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**THE HIDDEN FACE OF [WO]MEN ROLES IN
EXTREMETERROLIST ORGANIZATION**

Bachelor's thesis

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ABSTRACT

Perceptions wise, relating a crime to a woman is very disconcerting. Though some scholars argued that violence, fighting, as well as terrorism associated and subjugated by men, the roles of women in that are also very decisive. This research paper addresses the innumerable roles in the extreme terrorist organization, from giving birth to potential terrorists and protector, to the more recent trend of women suicide bombers, fighting as well as recruiters for more dynamic terrorist's activities. These increments in recurrence and degree of participation, academically legitimize a study on whether the trends are going to increase its scope in the future or not. This connection needs adequate attention from government authorities.

A case study, as a methodological approach was used to evaluate the two terrorist organizations, namely Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) that currently engage women in their diverse operations. However, this research, analyses the roles of women in each terrorist organization as well as the formation of the women's recruitment area and the task of these women within the terrorist organization. However, this study discovered the full range of roles women play in each of the two terrorist organizations where women are engaged to increase the terror-focused tactics and strategy, which will make their task more effectively than it might be with their male counterpart. More so, recent media amplifications have shown the existing women's wing within the organizations. The level of noted achievement organizations had with female terrorists demonstrated the probability that they will keep drawing in females in the process. However, this study claimed that academic focus on innumerable roles performed by women in the terrorist organization would make a valuable contribution in counterterrorism policy-making. This policy can be used to create a framework-based action plan for national security which will help to eliminate terrorism by cutting down their recruitment.

Keywords: Terrorist organizations, radicalization of women, roles of women in terrorism

INTRODUCTION

Historically women have not been associated with extreme terrorism. However, there has been some cases, where women are associated with lawless activities, it could be such as striking their husband, or their man and men just as likely as women will report the hitting to the police. Though when it comes to context of terrorism, their role in the extremist terrorism organization has changed over time. Back in the XXI century women in the terrorist organization mostly existed only to support their male counterparts, they are removed from the frontrunner of any political savagery group and restricted to supporting role, such as giving birth to the future terrorist members and gathering intelligence information for their member. Nevertheless, recently women have been actively involved with the men directly and indirectly in the attack, including suicide bombing, recruiting, logistics and fighting a battle in the frontline with the male members, even though they have continued to perform those functions formally entrusted to them. However, their involvement in bombing and fighting have attracted universal skepticism and intensified mainstream media amplification.

The radicalization of women to join the terrorist organization has gained a new dimension because of the unprecedented number of women willing to be involved with the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and Al-Qaeda activities which have an ideology that is based on extreme radical Islamic doctrine. It is quite a surprise to see that the Al-Qaeda and ISIS have radicalized a vast number of females, to a point this female are prepared to cross the border to join the terrorist groups, the issue has gained much debate in the media. Additionally, for the fact that a considerable number of these women have European passports and have been radicalized through social media networks, adding another perspective to the customary comprehension of the process of radicalization of the extremist organization. On the societal level, people find it difficult to understand what could “spur women to commit an act of terrorism, mainly when those actions impact harmfully on an immense number of people. Nevertheless, looking at the recent trends, scholars have reached the conclusion that suicide bombing, including women suicide bombers, will increase in the future” (Bizovi 2014: Zedalis 2004, 13). Women’s participation in a criminal act is not a simple phenomenon in society to understand. However, definition wise, according to the UN General Assembly 49/60 (1994), “terrorism [is] a calculated criminal act, which provokes a state of terror in public, perpetrated by a set of people or an individual for political drives are in any circumstance inexcusable. Whatever the thoughts might be,

either ethnic, political, racial, philosophical, religious, ideological or any other nature that can be appealed to justify them”.

The roles of women, especially in connection with a terrorist group has not been significantly studied to date; the same applies to information regarding what motivates their involvement in terrorist activities (Bloom 2011, 10). Nevertheless, this lack of understanding may have a consequence of the knowledge of the information that leads young girls and women to join Islamist radical groups and will undoubtedly restrain the fund and methodologies that experts can use when observing at incidence of terror as well as the danger of each group. More so, the current media reporting of terrorist events indicates the existence of women within these roles and the necessity for intelligence experts to be mindful of the changing settings. The goal of this observational study focuses on innumerable roles performed by women in a terrorist organization which will make a valuable contribution to counterterrorism policy-making. The research attempts at determining the exact range of roles that are assigned for women in contemporary terrorist organizations. In the XXI century extreme terrorism becomes more diverse, it has always been about men before, but has been more about women recently. However, during the last 17 years, there has been a noticeable growth of women in the extreme terrorist organization as well as their activities such as suicide bombing, fighting and recruiting. This trend informs the need to conduct a study into this phenomenon by utilizing qualitative research using case study analysis and adopt a secondary method for data collection. More specifically this research will also aim to provide an answer to the following questions: 1) What are the trends that spur women to get involved in terrorism? Also, 2) What are the detectable roles of women in a terrorist group?

However, qualitative research methods, allows the researcher to study a kind of structure, phenomenon and gives meaning to its occurrence (Hox and Boeije 2005). This type of research signals an investigation of inquiry that includes the collection, examine and interpretation of data (Boodhoo and Purmessur 2009). However, for this study, the captured data will be studied by observing the two-selected terrorist organization due to their record and their widely known participation of women within their various group. Case studies have the advantages to allow the researcher to extend ideas as well as theories to real situations, through the collection of proof to support the acknowledgement or dismissal of the hypothesis. Two terrorist organizations, Al-Qaeda and ISIS, are used as major examples in the process of conducting this research paper.

Secondary qualitative data are a study of pre-existing information gathered by another analyst for a primary purpose (Fielding 2004, 8). However, through this method, the researcher can obtain extensive data, analyzed, compared, as well as extricate data that would be required for his or her research. This method additionally gives the analyst access to materials when the analyst cannot travel to get information personally or the moment when to get access to desired data ends up being costly or complicated. However, secondary qualitative data would likewise be used for collection and examine data for this thesis.

The paper is divided into four chapters. The first part of chapter one aims to offer a foundation for the reader to get to know women in terrorism. The second part looks at the definition of terrorism, terrorist women who are involved in illegal activities, different explanation were provided, this is essential more especially, in understanding why women get involved in such acts. The radicalization of women also shows us the process by which women come to adopt increasingly extreme religious ideas. A profound theoretical framework for the research was included. Which shows a few women in the terrorist organization but failed to establish women as key players in terrorism. The last section in chapter one will provide an answer to research, question one which states the trends that spur women to get involved in terrorism? Through the overview of the various factors which motivate individuals to become a member of a terrorist group. It is essential to count this as one of the possibilities since there are many reasons why people become involved in terrorist acts.

