

Terrorist attack in mumbai history essay



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

MUMBAI, India – Indian commandos took control of the Taj Mahal Palace & Tower, the last nest of terrorist resistance, on Saturday morning, after a lengthy assault that left three terrorists dead and sections of the hotel in flames, the head of the commando unit said in a televised news conference.

Soldiers were still combing the hotel, going room to room in search of remaining gunmen, but the siege appeared finally to have ended, J. K. Dutt, director general of the National Security Guard, an elite commando force, said in the news conference at 9 a. m. Firefighters were permitted to begin pouring water over the flames that had burned out of control in the hotel's lower floors for as much as an hour while the commandos battled the terrorists.

It was the third day of a siege that has shaken India, raised tensions with neighboring Pakistan and prompted questions about the failure of the authorities to anticipate the tragedy or to react swiftly enough as it unfolded.

All told, after attackers were cleared from a second hotel and a Jewish center on Friday, more than 150 people had died. Most of the dead were apparently Indian citizens, but at least 22 foreigners were killed. Among the dead reported were a rabbi from Brooklyn and his wife, who ran the Jewish center.

The main success for the authorities on Friday came at the second hotel, the Oberoi. The authorities said that two gunmen had been killed and 93 foreigners – some of them wearing Air France and Lufthansa uniforms – had been rescued, though 30 bodies were found. Survivors offered harrowing accounts of their ordeal, trapped on the upper floors of the high-rise hotel

while gunmen prowled below. The National Security Guard said it recovered two AK-47s, a 9-millimeter pistol and some grenades.

For the first time, after several veiled accusations that Pakistan was involved, Indian officials specifically linked the attacks to their neighbor and longtime nemesis. India's foreign minister blamed "elements in Pakistan" for the attacks, spreading the repercussions of the attacks beyond India's borders. American intelligence and counterterrorism officials said Friday that there was mounting evidence that a Pakistani militant group – Lashkar-e-Taiba, which has long been involved in the conflict with India over the disputed territory of Kashmir – was responsible.

Indian commandos said the attackers at the hotels were well trained, with one carrying a backpack packed with hundreds of rounds of ammunition, and they seemed to know the buildings' layout better than the security forces, indicating a high degree of preparation. Some were seen arriving by boat; others may have been guests at the hotels for days.

The leader of a commando unit involved in a gun battle on Thursday morning inside the Taj said during a news conference on Friday that he had seen a dozen dead bodies in one of the rooms.

His team found a gunman's backpack, which contained dried fruit, 400 rounds of AK-47 ammunition, four grenades, Indian and American money, and seven credit cards from some of the world's leading banks, he said. The pack also had a national identity card from the island of Mauritius.

The attackers were “ very, very familiar with the layout of the hotel,” said the commander, who disguised his face with a scarf and tinted glasses to hide his identity. He said the militants, who appeared to be under 30 years old, were “ determined” and “ remorseless.”

ANALYSIS

The terrorist attack on Saturday morning is one of the major activity which has led terrorist most dangerous for our country.

A team of terrorist attacked the “ TAJ HOTEL” and killed many innocent visitors. The fight between commandos and terrorist went for two days.

India a safe tourist destination: Minister

2010-09-20 14: 10: 00

New Delhi, Sep 20 (IANS) India is a safe destination and the security of tourists is of utmost importance to the government, Tourism Minister Kumari Selja said here Monday as Britain and Australia issued travel advisories asking their nationals to be vigilant.

The advisories came a day after two Taiwanese were injured when a two armed men on a motorcycle opened indiscriminate fire outside the historic Jama Masjid here Sunday.

Condemning the attack, Selja said: ‘ This attack on tourists shows the desperation of those elements who want to create panic in the society by attacking innocent people.’

She appealed to the tourists and the tourism fraternity ' not to panic by such stray incidents as India is a safe destination and safety and security of tourists is utmost concern of the government'.

' Investigating agencies are at work to bring the culprits to book,' she said in a statement issued here.

The attack on Taiwanese came just two weeks before the Commonwealth Games which start Oct 3. A high alert was issued by the police in the national capital Sunday and security was tightened.

The British High Commission here, in its advisory, said: ' There is a high threat from terrorism throughout India. Terrorists have targeted places in the past which Westerners are known to visit, including public places such as restaurants, hotels, railway stations, markets and places of worship.'

Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT) updated its travel advice following Sunday's attack, saying there is a ' high risk of a terrorist attack' in New Delhi, ABC. net. au reported.

