

National Security and the essence of Urban Security in post 9/11 – A theoretical framework for resilience and prosperity

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Abstract

In the 21st century, there has been a growing debate about urban security. Much of this discussion has focused on the changing definition of security, one that has been transformed in terms of military security towards human security. Everywhere around the world, states are trying to shift and adapt strategies according to the changing definition. With the people migrating from rural to urban areas, cities a dwelling for humans have become a center for a nations growth and development since it is here that much of political and economic developments are maintained. Their sustainability and resilience has become a challenge for governments, especially those of the third world countries. The catalyst of urban terrorism has intensified this challenge with governments around the world being involved in overreactions for their existential threats, without addressing much of the root cause of the problem. Thus, it is in this context that the paper first identifies the nature of threat, its perception and its linkage to strategic culture shaping the national security policy of a country. As a case to the nature of national threat, concept of urban security and terrorism is detailed. Lastly, the paper emphasize on the concepts of urban resilience and prosperity, which can be taken as cases of precaution while formulating strategies for its protection. Highlighting examples of urban terrorism around the world the paper moves on to conclude that acts of urban terrorism are growing and much of the tactics followed by terrorist are being adopted from warfare conducted by urban insurgents. It is concluded that threat in this case is the result of states internal failed policies, which can be detrimental for national, regional and international security.

Keyword: Urban Security, Urban terrorism, insurgent, National Security, Strategic Culture.

Introduction

The period of post 9/11 has embraced upon the ideas of human security. Studies on international security and its associated policies view people rather than the state as a focused point of the security strategy (Krause & Williams, 1997; Paris, 2001; McDonald, 2000). Concluding , this shift has seen that obligations and

responsibilities have been widened and reassigned to additional actors which include those from the private segment, community and individuals (Rose, 2000; Coaffee & O' Hare, 2008). This kind of 'co-option' by non-statutory actors for support in assisting with program of state security has defied traditional security studies. It now is understandable to places where peoples rest, work or lives have become essential to the wider strategies of national security. Those building cities together with architectures, urban conspirators and designers are anticipated to consume and reshape discussions on risk –and – threats in tangible structures. All together we have been informed that international terrorism might stopover on streets and places of public presence in whichever town or city. The latest facade thus undone in the global 'War on Terror' is the 'home front' where many actors, which take in general public, have being urged to assist or by taking some definite measures help tone down a successful strike and defend places from an assault. As agreed, 'security is becoming more civic, urban, domestic and personal: security is coming home' (Coaffee & Murakami Wood, 2006: 504; see also Graham, 2001)

Characterizing Threat, its Perception and Strategic Culture

The literal meaning of threat is declared as intent of causing harm. (Hornby, 2000, p. 1048) It demonstrates motivation to cause harm. It also is studied as a method of social power. Its counter strategies may include countering either through submission, through rebelliousness of a threat, withdrawal from a relationship, if possible or preemption of a threat. Threat is an instrument exploiting the vulnerabilities of an opponent where vulnerabilities perform an essential function for generate a state's strategic culture, which has been understood by scholars as a tool for consideration and prediction of a state's activities on a particular problem or event (Katzanstien, 1996, p.50). Threat is employed for aggravating a situation in which the opportunist works for the accomplishment of his objectives. Since threat can either become a cause for creating terror or for deterring terror, it has been made a part of international relations studies. As far as the study of 'threat perception,' is concerned, it is an intervening variable linking events with reactions. Since perception is a passive approach rather than being an active one, it is guidance to taking on precautionary or preparatory measures rather than causing losses in terms of military or material logic. Generally, threat transpires not to a state's physical existence (Mukhtar, 2011). Much is reliant upon the nature of vulnerabilities, which arise from either external or an internal threat. In international relations, threat has been described from a variety of dimensions. In terms of an external aspect , ' a threat is the communication of one's intention to take an action harmful to another party, if the party first takes an action one holds in disfavor , or does not take an action one favors (Sawyer and Guetzkow , 1965 , p.464). In terms of its internal aspect Singer and Pruitt state, 'threat perception arises from the targets assessment of threatener's intentions and capabilities. (Singer, 1958, p.94). It was during the 1990's that the conception of strategic