The second chapter will look at the selected Islamic terrorist organization which were both listed as a terrorist organization as well as include women in a numerous function inwards. More precisely, this part states that as long as women remain active within a group, they are likely to continue to be involved and work to have their power increased. Two terrorist organizations, al-Qaeda, and ISIS will be examined. The third chapter intends to answer the second research question. The chapter's first section we will look at the detectable roles of women in a terrorist group? By outlining various roles within a terrorist organization. This is not a comprehensive list, but it does incorporate a vast range of functions. Chapter four includes a critical discussion on women's involvement in both al-Qaeda and ISIS based on previous observations. Finally, in consideration of the reviews, further research was stated, and some conclusions are made which will make a valuable contribution in the field of policy-making that will create an action plan for national security to eliminate terrorism by cutting down their recruitment.

1. WOMEN IN TERRORISM: AN OVERVIEW

Recently, there was a report on the media about a sleeper cell female suicide attack in Surabaya church on May 13, 2018, in Indonesia. A report showed that the women were accompanied by a teenage girl wearing niqabs hastily entered in the church building and security personnel tried to stop them, they walked in a different direction before detonating their explosive device, which killed 11 people and injured more than 40 people. However, this incident will serve as an eye-opener to society about the danger, and method suicide bombers use in carrying out an attack. In this case, everyone, including male and female could be properly checked before they get into the church so that what has happened will not be repeated. This statement means both the hidden face of women's roles in the terrorist group and the impression that women are venerated as gentle nurturers and rarely perpetrate in this type of acts (Andapita and Boedhiwardana 2018, 2-5).

Evidently, there is no single global definition of terrorism. International community remained divided over the universal meaning of terrorism. Schmid (2004, 16-17). Noted that "the term mainly recognized more as political on the question of Palestinian and Kashmir for independent struggle and on the question of the state terrorism". Yet another definition of terrorism is given by the European Union (EU). That treats it as an "act perpetrated with the view to cause a seriously threatening on a populace, excessively transfixing a government or international coalition to perform or abstain from carving out any act, or seriously destabilizing or ruining the basic political, constitutional, financial or social structures of a nation or a global association" (Understanding Definition of Terrorism 2015). However, the definition of terrorism from the Organization of the Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) cover a slightly different angle: "purpose of the terrorist act, identification of those that carry out the act, the means which the attack was carried out and the target and effect" (Definition of Terrorism by Country in OECD Countries 2003). More so, their definition joined the thought that terrorism was to instill fear in the populace and to attack civilians.

1.2. Theoretical framework

Historically women have been energetically engaged in terrorism throughout the world for some various reasons. For examples, in nations such like Eritrea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone or the murder of Tsar Alexander II, to the Black Widows of Chechnya,

which according to Cook (2006, 7) have produced more suicide bomber with the exception of Kurdistan PKK when compared to other Muslim territories. Alternatively, to the “Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), to the pro-Syrian Lebanese organization, to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) or even Al-Qaeda, ISIS”. To sum it all, have participated in a terrorist organization for a different reason. Nevertheless, a survey by George-Abeyie (1983, 9), argued that “traditionally women have played a minor role in terrorist violence activities. Nonetheless, he has foreseen that there would be an increase in women's involvement within the different extremist clusters in the future”. His prediction seems to work out because women’s involvement in terrorism is now widely acknowledged to have increased regionally, logistically as well as ideologically. A different terrorist based on political, ideological continuum and religious have used women power for a range of terrorist violence which incorporates terrorism attacks, fights as well as suicide bombers. However, women have also played a crucial role in the contemporary terrorist organization, during the time of serious conflict, women are more excited to engage as well as became a member of a terrorist group, fought for their belief, and suffered from the consequences of the conflict just like their male counterparts. As stated by Spencer (2016, 4), “thinking about this, it is somewhat shocking that the present pattern or trends in female terrorism survey consider women as a casualty of male-instigated violence”. In this context, Spencer (2016, 4) noted that women in these organizations are thought to hold inconsequential role, for examples auxiliary role, like providing healthcare, logistics such as smuggling, food and drug, nurturer and gathering intelligence information for their member, whereas men are either in the battle lines fighting or arrested by government forces. The relevant articles failed to establish females as key players in a terrorist organization until the Seventies and eighties when females held protagonist control and roles in the Latin America’s guerrilla wars. However, fast development of research on the women’s roles in a terrorist organization has significantly increased within the last decade, because of the increasing numbers of women suicide bombers.

In the context of this paper’s discussion, Waddell-Harris (2017, 45) argued that [n]ew urgency to the subject of what drives an individual to take part in political violence was asked after the loss of three thousand lives in 9/11 attacked in the United States. The study of terrorism after 11 September fueled a scholastic tradition that topped in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Nevertheless, the 9/11 events brought about a major interest in the academic study of terrorism and policy concern globally. In collaboration with other national government, United State plan out the study of the cause as well as

reaction to terrorism. A massive study was done in order to fathom out effective counterterrorism strategies. However, this attention and fund on terrorism improved the amount and policy significance. For instance, in 2002, almost 2000 books on terrorism were published, and more are published in every six hours.

A sensible argument from Agnew (2010, 132), noted that “strain theory is a good apparatus to measure why individual engaged in the act of terrorism, though there is a need to carefully study these trends to know the kind of crime it exhibits. With this view, the author argued that terrorism is more likely when individuals encounter aggregate strains, such as, “high damages with civilians; most affected individuals; unjust; as well as when strains caused by the people considered to be more powerful in the society”, especially to the individuals with less privilege. These aggregate strains increase a chance to be get involved in terrorism. Nevertheless, in this context, the author also claimed that when there is no grievance’s, there will be no terrorism, as the primary cause of terrorism is grievances. When observing at the different terrorist organization, it should notice that their grievances are written boldly on their action. This statement is evident through their online magazine or video on their website. (Agnew 2010, 132).

However, on the female stereotypes point of view, Auchter (2012, 8), discussed the other scholastic research as well as the ways they depict female terrorists and other female political figures in the society. The author examines how women are stereotyped as subordinate, reliant or victims, to grasp the comprehension of how they could be engaging in such political activities. More so, Marway (2011, 26), addresses the stereotypes associated with women terrorists as well as the way these depictions jeopardize research and studies of this group. In her research, she states there is an inadequate comprehension of this phenomenon. She was endeavoring to eliminate misrepresentations of women as either victims or proactive. Besides, she said that to understand female terrorists, the use of stereotypes as well as gender roles must be avoided. Nevertheless, recognizing the potential contributing factors to terrorist participation, decision-makers, as well as analysts, are more likely to comprehend women’s involvement in terrorist which will create an action plan for national security that will help eliminate terrorism by cutting down their recruitment.

1.3. The radicalization of women

There are traditionally believed that women will have less involvement in a terrorist act. Such believe based was on the longstanding stereotypes related to gendered conceptualizations and power structure which the society generates (Bloom 2012, 36). Such structure recommends the roles of man and women in society. However, it demands that women are expected to be at home because they represent a symbol of peace in society. Nevertheless, there is a conceivable traditional belief that men can be easily radicalized to get involved in terrorist activities than women. This stereotype comprehension of female involvement in a terrorist organization has become more diverse. It is no longer a thing of a surprise to see women recruited to a different terrorist organization. Also, even from the perspective of the terrorist organization, recruiting female is viewed to be for tactical reasons (Bloom 2012, 36).