Some 7, 000 athletes and delegates from 71 countries and territories are expected for the Oct 3-14 Commonwealth Games, India's biggest sporting event after the 1982 Asian Games.

ANALYSIS

Government is taking many steps to reduce terrorism from India. Govt. has increased the security on its boundaries . It is also taking many steps to

check over commonwealth games to make it peaceful and fully free of terrorism.

Fighting Terrorism in India

By Maj. Gen. Kulwant Singh (Retd.) and Dr. David Leffler

Terrorism is not an easy problem to solve. India has been fighting terrorism for over half a century. Since independence in 1947, the eastern states have been under the spell of insurgents, abetted by foreign countries. The disputed region of Kashmir is a powder keg, threatening to explode into conventional and possibly nuclear war any day. A viable solution may lie in India's past-ancient Vedic knowledge that was scientifically validated in the 20th century. Now, in the 21st century, India's ancient method of preventive defense, a form of defense called " invincible," promises to end terrorism and conflict and set an example for the rest of the world. Is India ready to revive its illustrious past?

India has fought four major wars over the problem of the disputed POK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir). Pakistan is unlikely to be able to win a conventional war against India. For this reason, Pakistan has allegedly resorted to sending terrorists into Kashmir, calling them freedom fighters. This holds true throughout the world: one side's terrorist is another side's freedom fighter. Globally, the impact of terrorism has been increasing since al-Qaeda formed alliances with existing terrorist organizations. The rise of tensions and the looming threat of nuclear war between India and Pakistan has triggered a mass exodus of foreign nationals from India as well as Pakistan.

Like many other countries, India has fought terrorism through a dynamic approach, i. e., with weaponry and military personnel. Despite its long-term military experience fighting terrorists, India is still losing the war. Terrorists continue to increase in number. Adding to the fray of foreign-based terrorists, new organizations are emerging, like the Peoples War Group (PWG). The number of such organizations and cadres who have joined them is alarming. Even with fully equipped police and para-military forces, India will not be able to completely control them. Even more alarming, defence experts predict that it is just a matter of time before terrorists attack with weapons of mass destruction which may be handheld and easy to transport and conceal.

Tensions between India and Pakistan rise and fall, and frequently, both are poised for war. If war starts, India's strategy, as announced so far, is for a "limited offensive" to stop terrorism. The term "limited offensive" itself is misleading, as it cannot be quantified. Does it imply limiting effort in the employment of forces, the areas of offensive, use of weapon systems and so on? In any case, India's leaders may want it to be limited, but this cannot be dictated to its opponents. In all probability, once war starts, it will not be limited.

Can India eliminate terrorism by deploying military forces, as it has for the last 50 years? Again and again, history shows that the answer is "no."

Terrorism is a human problem. Therefore, it requires a human solution. The underlying cause of terrorism, war, conflict as well as other types of social violence, is accumulated social stress.

If the collective social stress driving terrorism could be prevented, such negative problems would cease. Thus, no collective stress-no terrorism, and no war.

A silent approach to achieve this prevention ideal is described in the Vedic literature. Heyam duhkham anagatam (Yog-Sutra, 2. 16): “ Avert the danger before it arises.” The Yog-Sutra, 2. 35 also affirms Tat sannidhau vairatyagah: “ In the vicinity of Yogic influence-unifying influence, integrating influence, coherent and harmonious influence-conflicting tendencies do not arise.” These ancient principles applied in the past, and they apply today.

According to Vedic tradition, conflict resulted from ignorance-ignorance of how to prevent the build-up of collective stress. For example, the Ramayana stated that “...ignorance will have no access within eight miles from [the Yogi’s hermitage].”

The Ramayana also described the ancient city of Ayodhya. “ Ayodhya” means “ the city none can challenge in warfare.” Certainly, Ayodhya relied on the conventional defence technologies of its time. For instance, “ It was enclosed by strong fortifications and a deep moat, which no enemy, by any expedient whatsoever, could penetrate.” Also, “ Ayodhya abounded in warriors undefeated in battle, fearless and skilled in the use of arms, resembling lions guarding their mountain caves.” However, the descriptions of the enlightened, stress-free life of the inhabitants of Ayodhya may indicate that its first line of defense was the city’s freedom from collective stress. According to the Ramayana, this low stress level, based on life in harmony with Natural Law, made Ayodhya worthy of its name.

