

SECURITY REPORT



Genesis and Future Trend of Terrorism in India

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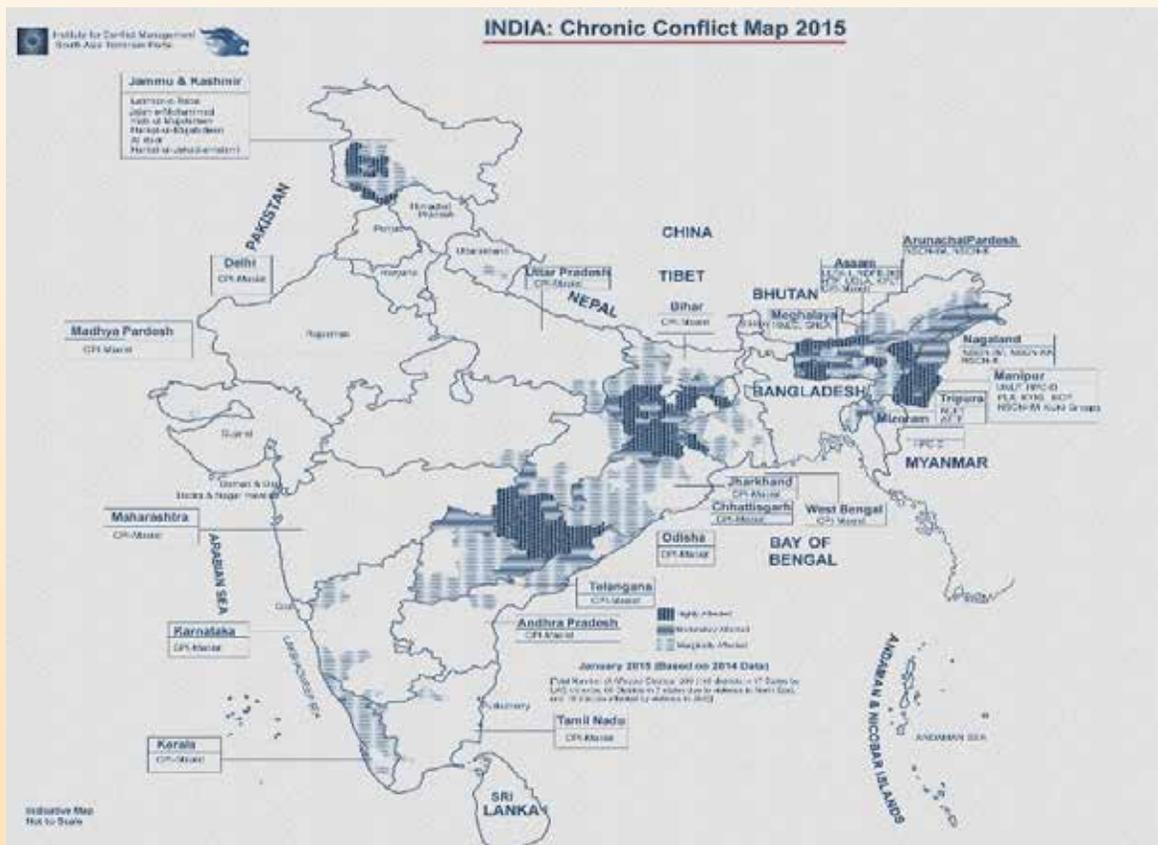
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The word 'terrorism' was first coined to indicate the systematic use of terror as a policy. Terrorism is a dastardly act aimed at the systemic use of violence against government and people for achieving certain political ends. It is an illegal attempt made towards acquiring and maintaining power by intimidation or unleashing serious violence. Terrorism has become a major threat to world peace and prosperity in recent times, especially since the 9/11 attacks on the US twin towers. It had led to gross violation of human rights all over the globe, necessitating the states to adopt comprehensive policies to confront terrorism in all its forms and to enhance international cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

The Sub-continent

India, with its geographical positioning and cultural diversity, provides an apt target for terrorist activities. It is the world's largest democracy, has a federalist system and the second largest country in terms of population. It is incredibly diverse with over 2000 ethnic groups, 1652 languages and dialects, including 122 languages that have over 10000 speakers. India is home to almost all major religions of the world, including Hindus, Christian, Islam, Sikh etc. It is also the ground for the widest economic disparity, with the poor residing alongside some of the richest billionaires.