Research showed that the terrorist organization takes advantage of recruiting women to attract media attention, the passive views about women in the society and the skepticism to subject women to a close watch (Jackson *et al.* 2011, 177-240). However, there is a wide range of elements which can force man and woman through a process of radicalization. These can be, for example, radicalized at home, society also in the educational institutions. The state like Afghanistan or Pakistan has a community where extreme ideology is preeminent. However, it is more likely that men and women in that society could be easily become radicalized. Since the elements of indoctrination exist in every nook and cranny of their society (Cragin and Daly 2009, 69). However, the radicalization by the al-Qaeda and the ISIS group has scrutinized this usual downplaying of the process of radicalization. Although, it presently observed that it had yielded a good result for Al-Qaeda and ISIS, the magnetism of their extreme opinion of the Islamic law and their promise of building an idealistic Islamic State in those societies where such extraordinary ideologies do not exist. The success of al-Qaeda and ISIS to radicalize men, as well as women from the West via social media sites, is a new dimension in the research about the radicalization process. The case of some females willing to get involved for al-Qaeda or ISIS is very concern, the idea to become the jihadi bride and the way the concept of an encased feminism attracts them. The trends are precisely fascinating as it appears to be very confusing to find an idea of feminism within the strict translation of the Sharia.

1.4. The impact of women-terrorists

Evidently, women did not wake up one day to become a terrorist there are some factors which radicalized and progressed women to become a suicide bomber, for instance, anguish, psychological instability, the religious commandment for total submission to men, disappointment with sexual disparity and some other factors that related to gender issues. However, looking at the method, Boko Haram used to engage young girl into terrorism, such as kidnapping, rape, marriage and drug. Although, the irony of the matter is that no one can give account if this young girl is acting on their own or under duress (Bagenal 2017, 6). Without a doubt, Rourke (2008) noted that different factors persuade men and women into becoming a suicide bomber (Rourke 2008). However, in this context, Suttan (2009, 22) argued that both gender motivation to join terrorist organization are the same, however, from his argument he pointed out the rate at which women involved in terrorist are increasing, and it required the government to take actions. With this view, it is a thing of surprising that women carry out a suicide attack. On November 2014, in one of the deadliest attack, by two young women in their mid's twenty's killed more than seventy-eight people and wounded scores of people (Weiss 2015, 28). Another devastating event occurred in October 2105. Five female bombers detonated themselves in a mosque in Maiduguri killed themselves and nine other people and left more than thirty people with an injury (Suspected Boko Haram bombers kill dozens in Nigeria 2017). The attacks in Kano state, Nigeria recorded the most. Seven cases, trailed by Maiduguri and Yobe State. However, out of the seven cases in Kano, six was successful one refused to detonate her own after seeing two other members blew themselves up in December 2014. The group might have targeted Kano in the light of its strategic nature. Though, Kano is the commercial center of the Northern Nigeria, thus in carrying out such assaults will help in stifling her economy. Additionally, Kano is the second most populated state in Nigeria, proposing that it is an easy target that could hit a high death rate and massive destruction (Onuoha and George 2015, 9). More so, during the "Holocaust, female's violent acts were appalling to those that are closer to them: Evidently, they do not display a human sympathy toward the prisoners in their camp, after getting recruited as an auxiliary in SS and Police. In the Neuengamme camp, women were known for their harsh beating to the prisoner. Such an act should have been exceptionally characterized as unplanned acts of terror, a sort of actions which considered to be worrisome due to the women involvement" (Bizovi 2014, 12). During this time of mayhems, it was quite unbelievable that women are more violent when equating to their male

counterpart who is in the frontrunner of the same acts. However, “a criminologist, Cesare Lombroso, and psychiatrist Sigmund Freud, ascribed women’s abnormal behaviour’s to be a psychological problem” (Bizovi 2014, 12). Although this hypothesis has been disproven. 20th-century scholars viewed deviant women to be weird. The normal women are thought to be a submissive and nurturing individual (Bizovi 2014, 12).

Nevertheless, the major “trouble for society to comprehend women who carry out a violent act has remained unfounded; even as international communities are giving adequate attention to terrorist acts, yet there is still a knowledge gap in comprehending the reason women involved in terrorist activities and why terrorist group utilized women. The description of terrorizing women is heightened by the media’s amplification of a terrorist’s woman. The concept of women playing a role as a suicide bomber is completely counter the view about femininity. Pictures of women terrorists, draw a media amplification and people attention, as well as propagate the group message to a more extensive audience “(Bizovi 2014, 16). However, it is through this sort of media amplification that terrorist group can use women to further their advantage. This approach is one of the many ways terrorist organizations facilitate their grievance’s as well as spread their ideology. This was the case for ISIS; they called their female to take up arms as they continue to lose out more ground to the Syrian government.

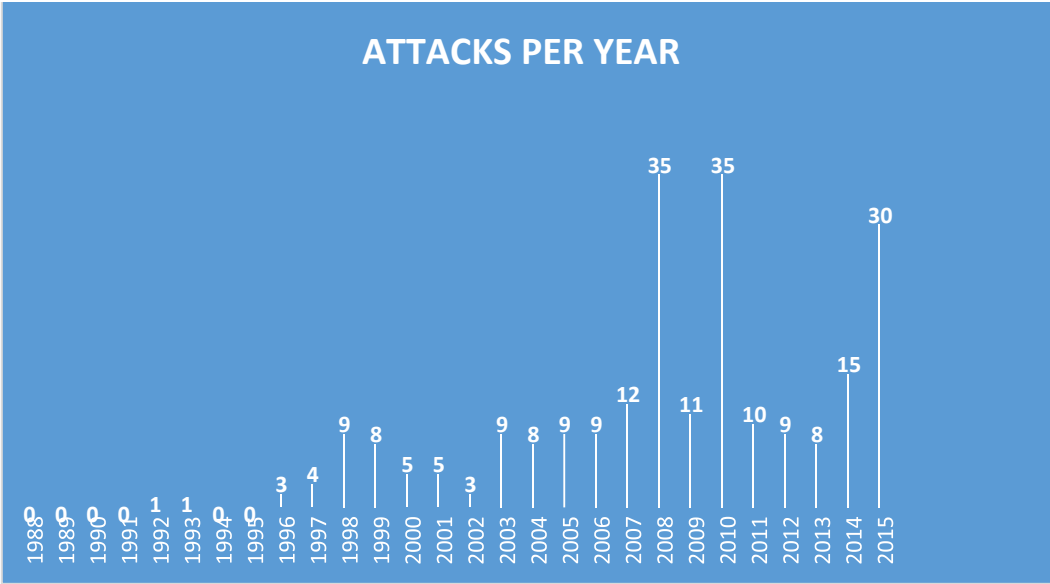


Figure 1: Female Suicide Assault between 1988 and 2015.

