Exploration of IndiaTerror data using python

In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
In [2]:
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('indiadata.csv')
```

Before exploring we should have clear knowledge what the data is, its size, type etc so that it it will be easier to get into the details.Let me first discover the shape of data and what columns does it have along with its data types.

```
In [3]:
```

```
df.shape
```

Out[3]:

(4972, 14)

In [4]:

```
df.columns
```

```
Out[4]:
```

In [5]:

df.dtypes			

Out[5]:

Year int64 object City Country object float64 latitude float64 longitude object attack type Target Type object Target Sub Type object object Target Weapon Type object Weapon sub type object Terrorist Organization object motive object summary object dtype: object

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As we see we have 4972 rows and 14 columns. As we know before doing any anlysis we should first treat the null values as these cause problems.

In [6]:

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[6]:

Year 0 City 0 0 Country latitude 0 longitude 0 0 attack type Target Type 0 Target Sub Type 0 Target 0 Weapon Type 0 Weapon sub type 0 Terrorist Organization 0 motive 0 summary 0 dtype: int64

Fortunately the dataset does not contain any null values.Lets explore it. I will first check the first 3 rows to get an idea of the dataset.

In [7]:

df.head(3)

Out[7]:

		City	Country	latitude	longitude	attack type	Target Type
0	1975	Samastipur	India	25.863042	85.781004	Bombing/Explosion	Government (General)
1	1997	Unknown	India	33.778175	76.576171	Bombing/Explosion	Transportatior
2	1997	Dhalai district	India	23.846698	91.909924	Bombing/Explosion	Military

The date of attack is mentioned in thee summary section. I will extract the date from summary and make another column.

```
In [8]:
```

```
df['date'] = df.summary.str.split(':').str.get(0)
df['summary'] = df.summary.str.split(':').str.get(1).str.strip()
```

In [9]:

df.head(2)

Out[9]:

	Year	City	Country	latitude	longitude	attack type	Target Type
0	1975	Samastipur	India	25.863042	85.781004	Bombing/Explosion	Government (General)
1	1997	Unknown	India	33.778175	76.576171	Bombing/Explosion	Transportatior

What are the attacks types and the weapons used?

Lets first check what type of attcks have been conducted and what are the weapons that are used in these attacks.

In [10]:

<pre>df['attack type'].value_counts()</pre>	
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Out[10]:

Bombing/Explosion	2041
Armed Assault	1516
Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)	593
Facility/Infrastructure Attack	439
Assassination	201
Unknown	127
Unarmed Assault	33
Hijacking	13
Hostage Taking (Barricade Incident)	9
Name: attack type, dtype: int64	

In [11]:

```
df['Weapon Type'].value_counts()
Out[11]:
Explosives/Bombs/Dynamite
     2127
Firearms
     1815
Incendiary
      382
Unknown
      374
Melee
      243
Sabotage Equipment
       20
Chemical
Vehicle (not to include vehicle-borne explosives, i.e., car or truck bomb
Name: Weapon Type, dtype: int64
```

As we see the attacks are done by using some common weapons. The most used weapon is Explosives/Bombs/Dynamite which is used 2127 times after which Firearms are most used weapons. Then kidnapping comes into picture. Though chemicals and vehicles were used but not many a times. Many attacks and weapons are reported unknown also. Now lets dig into it i.e lets explore the actuals weapons used in the attacks.

In [12]:

df.groupby('Weapon Type')['Weapon sub type'].value_counts()

Out	[12]

Weapon Type
Weapon sub type

Chemical	4
•	4
Poisoning Explosives/Bombs/Dynamite	3
Unknown Explosive Type	674
Grenade	536
Other Explosive Type	316
Land Mine	266
Remote Trigger	81
Vehicle	75
Time Fuse	61
Dynamite/TNT	53
Projectile (rockets, mortars, RPGs, etc.)	43
Suicide (carried bodily by human being)	11
Pressure Trigger	7
Letter Bomb	2
Sticky Bomb Firearms	2
Unknown Gun Type	1566
Automatic Weapon	180
Handgun	44
Other Gun Type	12
Rifle/Shotgun (non-automatic)	11
·	2
Incendiary Arson/Fire	329
Gasoline or Alcohol	46
Molotov Cocktail/Petrol Bomb	6
	1
Melee Knife or Other Sharp Object	181
Hands, Feet, Fists	30
Blunt Object	25

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Vehicle (not to include vehicle-borne explosives, i.e., car or truck bomb s) . 4

Name: Weapon sub type, dtype: int64

Who the targets were?

In [13]:

df['Target Type'].value_counts()

Out[13]:

Private Citizens & Property	1538
Government (General)	878
Police	787
Business	423
Transportation	369
Military	313
Educational Institution	130
Terrorists/Non-State Militia	103
Telecommunication	89
Violent Political Party	86
Unknown	83
Religious Figures/Institutions	66
Utilities	47
Journalists & Media	25
Tourists	12
NGO	9
Other	6
Airports & Aircraft	3
Food or Water Supply	3
Maritime	1
Government (Diplomatic)	1
Name: Target Type, dtype: int64	

In []:

We can see private properties are the most attacked targets. Then comes Government which is a commo news and ofcourse the police military are the next targets. Then come the telecommunication, education institution and religious institutions. There are also some targets like NGO, airports etc but they dont have significant numbers. Now lets get into deeper to see who the actual victims are.

In [14]:

df.groupby('Target Type')['Target Sub Type'].value_counts()

Out[14]:

ouclail.		
Target Type		Target Sub Type
Airports & A	ircraft 2	Aircraft (not at an airport)
	1	Airport
Business	142	Construction
		•
	73	Retail/Grocery/Bakery
	51	Mining
	27	Gas/Oil
	23	Medical/Pharmaceutical
	22	Industrial/Textiles/Factory
	19	Farm/Ranch
	18	Entertainment/Cultural/Stadium/Casino
	12	Hotel/Resort
	11	Bank/Commerce
	10	Multinational Corporation
	9	Restaurant/Bar/Caf�
Educational	6 Institution	School/University/Educational Building
	88	Teacher/Professor/Instructor
	26	Other Personnel
Food or Wate	16 r Supply	Water Supply
	2	Food Supply
Government (1 Dinlomatic)	Embassy/Consulate
Government (1	Politician or Political Party Movement/Mee
ting/Rally	316	
litary)	297	Government Personnel (excluding police, mi
	143	Government Building/Facility/Office
	101	Election-related
	12	Judge/Attorney/Court
	7	Intelligence
	1	•
	1	Head of State

Journalists & Media Newspaper Journalist/Staff/Facility 21 Private Citizens & Property Museum/Cultural Center/Cultural House Religious Figures/Institutions Place of Worship 35 Religious Figure 19 Affiliated Institution 8 Telecommunication Telephone/Telegraph 14 Multiple Telecommunication Targets 6 Television 2 Terrorists/Non-State Militia Terrorist 76 Non-State Militia 17 10 Tourists Tourist 8 Tour Bus/Van Train/Train Tracks/Trolley Transportation 206 Bus (excluding tourists) 74 Bridge/Car Tunnel 43 Bus Station/Stop 29 Highway/Road/Toll/Traffic Signal 11 2 Subway 2 Taxi/Rickshaw 2 Unknown 83 Utilities Electricity 20 Oil 14 Gas 7 Violent Political Party Party Official/Candidate/Other Personnel Rally

7

Party Office/Facility

6

Name: Target Sub Type, dtype: int64

In []:

The airports seem most secured place **as** there are hardly any attacks happened. We can se e most of the attacks are to the

government personnel, buildings, political party meetings etc which states they are at the top of the hater list. Though

many attacks also done to the education institutes but all the attacks are intended to either to buldings **or** instructors,

but **not** to the students. In transportation trains are the common victims **and** so the cons tructions **in** Business.

Who is conducting the attacks?

In [15]:

df['Terrorist Organization'].value_counts().head(50)

Out[15]:

Communist Party of India - Maoist (CPI-Maoist)	1547
Unknown	1415
Maoists	385
United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	238
National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	106
Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT)	100
Other	92
Hizbul Mujahideen (HM)	88 82
Garo National Liberation Army People's War Group (PWG)	
National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	62 62
National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM)	50
Indian Mujahideen	34
Naxalites	34
People's Liberation Army (India)	33
Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)	30
Militants	29
Maoist Communist Center (MCC)	24
People's Liberation Front of India	24
Dima Halao Daoga (DHD)	24
People's Committee against Police Atrocities (PCPA)	22
National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang (NSCN-K)	21
Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM)	18
Al-Mansoorian	16
Karbi Longri North Cachar Liberation Front (KLNLF)	15
People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)	14
United National Liberation Front (UNLF)	13
Coordination Committee (CORCOM)	12
Al-Ummah	12
Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)	12
Muslim Militants	12
Black Widows	11
Harkatul Jihad-e-Islami	10
Karbi People's Liberation Tigers (KPLT)	10
Tritiya Prastuti Committee (India)	9
Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)	9
Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT)	8
Jamiat ul-Mujahedin (JuM)	8
Gunmen	8
Deccan Mujahideen	8
Communist Party of India- Marxist-Leninist	8
United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS)	7
All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	7
People's United Liberation Front (PULF)	6
Achik National Volunteer Council-B (ANVC-B)	5
Jharkhand Liberation Tigers (JLT)	5
Adivasi National Liberation Army (ANLA)	5
Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP)	5
Kuki National Front (KNF)	5
Lashkar-e-Islam (India)	5
Name: Terrorist Organization, dtype: int64	

As we see the most attacks had been conducted by the Maoists including CPI maoists after which ULFA, NDFB, LET and HM seem involved most actively in terrosism. Some small anti govt organisations like SIMI, NLFT, NSCM etc have also done significant attacks.

What are the most common cities where attacks are conducted?

In [16]:

111 [10].	
<pre>df.City.value_counts().h</pre>	ead(10)
Out[16]:	
Imphal	230
Srinagar	222
Unknown	137
Guwahati	61
Sopore	40
New Delhi	38
Latehar district	37
West Midnapore district	36
Malkangiri district	34
Anantnag	32
Name: City, dtype: int64	

We can see most of the attacks are happening in the nort zone where the terrorist organisations stay most actively. In the west there are also some areas like Malkanangiri in Odisha where Maoists are hide most actively.

But what do they want?