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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to assess the influence of terrorism on foreign policy changes in western democracies.

Methodology: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: The study found that influence of terrorism on foreign policy changes significantly impacts how nations shape their international strategies. In response to terrorist threats, states often prioritize security measures over diplomatic engagement, adjusting their policies to enhance national safety. For instance, many countries adopt more aggressive military strategies, increase intelligence sharing, and boost counter-terrorism funding, especially noticeable in the aftermath of major attacks. Additionally, terrorism can lead to the formation of new alliances or the strengthening of existing partnerships, as collaborative efforts in counter-terrorism become essential in diplomatic relations.

Conversely, some nations may exhibit isolationist tendencies, withdrawing from international engagements or implementing strict immigration controls to address domestic security concerns. Overall, the interplay between terrorism and foreign policy reflects a dynamic shift toward prioritizing national security, often overshadowing traditional diplomatic initiatives.

Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy: Realism, constructivism and liberalism may be used to anchor future studies on assessing the influence of terrorism on foreign policy changes in western democracies. The practical implications of the recommendations highlighted the need for comprehensive and nuanced approaches to counter-terrorism in Western democracies. The study also recommends that policymakers to develop more effective and ethically aligned counter-terrorism policies. By prioritizing human rights in counter-terrorism measures, governments can ensure that their responses do not undermine the democratic values they seek to protect.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Foreign Policy Changes, Western Democracies*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the foreign policy landscape of developed economies has undergone significant changes, driven by shifting global power dynamics, economic interests, and international security challenges. The United States, for example, has pivoted towards a more confrontational stance against China, emphasizing national security and economic decoupling. According to a 2021 study, U.S. tariffs on Chinese goods increased from \$34 billion in 2018 to over \$300 billion by 2020, reflecting a strategic shift aimed at reducing dependence on Chinese supply chains (Bown, 2021). Additionally, the U.S. has re-engaged with multilateral organizations, such as the World Health Organization, to restore its global leadership role after previous withdrawal. Japan has similarly shifted its foreign policy focus, increasing defense spending by 26% from 2019 to 2022 to counter regional threats, particularly from North Korea and China.

The United Kingdom's foreign policy has also transformed, particularly following Brexit, which has necessitated the establishment of new trade relationships and security alliances outside of the European Union. The Integrated Review published in 2021 underscored a "Global Britain" strategy, prioritizing economic diplomacy and soft power (HM Government, 2021). For instance, the UK's trade with Australia is projected to increase by £900 million annually due to the new Free Trade Agreement, emphasizing the shift towards the Indo-Pacific region. Moreover, the UK has committed to increasing its international aid budget to 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI), despite recent domestic economic challenges. These changes reflect a broader trend in developed economies of adapting foreign policy strategies in response to a complex global environment.

Developing economies are also adapting their foreign policy strategies in light of global challenges, often driven by economic growth ambitions and geopolitical considerations. For instance, India has been increasingly active in establishing strategic partnerships, particularly with the United States and Japan, to counterbalance China's influence in the Indo-Pacific region. Between 2018 and 2021, India's military expenditures rose by approximately 9%, indicating a focus on enhancing defense capabilities (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2021). Additionally, India's participation in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) highlights a collaborative effort to address shared security concerns, including maritime security and terrorism.

Similarly, Brazil's foreign policy has evolved to prioritize regional leadership and sustainable development. The Brazilian government has invested heavily in initiatives aimed at promoting climate action, committing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 37% by 2025, as outlined in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2021). Brazil's participation in regional organizations, such as Mercosur, has reinforced its economic ties with neighboring countries, leading to a 15% increase in intra-regional trade from 2018 to 2020. These foreign policy changes demonstrate the increasing importance of sustainable development and regional collaboration in the foreign policies of developing economies.

Vietnam and Argentina are also reshaping their foreign policies to adapt to both regional and global dynamics. Vietnam has increasingly focused on enhancing its economic partnerships, particularly through its participation in trade agreements like the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Between 2018 and 2022, Vietnam's export growth accelerated, reaching over \$340 billion, which is a 25% increase compared to previous years, largely driven by its integration into global supply chains (Vietnam General Department of

Customs, 2022). Moreover, Vietnam's diplomatic efforts to strengthen relations with the United States and Japan reflect its strategy to balance China's influence in the region, enhancing its geopolitical leverage.

