Terrorist profiling as a Counterinsurgency Strategy: Applying the Concept to Law Enforcement

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ABSTRACT: The nature of terrorism is fundamentally psychological. Similarly, psychological profiling is widely accepted in detecting crimes in both law enforcement operations and the study of criminology. However, there is a need to transfer its appearance from old traditional criminal environment to the context of counterterrorism. This research argues that most prevalent method of interrogating suspects to achieve distinction between guilty and innocent is to establish a set of psychological attributes and factors. This paper proposes that terrorist's profiling is value-added intelligence that may add a new dimension in counterterrorism to identify the individual behind a terrorist act. It is important to constructs a terrorist profile before designing a paradigm that should determine the probability of terroristic trends within the individual as well as certain perceptible qualities with which an observed suspect can be likened to. This article proposes a personality-guided model of interrogation with different categories to steer clear of oversimplified thinking about individual terrorist or groups. The objective is to adapt the style and content of questioning to obtain a clear overall picture of the suspect's knowledge with appropriate interviewing and interrogation methods. This profiling will provide thorough understanding of the ideology that drives terrorism and more awareness of the likely means and likely targets used by terrorists. This paper is a shift in direction – focusing rather on the development of evidence-based methods that could lead to an effective counterinsurgency strategy and the extraction of innocent's involvement in the terrorism.

KEYWORDS: Psychological profiling, Interrogation, Terrorism, Interviewing, Law enforcement.

1   INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a strategic political and primarily a rational vehicle for the accomplishment of political goals and for this cause terrorists seeks the public attention as the main motive with inducing fear and terror [1]. Other suggests that terrorism is an expression of violent individuals with rigid ideologies with particular psychological constructs such as pathological narcissism or psychopathy without particular political intents [2]. However, the attempt to create such definition and many other commonly used definitions of terrorism were parsimonious and largely descriptive. Thus, the Law enforcement agencies have failed to view the world from the terrorists' perspectives and these empathic failures invariably lead to inadequate use of preventive efforts. The effectiveness of investigations will be largely a product of how well an interrogator will read a suspected terrorist with logical reasoning and then modify his/her style and methods to best capitalize on the

subject's personality traits and characteristics. Logical reasoning and common sense and are the main safeguards against error and to not use this technique tends to waste resources on interrogation techniques and triggers a knee jerk reaction. Logic helps reduce unknowns classifiable set of behaviors, portraits and motivations and common sense defines exclusion criteria which screen-out individual who would never be considered criminals or terrorists [3]. However, people are different with respect to human nature and social psychology and investigators have to utilize these facts routinely in a very direct and practical way to understand the psychology of an individual personality. There is a need to investigate behavioral profiling and refine the process of interrogation for the varied types of personalities that may be encountered in perfecting the art and science of interrogation. The current research literature in this paper has done well to evaluate the perils associated with terrorist profiling and argue that psychological profiling can be effective at predicting terrorism's next move. It discusses that profiling can be an effective counterterrorism tool and perhaps this is the most important reason law enforcement agencies ought to be engaged in profiling while interrogating suspects.

This paper argues that building terrorist profiling before designing an interrogation paradigm would be an irresistibly attractive method for detecting terrorists. It would increase the likelihood of the interception of a terrorist attack and maximize the efficiency of resource allocation of authorities. Psychological profiling can distinguish between the non-terrorist and the terrorist because of normalcy and diversity of the traits that constitute a terrorist group's membership. In order to acquire targeted and efficient results in terrorism prevention, the construction of reasonably appropriate set of correctly guided and scientifically derived psychological profiles are needed that have been collected and acquired over the years. For example, variables such as religious, psychological, psychopathological, racial-physical, political, social as well as behavioral patterns that will emerge as coherent protocols for interrogation [2]. Better profile definitions of terrorist and appropriate interviewing will engender the development of new techniques to handle the likely threats. Moreover, classifications of the psychological aims that drive terrorist behaviors will result in designing protocols will be targeted against challenges and real threats, not those that are heuristically derived. Profiling and personal histories of suspects could be used in observing parallels and similarities in the biographical records of terrorists [2]. It may be helpful in discovering that signposts individuals willing to commit terrorists acts or sabotage or would endanger national security.

