing this problem till 1996. Their appearance day by day is creating threat for all the governments but political parties blame to all the Islamic parties as a terrorist group as a result moderate Islamic minded political parties are losing to show their contributions for the state. For protecting the extremists groups, we need more moderate Islamic political parties, because a large number of people in Bangladesh like

and want to establish the Islamic minded political parties though secular groups and Bangladesh Awami League could not go throw to read the mind of the rural people and this situation makes more insecure for the other of this country.

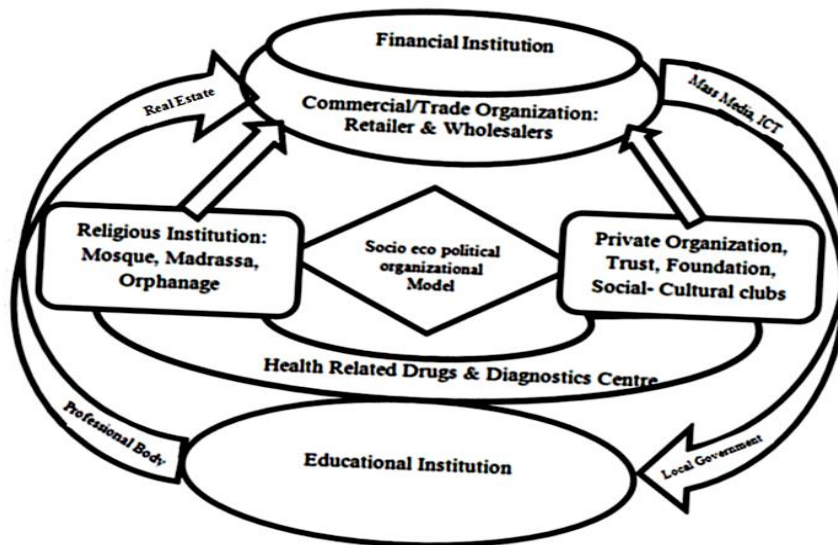
Inequality and lack of financial inclusion

In Bangladesh, the economic trend is seeing a huge gap between rich and poor people. Day by day, it becomes to rising more unendurable scale. Poor become poorest and rich become richer. This inequality creates imbalance in the society but the government do not take the steps to cure it though. They say Bangladesh is increase above the poverty line though it is not always true. Here different small fellow of higher economic class rules the majority poor. For this reason, the cluster of proletariat is vastly vulnerable to any political, ideological and religious motivation (Didar, 2008). After getting no alternatives, they involve in militant activities and terrorism. It is makeable that autocracy (under the face of democracy, real democracy gives equality and justice) and corruption of the government are the major problem to provide the private sectors developing but it becomes more loser and the employment is closing day by day it is another cause to make inequality and lack of financial inclusion. Huge number of educated youth do not getting their desire work for this reason they become more frustrated. Foreign investors back throw their currencies because of the corrupted policy of Bangladeshi government. In this chance, extremists groups get the chance to collect their members by brain washing method. It is very difficult for the poorest to avoid the greedy of money. Here the secular or the intelligentsias are failure to understand the reality for this reason they could not get the salvation of terrorism. In a statistic it is shown that who are financially solved do not enter the terrorism, it is rear case to involve it. So sum up it can be said the inequality and lack of financial inclusion create this unwanted situation and the crucial attitude of the government (especially the autocracy of Prime Minister) also the responsibility for that. It is clear that economic insecurity has given rise to terrorist activities in this country.

Socio-economic paradigm shift

Socio-economic situation in Bangladesh is imbalanced. In this case, government does not give suitable consideration to improve this area, so the terrorist groups recruit the less developed people very straightforwardly. Since 1980s, the economy of this state's raising growth rate is 7% but the distribution of wealth is also restricted within urban people and the terrorists are getting the chances to do their activities. Generally, most of the members of militant group's illiterate, half-educated and poor as well as. Superstition, illiteracy, financial helplessness of the juvenile leads to the militancy at large scale (Alam, 2009). It can be said that government is failure to understand the basic problems which is coming in future and the ruling party always blames to the opposite party for all the terrorist activities by this chance the extremist group get chance to do their activities. The ruling government always tries to benefit by their own members and their idealistic officers with corruption (Hossain, 2007). Government has less control over the distribution of growth to whole people of Bangladesh.

Socio-eco-political organizational model



Source: This diagram is prepared by researcher.

The lack of concern and rampant corruption deprive the rural masses of the benefits of growth (Hossain, 2007). So government should pay attention about socio-economic illness. Changing for the society with equitable social justice that religious teaching or other presumably offers. NGOs play a dominant role but within a preferred sector only women but they are leaving a large number of section male youth outside of their action by this chance the youth male are misguiding and seeking their own way. In this view, the fanatic groups give them advises how they can be a potential person for Islam and his religion. Then the youth are convinced by their little experience and involved this type of groups.

