

**Terrorist attacks  
region wise  
environmental  
sciences essay**



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

" The establishment of NCTC is not a State versus Centre issue but will work as a vehicle of country's combined efforts to curb terrorism".-Prime Minister Manmohan Singh[1]1. The data for the study was collected through various sources to analyse the efficacy of NCTC. Quantitative analysis of data was carried out for generation of results. The data were collected and analysed in three parts. Global. The data on terrorist acts maintained by US NCTC since 2005-2011 and available in NCTC's annual Report on Terrorism(b)Indian Specific. The Data maintained by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on terrorist incidents that occurred in Jammu and Kashmir and North East regions during year 2001-2011.(c)Public Opinion. Public views were gathered through questionnaire adopting sampling technique.

## **Global**

2. The US NCTC was formed in 2004 to ensure that government agencies have access to the intelligence necessary to realise their assigned missions. NCTC therefore provides statistical information to the Department of State (DOS). It also assists DOS in compiling its annual Country Reports on Terrorism (CRT)[2]and also NCTC's Annual NCTC Report on Terrorism (NRT).

3. US NCTC uses the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS) to record statistical information on terrorist acts. This data then becomes the US government's authoritative and unclassified database on terrorist acts available for reference.[3]The primary task of WITS is to provide terrorism statistics to the DOS for finalisation of its annual report. The WITS database contains approximate 85, 000 incidents occurred worldwide. WITS data is updated on a quarterly basis. 4. The statistical data for analysis is collected from terrorism incidents occurred during 2005 to 2011 and reported in open

source information. This data helps in classifying the incidents into the following[4]:(a)Attacks in different region.(b)Types of attacks.(c)Victims of Attacks.(d)Attacks against facilities. 5. Terrorist Attacks. It is evident from the Table 1 that terrorist attack increased from 2005 to 2007 and thereafter gradually reduced during 2008 to 2011. Compared to 2005, attacks were increased to 192 percent in 2007. However since then they reduced by 69 percent in 2008, 67 percent in 2009, 58 percent in 2010 and 43 percent in 2011.

## **TABLE 1: TERRORIST ATTACKS**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

### **Attacks**

1180020492227191570815310131869793Source: US NCTC Reports on Terrorism 2005-20116. Region Wise Attacks. Data concerning region wise attacks is tabulated in Table 2. It is evident that South Asia is badly affected by the terrorist attacks. Similarly Western Hemisphere is least affected by these attacks. In South Asia the terrorist attacks continuously increased from 2005 to 2011, highest being in 2011. This indicates that terrorist attacks increased by 165 percent in 2011 as compared to 2005. In 2011, East Asia & <https://assignbuster.com/terrorist-attacks-region-wise-environmental-sciences-essay/>

Pacific and Europe & Eurasia region experienced less number of terrorist attacks as compared to 2010.

## **TABLE 2: TERRORIST ATTACKS REGION WISE**

### **Region**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

### **Africa**

1253422835718853879978

### **East Asia & Pacific**

100710361429978821728543

### **Europe & Eurasia**

780659606774737704561

### **Near East**

4230175575404594329734161148

### **South Asia**

3974365436074354484755376573

## **Western Hemisphere**

967826482352444340480Source: US NCTC Reports on Terrorism 2005-20117. Type of Terrorist Attacks. The data is tabulated in Table 3. Bombing, armed attacks and kidnapping are the preferred type of attacks used from 2005 to 2011. However it is pertinent to note that suicide attacks increased from 287 in 2006 to 5283 in 2007 after which it is on decline path. A fire bombing and assault type of attacks indicate decrease trends.

### **TABLE 3: TYPE OF ATTACK**

#### **Type of Attack**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

#### **Armed Attack**

565770317962599484248334290

#### **Bombing**

3280387445434131405042754150

#### **Kidnapping**

146215781460112510391283978

## **Unknown**

159430219247709898638

## **Fire Bombing**

575574639535650707614

## **Assault**

408430550451479444345

## **Suicide**

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2875283405299263279Source: US NCTC Reports on Terrorism 2005-20118.