Source: Waddell-Harris 2017

For example, *Figure 1*, displays all attacks reported to have been carried out by women suicide bombers between 1988 and 2015. However, based on this trend the future of female involvement in terrorism will not only be at the strategic level, as the bomb carrier but may increase to the tactical level. Terrorist groups like ISIS are taking advantage of the proliferation of social media as well as information technology to attract more women, thus contributing to an increase in female involvement in the terrorist organization.

1.5. What are the trends that spur women to be get involved in terrorism?

1.5.1. The motivation behind joining a terrorist group

There are diverse motivations which can propel individuals to engage in a terrorist group; these could be from a social, political or cultural or psychological point of view. These kinds of motivations differ from an individual and their groups. For a suicide bomber to efficiently integrate into any terrorist organization, his, or her ambition must align with the beliefs and the actions of the group. In this stream of analysis, Bizovi (2014, 25) states that psychological, cultural and rational are the significant factors and dictators of individual motivation to join a terrorist organization. He argued that some potential terrorists, mostly consider the advantage and disadvantage of joining a group, another thing is the activities and principle to work with is also very much considered before concluding whether to join or not. (Bizovi 2014). Evidently, psychological motivations work in the preface that individuals want to join the group with a similar viewpoint. However, it is ignorant to assume that these are the main catalyst for women to be getting involved in the terrorist movement. Women's involvement in terrorist groups for a different cause, for examples, religion, despondency or vengeance, ideology, economic hardship, individual or familial disgrace, and the requirement for insurance of self and family. However, from the familial disgrace point of view, some of these women have done something in the past, they do not want to be remembered for, such as rape as well as given birth out of wedlock, they do not want people to remember them for all these things but want to be remembered as a terrorist (Bloom 2014: Suttan 2009, 28). However, a survey by, Jacques and Taylor (2008) shows that almost all extremist group fight for nationalistic or religious reasons. Whereas these factors are in some cases omitted in the literature, the researchers conceive them as a single motivation bolstered by a large integration into a community. However, the motivation arises from membership of a group that encourages an aggregate personality as well as provided shared objectives. The outcome is de-individualization, a growing spotlight on group values, and the probability of an individual giving up

his or her life for the organization. That is the aggregate weights from group pressures, coupled with the brainwashing of the group by their leaders, which gave the individual a new inspiration and spur them to engage in suicide assaults (Jacques and Taylor 2008, 7).

The desire to make heaven has been proposed as a common motivation for joining a terrorist organization. During their training in the camp, terrorists are convinced that suicide assaults are the shortest way to paradise. If they are not sure of making heaven. Their trainees will remind them of the torment that associate with having an infection or sickness and the pain old age comes with. They will encourage them to re-order past terror activities, and quick death that comes along with is natural and the only ways to heavenly call (Nolen 2016, 33). In fact, the fear of dying from suicide assaults is not a problem for a new suicide bomber. The potential martyr wants to make heaven immediately, and they worried that something might happen and stop them from making heaven. Due to paradise is conceptualized as a perfect place, filled with garden and beautiful trees, fruit, creatures, impeccable nourishments, beverages (Nolen 2016, 4). They desired to dwell in a beautiful house with a “pleasant” aroma, with maid attend to everyone need. However, when it comes to men martyrs their sins are forgiven for the very first time, they carry out a suicide attack, and after that weds seventy-two tall, beautiful virgins who dwelled in paradise. According to the mainstream Islamic theology seventy, two virgins are a kind gesture for each suicide attacker admitted to heaven and the joys they offer are not sensual, though that does not make the anticipation less attractive to high school young men (Nolen 2016). “On the day of the assignment, he will carry out a ritual right, puts on clean clothes, go to the mosque and made a common Islamic prayer ask Allah to forgive his sin and grant him a successful mission. He will place a Koran above his heart on his left pocket, and he wore backpacks or clad an explosive device around his waist”. The trainee will bless and say may Allah be with you. The martyr will say ‘Inshallah’, see you in paradise, as he touches the detonator, he says ‘Allahu Akbar’ which characterized ‘Allah is great. All praise be to him’” (Hassan 2001, 42). Afterwards, the suicide bomber got himself and his victims killed. His colleague in the group will buried him and contribute money to the family. However, martyrdom also motivates women to become a suicide bomber. Though women always found to express privacy concerns, for example, utilizing terrorism as a way to ensure protection to their homes and communities (Nolen 2016). However, a survey by Cook, (2006, 40) made a shock finding in his research, that the reward for those women who are involved in suicide attacks are the same with men with the exception of seventy-two virgins, though they were allowed

to continue with their earthly husband when they died or will be married to one of those individuals in the paradise.

The deviant female typically affords a rise in their social wellbeing due to the position they hold within a terrorist group. To achieve equality with a man might be a robust motivation to participate in terrorist acts. A significant number of women terrorists view their motivation and lewd acts as idealistic and a way to form a new community not to re-establish a traditional lifestyle. These liberal beliefs and the passion for equality or opportunities for his or her kids also offer the stimulus to take part in terror activities. Women terrorist is typically motivated by terrorism, hunger, dislocation, as well as limited opportunities. More so inability to send their kids to go to school, receive medical attention and keep up employment to sustain their family. Can also be a significant determinant factor to get involved in terrorism. However, in this context (Sutten 2009,), argued that “women suicide bombers, in particular, have regularly lived at the receiving end of a framework plan to stomp their rights and pulverize every hope of a brighter future”. Evidently, terrorist groups will utilize this individual dissatisfactions and grievances to enrol women as well as eventually meet their political objective (Sutten 2009, 30).

Some individual can be inspired by an unadulterated desire for power and the advantages which it can give, but a belief framework or ideology propels mostly political organization. However, this is often the case with a terrorist organization. The ideology of the cluster might occasionally give a choice to become a terrorist. However, it is also determined by different strategic factors, for example, the failure of peaceful strategies for accomplishing the organizational objectives, or the restraint of peaceful techniques by state or non-state bodies (Drake 2011, 5). Back in the year, 2009 Sutten studies show that “revenge is a huge inspiration that draws spouses, mothers, or daughters into a radical group. The loss of fathers or male figure in their lives has a negative effect, on their physical, emotional as well as economic impact. More especially, the loss of the most cherished one was viewed as injustice at the hands of the United States army occupying nations, for example, Afghanistan or Iraq”. It is also very tough for “Palestine women to lose any of their loved one at the hand of Israel army” (Ness 2006). However, hunter strike in every nook and cranny of Afghanistan or loss of loves ones from a Western soldier operation in Iraq is very tough for these territories and can easily turn to the wheel for retribution. However, revenge or grief and a result of a loss to love one are among the most “powerful” motivations for female support or involvement in terrorist acts (Sutten 2009, 28: Bond, Thomas 2015, 2).

Generally, from the motivation and the radicalization point of view, it is very evident from the aforementioned that terrorism is an ideology that dispersed individual subscribed into. We could be said that this process played a massive role in convincing women to join a terrorist group. Even though some people do what they do for the reason, they avow. Sometimes not, due to what they do is motivated by the idea that is too dark to mention. Stereotypes also played a substantial stumbling block in understanding the reason behind women involved in a terrorist group.

