

NATIONAL BOMB DATA CENTRE, INDIA

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Since the time, Alfred Bernard Nobel, the “Father of Explosives” invented Dynamite, a lot of effort has undergone to augment the devastating effect of explosives. Numerous state-of-the-art explosives, their accessories and initiating mechanisms have flooded the underworld markets. The effect is clearly visible through the escalation of bombing incidents around the globe without any discretion of cast, creed or country.

Interestingly, the same Alfred Nobel had established a trust in his lifetime investing his entire property, in order to promote peace in the world. The proceeds of the trust have been utilized for the award of Nobel prize for peace. Unfortunately since his death in 1896 there have been no commensurate measures to fight the terror of the Improvised Explosives Devices (IEDs) at international level.

It is with this in mind and to fight against the ever increasing threat of IEDs, the NSG, like many other countries, has initiated the establishment of the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) so that the security agencies ensure close co-ordination and active support to each other to battle the menace of IED, in a joint platform.

NATIONAL
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NBDC was established at NSG, Manesar in March 2000 to create a data bank of IED related bombing incidents in India. For the NBDC to grow further we would like to call upon all the security agencies to join forces in carrying out active interaction with us so as to fight the global peril of IEDs and save the innocent victims from the ugly designs of perpetrators of terrorism.

NBDC PROFILE

AIM

“TO ACT AS A NODAL AGENCY COVERING ALL FACETS OF BOMBING INCIDENTS.”

CHARTER

The NBDC strives to achieve its aim by accomplishing the following tasks:-

- Collect, collate, analyse and evaluate all terrorist-bombing activities reported in the country.
- Disseminate relevant information to concerned law enforcement agencies.
- Research and develop concepts for dealing with terrorist bomb threat situations.
- Remain abreast with latest technologies in the field and keep update of terrorist bombing in India and abroad.
- Compile and disseminate periodic statistical data and analytical information on terrorist bombing activities.
- Carry out research and innovation in the field of bomb disposal equipment to suit local needs and conditions.

BENEFITS

The benefits of the NBDC are:-

- **Assessment of Bombing Trends** – With the flow of information from various agencies regarding the data on bombing incidents, the NBDC is now able to assess the bombing trends, shift in the bombing strategies and advice on preventive security measures for any state/area.
- **Explosive Detection/Identification** – With the help of the field kits for the explosives testing and the laboratory, it is now possible to identify the type of explosive used in a particular bombing incident.
- **Post Blast Study (PBS)** – The PBS teams of the NBDC have carried out investigation at Seventy Six major bombing sites around the country since its establishment in March 2000. On visiting the sites they have able to determine the strategy of the militants and the lacunae in security which led to the IED attack.
- **Identification of Actuating Mechanism** – The PBS teams have successfully determined the actuating mechanism in each case and can thus advice on the degree of sophistication achieved by the Anti National Elements in the state/area.
- **Identify Signature of Terrorist Groups** – With the availability of detailed data at the NBDC forwarded by all agencies, it is now feasible to identify the group/organization by their signature that is, peculiar style/mechanism/specific targets used for the bombing incidents.
- **Dissemination of Preventive Security Measures** - The NBDC forwards advisory reports to the states based on the lessons learnt from the various Post Blast Study and

analysis. In addition the Bombshell magazine published annually by the NBDC also gives pertinent information in this field.

CONTACT US AT

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SOME BASIC DO'S AND DON'TS FOR COMMON PEOPLE

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Incidents of Bomb explosion are not new to the people of our country, especially in the case of those states and cities where resorting to the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) by militants has been a regular feature. We are aware that bombing incidents can occur at any places like railway stations, bus terminals, markets, departmental stores and Government Offices. The basic aim is to cause injuries, create confusion and lower the morale of people.

The availability of Bomb Disposal (BD) squad in a particular area may ease out the problem as far as the disposal of Bomb is concerned. However the actions of neutralization and disposal of Bomb can take place once the BD Squad has been summoned and can reach the location well in time.

In most of the cases, the BD squad gets information regarding the bomb threat after the bomb blast has already taken place. In most of the cases if the information is received in time by the authorities the blasts can be averted and damage to life and property can be reduced.

Hence the task of giving timely information regarding the presence of any suspicious object rests on the citizens/residents of the area. It is imperative that general awareness is generated in the mind of the public regarding noticing and reporting of suspicious objects to the law enforcing agencies.