culture started spotlighting on issues of security. Culture when applied to studies related to security is defined as , “ a historically transmitted pattern of meanings embodied in symbols , a system of inherited conceptions expressed in symbolic form by means of which men communicate , perpetuate and develop their knowledge about the attitudes towards life” (Geertz , 1973 , p. 20). Another definition expressed recently of strategic culture is by Ian Johnston who states its meaning as “an ideational milieu which limits behavior choices.’ It is produced by ‘shared assumptions and decision rules that impose a degree of order on individual and group conceptions of their relationship to their social, organized or political environment’ (Johnston, 1995, p.76).

When the variable of threat serves as a factor of motivation for procedures of decision-making, it institutes direction for policy and decision-making practices. It is under the condition of threat that states can proceed with the following course of actions.

- ⊠ Where there is a case for high suspicion, antagonistic governments can employ espionage. Governments may take on activities of spying or prepare for a threat (Pruitt, 1969, p. 18-38).
- ⊠ Issues under these circumstances may rise to the point of attitude change by actors who rather than resolving the matter in an easy manner take on the case as that of national pride (Holsti , 1965 , p.370).
- ⊠ Those who make decisions are powerless to taking upon an unconventional course of action. It is largely pronounced that the government has ‘no choice’ other than what has been agreed upon for the moment (Holsti, 1965, p.371).

Nature of Threats to National Security – the case of Urban Security

Urban security is understood in terms of nonexistence of grave threat with reference to criminality and perception based on subjectivity of protection. Today this is dependent on different factors, local and structural. **Urbanization:** The first relevant aspect of urban security relates to the concept of **worldwide urbanization**. Urbanization throughout the world has reached more than half of the population of the world, becoming one of the foremost structural features, which has influenced cities and their safety. With its increasing trend, criminality will become ‘urban,’ more complex and intricate. **Rising Metropolises:** This second aspect relates to the rising metropolises, which have become centers for power making law-breaking activities including criminality, prearranged abductions and human trafficking among cities more difficult. David Trulio, the Director of Federal/ Civil Programs at Raytheon explains how in an environment of potential instability, groups of criminals ally and expand their networks , including with those abroad (SDA , 2011).The advancement of these forces has reinvented security in a new framework that necessitates contribution from state and local, civil actors. **Urban growth in developing countries and in city migration:** Third aspect concerns urban growth in developing world where there is

an unruly spread out of cities. This has led to fragmented cities, creation of problems of social structure, disproportionate way in to social and urban services, heterogeneous values and the progression of socialization of the youth. Furthermore, the process of migration in cities has brought about coexistence of different cultures making prominent the challenge to deal with these differentiation and disagreements aggravated from them. Criminality then can be different from one urban area to that of another reaching in some cases to chaotic neighborhoods. **Urban administration:** The forth concern grows out from the business of housing which has become a national and global predicament. Managing the market of real estate would be challenge for urban administration, which seeks avoidance of economic and social upheaval, reduction of inequity and prevention of money laundering. **Institutions and Violence:** Another pertinent aspect of urban security is development of social institutions, the family, school and the neighborhood. Formal education sometimes can change schools into reasons for exclusion and learnt violence becoming a ground for proliferating organized crimes. Dilapidation of social values, malfunctioning of the institutions, vulnerability of disadvantaged inhabitants and technological advancements has lead to an increased generational gap. **Urban terrorism:** Lastly, is the growing problem of urban terrorism and terrorist threat that has created fear among its citizens. Since, this feature is of foremost importance as regards to national and international security; it would be discussed comprehensively in the section below. David Trulio details saying that urban areas are expected to become objects of attack since certain terrorist consider less impressive attack s as striking and failed accomplishments as a success (SDP , 2011).