2. AL-QAEDA AND ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA

Women involvement in terrorism is on the increase. This makes the community more dangerous to live, as women are traditionally viewed as passive in terrorist activities, which make it easier to reach her target and cause as many catastrophes as possible. “Women in Al-Qaeda is playing some huge roles within the organization; they are mostly playing an underground role through supporting, encouraging and given birth to the next generation of Al-Qaeda terrorists. Ayman Zawahiri, a second in command to Osama bin Laden, issued a statement saying that women are playing essential roles as a supporter and promoter in carrying out a holy war, however, women are not permitted to be fighters or a suicide bomber. Nevertheless, more women have been more active in jihad as encouraged by his wife that more women should get involved in terrorist acts” (Leon 2016,19-21). The thought of Al-Qaeda leader that women should be involved in supporting role has changed over time, for Example since 2003 Al-Qaeda terrorist’s women in Iraq have carried out at least more than twenty suicides attacked. Evidently United State military captured a female Al-Qaeda member three times with an explosive belt (Women Fight for Right to Join Al Qaeda 2008).

Women are tasked with recruiting roles in Al-Qaeda terrorist women wing, through this role, they are charged to radicalized, recruits and raise the future members of Al-Qaeda. There was this first online Jihadist publication called Al-Khansa, which was named after a woman poet, published by the Bureau in the Arabian Peninsula, women's media. Aimed was to educate women to support their Islamists terrorist husband and raise their kids in the jihad path (Usher 2004). However, in this context, Van Knop (2006,26) argued that Al-Khansa, take advantage of women’s traditional role in the family and community, to get women to contribute more to the jihad.

Back in 2011, an additional online magazine titled AlShamihka Arabic for a majestic lady emerged, the magazine contains excellent information on skin care and tips on how to discover the right mujahedeen to marry as well as how those discoveries will prompt to be joyful. The online magazine urged those women who have lost their spouse to retaliate, which is a common motivation for a female involved in the terrorist group, the magazine also included the interview of the radicalized women and urged them to indoctrinate their children (Van Knop 2006).

When it comes to Al-Qaeda, women’s recruiters are playing a substantial role. However, the advent of the internet has firmly established their recruitment role in a various terrorist organization. Windsor

(2018), noted about, Aqsa Mahmood, a Scottish woman, a teenager she was radicalized via internet blog. The internet is playing a significant role in the recruitment of women; this is possible due to the increase in the use of the internet. Many women in Al-Qaeda is involved in internet blog” to disseminate an indoctrinate message to their potential member (Bizovi 2014, 48). However, back in 2003, a report showed that Umm Osama had created Al-Qaeda women suicide wing, which encouraging women to be getting involved in deadly terrorist attacks, although, the statement lacks enough information to prove that it was created. However, this information generated a “massive” reaction from their men, who still think that women should mostly involve with supporting role, not as a suicide bomber (Fang 2003: Bizovi 2014). In various al-Qaeda camp in Afghanistan, the women and children isolated from the men, and the woman's part is to help their spouse, support them to endure the difficulties that related to steep terrain and strident social condition that affect their wellbeing.

However, in early 2014, 22-year-old, Hala, became a fighter for Jabhat al-Nusra, the Syrian wing of Al-Qaeda, she fights alongside the male counterpart who mostly protect her. Nevertheless, except Kurdistan women fighters, hardly you find a combatant woman for Syrian terrorist rank. Women in the Jabhat al-Nusra Al-Qaeda wings in Syria are mostly involved in supporting roles through the gathering of information (Abouzeid 2014). A study showed that a considerable portion of women became a member of Al-Qaeda through marriage. However, in Al Qaeda affiliate Jemaah Islamiyah most of the terrorists have a mother and mostly have one sister each, they often arranged a husband to one of their sisters with their male counterparts. When it comes to Jemaah Islamiyah, marriage is one the glue that brings them together. Senior member in Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) Frequently "offer their sister or sister in law to a new promising recruit so that they will band together as a family" (Von-Knop 2007, 15). They are not involved in bombing activities like what Sri Lanka or Chechnya women have done in the past, they play a courier's role and sometimes had control of finances and in making sure that the (JI) glue together as a group (Von-Knop 2007, 16). This show how women support and recruit the pool of future member of the Al Qaeda group.

When it comes to al-Qaeda, there is no specific age bracket for women's involvement within the group. There have been teenage and adult supporters between the age of fourteen (14) to sixty (60) years. However, a more significant part of women support is based on recruitment and to impact their ideological and values to the upcoming generation of AQ (Bizovi 2014). Al-Qaeda as an organization

has noticed the benefit of having women engaged in their organization. Aside from women being a viable recruiter and ideological supporter, they also play a role of operational advocate. The element of shock that comes along with the female operatives is beneficial for Al-Qaeda. However, Al-Qaeda has also exploited the cultural concept that women are always permitted to pass security checkpoint without undergoing proper security scanning (Bizovi 2014).

The ISIS is one of the worst perpetrators of the gender-based attack against women (Spencer 2016). Despite the ISIS brutality towards women, they are still flocking to its ranks. A sensible notification from McCarthy (2018, 1-20), he argued that “international center for the study of radicalization, showed the arrays of the huge number of young girls who joined ISIS. The reports show 60-70 percent’s out of 41,490 were women”, these trends are very alarming and evidently need government attention. However, women in the Islamic State have engaged in influential roles in the group, regardless of the cruel treatment of women in its domain. There is no questioning about the ISIS violence and victimization of women. In 2015, for example, nearly 2,000 Yazidi women were held as sex slaves (Waddell-Harris 2017: Chatterjee 2016,12-20). In these contexts, Waddell-Harris (2017, 13-25) argued that between 20,000 to 31,500 of young Muslim women believed to have joined Islamic State fighters. A significant number of the women travelling to join the Islamic State are western women; an approximated 4,000 Westerners have made a trip to Syria to join the ranks of the Islamic State, more than 550 of which are understood to be young and teenage girls. Mostly believed to be from the ages of 18-25. However, there is no concrete information about these women, approximately 70 women are thought to come from France, 60 from the United Kingdom, and even some from Canada and other European countries. In one relatively prominent case, in February 2015 about three British schoolgirls making a trip from the United Kingdom to Syria, through Turkey, to join ISIS after a serious brainwashed by a woman named Aqsa Mahmood, which believed to be one of the most ISIS active recruiters of young British women (Kimiko 2015: Waddell-Harris 2017, 13-25, 8).

While men are to become a fighter, few things are known about the Western women of the ISIS. Upon becoming a member, women are reportedly quickly getting married to one of the group’s fighters and have a firmly controlled household routine of cooking, cleaning, and raising kids. By urging women to marry quickly, it reduces the probability of trying to return to their home nations. ISIS manifesto unmistakable outlines the roles of women, they are anticipated to become wives and mothers (Waddell-Harris 2017, 13-25). While the activities and functions of women in the ISIS are subject to

argue and speculate, surely the role of wife and mother is anticipated of most women who travel to become a member of the group. Nevertheless, in the group's attempts to build as well as maintain a caliphate, the new role might be open for women, which primarily consists of suicide bombers as well as tactical operatives (Waddell-Harris 2017, 13-25).