It is also important to note that mere informing the presence of any suspicious object by the common man is not adequate. The foremost task would be to ensure that the immediate vicinity of the object is vacated by the people so as to reduce the loss of innocent lives in the eventuality of explosion occurring before the Bomb Squad can reach the spot.

Instead of waiting for police to come and do the task, the people available in the area should carry out the following on noticing the suspected object.

- Clearing/evacuating the area
- Screening the object by putting sand bags around it

- Ensure that no one touches or approaches the suspected object

Though in certain places the public is being educated about the actions to be taken in the event of a bomb threat situation, it is felt that in order to spread awareness amongst a larger population it will be appropriate to make a documentary film on the responsibilities of common man in this aspect. The film can be made on the same lines as on safety precautions for using of cooking gas/crossing of unmanned railway level crossing, etc. In the same manner, awareness of bomb security can be imparted to the masses by educating them on how to get into the habit of looking for suspicious object and immediately informing the authorities. Also what sequence of actions they are required to take till arrival of law-enforcing agencies and/or BD Squad. Do's and Don'ts in the event of a bomb threat would constitute a major point of focus in this awareness program.

THE DO'S

- Always keep an eye for suspicious object.
- Recognize an IED. Never handle an unclaimed object.
- Notice your surrounding for anything out of place.
- Evacuate everyone immediately to a safe distance.
- Open all windows and doors.
- Remove all valuable and unstable articles like fuel and electronic items.
- Place sand bags around the suspected object. The height of sand bags should be three times the height of suspected object.
- Inform the Bomb disposal squad.
- Inform fire brigade, hospital and ambulance.
- Do handle the package alone if you are duty bound to handle the object.

THE DON'TS

- Do not spread rumours.
- Do not touch, disturb and approach the suspected object.
- Do not try to submerge the suspicious object in water.
- Do not try to open or puncture the suspicious object.
- Do not try to be a dead hero.

IN THIS SECTION WE SHALL KEEP YOU POSTED ON THE LATEST BOMBING INCIDENTS AND AN ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF BOMBING INCIDENTS

ANALYSIS OF BOMBING INCIDENTS – 2006

Improvised Explosive Devices have been responsible for hundreds of casualties in the Terrorism Affected States of the country. Ironically, there does not appear to be any reliable way of stopping them. Modern technology has enabled the terrorist groups to plan and execute over a larger canvas presenting a challenging task to the Govt agencies. Out of the total of **269** bombing incidents that have occurred this year, Jammu & Kashmir has dominated the national scene with **78** bombing incidents. Other States with appreciable number of bombing incidents were Assam, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH has witnessed an appreciable decrease in the bombing incidents from 15 in 2005 to 05 in 2006.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH which was an IED free State last year, has witnessed 01 incident this year.

ASSAM has witnessed an increase in bombing incidents from 37 in 2005 to 41 in 2006.

BIHAR has witnessed a marginal decrease in bombing incidents from 09 in 2005 to 07 in 2006.

CHANDIGARH had witnessed 01 bombing incident last year, however, it was IED free this year.

CHHATTISGARH has witnessed an increase in bombing incidents from 51 in 2005 to 61 in 2006.

DELHI has witnessed an appreciable decrease in the bombing incidents from 07 in 2005 to 02 in 2006.

GOA has remained an IED free State this year as well.

GUJARAT had witnessed 03 bombing incidents last year and a similar number this year as well.

HARYANA which was an IED free State last year, has witnessed 01 incident this year.

HIMACHAL PRADESH has remained an IED free State this year as well.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR has witnessed an appreciable decrease in the bombing incidents from 120 in 2005 to 78 in 2006.

JHARKHAND has witnessed an increase in bombing incidents from 18 in 2005 to 27 in 2006.

KARNATAKA has witnessed 01 bombing incident last year and a similar number this year as well.

KERALA has witnessed an increase in bombing incidents from 01 in 2005 to 03 in 2006.

MADHYA PRADESH has witnessed an increase in bombing incidents from 01 in 2005 to 02 in 2006.

MAHARASTRA had witnessed an increase in bombing incidents from 02 in 2005 to 07 this year.

MANIPUR has witnessed an appreciable decrease in the bombing incidents from 17 in 2005 to 07 in 2006.

MIZORAM has remained an IED free State this year as well.

