

SECURITY REPORT



before detonating explosive devices on their member. News reports have described the hub as a susceptible target since the Atatürk Airport doesn't have a security method for checking cars entering the area. In between the Islamic State and Kurdish fighters in Syria, the nation is experiencing a series of growing security risks and concerns making it a target for international terror activity. While there has been no official claim of responsibility for the suicide bombings, officials have said it bears the hallmarks of ISIS.

The terror attack in Dhaka was also carried out by home-grown militants Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (JuMB) and Ansarullah Bangla Team who have pledged allegiance to ISIS and Al Qaeda respectively. They claimed that 24 people were killed in the attack and 40 others were injured. The casualties were mainly foreigners including nine Italians, seven Japanese, one American and one Indian. Six gunmen were killed and one captured after 13 hostages were rescued a day after the attack.

Moreover, given the current political scenario in the country with the secular government under Sheikh Hasina led-Awami League and a Sunni majority population, the efforts being made by extremists to convert Bangladesh into a terror hub to spread influence in the Indian subcontinent needs to be curbed as much as possible.

Amidst this rising terror threat there is a need to plan better security risk management along the porous Indian borders. The Indian Home Ministry has issued a high alert to the Border Security Forces and other security agencies. The state governments of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and West Bengal have initiated preventive steps to check 'Jihadi' or possible terrorist activities. The Assam Police has intensified the check on the 262 Km porous Indo-Bangladesh border to avoid illegal immigration. West Bengal also hosts a stretch of 2217 Km of Indo Bangladesh border. Hence,

Terror Attacks in Istanbul and Dhaka: Impact on India's (Porous) Border Security

In last fortnight different parts of the world experienced massive terror attacks that affected large number of people and invigorated the fear of the international terrorist groups like West Asia-based Islamic State (ISIS). The attacks on the Turkey's Istanbul Airport on 28 June 2016 and the Holey Artisan Bakery in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 1 July 2016 have raised questions about civilian security, business security risks and global partnership and cooperation in the ongoing war against terror.

45 people were killed and several injured by the suicide bomb attack on Istanbul's Ataturk Airport. Three terrorists armed with assault rifles and suicide bombs opened fired at a parking lot and security check point

the BSF has also launched a search operation in West Bengal in cooperation with state police after Bangladesh government shared names of 11 JuMB terrorists who could have sneaked into the state after the terror attack on 1 July 2016.

Such attacks have increased the security risks to foreign nationals, investors, tourists in these countries and need to be prevented in the future. In the midst of crises, India's border neighbour, Bangladesh, needs to strengthen security risk management, train police and paramilitary personnel and improve intelligence gathering. This requires well planned regional cooperation and global partnership between nations, governments and the private security sector. Terrorist attacks have affected the economy with attacks on business premises within borders and overseas. Hence, businesses and governments need to partner to reduce the risk to



themselves, their employees and customers by remaining alert, being security minded, well aware of new technology and having latest security systems in place.



This K9 Vajra-T howitzer contract with the company is worth \$700 million and which has been under price negotiations since the beginning of 2016. This will be the first artillery gun to be made by a private firm in India. This 155-mm artillery gun is specially designed for operation in the desert areas bordering Pakistan, a long standing requirement of the Indian Army.

India's Ministry of Defence to buy 145 BAE Systems 155mm/39-caliber lightweight howitzers (M777) from the United States. The towed guns are meant for deployment by the Indian Army along the 4,057 km Line of Actual Control (LoAC) with China.

25 of the howitzers will be delivered from the US and 120 delivered from an Indian assembly and integration facility created in India by Mahindra Defence (Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd). The contract is expected to be worth \$750 million. This procurement marks a new phase of procurement in the Indian Army as it is buying new artillery systems after 1987.

Indian Private Sector becoming a major player in Ministry of Defence

The Indian Defence Ministry finalized the contract with Larsen and Toubro for 100 new mobile artillery guns.

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