We propose a professional framework that offers some recommendations for refining the technique of information gathering that based on the standard diagnostic categories of different personality types that may be utilized by interrogation agencies during interrogation in high-profile cases. This paper recommends that it is necessary to define terrorism from the terrorists' perspectives to explain the functional significance and predictive validity of the psychological profile of the terrorist. It is important to split individuals in terrorist organizations into different categories to scan varied types of personalities and characters we will encounter in real rather than focusing on a progressively narrowing or funnel-shaped model of information gathering. The framework in this paper is offered in conjunction with a thrust on psychological examination of multiple sources, scientific consideration of actuarial data and synthesis of existing recent reports from around the globe. The objective is to develop a set of interrogation protocols, which will effectively address the challenges presented by the threats of terrorism in international arenas. We propose that terrorist profiling requires a skill to forage through all the mixed research and contradictory evidence out there and working knowledge of how intelligence is gathered and analyzed about terrorism - without slavish devotion to any one particular line of research or any one database. We recommend that during interrogation the likely psychological makeup of extremists and terrorists should be based on the evidence of their selection of targets, public statements, selection of means, actions, and characteristic histories. The profile information should cover data about different terrorist personalities as well as applicable policies that can be engaged to guide to an investigation process from a wide spectrum of Jihadist and extremists. The aim of this article is to provide basic and sound information concerning the social and psychological core variables of the terrorist's personality that will reduce the scope of interrogation by positioning the counter-terrorism agencies toward a successful resolution to predict future possible terrorist's attacks. However, there is need to understand that different individuals respond differently to questioning as one approach may be effective for one terrorist and ineffective for another.

2 TERRORIST PROFILING

The psychological profiling of a terrorist is an 'educated attempt to provide investigative agencies with specific information about the type of individual who committed a certain crime' [4]. A profiler is able to offer counterterrorism agencies a psychological evaluation of the terrorist's possessions concerning the behavior, motives, and background information about a terrorist in an attempt to direct an investigation. A profile contains information (such as age, gender, family status, education, socioeconomic status, race, religion, citizenship, ethnicity, psychological attributes, political and religious affiliation, terrorist history and habits. These items act as reminders of a violent episode or terrorist act and develop some likely suspects or improve the target population pool. It alerts the investigators to the possible psychological traits present in a terrorist scene that can be further used in question evaluation of investigation. Through behavior based profiling

and analyzing a collection of items collected from a suspect, psychological profiling may able to offer an interrogator with an appropriate plan for interviewing strategies and gives suggestions about items the offenders may possess. It further defines that estimating a terrorist threat (what profiling does) is different from assessing a terrorist threat (figuring the risk) [4].

In the criminal environment, profiling is used as a process of identification of suspect, mostly in highly emotive cases involving sexual-orientated killers, rape offenders, and serial arsonists [5]. This psychological profiling may suggest items the suspects may have in their possession that serve as a reminder of the violent episode and offer investigator a plan to interview. Several criminologists have associated sexual deprivation, traumatic life experiences, violent behavioral patterns with the presence of mental trauma and an oppressive formative atmosphere in the criminal's past [5]. However, profiling terrorist is different than profiling criminals. Terrorists are indeed "uncommon" criminal as they are masters of evasion and disguise and take their religion, nationality and politics very seriously [6]. Terrorists profiling attached such proclivities as revenge, religious and social suppression, submission to conventionalism, the displacement of anger onto others, internal guilt, aspirations of toughness, bravado and authoritarian and attracted in the promise of virgins in the hereafter [6]. Their hardened belief system makes them immune from shame, regret, guilt and remorse and their way of seeing things ought to be the conventional way and try to impose their deviant attachments on others by force or by insisting. They are not loners and mostly supported by group of people or peer support. Sometimes they represent a perplexing mix of ethnic, economic, and social backgrounds and likely to be travelers or immigrants [6]. A study conducted by [7] reveals that among 242 terrorists who were involved in terrorist attacks from 2001 to 2006 in Europe were mostly from Arab countries and had been born and raised in Europe. These terrorists came from middle or lower-class backgrounds. At the time of their arrests their age range was from 16 to 59 with average age of 27. Only 1 in 4 terrorists had a formal criminal record. This inability may reflect poor police record keeping instead of low criminal involvement.