Type of Weapon. Various types of weapons used for terrorist attacks are tabulated in Table 4. Improvised Explosive Device (IED), fire arm, explosive and firebomb are the preferred weapons used for attacks. IED use increased by 331 percent during 2005 to 2009 and thereafter it reduced to 11 percent in 2010 and 86 percent in 2011. During 2011 a decrease trends in all types of weapon observed.

## **TABLE 4: TYPE OF WEAPON USED FOR ATTACK**

### **Type of Attack**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

**IED**

69221260616732162922976205653747

**Firearm**

5079382082877319660964913713

## **Type of Attack**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

### **Explosive**

32958022135721530712864152273541

### **Unknown**

41538221316738088811165

### **Firebomb/Incendiary**

59038268015448136491615

### **Missile/Rocket**

3781528102914911018613392

### **Grenade**

172411461411233225872649358

### **Vehicle Bomb**

69646494165268588111207643351



## **Mortar/Artillery**

120726745394731925352907306Source: US NCTC Reports on Terrorism 2005-20119. Victims of Attacks. The data on victims of attacks is tabulated in Table 5. Civilian, police and military forces were the prime victims of attacks. Attacks against civilians increased from 8056 in 2005 to 14636 in 2007. However in subsequent years it indicated decreasing trend. It is important to understand that attacks against military and security forces increased by 3 percent in 2010 and 2011 as compared to 2009.

## **TABLE 5: VICTIM TYPE**

### **Categories**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

### **Military/Security Forces**

1079123615541711133413781389

### **Government**

10141030822556755537768

### **Children**

464618963816826663755

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## **Unknown**

127179233198375679527

## **Other Types**

547618932550710403484

## **Business**

226618474429290327358

## **Politically Affiliated**

254206198227223255166

## **Police**

6500329638362528237920882423

## **Categories**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

## **Civilian**

805612772146369566890573136418Source: US NCTC Reports on Terrorism

2005-201110. Attack against Facilities. The data is tabulated in Table 6.

Public, transportation, residence and energy infrastructure were the

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preferred facilities for attacks. Attack against transportation facilities continuously maintained an increased trend till 2010 which subsequently reduced in 2011. It is important to know that after maintaining a decline trends for four years (2007-2009), attacks against energy infrastructure again increased in 2011.

## **TABLE 6: ATTACK AGAINST FACILITIES**

### **Categories**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

### **Public**

4647129218467677012186

### **Transportation**

2314275929212837282330042644

### **Police**

456356489279351309358

### **Other Types**

844890993889166010351242

## **Categories**

**2005**

**2006**

**2007**

**2008**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

## **Government**

346356342332332593453

## **Critical/Energy Infrastructure**

361445336339285299438

## **School/Educationist**

247267285194264283297

## **Residence**

78610681170100788110532056

## **Military**

221267173231175151154Source: US NCTC Reports on Terrorism 2005-201111. The data placed in tables is not only provide information on terrorism but also reflect trends in terrorist attacks. Critical analysis of these trends would assist in pin pointing the philosophy of terror organisations that will guide planners in developing effective counter strategies against them.

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The tracking of terrorist incidents will assist in building knowledge bank on peculiar/specific characteristics, trends and likely, tactics that surround terrorism. This knowledge bank than would help intelligence agencies in carrying advance analysis and research. The sole aim of following incidents as they occur is to maintain global awareness of the unrelenting threat that terrorism poses and listing the requirements to initiate strategies for curbing its growth.

## **Indian Specific**

12. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India closely and continuously monitors the security situation with State Government and Ministry of Defence. It also maintains a data bank on the terrorist incidents occurred in India. 13. Jammu and Kashmir. The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J & K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence. It is believed that violence's were sponsored, directed, supported and controlled from the agencies situated across the border. The statistical details of terrorist incidents from the year 2001 are shown in the Table 7.