MEGHALAYA has remained an IED free State this year as well.

NAGALAND had witnessed 03 bombing incidents last year, whereas, there was 01 incident this year.

ORISSA had witnessed 03 incidents in 2005 and 02 this year.

PONDICHERRY has remained an IED free State this year as well.

PUNJAB had witnessed 01 bombing incident last year and a similar number this year as well.

RAJASTHAN had witnessed 1 incident last year and a similar number this year as well.

SIKKIM has remained an IED free State this year as well.

TAMIL NADU has witnessed a decrease in bombing incidents from 07 in 2005 to 03 in 2006.

TRIPURA has remained an IED free State this year as well.

UTTAR PRADESH has witnessed an increase in bombing incidents from 07 in 2005 to 09 in 2006.

UTTARANCHAL has remained an IED free State this year as well.

WEST BENGAL had witnessed 03 bombing incidents last year, whereas, there were 06 incidents this year.

NATIONAL BOMB DATA CENTRE **INDIA**

INCIDENT REPORT FORM

1. To enable the National Bomb Data Center to fulfill its role in the collection, collation, interpretation and dissemination of technical information on the unlawful use of explosives in India, this form should be completed and forwarded by mail or fax to :-

Director, National Bomb Data Center
Training Centre, NSG
Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana –122051
Tele/Fax - (0124) 2338271
E-Mail - director_nbdc@yahoo.co.in

Use a separate form for each incident. The report should be completed as soon as possible after the incident, by placing ticks or requested information in the space provided.

2. **TYPE OF BLAST:** **SINGLE** **MULTIPLE**

3. **DATE AND TIME OF EXPLOSION.**

_____/_____/_____/_____/_____
DAY DATE MONTH YEAR TIME

4. **DATE AND TIME OF INVESTIGATION**

_____/_____/_____/_____/_____

DAY

DATE

MONTH

YEAR

TIME

5. **LOCATION & PLACE OF INCIDENT:**

_____/_____/_____/_____

City/Town _____ District _____ State _____

6. (a) **INTENDED TARGET** [Please Tick]

VIP

Public

Religious place

Security Forces

Public Property

Government Property

Public Transport

Hospital

Education

Private Carriers

Roads/Bridges/Rly Line

Key Installations

Others

Brief Description

(b) **Motive**

Political

Terrorist act

Crime

7. **SUSPECTED ACTUATING MECHANISM** [Refer Notes]

Anti handling

Command Wire

Radio Controlled

Timer

Ambient Condition

Land Mine

Grenade

Vehicle based IED

Suicide bomber

Crude Bomb

UXO

Accidental

Others

Not Known

Description

8. **TYPE OF EXPLOSIVE**

STANDARD

IMPROVISED

Forensic Report Details

9. **TYPE OF CONTAINER**

Metallic

Plastic

Wooden

Soft Skinned

Other

Description

10. **WAS THE DEVICE BURIED?**

YES

NO

11. **WAS A CRATER FORMED?** If so depth and dia : _____M Depth

: _____M Dia

12. **WHAT WAS THE FARTHEST DISTANCE UPTO WHICH**

THE DEBRIS WAS RECOVERED.

:

Meters

13. **RESIDUE OBTAINED FROM THE SITE** :

YES

NO

- (a) Any residue of battery/cell incl wrappings.
- (b) Any electrical wire pieces.
- (c) Any pieces of plastic/metal of the container.
- (d) Any burnt out safety fuze, detonating cord or accessories of explosives.
- (e) Any components of a clock mechanism like springs, dials needles etc.
- (f) Any electronic components burnt or otherwise.
- (g) Marking on any residue recovered.
- (h) Any other evidence from residue.

14. **DETAILS** (if any, of Para 13 above to be mentioned here):

15. **DAMAGE CAUSED:**

(a)

Casualties	VIPs	SF	Public	Total
Killed				
Injured				

(b) Property

(c) Type and extent of fire/effect of blast, if any, after the blast:

16. **BRIEF DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT (ATTACH INFORMATION AS PER FIR) :**

17. **DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT BY THE WITNESS/INJURED :**

18. **TYPE OF FRAGMENTS RECOVERED FROM THE DEAD BODIES DURING POST MORTEM** _____

19. **WAS ROAD OPENING / SANITIZATION/ANTI SABOTAGE CHECK (ASC) CARRIED OUT?**

Yes

No

20. **WHAT IS THE FREQUENCY AND TIMINGS OF PARA 19 ABOVE?**

Daily

Weekly

As per Requirement

Not Known

Not Applicable

21. **HAS AN IED ATTACK OCCURRED AT THE SAME PLACE IN THE RECENT PAST?**

If yes give details.