Notwithstanding to women's roles as spouse, to ISIS fighters and birth to the next generation of jihad, women championing ISIS via online recruitment as well as maintaining order in the group's network chat (Spencer 2016: Waddell-hell 2017,30-35, 25). Mostly, women are more active on chat forum; they disseminate the group's message, act as recruiters and face as well as the voice of the ISIS (Davis 2017, 123). Via social media forum, a vast number of women have become indoctrination for the group they urged others to join their group. Female members tweet about shooting practice and upload photos of their guns. Using women for indoctrination or propaganda purposes has become a critical strategic method for ISIS. A public advertisement has enhanced the group's ability to tempt new members to join its group (Waddell-Harris 2017, 25).

Women in the ISIS also enforce rules and regulations in the Islamic State's. ISIS women's wing named Al-Khansaa Brigade, are accounted to patrol the ISIS-controlled region and enforce the group's rendition of Islamic dress and deportment (Waddell-Harris 2017, 25-45). Delightful, according to the organization, women are presumed to be wives and mothers: The Brigade function in Raqqa, the organization headquarters in Syria. It is not clear what might happen if fighting ever goes back to Raqqa and if these women would wage war. In this context, the ISIS Manifesto additionally lays out another role for jihadist women. Abdul-Alim (2015, 89) states that ISIS manifesto; urged women to pursue jihad if there is a need for women to do so more especially if there are insufficient men to protect the ISIS from an attack (Abdul-Alim 2015). Only under exceptional conditions, the manifesto reads, should women seek for activities outside of their home.

“Since the founding of the caliph, the ISIS has consistently reached out to people who hold professional degrees. ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in 2014, an audio recording surfaced. He appealed to engineers, scientists, doctors, preachers, judges, and scholars to join the caliph” (Gowrinathan 2014: Spencer 2016). Since that time, ISIS has been quantifiable, more successful in attracting new members with specialized skills. Mostly the need for skilled workers is not restricted to men. The ISIS has engaged many foreign women under the idea that their abilities will be both pivotal and appreciated in building the caliphate (Bloom 2015). ISIS has allowed female doctors as

well as teachers the freedom to work outside of the home (Winter 2015: Spencer 2016). Notwithstanding these roles, women are enforcing a law, administrative, as well as welfare activities. Women are also being utilized in the reopening and setting up healing facilities, convalescent homes, welfare centers, as well as orphanages (Smith 2016: Spencer 2016). The ISIS manifesto for women empowers employment outside of the home. In that written manual, it ordered that a woman's independent duty must not surpass over three days a week or ought not to last late in the day so her state of not being present from home will not be too long. Employers must grant women leave for an emergency, such as child illness, a husband's absence, as well as two-year maternity leave. Employers must take care of the children until they reach school age (Spencer 2016, 45).

Generally, when it comes to the detectable factors that encourage women to join a terrorist group, we could be told that women are progressively associated with terrorist organizations, mostly because of their enthusiasm to be more involved and their efficiency in carrying out operations. Even though most of the women are in the support or logistics role, however, there are some that are actively engaged in the operations role; those women are likely to receive considerable media amplification than the male terrorists. However, Bizovi (2014). Argued that as long as “women remain actives within a group, they are likely to continue to be involved and work to have their power increased”.

3.WHAT ARE THE DETECTABLE ROLES OF WOMEN IN TERRORIST GROUP?

3.1. Women's roles in Al-Qaeda and Islamic state of Iraq and Syria

Generally, when it comes to Al-Qaeda and ISIS, women are playing some detectable roles within the organization. Though the popular notion of the earlier researcher was that women had not been directly involved with violence, they focused instead on their supportive roles as mothers, wives and health care providers. However, women have been dynamic in various positions within their group. Even those areas where gender segregation is favorable for men; settings have been adjusted over time in order to integrate women. However, “this is true for women involved in military actions and also in terrorist organizations” (Bizovi 2014). Nonetheless, women's roles in a war front have been made clear, and boundaries have clearly outlined. Society and her various institutions have imposed women with a limited military role. Assisting with a lesser role can be welcomed as well as encouraged. However, they were forbidden to be in a war front. Nevertheless, women have requested to be more active in all facets of warfare which include fighting a war on a battlefield (Bizovi 2014).

3.2. Masterminding role for a woman wings in a terrorist organization

Masterminding role in Al-Qaeda and the ISIS women wing provide support to the terrorist’s through the smuggling of weapons, including funds and sex with their male counterparts. The people who act in these roles, typically chosen to do so due to the fact they are invisible in the society which makes it less demanding for them to move uninhibitedly in the community, which is troublesome for the community to understand the kind of the task the women played within the organization. A notable statement from Firdaus (2018, 5-21), showed from the interviewed she had with Dian Novi, a female terrorist, from Indonesia, who was jailed for seven and half year’s imprisonment for a terrorist act. Firdaus noted that it was hard for her to view Yulia as a terrorist, due to her conservative way of life, whose negative remarks as a terrorist is all over the media. She was planning to carry out her plan with rice - cooker bombs, which she makes to bomb the office complex of President Joko Widodo. A pregnant woman who was meant to be the first female suicide bomber in Indonesia. Being pregnant did not stop her from executing her plan. Nevertheless, one thing that was difficult to understand as at the time she arrested was that she was married with two months pregnant at the same time. Society

view pregnant women as tame and expecting mother, not as a master minder or a suicide bomber for a terrorist organization. However, in this framework, Bizovi (2014, 28), argued that protector's segment in a terrorist wing, are not necessarily part of the group, but often time they hide a suspect's member from the government security. Examples of this category are in Palestine, where some women have often created scenes that make the government security uncomfortable enough that they sometimes discharge a suspect operating in their possession. More so, the terrorist organization often uses these women to provide food or take care of their member that got injured during an attacked, which help to cover traces of damage or suspension during the coordinated attacks. Evidently, this is an issue for a government to carry out adequate research on the trend due to the increasing number of both gender and the roles they play in a terrorist organization (Bloom 2017).