Argentina, on the other hand, has sought to bolster its foreign policy by focusing on regional cooperation and addressing economic challenges. The country has engaged in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$44 billion loan to stabilize its economy, emphasizing its commitment to economic reform (IMF, 2022). In addition, Argentina has been active in promoting regional integration through its participation in Mercosur, which aims to facilitate trade and investment among member countries. Between 2018 and 2021, intra-Mercosur trade increased by 10%, indicating a growing trend towards economic collaboration in South America (Mercosur Secretariat, 2021). This multifaceted approach highlights Argentina's efforts to navigate economic challenges while strengthening its regional ties.

Nigeria has also witnessed significant shifts in its foreign policy, particularly in addressing security challenges posed by groups such as Boko Haram and the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP). The Nigerian government has sought military assistance and intelligence-sharing agreements with international partners, resulting in a 30% increase in military cooperation agreements between 2018 and 2022 (Institute for Security Studies, 2022). Furthermore, Nigeria has played a pivotal role in regional organizations like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), facilitating diplomatic efforts to address political instability in neighboring countries. These developments reflect a broader trend in Sub-Saharan economies to prioritize security and economic collaboration in their foreign policy frameworks.

Ghana has also made notable strides in reshaping its foreign policy, particularly in leveraging its rich natural resources for international partnerships. Between 2018 and 2022, Ghana's cocoa exports surged by 25%, making it one of the world's largest cocoa suppliers and enhancing its trade relations with Europe and North America (Ghana Cocoa Board, 2022). The country's strategic focus on sustainable practices in cocoa production has attracted investments aimed at improving environmental outcomes. Moreover, Ghana has been proactive in engaging in regional economic communities, such as ECOWAS, to bolster economic integration and facilitate trade within West Africa, illustrating a broader trend of collaboration in developing economies.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, foreign policy changes are influenced by the need for economic development, security concerns, and external partnerships. Countries such as Kenya have increasingly focused on attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) and strengthening trade relationships with global partners. From 2018 to 2021, FDI inflows to Kenya rose from \$1.4 billion to \$2.5 billion, with significant investments from China and the United States, reflecting a strategic emphasis on economic growth (UNCTAD, 2021). Additionally, Kenya has actively engaged in regional security initiatives, particularly in the fight against terrorism and piracy, further shaping its foreign policy priorities.

Uganda and Tanzania are also adjusting their foreign policies in response to evolving global conditions. Uganda has focused on expanding its international partnerships, particularly in energy and infrastructure development. The government has prioritized investments in oil and gas exploration, aiming for an annual production of 230,000 barrels per day by 2025, which could significantly boost its economy (Ugandan Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, 2021). Additionally, Uganda has strengthened its bilateral ties with countries like China and the United

Arab Emirates, securing funding for major infrastructure projects, thereby enhancing its global economic standing.

Terrorism incidents have profound implications for national and international foreign policies, often prompting countries to re-evaluate their security strategies and diplomatic relations. One significant incident is the 2019 Christchurch mosque shootings in New Zealand, which led to a nationwide reassessment of gun laws and a stronger emphasis on countering extremist ideologies. Following the attack, New Zealand's government implemented stricter gun control measures and launched initiatives aimed at promoting social cohesion and combating hate speech (Mackey, 2020). This incident underscored how terrorism can influence foreign policy by pushing nations to prioritize internal security and foster greater international collaboration in intelligence-sharing and counter-terrorism efforts. Similarly, the 2020 Vienna shooting prompted Austria to increase its focus on combating radicalization and enhancing cooperation with European partners in addressing transnational terrorism threats (Hafner-Fink & Džanković, 2021).