The Nature of Terrorist Threat

The nature of a probable threat by a terrorist is hastily shifting. With this change must also be transformed rejoinder by public and private segment. Attacks by terrorist now include the possibility of usage of weapons of mass destruction, definite categories of criminal doings, hostage-taking, political murder, suicide and attacks of massive sufferings and still civil rights or particular –issue disputes. Equally, targeted assaults now range from and expand to take account of areas where public places are crowded over and above conventional military, economic and political objects. After 9/11 Graham observes (2002 a) that the event ‘ has underlined once again , the critical roles of cities as key strategic sites of military , economic , cultural and representational struggle as we enter this quintessential urban century .’ (p.589). Jeremy Bell (2008) has explained this phenomenon of urban terrorism in detail in his thesis, *Urban Insurgencies: A Study of its Effectiveness and its Future*. All the related features, arguments and debates are talked about in the following paragraph.

Urbanization and Insurgent Penetration: The tendency of urbanization and of insurgent’s urbanization is expected to persist into the 21st century and could have a significant effect on international security. Henceforth, to counter its outcome

having an understanding of this phenomenon is essential. A historical understanding of urban insurgency endows with the basis for examining the factors, which produce aims and results for present and future urban insurgencies.

Urbanizing Insurgencies – A brief historical viewpoint: Urban insurgencies have its roots in urban uprisings of the 19th century. The Industrial Revolution of 18th and 19th century facilitated the enlargement of the modern city. This also modified people's observations, their executions and writings about insurgency. It was only natural that shortly that ideas and methods on carrying out insurgencies in cities also extend. Theorist, professional and military writers extended modest concerns for insurgency and thought upon it only in terms of overthrowing invaders rather than as accepted represent of insurrection. The industrial revolutions of 1800-1900 elevated the significance of urban center, in specific to urban and social turbulence (Gann, pp 25-26). During the 20th century, there were only a few advancements with reference to the doctrine of urban insurgency. Having continued, it did not materialize as representation of political change until the 1987 Palestinian Intifada. Nature and elements of this type of warfare can today be observed in Iraq, Turkey, Philippines, Pakistan, Israel, and Spain , to name only a few.

Globalization, Technological Progress and Urbanization- The growing pattern of Urban Battlefield in the complex global environment: Steve Metz, an political analyst writing on this hints upon this subject proficiently in these words , “ As wrong as there are people frustrated to the point of violence but too weak to challenge a regime in conventional military ways, insurgency will persists .” (Metz, Future...1). The more improved a government becomes at warfare of conventional planning; it is more to be expected that latent challengers would turn onto unconventional ways for achieving their goals. Within the complex global environment, conflicts of low-intensity, internal warfare's, ethnic , religious rivalries , transnational terrorism , failed , rogue countries , movements lead by separatist , militant nationalism and fundamentalism , structured criminal and warlords along with insurgents have made the world insecure and unsteady. In these circumstance, governments can do little not to have considerations about unconventional warfare and their applicability to national security and steadiness.

- ✧ ***Urbanization:*** All the way through the 21st century urbanization and population growth are the growing trends in which cities have become places onto which people have looked upon as destinations for better living standards. However, the cities at present, principally those of the developing world have not proffered the same expectations. They are multitude, unprepared for managing incursion of people and their infrastructures are overstrained. Unlike the developed countries where their exists a symbolic relationship between urbanization and industrialization , in the developing countries the process of urbanization is developing fast and does not put forward the advantages of jobs offered by industrialization. Cities are expanding without there being prospects for industrial enlargements and economic and employment opportunities As a result those immigrating from rural areas escaping for better

prospect and not being able to meet the expense of the basic facilities of the cities settle in municipalities , slums and ghettos on the periphery of the cities (Taw and Hoffman, p.4). Of these circumstances what stays behind are great, expanding groups of people uneducated and unskilled who trapped in these conditions look for getting away with or finding expression for their frustrations. In this impulsive political atmosphere, some opt for amalgamating with movements of insurgencies.