In terms of topography, the subcontinent stretches 3214 kms from North to South and 2933 kms from east to west, covering a total of 3287 263 sq. km in terms of area. A total of six countries surround the north and east stretches including Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. In the south of the country, there is Sri Lanka. The entire western, southern and eastern portions of the country are flanked by the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal. The rugged terrains on the top with the Himalayan mountain range and the waters of the ocean towards the south provide threat to the security of the nation.



Source: South Asia Terrorism Portal, Institute for Conflict Management

Terrorism in India- Facts and Figures

India was the sixth worst affected country by terrorism in 2013, the other five being war zones. In 2014, according to Global Terrorism Database, it has arisen to the fifth position with 859 terrorist attacks throughout the nation claiming 488 lives.

Terrorism has become one of the biggest challenges facing the country at present. The Parliament attack in December 2001, the Mumbai blast in November 2011, the bomb attacks in Pune in August 2012 and the more recent Pathankot airbase attack in the first half of 2016 have indicated that the threat of terrorism has been spreading its grip over the nation claiming innumerable lives and property.

Table No. I
Incidents of Terrorist Attacks in India (2008 to 2015)

Year	Incident	Casualties	
		Persons Killed	Persons Injured
26.11.2008-28.11.2008	Terrorist Attacks in Mumbai	174	292
29.09.2008	Bomb Blast at Malegaon, Maharashtra	6	29
29.09.2008	Bomb Blast at Subarkantha, Gujarat	1	10
27.09.2008	Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, Delhi	-	-
13.09.2008	A Series of 5 Bomb Blasts in Delhi	22	131
26.07.2008	A Series of 18 Bomb Blasts in Ahmedabad	57	157
25.07.2008	A Series of 8 Bomb Blasts in Bangalore	1	8
13.05.2008	Serial Bomb Blasts at Jaipur	68	150
01.01.2008	Attack on CRPF Group Centre at Rampur	8	3
16.10.2009	Margao Blast	2	-
07.12.2010	Bomb Blast in Varanasi (UP)	2	20
19.09.2010	Jama Masjid (Delhi) Firing and Explosions	-	2*
17.04.2010	Chinnaswamy Stadium Blast, Bangalore	-	20
13.02.2010	Bomb Blast in Pune	17	64
07.09.2011	Bomb Blast High Court, New Delhi	15	67
13.07.2011	Serial Bomb Blasts in Mumbai	27	127
25.05.2011	Bomb Blast in parking Place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil
13.02.2012	Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	4
01.08.2012	Serial Bomb Blast in Pune	Nil	1
21.02.2013	Twin Bomb Blast in Hyderabad	18	131
17.04.2013	Bomb Blast in Bengaluru	Nil	16
07.07.2013	Bomb Blasts in Bodhgaya	Nil	2
27.10.2013	Serial Bomb Blasts in Patna	6	89
01.05.2014	IEDs Explosion in Train No. 12509 (Bengaluru-Guwahati Express) Bound for Guwahati	1	14
02.10.2014	Bomb Blast in Burdwan	2	1
28.12.2014	IED Blast in Bengaluru	1	3
27.07.2015	Terror Attacks in Gurudaspur District of Punjab	7	17

Source: Indiatat

Affected States & Zones

The region most affected by terrorist incidents is Jammu & Kashmir. To this, other provinces like Punjab, Delhi, and Pune etc. have been added in recent times, though they are more sporadic in nature.

Located at the northern tip of India's territory, Jammu and Kashmir has been the focal point of territorial dispute since Independence. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the State of Jammu & Kashmir has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than two decades. Since the advent of militancy in J&K (in 1990), 13,904 Civilians and 4,922 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives.

Table No. II

Trends of Terrorist Violence in J & K

Year	Incident	SFs Killed	Civilians Killed	Terrorists Killed
2011	340	33	31	100
2012	220	38	11	50
2013	170	53	15	67
2014	222	47	28	110
2015	208	39	17	108

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. Of India

Terrorist Groups in Operation

There are scores of insurgent and terrorist groups operating in the country. Those recognized by the U.S. State Department as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTO) or other “groups of concern” are:

- **Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT)** a militant Islamist group operating in Pakistan as well as in Jammu and Kashmir. The group reportedly received funding from Pakistan’s intelligence services until 2001, when the United States designated it an FTO and Pakistan froze its assets. LeT aims to win sovereignty for Jammu and Kashmir. The group is blamed for some of the most high-profile terrorist attacks in India, including the July 11, 2006 bombing of the Mumbai commuter rail.
- **Jaish-e-Muhammad**, is another Pakistan-based terrorist group operating in Jammu and Kashmir. Founded in 2000, Jaish-e-Muhammed seeks to drive India out of Jammu and Kashmir and transfer control of the region to Pakistan.
- **Harakat ul-Mujahadeen (HuM)**, or the “Islamic Freedom Fighters’ Group,” was founded in 1985 as an anti-Soviet group fighting in Afghanistan. When Soviet forces withdrew in 1989, the Pakistan-based HuM shifted its focus to Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Harakat ul-Jihad-al-Islami (HUJI)** was founded in 1980 to fight Soviets in Afghanistan but has since concentrated its efforts in Jammu and Kashmir. HUJI primarily attacks Indian military targets, but it is believed to be linked to the abduction and slaying of five Western tourists in Jammu and Kashmir in 1995.
- **Indian Mujahedeem (IM)**, a terrorist organisation, banned in the year 2010 by the Government of India. The group vows to demolish all faiths except Islam in India and has been responsible for several deadly attacks including the 2008 Ahmedabad serial blasts killing as many as 50 people.

Recently, the Government of India has identified 65 terror groups as being active in the country. The list of terrorist groups active in various states shows Jammu and Kashmir has five such organisations, including Lashkar-e-Taiba, Hizbul-Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Harkat-e-Mujahideen and Al Badr. In the North-east, Assam has 11, Meghalaya four, Tripura two, Nagaland four, Mizoram two and Manipur 34. Babbar Khalsa International, Khalistan Zindabad Force and Khalistan Commando Force are the three militant groups active in Punjab. Various terrorist groups like LeT, IM, HM, HuJI, and Al Badr are also active in the hinterland of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Delhi.

Countering Terrorism and Prospective Solutions

A number of intelligence, military, and police organizations within the Indian Government contribute to counterterrorism efforts. These include state-run police forces, special security forces to guard airports and other high-profile targets, and paramilitary forces that patrol the borders and assist the police when necessary. India has also several intelligence agencies that monitor terrorist activities. The Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) is

the external intelligence agency and the Intelligence Bureau (IB), a division of the Home Affairs Ministry, collects intelligence inside India. A Joint Intelligence Committee analyses intelligence data from RAW and IB as well as from a handful of military intelligence agencies, which usually provide tactical information gathered while carrying out counterterrorist operations.

On the legislative front, a plethora of laws have made its way over the years since Independence. In addition to the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which criminalizes acts such as waging war against the Government of India, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 has been in vogue to curb unlawful activities of associations. In 1980, the National Security Act was enacted for countering the threat posed by insurgency and for maintenance of internal security. The first legislative effort by the Government to define and counter terrorist activities, especially in the light of growing terrorist violence in Punjab, was in 1987 with the passing of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act 1987. Amidst growing concerns over its misuse by the authorities, the Act found little support and was allowed to lapse in May 1995. The Prevention of Terrorism Act was enacted in 2002 with the objective of strengthening anti-terrorism operations in the country. However, the Act met with the same fate and was repealed in 2004.

A significant milestone was achieved with the setting up of a specialised agency, National Investigation Agency, under the Act of 2008. The NIA constitutes an investigation agency at the national level to investigate and prosecute offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of States, friendly relations with foreign States etc. The last few years have also witnessed notable judicial pronouncements prescribing stern punishments for terrorists including capital sentence.

Prospective Remedial Measures

It is necessary to examine the prevailing internal environment which has a direct bearing on the growth of terrorism in the country. The realities in this context are the fact that our consolidation as a secular, federal and democratic state is still evolving; and that the diversity of our multi-ethnic / multi religious society is often exploited by fundamentalist forces. The absence of adequate employment opportunities and unequal development, the resultant poverty and the accompanying frustration has encouraged unemployed youth to take up criminal acts. The involvement of huge money is a specific inducement to take to militancy. The other significant points accelerating terrorism are:

- Ineffective Anti-Terrorism legislation and misplaced judicial-activism.
- Uneven socio- economic development.
- Demographic Displacement resulting in social / ethnic tension.
- "Structural" inadequacies in the state apparatus, namely:
 - Weaknesses in the intelligence structure – human as well as technical.
 - Inadequate modernisation of Police, PMF and Armed Forces.
 - Unimaginative media management and coverage.
 - Reactive response and slow governmental decision-making, lack of clear strategy and policy on Internal Security.