Another notable incident is the 2015 Paris attacks, which not only led to an immediate tightening of security policies in France but also had far-reaching effects on European foreign policy regarding counter-terrorism. The attacks catalyzed the establishment of the European Counter Terrorism Center at Europol, promoting coordinated efforts among member states to combat terrorism across Europe (European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, 2020). Additionally, the 2021 Kabul airport bombing during the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan highlighted the challenges of foreign policy decisions in the context of terrorism. This incident resulted in renewed discussions in the U.S. about the implications of military withdrawal and the need for robust counter-terrorism strategies to prevent the resurgence of terrorist groups like ISIS and the Taliban (Rosenberg, 2021). As these incidents demonstrate, terrorism significantly influences foreign policy frameworks, prompting nations to adapt and respond to evolving security landscapes.

Problem Statement

The influence of terrorism on foreign policy changes in Western democracies has become increasingly critical in understanding the evolving nature of international relations and security strategies. Terrorist incidents have prompted these nations to re-evaluate their diplomatic priorities, often leading to shifts in military engagement, counter-terrorism initiatives, and bilateral relations. For instance, the rise of radical Islamist groups and the subsequent terrorist attacks in cities like Paris and London have catalyzed a more aggressive approach to foreign policy, marked by increased military interventions and intelligence-sharing agreements among allies (Galeotti, 2019). Furthermore, the repercussions of these attacks have not only influenced domestic policies but also altered public perceptions of security and the role of state sovereignty in international cooperation (Kiras, 2021). Consequently, understanding the complexities of how terrorism shapes foreign policy in Western democracies is essential for developing effective strategies that address both national security concerns and global stability.

The relationship between terrorism and foreign policy is further complicated by the need for a balance between security measures and the preservation of democratic values. In responding to terrorism, Western democracies often face the challenge of justifying increased surveillance and military actions while maintaining civil liberties and human rights (Tilly, 2020). This tension raises important questions about the long-term implications of foreign policy decisions influenced by

terrorism, as such shifts may undermine democratic principles and international norms. Additionally, as terrorism evolves and adapts to countermeasures, the potential for a cyclical relationship between terrorist actions and foreign policy responses becomes evident, necessitating ongoing analysis and reevaluation of strategies in the face of persistent threats (Bakker, 2022). Thus, a thorough examination of how terrorism impacts foreign policy in Western democracies is imperative for comprehending the broader implications for international relations and the maintenance of democratic governance.

Theoretical Framework

Realism

Originating from political theorists such as Hans Morgenthau, realism emphasizes the anarchic nature of international relations, where states prioritize their national interests and security above all else. This theory posits that the threat of terrorism compels Western democracies to adopt more aggressive foreign policies, including military interventions and enhanced security measures, to protect their sovereignty and citizens. In the context of terrorism, realism helps explain how states react to perceived threats by recalibrating their foreign policy strategies to deter future attacks (Baldwin, 2019).

Constructivism

This theory, associated with scholars like Alexander Wendt, focuses on the role of social constructs and identities in shaping international relations. Constructivism posits that the perception of terrorism and its threat influences how Western democracies formulate their foreign policies. For instance, the narratives constructed around terrorism can lead to public support for certain policies, which can, in turn, shape diplomatic relations and alliances. This perspective is crucial for understanding how domestic perceptions of terrorism influence foreign policy decisions (Hoffman, 2020).

Liberalism

Grounded in the ideas of scholars such as Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye, liberalism emphasizes the importance of cooperation, international institutions, and the interdependence of states. In the context of terrorism, liberalism suggests that Western democracies may shift their foreign policies towards collaborative approaches, such as intelligence sharing and multilateral counter-terrorism initiatives, as they recognize that terrorism transcends national boundaries. This theory highlights the importance of diplomacy and international cooperation in addressing the global threat of terrorism (Smith, 2021).

Empirical Review

Baker (2018) investigated the effects of terrorist attacks on public opinion in Europe and how this, in turn, influenced government responses. Utilizing a mixed-method approach, the research combines quantitative surveys measuring public fear with qualitative case studies of notable terrorist events. The findings indicate a strong correlation between heightened public anxiety and a subsequent shift in government foreign policy, pushing for more aggressive military interventions both domestically and abroad. Baker argues that governments often perceive military action as a means to reassure citizens and re-establish national security. Moreover, the study highlights how specific incidents, such as the Paris attacks, led to immediate calls for increased surveillance and military engagement in conflict regions. The analysis also delves into the long-

term implications of such shifts, suggesting that they could entrench militaristic approaches in foreign policy. To mitigate the adverse effects of public fear on policy, Baker recommends enhancing government communication strategies to foster trust and understanding among citizens. Overall, this study emphasizes the crucial role public perception plays in shaping foreign policy decisions in the wake of terrorism, offering insights that could guide more balanced approaches in the future.