- ✧ ***Proliferation of Weapons:*** The proliferation of weapons embraces explosions, machine handguns, diminutive arms, rocket- push grenade and weapons of mass destruction (Taw and Hoffman, p.5).
- ✧ ***Rural and Insurgent Movement:*** With the population of the rural areas moving keen on into the cities evading poverty , food shortage and conflicts , groups of insurgents using these people for the purpose of maintenance , camouflage and protection would themselves be strained to move about with them.
- ✧ ***Cities and Infrastructures as assets of value:*** A favorable environment is not the only advantage created for the insurgents, the continuation of an insurgency in an already urban environment has shaped setbacks for counterinsurgency. Cities being the long-recognized symbols of national survival and power are terms of governance enclosing economic and communal infrastructure (docks , sewage , markets , airports and centers of transportation) which make available for insurgents ‘ publicity and discredit influence’ looked upon by insurgents.
- ✧ ***Globalization:*** Globalization has two features that are what is proposed and commented upon by Ziya Onis and Umut Turem in *Entrepreneurs, Democracy and Citizenship in Turkey*. The first attribute concerns the decline of nation-states, in the developing world having inauspicious consequence for internal stability. The second element summit to inequalities within borders which also can be equally unfavorable for the continued existence of the state. In addition to this are splinter factions seeking independence. Many aggravations in the world’s developing countries: economic disparities, exploitations by developed states, poor living provisions, deficiency of basic services, diminished efficiency of central government and culture are made the most of by insurgents. O’Neill quoting Ted Robert Gurr , writer of *Why Men Rebel* (1969) states : “ discontented people act aggressively only when they become aware of the supposed source of frustration, or something or someone with whom they associate frustration.” (O’Neill, 100; quoted from *Why Men Rebel*, p. 119).
- ✧ ***Technology:*** Advance speed and accessibility of transportation has made the world come closer. Transportation particularly by airplanes has been made cheaper and is effortlessly obtainable to many around the world. Technology has provided immeasurable advantages for the economies of

the world but it also has facilitated modern insurgents. An example of this is assaults on the World Trade Center by Al-Qaeda on September 11, 2001 where for conducting violence travel logistics and enhanced communication has been used as weapons. The propositions of technological improvement has been detailed by Christopher Ford who states: "The medium's benefits to the insurgent are obvious: it provides a remarkably effective, easy-to-use, largely anonymous global communications network at virtually no cost (p. 86).

Around the world, urban areas not only have become a foremost structure of human habitat but also of human development. Implicit as a transitional progression, urbanization is being viewed as a positive vigor making most of the countries, highly developed and rich. These areas have attained positions for pleasing human needs, their aspirations and dreams. Advancements for prosperity have become one of the rationales for the subsistence of cities (UN Habitat, 2013). The nature of progress and emerging threats thus makes it imperative that states put up in their agenda of nation security the concept of 'urban resilience and prosperity.'

Conceptualizing the Role of Cities, Urban Resilience and Prosperity

The Role of Cities and Municipal Policing: A city in recent years has attained much attention due to apprehensions over consequences of natural disasters or an attack of a huge scale by terrorists. Latest proposals for the security built environment spotlights on urban capability and its landscape, and for those who manage the urban environment it is confrontation and resurgence from grievous experiences. Provision of security is the fundamental responsibility of city establishments and it obvious from history that policies oriented only on oppression and arguments provide for little result (Sen and Kliksberg , 2007). For implementing policies pertaining to security, states and cities, both are principal actors. Regarding matters of prevention, it is municipal policing which holds this unique responsibility for the reason that it has the advantage of proximity to the population, being fully aware of its requirements and territorial features. In contrast to the task of prevention held by the federal government, the policy of decentralization promotes and permits local authorities to direct, execute and calculate policies of prevention. "Local government can be closer to the citizen's needs...The local leader is supposed to know , and even more importantly , is prepared to better understand his municipality and what is going on within it. Proximity is not only political. It is cognitive."Technology single-handedly is not the only universal remedy to these problems. There is a need to agree to a comprehensive approach where there is joint venture between officials who implement laws, local and regional establishments, private segments and international associations. It is essential not to make a ferocious circle of all-encompassing technologies, checks and investigations, which would interrupt privacy, isolating the public. Director of Security and Defense Agenda Giles

Merritt cautions, “As the global population grows, as the shift from the countryside to the cities accelerates, we have to think in terms of insecurity in of some of these megapolises in the developing world” (SDP, 2011).