## **TABLE 7: TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN J & K**

**Year**

**Incidents**

**Security personnel Killed**

**Civilian killed**

**Terrorist Killed**

**2001**

45225369192020

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## **2002**

403845310081707

## **2003**

34013147951494

## **2004**

2565281707976

## **2005**

1990189557917

## **2006**

1667151389591

## **2007**

1092110158472

## **2008**

7087591339

## **2009**

4997971239

## **2010**

4886947232

## **2011**

3403331100Source: Annual Reports 2001-2011 Ministry of Home Affairs,

Government of India14. The infiltration from across the borders and the

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terrorist activities in the Kashmir showed a significant decline. The incidents of terrorist violence declined from 4522 in 2001, 1990 in 2005 to 340 in 2011. The number of security forces killed declined from 536 in 2001, 189 in 2005 to 33 in 2011. The number of civilians killed also declined from 919 in 2001, 557 in 2005 to 31 in 2011. The number of terrorists killed declined from 2020 in 2001, 917 in 2005 to 100 in 2011. Hence it can be opined that the internal security situation in India in 2011 showed distinct signs of improvement over the previous years.

15. Infiltrations. The reported infiltration attempts in J & K since 2001 is indicated in the Table 8. During the period from 2001 to 2011, infiltration attempts have indicated a downward trend (exception in year 2005 and year 2010). The number of infiltration attempts in 2011 is 247 as compared to 489 in 2010. This indicates that infiltration incidents were reduced by 49.5 percent from the last year.

### **TABLE 8: INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS IN J & K**

#### **Year**

#### **Incidents**

2001 2417 2002 1504 2003 1373 2004 537 2005 597 2006 573 2007 535 2008 342 2009 485 2010 489 2011 247

Source: Annual Reports 2001-2011 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

16. North Eastern Region. The terrorist incidents in North Eastern Region are given in Table 9.

## **TABLE 9: TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION**

**Year**

**Incidents**

**Security personnel Killed**

**Civilian killed**

**Extremist/Terrorist Killed**

**2001**

1335175600572

**2002**

1312147454571

**2003**

133290494523

**2004**

1234110414404

**2005**

133270393405

**2006**

136676309395

**2007**

148979498472



**2008**

156146466339

**2009**

129742264239

**2010**

7732094232

**2011**

6273270100Source: Annual Reports 2001-2011 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India<sup>17</sup>. In the North-Eastern States as well, the number of incidents of terrorist violence has come down from 1297 in 2009 to 627 in 2011. The number of civilians killed has also come down from 264 in 2009 to 70 in 2011. 18. Current Status. Except for the serial bomb blasts in Mumbai in July, 2011 and the bomb blast in Delhi High Court in September, 2011 by and large terrorism in the country has been under control. A total of 60 terrorist elements were neutralised during 2009 to 2011. A major component of Indian Mujahidin was neutralised in January, 2012. In 2011 there was a definite decline in the number of terrorist incidents and civilian & Special Forces casualties compared to 2010. The year 2011 witnessed 30 percent decrease in the number of terrorist incidents and 34 percent and 52 percent decrease in civilian and Special Forces fatalities respectively compared to last year. One hundred terrorists were neutralised during 2011. 19. The decline trends of terrorist attacks is the offshoot of various counter terrorism strategies adopted by the central government in association with the state government to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb

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peace in the state and to contain cross border infiltration. These measures includes(a)Strengthening of border management.(b)Multi-tiered and multimodal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes.(c)Construction of border fencing.(d)Improved technology, weapons and equipments for Special Forces.(e)Improved intelligence. (f)Operational coordination.(g)Synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the state.

### **Difference in Indian and US Method of Maintaining Data**

20. It is evident that the formation of US NCTC assisted US in maintaining detailed and deliberate data on terrorist internally and globally. US NCTC not only classify this data into various categories as mentioned earlier but also uses this data in understanding terrorist organisations philosophy to pin point use of technology by terrorists, category of population/group and important facilities which are likely to be targeted by terrorist. This data bank will also be shared by other intelligence agencies of Department of Homeland Securities for activation of appropriate agency. US NCTC takes precedence in accessing terrorist data collected by intelligence agencies and shares it through WITS to maintain a strong databank on terror operative's modules. Whereas data available in India through annual reports, published by Ministry of Home Affairs lacks these minutes' details which if made available will assist Indian security agencies in initiating/adopting proactive approaches against terrorism.