Amongst the existing external environment, the regional / sub continental realities that merit consideration are:

- Our situation between the 5Golden Crescent and the 5Golden Triangle leading to a heavy influx of drugs and arms.
- A hostile nuclear Pakistan with a land border of 3,400 km, who sponsors 5state-terrorism and fundamentalist forces.
- The unresolved border with China (5,800 km), a country that has active military and nuclear co-operation with Pakistan.

- A long sea border (7,700 km), prone to pirating and smuggling.
- A contiguous and porous border with unequal smaller SAARC nations such as Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka, with accompanying problems such as illegal migration, trade and smuggling in the border belt and the resultant social tensions.

It is clear that a long-term strategy is required to counter terrorism. It has to be comprehensively addressed on all fronts, political, economic, social and military. This strategy needs to be evolved from our national aims and objectives to protect 'core values':

- Consolidate as a secular, federal democratic state with freedom of speech, equality and justice.
- Protect sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Promote socio-economic growth and development.

Conclusion

Justice Krishna Iyer opined "the true cause of terrorism is the struggle between social justice and systematic suppression." Terrorism needs to be condemned and countered by the States and India has taken necessary measures over the years towards that end. The State has also initiated welfare measures to address the socio- economic inequalities and imbalances plaguing the country but more needs to be done. "The responsibility for the security of our land, and the fight against terrorism, are patriotic duties and the integrity of the state must be preserved and terrorism – the sworn enemy of civil society – which respects neither life, nor law nor any human rights, must be suppressed. Yet we must fight this just war using means that are righteous, that is in conformity with our Constitution, our law, ... This is no easy task. But then it is never easy to live by ideals and it is the ideals that distinguish civilized people from barbarians."

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Innovative Use of ICT for Public Safety & Security

SWI Award Winners 2016

On 3rd October 2016 Security Watch India (SWI) hosted the **2nd Annual Innovation and Excellence Awards for Security and Policing 2016**. These awards honour the law enforcement organisations and projects/initiatives which were exemplary and innovative in their respective domain of internal security.

The jury selected two projects for the **Innovative use of ICT for public safety & security Award in 2016**. This category highlighted the achievement of an agency in implementing an innovative information technology that enhances the effectiveness of law enforcement. The two winners in this category were:



HAWKEYE Mobile App by Hyderabad City Police, Telangana

With the advent of mobile technology and its reach to the general public, it is imperative to innovate citizen service delivery through Mobile Apps. **Hyderabad City Police envisioned Citizen Services Delivery through Mobile Technology which resulted in “Hawk Eye.”** The unique feature of Hawk Eye is integrating the Police communication network system for prompt response to citizens. It also serves as a tool in improving the operational efficiency of the Police and in enhancing collaboration between Public and Police, especially for establishing a Safe and Smart Hyderabad City. This tool emphasizes police to achieve its primary function to respond to Citizen’s complaints for assistance in emergencies in the shortest possible time with appropriate resources. Efficient and timely response is critical in building up the confidence and courage in Public.

On a single click, people can approach Police to report complaint/ inform/ receive / perceive. The key objective of the Hawk Eye Mobile App is multi-fold. It enhances the access to Citizen Services delivery for core services, access to Police by the Citizens for quick and effective response, improves visibility and transparency, disseminates information regarding citizen services.

This was recognized as the “*One Stop Single Sign-on Info APP*” which allowed Integration of Lost Mobile / Theft Mobile Data by providing

an IMEI based search to have a ready hand in information regarding stolen mobiles, so that a Citizen can find the authenticity of the Mobile he wants to Purchase. It could enable integration of Stolen Vehicle Data for immediate information to public about Stolen Vehicles, based on Search of Vehicle No, Chassis / Engine No etc. It provided Information relating to Cab Drivers so as the make the Women Travel More safe. In case of Distress / Panic, immediate information could be provided to Mobile Patrol Officers, with a dynamic link and pinpoint hovering of Victims Position on a MAP , through tracking of GPS coordinates which in turn enabled to initiate an immediate responsive action by avoiding further delay and preventing Crime.