3.3. Suicide bombers and the functional leader's roles in a terrorist organization

Suicide bombers and the functional leader's roles in a terrorist organization are significantly more active in the operation role. Although, Gang popularly called the Red Army Faction (RAF) are one of the few left-wing politics that allow women to assume operation role. Suicide bombers in a terrorist organization are trained on how to make bombs and use the bomb to execute a suicide attack. They also fight alongside their male leaders on the battlefield. Though, they are not permitted to be a leader and has little or no contribution to policymaking (Sutten 2009, 30). However, when it comes to suicide bombers, they are more lethal than any other types of a terrorist attack, due to their capacity to switch targets or, if the bomb fell to detonate, they can find an alternative means or method to detonate the explosive (Bloom 2014). Examples of suicide bombers in a terrorist organization are as follows, Boko Haram female suicide bombers, Black window of Chechen, female suicide bombers in Palestine, Iraq, and Afghanistan and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. A sensible observation from Lamb (2018), states that Surabaya attacked that sent 13 people into their early death, was a coordinated attack for police by one family and their children. Lamb argued that the family has been on the police watch list among the people that recently returned from Syria. However, in this context, (Zedalis 2014: Bizovi 2014), concluded in their research that "various terrorist group will continue with these trends and will continue to recruit and use women in this devastating act as well as develop a more efficient modern method for recruiting potential female suicide bomber in a different terrorist organization". Nevertheless, his conclusion can be considered valuable when studying female suicide bombers as

well as how it increases within the context of extremely terrorist organizations. However, finding innumerable roles performed by women in a terrorist organization will make a valuable contribution to counterterrorism policy-making.

Functional leader's roles in a terrorist organization are main to execute and established policy for a terrorist group. These functional leaders carry out the development of the extreme ideology and methods that guide the suicide bomb organization (Sutten 2009, 30). Nevertheless, they are rarer than the logistics segment, recruiting and suicide bombers, women in functional leader's and their male counterparts, receive the same rewards from improving the terrorist organization. A female's functional leaders are mostly considered to be equal to the male members, and they are very significant material for the terrorist organization. "Mara Carol was a leader in the Italian Red Brigades (RB), she was a prominent example of a female functional leader. She was exclusively involved in the affairs of (RB) but was tasked to free their members from jail; this role allowed her to negotiate for their release" (Bizovi 2014). Other examples of functional leader's roles are found in an examination of the women's roles within the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and leaders such as Wafa Idris of the Al Qaeda Martyrs Brigade. The function and influence of women are winding up, largely because of the changing environment and rule within which terrorist organization operates (Sutten 2009, 30).

3.4. Recruiting roles in terrorist women wing

Recruiters drum up a method on how to recruit additional members who will be able to hold the same opinion as them self on championing the advancement of the terrorist organization. As indicated by Cragin and Daly (2009, 39) definition, recruiters are people entitled by group pioneers to engage new masterminds, suicide planes, money lenders, or guerrilla warriors into their organizations. In any case, recruitment can accomplish in "various" technique which incorporates the utilization of force, familial connections, kidnapping and online recruitment. Familial contact is a usual strategy for recruiting the new member. "A sensible statement from Bizovi (2014), which he argued that a relative's member would often influence an individual to become a member of their group since they are a bona-fide member of the group". This is a concept that is most common within Al-Qaeda and ISIS.

Furthermore, some people join the terrorist group through abductions. Rahila Amos once became a member of Boko Haram before the Nigeria security forces rescued her. In the wake of her kidnapped, she was forced to take training on how to carry out a suicide bombing attack. They were taught to

hold the bomb under their armpit to keep it tight and secondly, she was technically taught how to cut off the head of enemies from the back. Rahila said the enemy die faster when cutting off the neck from behind (Searcey, 2016). However, Muriel Degauque became a member of the Al-Qaeda in the wake of her wedding. She went on to become one of the deadliest suicide bombers in Iraq. Evidently, the method she was used to becoming a member of a terrorist organization, is just another way some individual, her children, spouse, the relation will become a member. However, when the terrorist organization needed someone with a unique skill, they will use a different method to lure them into their organization, either the use family connection or friend, “though they are mostly use forced” to convert their target into their group. Women in these roles are not very common like it is in the master minders, although they are actively present in a different role in a various terrorist group (Cragin and Daly 2009, 8-17).

Most of the terrorist organization created an account on social media which have helped them to recruit more than twenty thousand fighters. Research showed that Al-Qaeda and ISIS majorly rely on “Western female recruits with the task of social media campaigns, especially Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, google chat Tumblr, Kik” (Spencer 2016, 34-40). This female media unit is well regarded with the official status within Al-Qaeda and ISIS media wing. However, the targets of the terrorist propaganda were very simple. It is to propel western women to perform Dhiraj with Al-Qaeda and ISIS-controlled area. ISIS information schemes target women who feel they are sad, cheated, rape and those that live in a conflict area. Women recruiters in terrorist wing provide engaging solutions for those individuals with a personal problem and dissatisfactions. The promised to make their life comfortable if they become a member (Spencer 2016).

Back in 2011, the aftermath of September 9/11 attacks, Thomas (2003, 23) evidently and unequivocally suggests that terrorist group utilized the Internet to set up their attacks for September eleven. An evident from the confiscated computer in Afghanistan by the Security Agent shows that al Qaeda was gathering intelligence information on their targets as well as disseminating encrypted information through the computer network. However, back in the year 2002, some of the al Qaeda members jailed in America were reported to be exploitation Internet-based phone services to pass information to another member jailed in overseas. These incidences demonstrated that the Internet is being employed as a tool for “cyber planning” on the hand of a terrorist organization. It enables a terrorist to attack without traces, command as well as control resources, more so, a bunch of alternative

measures to organize and incorporate options (Thomas 2003, 112). A significant increase in women's involvement in jihad has been boosted through the dissemination of their radical ideologies on Internet-based. Recently, in Belgium, the internet helped jihadi women even more. For example, Malika El-Aroud was involved without trading off her roles in the terrorist organization, she has distinguished herself as a recruiter. She was unique and can communicate to her audience both with French and English, which makes her a popular figure in a jihad fight. She urged men to join the jihad war; else they are not real men, she also urged women to be involved (Bloom 2017, 201).

However, scholar argued that terrorist group target women, because they are the powerless individuals in the society, however, these women became involved due to the lack of fatherhood or had lost their parents. The lack of fatherhood makes a female easy to catch for suicide bomber activities (Bizovi 2014, 30). This is very common in extremely traditional societies where women have so much relied on their men for daily bread.

It is very evident that the presence of women in terrorist activities is very diverse. It proves comprehensive as we could see from the below, table 1 and also previously discussed in this chapter above, that women are used very often in logistics as well as in recruitment roles. However, the trend regarding women's involvement in terrorism provides women with a tactical advantage as well as the amount of media coverage surrounding female bomber can increase their positions and role in the organization as a suicide bomber.