Over population and redundancy

It is true that Bangladesh is a densely populated country. In this state, about 170 million people live in only 147 thousand square kilometer of this land. A large number of people live under the poverty line. So over population is caused poverty and poverty caused violence, corruption, terrorism, and competitive job market and unemployment problems. Survey says 75% of the youth live in poverty in Bangladesh especially in rural based areas and it is true. The youth are not getting or finding employment or opportunities to earn money by honest determination. So they become unsatisfied and their unemployment bounds them either involved in terrorism or join politics to earn money livelihood finding no other alternative. A large number of Madrassa students complete higher education with their curriculum in every year but they do not get employment because of competitive job market. They become frustrated but their curriculum is not based on earthly based education for this reason it makes a dilemma in their life also. Then the vested domestic and international groups can be able to continue exploiting the unemployed youth. These kind of organizations are not directly profitable organization (like local government, trade-union), for this reason they get

cross-subsidiary and the same way as non-profit organization they achieve high profit (like Bangla-Bhai project, here they also collect land tax, money for various purposes like political parties. Madrassa high profit means earn is high than cost). Using religious feelings of human these kinds of institutions though it is seen unable to do profit but they create absolute comparative advantage which they have.

Militant-economy is different from the general management and technique of business. The features of their economy are:

1. In every project, politically they appointed specialist for obtaining their political goal.
2. In every project, use numerous layer-features management method, where main principle activities work with settled layer under political leadership.
3. Between all the projects they have-coordination but high rank identities are omitted (one kind of policy of guerrilla-fighting).

Political leaders' ethical outlook

Political leaders' aim to serve the people of the state but it is also necessary to follow the instructions and the motto of his party. If they have no appropriate regulation or direction to carry out the party program then the activists and followers of this party become chaotic and upset and this situation militants groups get a space in political arena of the country. The political corruption, the lack of democratization inside the parties and the lack of long-sighted vision of politicians create a space for rising of militancy in Bangladesh also. It has seen that the every government who comes to ruling power have used this issue for their political gain before in every election and in this way or this reason the extremists groups get to show their power or reaction to rising extremism, including arrest and

prosecution of several suspects without due process and transparency, is fuelling alienation that these groups can further exploit (Gohel, 2014). Though cross-fire the prisons is stopping the way to get the information of their roots. Politically ruling government does not want to naked their own connections with them. As a result the deeds are circling again and again. A permissive legal environment in Bangladesh, it is creating opportunities for extremist groups outfits to regroup for their aim and that was reflected in the killings of secular bloggers, atheist and foreigners and attacks on religious minorities last year but it was get at last that Awami League's local leader was involved in this action, says the organization(The Daily Star, April 12, 2016).For this reason it can be said that it is very difficult task to remove the roots of terrorism from Bangladesh. If the political leaders could not be more honest and sincere to do that it could not possible at last.

Lack of democratization and democratic values

Democracy is part of peace but real democracy is absent in Bangladesh for this reason it could not practicing for getting its flavor to enjoy. By this chance the extremists groups get it as a chance of their expanding. Democracy means justice, if democracy does not practice in any state then the society becomes full of injustice and absent of it the fanatic groups can give an example that the earthly rules cannot give the solution so they should join their justice group (Vaughn, 2016). Directly it can be said that the practicing of democracy in Bangladesh is absent whole of parties except Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami because they select their leader with an election political arena is dominated by two major political who are more intelligent and wise and they have also examination to prove him. But it is true that the lack or non-practicing democratic activities of a society, there surely creates a space to raise fanatic extremist organizations(Joy, et al., 2012).For this reason, Bangladeshi people are trying to find alternative to stop their state corruption. Fall of law, justice, and order the situation, insecurity of human society increase, food security, and environment security are making the people hopeless and trustless to the democracy and the government. Then the fanatic groups take these opportunities to outward and rebuild their associations and organizations (Joy, et al. 2012).

Criminalization of politics

In Bangladesh, political culture or the attitude of political parties is full of corruption based politics. First of all they see where their personal or party gain is then they show their action in this field but not for the people of the country. There is much lack of democracy inside the all political parties; they do not know how to work for people with personal wisdom and political view. They only listen their autocracy center leader for this reason it could not be a pure and healthy politics in Bangladesh. Day by day, the politics in Bangladesh have gone to the businessmen and these kinds of businessmen come to politics for being richer with their black-money or any kind of corruption. Any-how these kinds of businessmen will fulfill their mission it can be a corruption and illegal way. These businessmen take a part of the parliament and pollute the law because they enter the politics by the money (party donation). So they must want to back their investment profit after using political power. The leaders of these political parties are more corrupted character and also the political parties and their followers are mostly

directed by their leaders. For this reason, the people of Bangladesh cannot get the test of democracy at last. Though the government is in power, here both of the regimes, Zia and Ershad, tried to overcome, by using the religion Islam, and their legitimacy crises by manipulating the political issues of Islamic identity (Alam, 2011). Extremists groups come out to light and start their activities at first time. Though the constitution of Bangladesh has given the authorization to do any political institution so it can be said that any-one can do politics with religion or without religion because this constitution does not forbidden it.