On hand information and dynamic linking of Aadhaar based Authentication enabled the people to know the genuineness of the personnel with respect to Tenants, Servants and other Utility Services.

It also assisted the state Police to have a strict watch over suspected offenders. Traffic Alerts on Traffic Jams, Diversions etc, reduced the travel time and enabled citizens to plan the journey accordingly. Hence, it acts as a ready on hand traffic information tool for common man.

Hence, it was recognized as an Interactive App to log, track and monitor various services and information by the Citizen. The App based services have built the trust and confidence on the police; also provided transparency to the police on the citizen reported requests / incidents with transparency and visibility to listen to the citizen and prioritize for resolution. It was able to overcome the previous limitations of lack of access to police when no instant information exchange model was available except dial 100. It allowed a streamline workflow mechanism for internal monitoring of complaints, instant information exchange, ready response by concerned officers and also monitoring by higher officials.



Ujjain City Surveillance project by Ujjain Police in collaboration with Honeywell Building Solutions

Ujjain City Surveillance was the second largest city surveillance project covering 134 locations. The crime and control rooms provide support to MP Police department's work in crime prevention, and crowd and traffic management, during Simhastha Kumbha. Simhastha Kumbha is the largest holy gathering in India that attracted more than 70 million people in 2016. It challenges the city's resources to manage safety, security and increase operational productivity. The Ujjain project connected the city well through CCTVs, and automatic number plate reading cameras (ANPR), using a command and control centre, which integrated emergency

response and traffic management systems of the Madhya Pradesh police department.

The project covered all major checking bays connected to the city with integrated closed-circuit televisions (CCTVs) and automatic number plate reading cameras (ANPR) using a command and control center, which integrates the emergency response and traffic management systems for the Madhya Pradesh Police Department.

The cameras supporting ANPR technology recognized the number plates of suspicious vehicles against the police loaded data in the system, and helped in counting vehicles from various checking bays. Facial recognition cameras facilitated identification of people on the police-loaded images in the system.

As part of the project, 667 video cameras were installed for the Simhastha Kumbh event at the Mahakaal Temple, and at 134 locations around the city. The project covered traffic and crowd management at checking bays, ghats, temples, and ashrams. During the event, the system gathered

real-time data to help authorities react to any incident and monitor areas for disturbances.

This project was an example of Honeywell Building Solutions long-standing commitment and M.P. Police acknowledged Honeywell's contribution in city-wide installation of surveillance and emergency response technology helping with crime prevention and traffic and crowd management.

Honeywell's technological innovations are designed to add an edge to the urban living experience. From transport, building solutions to city surveillance, Honeywell is playing an important role in building smart cities of tomorrow by virtue of comprehensive solutions they offer. As an experienced system integrator, it has a dedicated task force for supply, installation, commissioning and testing of integrated building management systems that drive forth the timely execution of projects.

Newsletter Demonetisation News

30 Nov

Demonetisation News

On one hand, recent demonetisation has provided an opportunity to encourage a shift to a digital economy, lessen corruption, encourage more transparent electronic financial transactions, counter money laundering, and the finance of terrorism. On the other, incentives by the government for payment of bills can further encourage hoarders to find newer ways to hide black money.

These must also not be addressed simply within departmental and ministerial silos. Instead, an all-of-government approach is imperative if each of these challenges is to be met.

18 November

Modus Operandi: How black money hoarders are trying to escape I-T lens

One of the modus operandi by black money holders is to use their scrapped Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes, cracked by the tax department since the government's demonetisation move on the midnight of November 8.

Read more: http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/modus-operandi-how-black-money-hoarders-are-trying-to-escape-i-t-lens-116111700834_1.html

20 November

Cybercrime: Over 55% millennials (born between 1980s-2000) in India are affected

Eco Times

In order to protect your information, Norton recommends these practices -- avoid password promiscuity, do not pay the ransom and backup, be in control when online, know the ins and outs of public Wi-Fi networks -- to millennials.

Read more: <http://cio.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/digital-security/cybercrime-over-55-millennials-in-india-are-affected/55524707>

23 November

Global Terrorism Index 2016

Business Standard

The comprehensive study analysed the impact of terrorism for 163 countries, covering 99.7 per cent of the world's population. The total economic impact of violence reached \$13.6 trillion in 2015, or 13.3 per cent of global GDP

Read more: http://www.business-standard.com/article/international/global-terrorism-index-2016-116111700024_1.html

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