22. **ATTACH AREA SKETCH GIVING THE FOLLOWING:**

- (a) Location of Nearest Security / Police Post.
- (b) Nearest Village / Populated area.
- (c) Near by Nullahs, Bund, High Ground, Buildings etc.
- (d) Surrounding area.
- (e) Seat of Explosion.
- (f) Direction of Move of the Target Vehicle, if applicable .

23. **INCLUDE SITE SKETCH WHICH SHOWS:**

- (a) Details of the Crater and type of Surface.
- (b) Details of Immediate Vicinity of the Seat of Explosion.
- (c) Position of the Casualties / Target
- (d) Displacement of the Large Parts like Engine, Tyres, Bldg Materials Etc. as applicable

24. **INCLUDE PHOTOGRAPHS OF:**

- (a) Crater.
- (b) Casualties.
- (c) Surrounding area.
- (d) Residue Obtained.
- (e) Damaged area.

25. **ACTIVE MILITANT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AREA :**

26. **SUSPECTED ORGANIZATION INVOLVED :**

27. **ADDRESS, TELE NUMBER AND NAME OF THE INVESTIGATING AGENCY:**

NOTES

- I. All photographs of the site must be taken keeping the seat of explosion in the foreground, from at least four different directions.**
- II. Some photographs to be taken from a higher point to give an aerial view of the area.**
- III. Residue of debris from the seat of explosion must be sent in separate polythene bags for chemical analysis.**
- IV. Debris from the surrounding area as mentioned in Para 13 must be forwarded in separate polythene bags for analysis.**
- V. Para 7 is most crucial and can be identified as under:-**
 - (a) Anti Handling :-** Any device which is set off by handling such as lifting, jarring, moving, tilting etc.
 - (b) Command Wire :** The device is connected with wire to a battery connection to actuate the IED.
 - (c) Radio controlled :** The device is detonated from a distance with radio frequency. The components of receiver unit are normally found after the blast.
 - (d) Timer :** The device is set to detonate at a predetermined time. It can use a clock mechanism or an electronic timer, parts of which can be found near the blast site.
 - (e) Ambient Condition :** The device gets detonated automatically with the change in surroundings such as daylight, darkness, humidity, temperature or even a camera flash.
 - (f) Land Mine :** These are both standard military manufacture or an improvised ones. The device is placed below ground level and gets actuated due to pressure, pull, release or a trip wire.

- (g) **Grenade** : Grenade can be used to cause a blast. These can be either thrown at the intended target or incorporated in a booby trap. These are generally military grade ordnance and can have various origins.
- (h) **VBIED** : Vehicle Borne IED is based on any kind of vehicle like car, truck, two wheelers, etc.
- (j) **Suicide Bomber** : The blast could have been triggered by a suicide bomber carrying explosives on his person.
- (k) **Crude Bomb** : These devices are constructed using locally available materials and have minimal blast and fragmentation effect.
- (l) **UXO** : Any type of military grade ordnance can be used to trigger a blast or can be fired to cause a blast at the intended target. e.g. Mines, Rockets, Mortar and Artillery shells, Bombs, etc.
- (m) **Accidental** : A blast could have occurred due to negligence, poor training in handling of explosive substances, domestic accidents, etc.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR BD (SP)/BD (DS/CPO) COURSE

2. **Eligibility to Attend Course.** Personnel detailed to under go this course should meet the following criteria :-

- (e) Other Requirements -
- (i) Be conversant with use of service explosives.
 - (ii) Be mentally alert and physically fit.
 - (iii) Should have potential to become good instructors who can further impart training in their parent organization.
 - (iv) Should be willing to attend the course.
 - (v) Trainees who have attended a similar course. Previously will not be detailed for second time.

3. Training Aspects.

- (a) Course Duration. Duration of the course will be of six weeks.
- (b) Method of Trg. The training will be of an advanced nature, where no basics will be taught. Emphasis will be on detection and disposal of IEDs. The training will be mostly in the form of practical.
- (c) Pre-course Trg. All trainees should have undergone a minimum of two weeks pre-course training with their parent organization, and be conversant with service explosives.
- (d) Work Schedule. There will be six working days in a week and seven periods of 40 minutes duration daily. Night training will be carried out on every Wednesday.