Could this ideal of preventive defence again be accomplished in India? Vedic scholar and physicist Maharishi Mahesh Yogi revived the practical components of the silent approach of Invincible Defence Technology-he calls them the Transcendental Meditation (TM) and TM-Sidhi program. These human resource-based technologies need not require or involve religious belief and practices. These meditation techniques have been practiced by members of many faiths worldwide. Extensive scientific research documents the ability of the TM and TM-Sidhi program to dissolve stress on the individual and collective levels. India could use this nourishing and non-destructive Invincible Defence Technology to reduce tensions, thereby preventing conflicting tendencies that drive terrorism

ANALYSIS

Since independence India is fighting against terrorism . And even it has got many success Mostly regions are well awared of this threat and it is reducing slowly from this world. Within few years it will be free from this threat

September 11 attacks

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jump to: navigation, search

“ 9/11” redirects here. For the date, see September 11 or 9 November. For other uses, see 911 (disambiguation).

September 11 attacks

•

Location

New York City; Arlington County, Virginia; and near Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Date

Tuesday, September 11, 2001

8: 46 am (2001-09-11T08: 46) – 10: 28 am (2001-09-11T10: 29) (UTC-4)

Attack type

Aircraft hijacking, mass murder, suicide attack, terrorism

Death(s)

Nearly 3, 000 victims and 19 hijackers

Injured

6, 000+

Belligerent(s)

al-Qaeda led by Osama bin Laden[1]

(see also Responsibility and Hijackers)

The September 11 attacks (often referred to as September 11th or 9/11) were a series of coordinated suicide attacks by al-Qaeda upon the United States on September 11, 2001. On that morning, 19 al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners.[1][2] The hijackers

intentionally crashed two of the airliners into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, killing everyone on board and many others working in the buildings. Both buildings collapsed within two hours, destroying nearby buildings and damaging others. The hijackers crashed a third airliner into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, just outside Washington, D. C. The fourth plane crashed into a field near Shanksville in rural Pennsylvania after some of its passengers and flight crew attempted to retake control of the plane, which the hijackers had redirected toward Washington, D. C. There were no survivors from any of the flights.

Nearly 3, 000 victims and the 19 hijackers died in the attacks.[3] According to the New York State Health Department, 836 responders, including firefighters and police personnel, have died as of June 2009.[3] Among the 2, 752 victims who died in the attacks on the World Trade Center were 343 firefighters and 60 police officers from New York City and the Port Authority. [4] 184 people were killed in the attacks on the Pentagon.[5] The overwhelming majority of casualties were civilians, including nationals of over 70 countries.[6] In addition, there was at least one secondary death – one person was ruled by a medical examiner to have died from lung disease due to exposure to dust from the World Trade Center’s collapse.[7]

The United States responded to the attacks by launching the War on Terror: it invaded Afghanistan to depose the Taliban, who had harbored al-Qaeda terrorists. The United States also enacted the USA PATRIOT Act. Many other countries also strengthened their anti-terrorism legislation and expanded law enforcement powers. Some American stock exchanges stayed closed for the rest of the week following the attack and posted enormous losses upon

reopening, especially in the airline and insurance industries. The destruction of billions of dollars' worth of office space caused serious damage to the economy of Lower Manhattan.

The damage to the Pentagon was cleared and repaired within a year, and the Pentagon Memorial was built adjacent to the building. The rebuilding process has started on the World Trade Center site. In 2006, a new office tower was completed on the site of 7 World Trade Center. The new 1 World Trade Center is currently under construction at the site and, at 1, 776 ft (541 m) upon completion in 2013, it will become one of the tallest buildings in North America. Three more towers were originally expected to be built between 2007 and 2012 on the site. Ground was broken for the Flight 93 National Memorial on November 8, 2009, and the first phase of construction is expected to be ready for the 10th anniversary of the attacks on September 11, 2011.[8]

Map showing the attacks on the World Trade Center.

The World Trade Center Towers on fire and the collapse of the South Tower

ANALYSIS

This is one of the major attack of terrorist in the world .

After this attack United states has taken major attacks against rerrorist

Asia Briefing N°109, 6 September 2010

The Indonesian government could reduce the circulation of illegal firearms by improving procedures for guarding and monitoring police and military

armouries, conducting regular audits of gun importers and enforcing controls over the “ airsoft” industry.

ANALYSIS

Even the foreign countries are also affected by this threat.