Urban Resilience: In chapter four of his book *Terrorism , Risk and the Global City: Towards Urban Resilience* Jon Coaffee (2009) discusses this concept. In research, this concept first materialized with reference to the ecological system dealing with pressure and interruption caused by external factors (18). It is only recently that this term has become pertinent to the human social system (Agar 2000; Pelling 2003), economic improvement (Rose 2004) and disaster revitalization inside cities (Vale and Campanella 2005; Coaffee et al, 2008). Metaphor of resilience in post 9/11 is used for describing the endeavors made by nations and cities to ‘bounce back’ as of disaster and push in for measures of security and unforeseen event for planning and governing urban areas (Coaffee, 2006).p.84

Urban Prosperity: The UN Habitat as has stated Conceptualization of Urban prosperity:

- A prosperous city gives in the *direction of economic development* through productivity; creating income and employment, which affords a sufficient standard of living for the entire population (UN Habitat , 2012-2013).
- Second , an affluent city build upon the *needed infrastructure* , physical assets and facilities – sufficient water , power needs , sanitation , complex of roads , information and information technology e.t.c which maintains both its population and economy.
- Third, a flourishing city makes *available social service* to take account of education, recreation of health, safety and security e.t.c necessitated for recovering standards about living, permitting population to make the most of individual potentials (UN Habitat , 2012-2013).
- Fourthly, a city becomes successful only when *poverty and disparities are nominal*. No city can thrive without great sections of its society living in poverty and dispossession. It entails reduction of prevalence of slums and new structures of poverty(UN Habitat , 2012-2013).
- Fifthly, it should be seen that the formation and *redistribution of benefits* of opulence do not obliterate the environment; the city instead should work on preservation of its natural assets needed for the sustenance of urbanization (UN Habitat , 2012-2013).
- Sixth, initiatives for taking on a *common approach* should be given consideration. Director Philip Willekens of Local Integral Security by the Belgium Ministry of Interior during a debate on *New Challenges in urban security* puts inhis consideration stating that various member states,cities,institutes, associations and NGOs all encounter the unchanged challenge of urban security. “Nevertheless, we don’t know each other, we don’t exchange best practices, we don’t learn enough of

each others' experience and furthermore there is no common approach. Initiatives like this debate are also very important to build bridges" (SDA, 2011).

- Seventh experts and analysts argue that the paramount solution stretches out in improved **policing, proficient use of technology and a well thought-out mix of developed tools** of policy for considering problems both of radicalization and inside threats. Reuland, experiencing 30 years as a law-inflicting official in Luxembourg says, "We don't need more policeman, generally speaking, but we need more efficiency in policing. We need a 24 hours intervention capacity, seven days a week presence, and more transparency, accountability and integrity in policing." The question that then needs to be addressed is regarding police and police leadership. (SDA, 2011). When one regards 'the police' as a modern establishment there are question pertaining to its leadership and reaction to particular kinds of crisis. A structured advance broadens agenda of policing as of crime prevention to 'urban security' (Deinze, A 2012).
- Eight, there should be recognition of the 'state of art' in administrating urban security. One needs to classify the call for **promoting professionalization of managing urban security**, in particular through criterion of higher education. In addition, comparative syllabus of teaching and education about urban security and its management, together with skillfulness and competencies in multi-working society should be established. What's more, defining criterion for reciprocal acknowledgment of education and instruction in organization urban security across inter and intra state needs to be endorsed. Programs, conferences or debates that address question like, what contemporary challenges are there for supervision of urban security in your region , who is answerable for running the affairs of managing urban security , or availability of expertise and training equipping authorities to take action as regarding difficulties need to reflected (Deinze, A 2012).
- Another element towards prosperity incorporates **innovative partnership**. This can compromise of particles similar to neighborhood watch and courses of self-defense. It can serve as an essential proposal for confidence building connecting citizens and police. In situation where there is a lack of man –power for policing, officers by private firms can be complemented for in various situations. An example of this is the case of Los Angeles, where volunteers in police reserve corps carry out the same functions as that of ordinary police officers. In addition to reduction of costs, it develops effectiveness by granting the task of police training to exceedingly qualified companies. Philip Willekens, Director of Local Integral Security of the Belgium Ministry of Interior state that joint actions need to be taken at two different levels; local and national (Astene- Deinze, 2012).