4. Clothing & Equipment. Details of the equipment and clothing required to be brought by the each trainee is given below :-

(a) Clothing.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|---|--|
| (i) | Uniform set | - | 2 Pairs (winter/Summer depending on the weather) |
| (ii) | Overall Combination | - | 2 |
| (iii) | Net Mosquito | - | 1 |
| (iv) | Cap water proof | - | 1 (During Monsoon Season) |
| (v) | PT Shoes | - | 1 Pair |
| (vi) | Socks for PT | - | 2 Pairs |
| (vii) | Boot Ankle/DMS | - | 1 Pair |
| (viii) | Jungle boots | - | 1 Pair |
| (ix) | Ground Sheet | - | 1 |
| (x) | Cap Fd service and Baret | - | 1 each |

(xi) Bedding - 1 Set

(b) Private Clothing. - Each trainee should carry sufficient private clothing according to prevalent weather conditions.

5. Mess Advance. Trainees will have to deposit a mess advance of Rs 1200/- on arrival, which will later be adjusted against their expenditure on messing during course.

6. Controlled Stores. No personal weapons/amm or controlled stores like prismatic compass are required to be brought by trainees reporting for BD Course.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR **BD REFRESHER COURSE**

Aim: The aim of the course is to refresh the knowledge of Police Force personnel, specially related to search, detection, recognition, rendering safe disposal of IEDs.

2. Eligibility to Attend Course. Personnel detailed to undergo this course should meet the following criteria :-

- (a) Service - Minimum service of five years.
- (b) Age - Below 35 Year of age.
- (c) Edn Qualification - Class X or above preferably with science subjects and having working knowledge of English.
- (d) Medical - Should be medically fit in all respects.
- (e) Other Requirements -
 - (i) Should have done basic BD Course.
 - (ii) Be conversant with use of service explosives.
 - (iii) Be mentally alert and physically fit.
 - (iv) Should have potential to become good instructors who can further impart training in parent organization after return.
 - (v) Should be willing to attend the course.

3. Training Aspects.

(a) Course Duration. Duration of the course will be of three weeks.

(b) Method of Trg. The training will be of an advanced nature, where no basics will be taught. Emphasis will be on detection and disposal of IEDs. The training will be mostly in the form of practical.

(c) **Pre-Course Trg.** All trainees should have undergone a minimum of two weeks pre-course training with their parent organization.

(d) **Work Schedule.** There will be six working days in a week and seven periods of 40 minutes duration daily. Night training will be carried out on every Wednesday.

4. **Clothing & Equipment.** Details of the equipment and clothing required to be brought by the each trainee is given below:-

(a) Clothing.

(i)	Uniform set	-	2 Pairs (winter/Summer depending on the weather)
(ii)	Overall Combination	-	2
(iii)	Net Mosquito	-	1
(iv)	Cap water proof	-	1 (During Monsoon Season)
(v)	PT Shoes	-	1 Pair
(vi)	Socks for PT	-	2 Pairs
(vii)	Boot Ankle/DMS	-	1 Pair
(viii)	Jungle boots	-	1 Pair
(ix)	Ground Sheet	-	1
(x)	Cap Fd service and Baret	-	1 each
(xi)	Bedding	-	1 Set

(b) **Private Clothing.** - Each trainee should carry sufficient private clothing according to prevalent weather conditions.

5. **Mess Advance.** Trainees will have to deposit a mess advance of Rs 600/- on arrival, which will later be adjusted against their expenditure on messing during course.

6. **Controlled Stores.** No personal weapons/amm or controlled stores like prismatic compass are required to be brought by trainees reporting for BD Course.

SCHEDULE OF BD COURSE 2006 -2007

Se r No	Course Name	Date	
		From	To
	BD(SP) - 66	03 JUL 2006	12 AUG 2006
	BD(SP) - 67	21 AUG 2006	30 SEP 2006
	BD(SP) – 68	06 NOV 2006	16 DEC 2006
	BD (REF) – 17	09 OCT 2006	28 OCT 2006
	PBS COURSE - 03	25 DEC 2006	13 JAN 2007
	BD (DS/CPO) - 22	26 FEB 2007	07 APR 2007