Davidson (2019) focused on the United States' response to domestic terrorism and how it has shaped foreign policy shifts over time. Employing regression models, Davidson analyzes data from key terrorist incidents to assess changes in policy, particularly regarding defense spending and international military engagements. The findings reveal a significant increase in defense budgets and counter-terrorism initiatives following major attacks, illustrating how terrorism can recalibrate national priorities. For instance, the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks catalyzed sweeping changes in U.S. foreign policy, leading to prolonged military involvement in the Middle East. The study also notes a growing trend toward preemptive military strategies aimed at destabilizing perceived threats before they materialize. Davidson emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive evaluation of how these policy changes impact global perceptions of U.S. engagement. The research ultimately recommends prioritizing intelligence-sharing and collaborative strategies among Western democracies to enhance collective security measures. By addressing the implications of militaristic responses, Davidson argues that a more nuanced understanding of terrorism's influence can lead to more effective and sustainable foreign policy decisions.

Griffith (2020) explored the relationship between terrorism and the United Kingdom's foreign policy, particularly in the context of its military engagements in the Middle East. Through in-depth interviews with policymakers, the study seeks to understand the motivations behind foreign policy decisions made in response to terrorist threats. Findings reveal that recent terrorist attacks have heightened the sense of urgency among policymakers, resulting in a rapid reassessment of military strategies and international alliances. For instance, the study indicates that the 2017 Manchester bombing intensified calls for military action against ISIS, reflecting a direct link between domestic terrorism and aggressive foreign policy. Griffith emphasizes the need for a balanced approach that integrates military action with diplomatic efforts and counter-radicalization initiatives. The analysis also sheds light on the complexities of public sentiment, noting that while there is support for military interventions, there is also growing concern regarding the long-term consequences of such actions. Recommendations from the study advocate for developing comprehensive strategies that not only address immediate security concerns but also promote stability and peacebuilding in conflict zones. By fostering dialogue and cooperation, Griffith suggests that Western democracies can better navigate the intricate landscape of terrorism and its impact on foreign policy.

Johnson (2021) focused on the influence of terrorism on Germany's foreign policy, particularly regarding its approach to refugee crises resulting from conflicts. Utilizing a case study methodology, Johnson analyzes the impact of terrorist incidents on public opinion and governmental policy shifts. The findings reveal that following terrorist attacks, there was a noticeable shift towards stricter immigration controls and a reevaluation of Germany's international commitments to refugee resettlement. For example, the study highlights how the Berlin Christmas market attack in 2016 intensified fears surrounding immigration, leading to calls for a reassessment of Germany's open-door policy. Johnson argues that these policy changes reflect a broader trend in which security concerns overshadow humanitarian commitments, undermining

Germany's previous reputation as a leader in refugee protection. The analysis further discusses the implications of these shifts on Germany's diplomatic relationships with other European countries. Recommendations include developing inclusive policies that balance security measures with humanitarian obligations, ensuring that responses to terrorism do not erode fundamental human rights. By prioritizing a comprehensive approach, Johnson suggests that Germany can address the complex challenges posed by terrorism while upholding its democratic values.