- Another constituent that needs to be mentioned is usage of *repressive equipments*, for this ‘is a signal that we are losing the battle.’ This is what has been uttered by Fredrik Ekfeldt , who adds further , “ I don’t think the solution is to have more CCTV cameras , more gated communities that are sending very wrong signals, signals of tension , that we are not willing to live together. What defines a nation is our will to live together.” This is not to state that technology should not be utilized, rather it is to affirm that overdo of technology or profoundpolicing can construct a backlash. Sophisticated equipment, for example data encryption and safe anonymisation can limit information accessibility for people for whom it is not meant. There is a need to construct a balanced approach to provide protection and ensure rights of citizen and their civil liberties (SDA, 2011).
- Lastly is the mention of guidelines needed for *administrating fear efficiently*. In this consideration, Peter Sandman has conducted some of the best work. These fear management practices can also be related to countering fear allied to terrorism. The table below provides a comprehensive record.

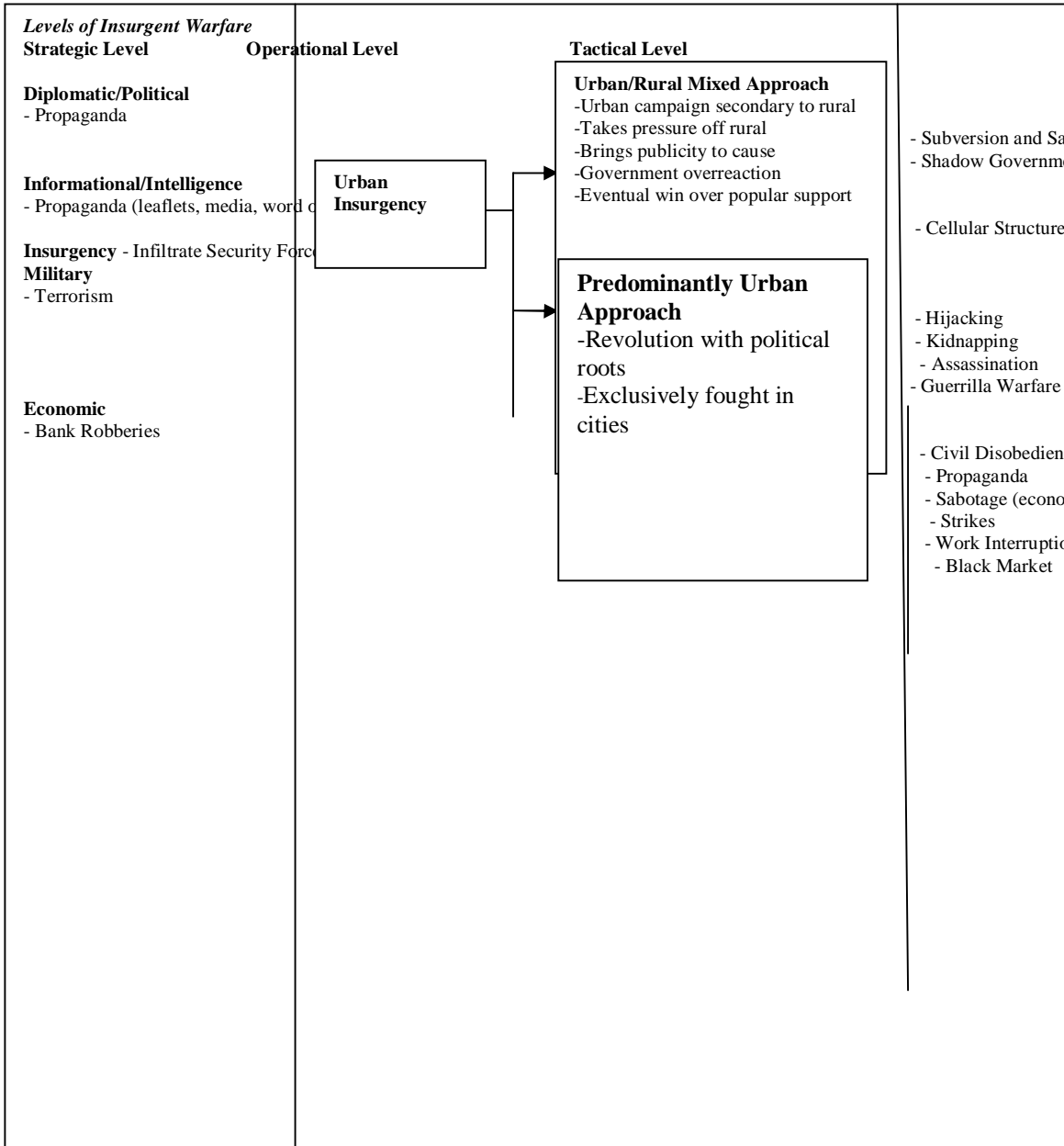
Critical Risk Management and Communications: Guidelines for Action (Peter Sandman)