Table 1. A brief description of women's roles in a terrorist organization

MASTERMINDING	SUICIDE BOMBERS	FUNCTIONAL LEADERS	RECRUITERS
Basic logistics support	Bomb making	Enforcer of law	Suicide bomber
Smuggle of weapon And fund	Execute terrorist acts	Leading a small group	Money lenders
Sex	Fighting along side Male counterpart		Guerrilla, fighters

Source: Maha and Griset 2008; Cragin and Daly 2009

Table 1 gave a comprehensive summary on roles of women in a terrorist organization. Those roles that make up a terrorist organization, such as logistics, recruitment, suicide bombers, as well as the operational leaders.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study addresses the innumerable roles performed by women in a terrorist organization, which will make a valuable contribution to counterterrorism policy-making. However, recent media reports on women's participation in a terrorist organization in the year 2018 is on the increases; terrorist organizations are engaging more women in recruiting, suicide and masterminding roles in their various organizations. These trends might increase their chance to participate in their functions. One of the aforementioned is the reason terrorist organizations attract the female participation within their organization: due to women are traditionally viewed as passive and not a perpetrator of violence and can easily pass through security personnel. However, given the different motivations and psychological nature of terrorist organizations, you hardly rate woman participation below average. Of the two cases studied numerous commonalities arose from some other elements varied by the terrorist organization. One of the findings suggested that the thought of female suicide bombers is something that most communities are not comfortable with, which has given terrorist organizations another channel to recruit. However, the studies show that al-Qaeda and the ISIS get their female suicide bomber through security without proper checking which usually checks any movement made by their male counterparts. This strategy builds the quality of the terrorist organization to execute a productive task; additionally, the media hype that follows a female suicide bombing is one of the most shocking outcomes. While most extremely terrorist activists get an enormous media outcry. Groups such as the ISIS and Al-Qaeda gets a lot of political as well as media amplification for their actions. Furthermore, caliph ideology spreads out, through the media report on female suicide bombers. However, the increase in media surveillance will boost the dissemination of information and the motivation behind their action. Evidently, when it comes to the aforementioned case studies. Females wings are pretty much engaged in spies, informant as well as masterminding roles. However, the other obvious reasons that entice or motivation women to engage in an extremely terrorist act such as sexual, political and personal ambitions. Nevertheless, members of Al-Qaeda and ISIS pointed out these as a strong motivation for their malicious activities. When it comes to sexual abuse, conventional Islamic societies do take women who pass through sexual abused worthless and shame to their entire families. In these contexts, both organizations persuade this set of women to be involved in order to restore the lost glory of their family. However, the above concept is mainly cultural which does not mostly involve men, more so it is worthy to point out due to the increase in an insurgency. Conversely, the

danger of sexual violence is probably going to generate a huge number of women for terrorist organizations to convince into joining their group.

Familial connections also play a significant role in women's participation in extremist organization. Many women became a member of an extreme terrorist organization through marriage, however, they often recommend their members to marry their sister, which will help them to cement their relationship as well as furthering the pool of potential members. Some also involved because they are aiming to carry out a revenge attack for losing their loved one. However, it is very evident, from the studies above, there are no age limit in both Islamic organization. Like their male counterparts, women participants are both young, and old from fourteen to sixty years of age, their involvement in the Islamic extremist organization largely depends on their role and the age bracket could change at any time. Though most of their operational leaders are aged, largely because they are more proficiency at that age. Though their bombers and fighters are largely younger. However, when it comes to Al-Qaeda and ISIS, recruitment for a specific task, they will quickly act, due to due to the younger they are, the easier it becomes to teach them the Islamic organization's concept. Women play an essential role in global jihad, and it is something that ought to be noted since terrorism in XXI century is more diverse, women are beginning to be involved more in the act of terrorism. However, an extreme terrorist organization has banked on the fact that women suicide operative is able to “walk through” security checkpoint without proper scanning, due to the traditional passive view that surrounds women on violence.

Nevertheless, it is hard to make any definite conclusions. Researchers do not have sufficient and necessary information about these women, whether they are acting willingly or under duress. However, to increase knowledge for a valuable contribution in the field of policy-making that will help eliminate terrorism by cutting down their recruitment, it is important to collect more information about the women who have already involved in a terrorist organization. This information includes their rate or radicalization, eagerness, demographics, actions, and other necessary information to document as well as to study female participation. However, this research paper addressed a topic that is largely ignored in the international relations literature, the trends regarding women's involvement and detectable factors that spur women into joining a terrorist organization. More importantly, this study demonstrates that violence is not exclusively for the men; women in the modern terrorist organization are not an oddity, they are a common feature. More so, through the study of these women,

researchers can move towards a greater comprehension of terrorism by considering the impact of gender on the theoretical as well as a methodological method of the field and how these methods can influence outcomes (Waddell-Harris 2017, 20). Nevertheless, this paper suggests further research on female involvement in the modern terrorist group. This might be more demanding and require more resources for state and researchers to specialize their approach, but with this individual effort, it can increase knowledge for a valuable contribution in the field of policy-making that will help eliminate terrorism by cutting down their recruitment.

4.1. Further research

Further study should be conducted in other modern terrorist groups with increasing female participation, for example Boko Haram, “a report shows that Nigeria is attracting terrorist organization due to the porous nature of her borders in the Northern part, which lacks authorities and ISIS seized the opportunity to Infiltrate and train Boko Haram” (Before ISIS berth in Nigeria 2018), even though the president of Nigeria made a statement that Boko Haram has been technically defeated, but his statement has no avail, they are still kidnapping and rampaging in Northern Nigeria. Boko Haram, which has pledged allegiance to the ISIS, has engaged female suicide bombers in its operations. For instance, in February 2016, young women, between the ages of seventeen and twenty, entered Internally Displaced People (IDP) camp in Borno North-Eastern Nigeria and detonated explosive devices, killed themselves and at least fifty-eight others. However, there is no evidence to show whether those young girls voluntarily carry out the attack or was done under duress. There is news that Chibok and Dapchi schoolgirls abducted by the group on 16 April 2014 and 26 February 2018, are being used for the terrorist operation in Nation and beyond. Involuntary engagement in the extremely organization Boko Haram is somewhat ought to research further (Fiyaso 2017).

Further study should look specifically at the child suicide bomber in terrorist organizations whom some scholar describes as "modern kamikazes"(Logan 2017), this a method the Taliban and other terrorist organization used, they systematically recruit and indoctrinates this child for a suicide bomb acts (Logan 2017, 2). This is increasing trends that required further research. Kids are hardly viewed as a threat, just like woman participant, which increases their chances of penetrating controlled places than the adult's male terrorists. However, when it comes to child suicide bomber the element of shock

could considerably be more than women's involvement, due to kids are portrayed as innocent and pose less threat.

Women are becoming more engaged in extreme terrorist organizations. They should be tracked and followed similarly to the men who performed the same action. Nevertheless. However, the success the Islamic extremely organization has achieved with the female terrorists should not be downplayed, considering women are less suspect than their male partners, if the government did not take adequate measure, they would continue to maintain their success in terrorist activities. Islamic extremely organizations like ISIS and al-Qaeda have emphasized the need to integrate women more in a suicide bombing acts. Essentially, when considering the level of their success with these female members, they will keep on using them, which might likely increase the number of participants in the women Islamic extremely terrorist wing. The terrorist organization thinks it is justifiable to include women in their extremely organization since they can carry out the organization's goals. However, having known that terrorism has become more diverse it is more about women now than the time past, it is essential to create fruitful preventive or counter-radicalization policies that will help to eliminate terrorism by cutting down their recruitment; it is important to collect more information about the women who have already involved. Information includes their rate, radicalization, demographics, and actions.

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