### **Public Opinion**

21. Sample Design. A questionnaire on the NCTC, placed as appendix, was circulated to collect data on NCTC awareness. Thirty personnel were  
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randomly selected for data collection. Quantitative analysis of data was carried out for generation of results. The details of collected data/responses are listed in subsequent tables.

## **TABLE 10: NCTC EXPENDED FORM**

### **Options**

### **Response**

(a) National Counter Terrorism Centre. 30(b) National Cosmetic Technology Limited.

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(c) Narcotics Counter Terrorism Committee.

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(d) Not Sure.

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## **TABLE 11: THE PURPOSE OF NCTC**

### **Options**

### **Response**

(a) To arrest terrorists.

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(b) To strengthen counter terrorism network in country30(c) To check the powers of States.

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(d) To act as neutral agency in handling crimes.

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## **TABLE 12: URGENCY TO ESTABLISH TERRORISM RESPONSE AGENCY**

### **AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

#### **Options**

#### **Response**

Yes30No

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Not Sure

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## **TABLE 13: CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS SHOULD ON NATIONAL ISSUES LIKE COMBATING TERRORISM. WHICH HAS NO BOUNDARIES**

#### **Options**

#### **Response**

Fully Agree24Partially agree2Not Agree3Undecided1

## **TABLE 14: STATE VIEWS ON ISSUES AFFECTING THEIR INTERESTS**

#### **Options**

#### **Response**

Fully Agree11Partially agree19Not Agree

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## **TABLE 15: REPRESENTATIVES OF SECURITY AGENCIES**

### **IN NATIONAL AGENCY**

#### **Options**

#### **Response**

Yes26No2Not Sure2

## **TABLE 16: REQUIREMENT TO MODIFY INDIAN NCTC MODEL**

#### **Options**

#### **Response**

Yes18No

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Not Sure12

## **TABLE 17: ‘ WHITE PAPER’ ON THE SUBJECT TO GENERATE**

### **PUBLIC OPINION**

#### **Options**

#### **Response**

Fully Agree12Partially agree13Not Agree5

**TABLE 18: STRINGENCY OF INDIAN PROHIBITIVE ACT 1967****Options****Response**

Fully Agree1Partially agree17Not Agree12

**TABLE 19: ARMED FORCES AS PART OF NATIONAL AGENCY****Options****Response**

Fully Agree15Partially agree5Not Agree10

**TABLE 20: REQUIREMENT OF A TRAINED/ EXPERIENCED OFFICER FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NCTC****Options****Response**

Fully Agree23Partially agree6Not Agree

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Un decided1

**TABLE 21: NCTC WORK PRINCIPLE ' CENTRALISED CONTROL AND DECENTRALISED EXECUTION'****Options****Response**

Fully Agree22Partially agree7Not Agree

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Un decided1

## **TABLE 22: POWER OF STATE TO DEMAND CENTRAL FORCES IN ADDRESSING TERRORISM**

### **Options**

### **Response**

Fully Agree7Partially agree9Not Agree14

## **TABLE 23: ON EMPOWERING LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO HANDLE REGIONAL TERRORISM AND SHOULD APPROPRIATELY BE EQUIPPED**

### **Options**

### **Response**

Fully Agree21Partially agree8Not Agree1

## **TABLE 24: TRAINING TO CIVILIAN POPULATION ON BASIC CONCEPTS IN HANDLING TERRORISM**

### **Options**

### **Response**

Fully Agree21Partially agree4Not Agree5

## **TABLE 25: CITIZENS RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPORT NATIONAL CAUSE**

### **Options**

### **Response**

Fully Agree27Partially agree3Not Agree

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**TABLE 26: INVOLVEMENT OF SPECIAL FORCES IN HANDLING TERRORIST ISSUES****Options****Response**

Fully Agree10Partially agree16Not Agree4

**TABLE 27: AWARENESS OF NATIONAL POPULATION ON TERRORISM AS PART OF CENTRE/STATE SUBJECT****Options****Response**

&gt; 50 percent7 &lt;50 percent18Not Aware at all5

**TABLE 28: CONTRIBUTION OF SECURITY EXPERT/THINKERS IN FINDING SOLUTIONS TO ISSUES CONCERNING NATIONAL SECURITY****Options****Response**