<i>Guidelines</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
Candor versus secrecy	Don't over-reassure
Speculations versus refusal to speculate	Err on the alarming side
Tentativeness versus confidence	Acknowledge uncertainty
Being alarming versus being reassuring	Share dilemmas
Being human versus being professional	Acknowledge open diversity
Being apologetic versus being defensive	Be willing to speculate
Decentralization versus centralization	Don't over-diagnose or over-plan for panic
	Don't aim for zero fear
	Don't ridicule the public's emotions-legitimize people's fear
	Tolerate early overreactions
	Establish your own humanity
	Tell people what to expect
	Offer people things to do , but let people choose their own actions.
	Acknowledge errors , deficiencies and misbehaviors
	Be explicit about changes in official opinion, prediction or policy
	Don't lie and don't tell half-truths
	Aim for candor and transparency

Source: Frank P. H. J. William & Department of Political Science, Halifax, NS (2006). The Homeland Security Dilemma: The Imagination of Failure and Escalating Cost of Perfecting Security. p. 22.

Growing Urban Terrorism and the practice of insurgent warfare around the World – An Overview

The growing pattern of urban terrorism around the world and its infiltration into the urban centers highlights the reemergence of urban terrorism being practiced according to warfare carried out by urban insurgents. Varying with reference to its causes in terms of development around the world, one can identify with consistent pattern followed throughout acts of terrorism at three levels (Strategical, operational and tactical). These tactics have been outlined in the table below.



regarded as retaliation for the fight undertaken against terrorism. In the words of Recep Tayyip Erdogan , “Terror doesn't have a nation, race or homeland," That is why we have been consistent in underlining the need for a global effort to fight terror.” (CNN, 2015). Lately, since the beginning of the 21st century, the phenomena of terrorist attacking cities have been growing and it would not be distant when states would start to initiate global efforts for its eradication. The recent request by Turkey for NATO’s collaboration in this regard highlights this fact (Dawn, 2015).

Somalia: On 26th of July 2015, Somalian capital Mogadishu was attacked. An explosion using a lorry for the attack on a Jazeera Palace Hotel close to the airport killed 13 people, injuring 40. The militant group, Al-Shabab alleged responsibility for the attack affirms assault as retaliation against the physical attacks being carried out by the African Union. Militants also have aimed at neighboring countries, which killed around 150 people in an April attack on Garris University, Kenya (BBC, 2015).

Saudi Arabia: In the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, on May 2015 a blast at the Mosque of Imam Ali within a village of al-Qadeeh, Qatif governorate killed around 21 people injuring another 80. The jihadist group IS claimed responsibility for the attack and it comes in the wake of Saudi directed Arab coalition battle in opposing Yemen’s Shia rebels. After this incident announcements by the new agency SPA stated, “Security authorities will spare no effort in the pursuit of all those involved in this terrorist crime” (BBC, 2015).

Tunisia: A gun encounter on 26 June 2015 taking place on the holiday makers in Tunisia killed 39 people , injuring as many as 36. On the same day, two other attacks occurred in Kuwait and France. **France:** In the southeastern city of France, an attack where a severed head of an employee was hanged at the gates of a factory occurred. **Kuwait:** In Kuwait, a suicide bombed a Shia mosque in which 27 Shia worshippers were killed. IS claimed the responsibility for the attack (The Guardian, 2015).