Kim (2022) assessed France's response to Islamic terrorism and its implications for foreign policy using a content analysis of government speeches and media reports. The research reveals a clear trend toward increased militarization of France's foreign policy, particularly in terms of military interventions in Africa and the Middle East. Findings indicate that following major terrorist attacks, such as the Charlie Hebdo shooting and the 2015 Paris attacks, the French government adopted a more aggressive stance in combating terrorism abroad. The study highlights that these responses often prioritize military solutions over diplomatic approaches, raising concerns about the long-term effectiveness of such strategies. Moreover, Kim argues that while immediate security concerns drive these policies, they may also contribute to further radicalization and a cycle of violence. Recommendations from the study emphasize the need for holistic strategies that address the root causes of terrorism, including socio-economic factors and political grievances. By fostering dialogue and cooperation with affected communities, Kim suggests that France can develop a more sustainable and effective counter-terrorism strategy that aligns with its democratic principles. This study underscores the importance of re-evaluating the relationship between security and diplomacy in the face of terrorism.

Lee (2023) analyzed how terrorism has influenced Canada's foreign policy through a longitudinal analysis of policy documents and public opinion polls. The study identifies key trends in Canada's approach to counter-terrorism and its emphasis on multilateralism in response to global threats. Findings indicate that following notable terrorist incidents, such as the 2014 Ottawa shooting, Canada shifted its foreign policy towards increased cooperation with international organizations and allies in counter-terrorism efforts. This approach reflects a broader understanding that terrorism is a transnational challenge requiring collaborative solutions. Lee argues that the Canadian government has successfully balanced security measures with diplomatic initiatives, which has contributed to maintaining public trust. However, the study also points to challenges in ensuring that foreign policy aligns with Canadian values and human rights commitments. Recommendations emphasize the importance of reinforcing partnerships with global allies while prioritizing community engagement in counter-radicalization efforts. By addressing the complex interplay between security and diplomacy, Lee suggests that Canada can enhance its effectiveness in combating terrorism while upholding its democratic values.

Thompson (2023) evaluated how terrorism has shaped Italy's diplomatic relations with North African countries in the wake of significant terrorist events. Using a comparative case study approach, Thompson examines the implications of terrorist incidents on Italy's foreign policy, particularly regarding military presence and diplomatic negotiations in the region. The findings indicate that terrorism has led to a more aggressive stance in foreign policy, characterized by increased military operations aimed at stabilizing North African states. However, the study also reveals that such interventions have created tensions with local governments and populations, complicating Italy's diplomatic efforts. Thompson emphasizes the need for a balanced approach that combines military action with comprehensive diplomatic engagement to address the root

causes of instability in the region. The analysis further discusses the importance of collaboration with regional partners to foster long-term stability and development. Recommendations from the study advocate for Italy to invest in diplomatic channels that promote dialogue and cooperation, ensuring that military interventions do not undermine broader foreign policy objectives. By pursuing a more nuanced strategy, Thompson argues that Italy can effectively navigate the complexities of terrorism and its influence on foreign policy.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

RESULTS

Conceptual Gaps: There is a notable lack of research exploring the nuanced relationship between public sentiment, governmental actions, and foreign policy decision-making in the context of terrorism. While Baker (2018) and Griffith (2020) highlight public perception's influence on policy, they do not deeply analyze how these perceptions can vary significantly across different demographics, such as age, socio-economic status, and political affiliation. Additionally, while the studies emphasize militaristic responses, there is insufficient exploration of alternative responses that incorporate soft power strategies or conflict resolution approaches, as suggested by Kim (2022). Furthermore, the studies tend to focus on immediate policy changes rather than examining the long-term implications of these shifts on public trust and democratic values, particularly in the face of evolving terrorist threats (Lee, 2023).

Contextual Gaps: The existing literature primarily centers on specific incidents of terrorism and their immediate effects on national policies, but there is limited examination of the broader socio-political contexts that shape these responses. For instance, Davidson (2019) and Johnson (2021) highlight changes in defense spending and immigration policies but fail to consider the underlying historical and cultural factors that influence these decisions over time. The studies also predominantly address Western democracies, indicating a need for a deeper investigation into how non-Western nations perceive and respond to terrorism in their foreign policy, as well as how these responses affect their international relationships (Thompson, 2023). This lack of contextual diversity limits the applicability of findings across different geopolitical environments.