Islamization of politics

All political parties in Bangladesh are depended on Islamic parties for casting their votes. It is true that religion has always a powerful role in politics in this state. Rather the constitution of Bangladesh has permitted. So it has a great appeal to create a policy making in this country. Belief on religion is a major source of values, social attitudes and mind and moral assumptions so it can be a powerful medium to reach to the local people. For this reason, Bangladeshi politics is based on it. In 1971, in Bangladesh through a bloody and bitter struggle was indeed a conquest of 'Bengali Nationalism'. But they always feel a deep attachment with their identity as Muslim(Karim, 2007).Basically, the rising or nourishment of Islamic parties have started after 1975 which are religious based politics in Bangladesh may be seen in a context in social and personal life even in politics so it becomes more powerful base(Karim, 2007). On the other hand, parties Bangladesh Awami League and Bangladesh Nationalist Party. But it is true that both of these political parties create a space to raise fanatic extremists (Lintner, 2013). Now they cannot avoid these religious based political parties at last because vote bank is a factor by these parties. It has been seen without these parties the major political parties could not fight against their opponent parties. It is seen that since 2013 on a number of secularist and atheist writers, bloggers, and publishers in Bangladesh and foreigners, and religious minorities such as Hindus, Buddhists, Christians, and Shias but it is true that all are done for political gain and blame to political other party. Attacking by Islamic extremists in Bangladesh refers to increased attacks though opposite political parties did not find out the real causes of this attack. Here it is a political game of the major parties and they claim that it is done by extremists groups of the country. They always try to find out the internal link for this reason the wings of the government cannot bring out the real truth who is behind the scenes. These attacks have been largely blamed on extremist groups such as Ansarullah Bangla Team and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria though till now government could show any authentic proves or document because they want to play it as a political gain (*BBC News. 14 August 2015*).

Geo-political influence

World-wide militant activities have a remarkable impact which rise and spread out of the countries, so that Bangladesh is not out of them. Bangladesh and

its position within the heart of South-East Asian sub region where she has a close neighborhood of India and Myanmar border line. It has a great geographical importance for beside countries so Bangladesh poses a great potentiality in respect of a regional corridor through these countries of this region can share a profitable transport economy (Didar, 2008). Bangladesh has also her own seat belt in form of a chimney like water body (Didar, 2008). Above these reasons or these characteristics of Bangladesh made herself greedy eyes of regional politics. That's why the interested vested groups try to create chaos condition in this country by using extremist's especially religious groups.

External issues and linkages

Bangladeshi law enforcing agencies, with their limitation, has met enormous success on a number of counts against the extremist. It can be said that the political illness in this state but these agencies work well by the pressure of their own images. Especially these success are: (a). disrupting terror command chain, JMB and Huji-B command structure, a banned terror organization (b). Unearthing huge stores of dangerous quantities explosives, manufacturing materials and detonating chemicals and (c). Arresting all the Shura members and most of the field commanders (Hossain, 2007). After taking action against these extremist groups law agencies discover that raw materials for manufacturing Improvised Explosive Devices have come from India these raw materials manufacturing are origin in this country (Hossain, 2007). No doubt those above items are smuggled out of India either through the 'Indian Mafia or Indian Islamists' helping their Bangladeshi counterparts (Hossain, 2007). It can be Indian government also connected in this matter because it is seen that their special agency (RAW) always work in Bangladesh and their huge number of still present in this state. Even Awami League maintain a connection with this country for being benefited when they need so it is question because the political parties of Bangladesh are not always honest and in this sense it can be said that India have not always good intention to do good for Bangladesh.

Conclusion

It is called that Wahhabi influence as opposed to moderate Sufism but this ideology help to attach with the modern world because this side of Muslims throw all the superstitions and practice the basic of Islam for this reason some selfish cannot endure them. The basic problems for militant in Bangladesh are: huge population burden specially youth, disproportionate percentage of young population with mouths and stomachs, severe level of corruption, social injustice, huge rich-poor divide, identity crisis, alienation of the young due to family, social problems, dysfunctional families, absence of role models for the young, frustration among youths, unemployment, improper education or ill-education, intolerance, etc.

The people of Bangladesh is peaceful, peace loving and devout in naturally. It is a moderate Muslim country so extremism and militancy will not be accepted here. Though it is seen that little radical Islamic named militant groups have involved in terrorism where no connection with Islam or its law is. The extremists are motivated by the master mind men like Bangla Bhai and others. The most of the time, the fanatic activists come from the poor or rural family

backgrounds and a poor number who come from elite society, so government should take steps to remove the poverty of Bangladesh then the state can be more stable to live with peace. It can be said poverty is the main cause for militancy in Bangladesh. Awareness about religion, Islam, fanaticism can be vanished from the society. Create more job opportunities and involve the youth various social activities and spread for humanity then the religious militancy could not rise here.

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