Effectively contributing4Ineffective16Consider as part time activity10

**TABLE 29: IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE (YEAR 2012)****Options****Response**

Yes3No16Not Sure11



**TABLE 30: DELAYED IMPLEMENTATION DUE FREQUENT CHANGE OVER OF IMPORTANT MINISTERS****Options****Response**

Fully Agree8Partially agree20Not Agree2

**TABLE 31: NEED OF STRONG POLITICAL WILL TOWARDS TERRORIST****Options****Response**

Fully Agree26Partially agree3Not Agree1

**TABLE 32: NCTC INDEPENDENCE THROUGH CONSTITUTION OF INDIA****Options****Response**

Fully Agree25Partially agree4Not Agree1

**TABLE 33: THE TENURE OF NCTC DIRECTORS****Options****Response**

Fully Agree21Partially agree7Not Agree2

## **TABLE 34: THE JOINT DIRECTOR FROM INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES**

### **Options**

### **Response**

Fully Agree<sup>27</sup>Partially agree<sup>2</sup>Not Agree<sup>122</sup>. Quantity analysis of data reflects the following.(a)All respondents were aware of the full form and purpose of the NCTC.(b)All agreed that there is an urgent requirement to establish terrorism response agency at national level.(c)80 percent agreed that Centre-State relations should not be strained on issues like combating terrorism whereas 11 percent did not agree to the statement.(d)36 percent fully and 64 percent partially agreed that state should be consulted on issues affecting their interests.(e)86 percent agreed that national agency should have representatives from all agencies dealing with security agencies.(f)60 percent agreed that the Indian model of NCTC requires modification to fit into Indian security environment where as 40 percent were not sure whether proposed model require modification or not.(g)40 percent agreed for generating public opinion through ' White Paper' whereas 43 percent were partially and 17 percent not agreed.(h)57 percent agreed that Indian Prohibitive Act 1967 is very stringent in tackling terrorism issues.(j)50 percent agreed that armed forces must be made part of NCTC.(k)77 percent opined that the appointment of Director General NCTC should be held by a trained/ experienced officer who has exceptional ability in handling terrorism at national level. He/she can be from Armed Forces / Paramilitary/ Police/ IB etc.(l)On command and control 73 percent opined that NCTC should work on the principle of centralised control and decentralised execution by

establishing regional chapters in each states.(m)Only 23 percent agreed that states should be given authority in demanding central forces including armed forces in tackling terrorism whereas 46 percent opined otherwise. (n)70 percent agreed on empowering local authority to handle regional terrorism and equipping them towards the same.(o)70 percent agreed that civil population needs to be trained on basic concepts of handling terrorism. They also opined that confidentiality of information should also be maintained and state should endeavour to protect the concerned individual from being attacked by terrorist groups.(aa)On informed decision 90 percent agreed that it is every ones responsibility to support national cause and address national issues.(ab)On Special Forces employment 33 percent opined that their involvement in handling terrorist issues would bring faster result as compared to state controlled actions.(ac) It is reflected from the responses (60 percent) that less than 50 percent general population is unaware, whether terrorism is a State or a Central subject.(ad)The laxity in security thinking was highlighted as 53 percent agreed that security expert/ thinkers are not effectively contributing in resolving security issues and are looking the task of security as a part time/ post retirement activity.(ae)53 percent opined that India is not in a condition to conceptualise/ implement NCTC model in 2012.(af)On frequent changeover of political portfolios especially the Home Ministers, 66 percent opined that it is one of the major concerns for delayed implementation of the concept.(ag)It is strongly (87 percent) felt that strong political will is the need of the hour and to be rigorously followed by our political leaders.(ah)83 percent opined that NCTC should be made an independent body duly supported by the Constitution of India.(ai)On the tenure of NCTC Directors, 70 percent agreed that their

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tenure should be fixed and they should be answerable for their actions in the Court of Law.(aj)It is opined by 90 percent that one of the Joint Directors of NCTC should be an officer from Indian Legal Services who can render legal advice to Director and can effectively represent terrorist cases in India as well as in International forum.