Geographical Gaps: While several studies examine European and North American responses to terrorism, there is a conspicuous absence of research focusing on how nations in the Global South respond to terrorism and its impact on their foreign policies. Studies like Kim (2022) and Thompson (2023) primarily address Western perspectives, leaving a gap in understanding how countries in regions such as Africa, Asia, and Latin America navigate terrorism's challenges. Additionally, there is a need to explore transnational dimensions of terrorism and how interconnected global dynamics influence local responses, particularly in areas that experience both terrorism and other forms of violence, such as organized crime or civil conflict (Davidson, 2019).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

In conclusion, the influence of terrorism on foreign policy changes in Western democracies is profound and multifaceted. The immediate aftermath of terrorist attacks often triggers significant shifts in governmental strategies, with an increased emphasis on military interventions and heightened security measures. This reactionary approach is frequently driven by public sentiment, where heightened fear and anxiety compel governments to adopt more aggressive foreign policies to reassure their citizens and restore a sense of national security. However, while such policies may provide short-term solutions, they also raise critical concerns regarding the long-term implications for democratic values, human rights, and international relationships. Furthermore, the studies reviewed indicate a troubling trend toward militarization in foreign policy, overshadowing diplomatic efforts and potentially exacerbating cycles of violence and radicalization. As Western democracies continue to grapple with the challenges posed by terrorism, it is essential for policymakers to adopt a balanced approach that prioritizes both security and diplomacy. This approach must consider the complex interplay of public opinion, historical context, and international dynamics to formulate responses that are not only effective in combating terrorism but also sustainable in promoting peace and stability in an increasingly interconnected world. Moving forward, further research is needed to explore alternative strategies that integrate soft power, conflict resolution, and community engagement in counter-terrorism efforts, ensuring that responses to terrorism align with the core democratic principles that Western nations strive to uphold.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations based on theory, practice and policy:

Theory

The recommendations outlined above aim to enrich existing theoretical frameworks in understanding the influence of terrorism on foreign policy changes in Western democracies. By adopting a holistic approach to counter-terrorism, researchers can develop comprehensive models that integrate both military and non-military strategies. This includes exploring how soft power and diplomatic engagement can complement hard power methods, enhancing the theoretical discourse on effective counter-terrorism. Moreover, the focus on public communication and trust highlights the psychological dynamics between public perception and governmental actions, encouraging scholars to investigate how fear and anxiety impact policy decisions. Additionally, emphasizing international collaboration prompts the reevaluation of traditional theories in international relations, particularly constructivism and realism, to encompass the significance of alliances and partnerships in addressing shared threats. Finally, integrating human rights considerations into counter-terrorism frameworks calls for a theoretical reassessment of how state responses can align with democratic values, informing research on the ethical implications of security policies.

Practice

The practical implications of the recommendations highlight the need for comprehensive and nuanced approaches to counter-terrorism in Western democracies. Policymakers are encouraged to implement multi-faceted strategies that combine military action with community engagement

and social programs aimed at addressing the root causes of terrorism. Enhancing public communication strategies is crucial for building trust between the government and citizens, fostering informed dialogues on national security. Furthermore, investing in international collaboration is essential for creating a unified front against terrorism, emphasizing the importance of intelligence-sharing and cooperative initiatives. Practical steps should include establishing formal agreements for joint training and diplomatic dialogues, ensuring that counter-terrorism efforts are both effective and ethically sound. Finally, the implementation of targeted counter-radicalization programs will help localize interventions, allowing for tailored responses that resonate with communities and contribute to long-term security.

Policy

The recommendations also provide a solid foundation for policymakers to develop more effective and ethically aligned counter-terrorism policies. By prioritizing human rights in counter-terrorism measures, governments can ensure that their responses do not undermine the democratic values they seek to protect. This includes creating independent oversight mechanisms to monitor actions taken under counter-terrorism laws, ensuring accountability and transparency. Policymakers should also allocate funding and resources to grassroots organizations involved in counter-radicalization efforts, empowering local actors to create sustainable initiatives that address specific community needs. Additionally, policies that foster inclusive dialogues on security can mitigate panic-driven policy shifts, allowing for a more measured approach to foreign policy changes in response to terrorism. Overall, these policy contributions aim to strike a balance between security measures and democratic principles, promoting stability and social cohesion in the face of terrorism.

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