## THE ROLE OF REMOTE SENSING IN FIGHTING AGAINST TERRORISM- A CASE OF PAKISTAN

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## **Technical Commission VII Symposium 2010**

KEY WORDS: Remote Sensing, Data Acquisition, Terrorism, Pakistan, Surveying and Mapping

## **ABSTRACT:**

The use of Remote Sensing (hereafter called RS) in the exploration of resources such as crude oil, natural gas, reserves of coal, forests, water, hydropower, ores, agriculture and minerals inherited by land is not innovative and new to the geospatial community as well to governments. However, benefiting from RS to fight against terrorism can be an innovative and new approach for many countries such as Pakistan and geospatial community. The growing number of terrorist attacks in recent years in Pakistan has added a new dimension and value to the use of RS data and its analytical capabilities such as pattern recognition in the country. As reliable and timely supply of geospatial data is not only needed by security agencies but also by the rescue workers and teams to save loss of human lives. But the dilemma is, such data sets are outdated and it is not possible to update these data sets through ground survey operations due to the worst law and order situation in the country that started about five years ago and has not ended yet. A possible solution to the situation described above could be to have an intersection of traditional military warfare tactics and making maximum use of geospatial knowledge and technologies such as remote sensing. The approach can not be termed as innovative in global perspective but of course it would be innovative in Pakistani context. Therefore, this paper takes a closer look at the latest challenges faced by Pakistani security forces engaged with antiterrorism efforts as well as the potential supporting role of RS to help such efforts in geospatial domain of Pakistan.