Pakistan: In an inclusive report titled , “ Urban “ terrorism” growing threat in Pakistan” developed by Pak Institute of Peace Studies (PIPS) states that inside Pakistan, as of the previous year’s concerned , “violence and terrorism” during 2010 , has fallen by 11 percent. Suicide attacks also have fallen by 22 percent, nevertheless for countering militancy, the country still needs to work upon a long-term strategy. Pashtun tribal areas in Pakistan are home to militant group much feared around the world. There have been crackdowns for security in the northwest areas; still instability in Karachi has continued to grow. Political, gang and ethnic violence aside, the city has witnessed rapid growth in the built up of militant nexus who have established a safe haven for their activities (Dawn, 2011)

According to the *mixed urban/rural approach in conjunction with predominant urban approach* mentioned in the diagram above, attacks in Turkey and Somalia have not only brought *publicity* to the cause of terrorist, but also have brought about a consistent approach of *overreaction undertaken by the*

governments. The U.S. although is justified on the its need to focus on protecting border and adopt measures for security , nevertheless it should focus on alienating its population , which is preciously the tactic used during a warfare centered on urban areas. This example of U.S. has been considered, for the fact that it is from this center that much of the world draws directions, adopts and adapts to policies. In case of Turkey, it is the emergency meeting being held by members of NATO, upon the request by Turkey. In another case, in Somalia, government's overreaction is visible through the attacks being carried out under the African Union. Saudi Arabia earlier threatened by IS, has been involved in a U.S. led alliance in Iraq and Syria , where conflicts and revolutions having political origins have been erupted and are being fought solely in cities. With more than 2000 Saudi's believed to have been attached with IS, it is without doubt that one can see the goal of **popular support** being achieved by warfare initiated by terrorist groups. Furthermore, the kind of attack witnessed in France specifies the tactical level, in this case assassination and spread of propaganda of fear at which an insurgent warfare functions. The recent control of half the territory of Iraq and some portion of Syria by ISIL or the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant is beginning of terrorist organizations that have or are adopting similar approaches as had been taken by insurgents, historically. They are taking direct power over land and its resources along with **formation of organizations**(Al-Jazeera, 2014). For constructing a new generation of extremist, they are recruiting children through brainwashing and making them practice beheading. In towns of Yazidi, they have assassinated old men and enslaved girls and women (Karam Z & Janssen, B, 2015). In news, seven cell members of ISIS were caught in Israel before they could assail Druze Israelis (A division of Shia Islam) police officers and those of security services (Mail Online, 2015). Another practice being followed is that of **propaganda**(in this case through its magazine, Dabiq). It is through this medium that ISIS it displayed images of men being slayed and their reasoning for committing these atrocities (Senzee, 2015). If all the incidents mentioned above are, analyzed one can deduce how terrorist attacking urban centers are adopting tactics at operational and tactical levels. At the intelligence/ information level attack in Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Israel hint upon **activation of cellular structures** and organizations inside their cities. That in France point towards the practice of military (assassinations). In Iraq tactics of **guerilla warfare** carried out by ISIS along with **subversion and sabotage** in Yazidi, all point towards these identified insurgent tactics (Georgy, M, 2015). Further practices of information / intelligence propaganda and those of work interruption and hijacking include a bus attack in Karachi, which killed 35 Shia Ismailis. With restructuring of groups of domestic Taliban as of Terhrek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in Karachi, along the Pak-Afghan border , in Baluchistan , Lahore and Peshawar commanders of Taliban have bonded with ISIS , participating as active members (Afghanistan Today , 2015).

Conclusion

Threats, external or internal and the strategic culture of any state define precautionary measures of security needed for its protection. Since the beginning of the 21st century and the period of post 9/11 there has been a paradigm shift towards human security in which protection of people and their inhabitations has been associated with protection of national security. It is in this consideration under which urban security has emerged as an important phenomenon for cities, as centers of nation's development and prosperity. Threat in this case is the result of states internal failed policies, which can be detrimental for its national cohesion and existence having a 'spillover effect.' If preventive policies are not worked upon, it would not be long before the threat of terrorism becomes a full-fledged urban insurgent warfare. Thus there is a need to be adopted a framework keeping in view a states institutional capacity, availability of resources and careful assessments among others as have been detailed in terms of urban resilience and prosperity.

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