Interrogator can analyze the terrorist's habits by comparing the current and previous terrorist acts and much like what used to be called indications and warnings during scanning process that can predict future possible attacks as well as probable sites of terrorist attacks. [8] Has mentioned these terms in her classic book "Anticipating Surprise" for intelligence community. Indicators are series of events that are mostly suspicious. Warnings on the other hand are indicators which spread a critical mass and indicate an imminent threat looms. Investigators found that indicators are tougher than warnings to profile. It requires a working knowledge of how information or intelligence is collected and examined about terrorism for interviewing captured terrorists. It includes patterns of known behaviors, attack scenarios, warning signs, red flags and all the practices of risk assessment, to be capable of being negotiators and interrogators. The more sequential the indicators are, the more probable they are "precursor events" that fit a past pattern of known psychological traits that constructs a recognizable attack vector, which is a warning [8]. According to some criminologists, these patterns resemble with a term called modus operandi – which refers to the kinds of acts that a terrorist must or should do in order to be achieve the goals [1]. Through analyzing a collection of items possessed by suspected terrorists, it is expected that profiling during investigation will be a panacea to catch terrorist before they act. Similarly, as law enforcement agencies with criminal history- or behavior-based profiling, all you are trying to do is develop some likely suspects and/or improve the target population pool. It is possible to build good trait-based profiling of terrorists to catch the non-profileables such as recruits and converts, who do not fit any profile or those groups who attempt to infiltrate intelligence agencies. For instance, an al-Qaeda operative, dyes his hair blonde, may shave his beard and take a name like Martin Crow. In other words, profiling is a very proactive kind of intelligence gathering that guides law enforcement agencies to identify unknown and unpredictable perpetrators - when more questions than answers are raised in risk assessment.

3 PROFILING TARGETS

This research explores that before interrogating suspect it is important to understand that every terrorist and malicious insider is different that reflects a unique constellation of personality traits or psychopathology. Violent terrorists vary with their motives as well as their responses to interrogation. For one type of terrorist, one approach may be operative, but it is a drastic mistake to assume all terrorists will respond to the same interviewing strategy [2]. For example, not all potential suicide bombers kill themself for the same reason, and not all terrorist respond to the same type of interviewing design. This paper argue that terrorists is a complex phenomenon and picture of profiling should consistent with state-of-the-art information of ideological, psychological, religious, social, and political sets of motives and behaviors intertwined. The preventive effort by counter-terrorism agencies ought to be directed is lacking. However, a clearer picture should emerge out from this work that will illuminate some of the current flaws in the narrow view(s) of interrogators that is based largely on anecdotal information and actuarial and is guided by theory. Nevertheless this work calls for better implementation of psychological study with interrogation and empathic interviews. It can be tested against the realities such as interrogation technique like fMRI, which is currently under focus in prevention efforts, which will unfold in the struggle with terrorism in the years to come. Consequently, this article is offered with the urgent and earnest suggestions that existing efforts to

prevent terrorism for all domains be compared against these recommendations. Such as to divide terrorist profiling in different categories to steer clear of oversimplified thinking about individual terrorist or groups as either-or a psychological phenomenon or a political phenomenon in the creation of interrogation protocols. These categories are a) Individual profiling b) Group profiling and c) Organization profiling & d) Racial, gender and age profiling

4 INDIVIDUAL PROFILING

On the individual level, once a suspected terrorist is apprehended, a profile package for interviewing should contain profiling information regarding different strategies and different personalities in soliciting material from a diverse group of terrorists with effective methods of interrogating. People are attracted to particular terrorist group as a function of their own values, personality characteristics and attitudes. It is important to note that not all suspects react to interviewing questions in the same fashion. For instance, some terrorist peoples such as Al Qaeda members are very highly qualified. Statistics reveal that that nearly 10% of its members are very well educated, PhDs and post-graduate educations [9]. Testing and profiling individual targets is crucial in interrogation as many of terrorists are coming from very wealthy backgrounds. If an interrogator comes up with a profile of an Al Qaeda member, counter-terrorism agencies must know that there are many different types of individual involved in this organization and you can't come up with one single profile. However, it is challenging for law enforcement agencies to develop useful psychological profiles of those individual terrorists who are on the other side of a barricade or who haven't even identified. This category is further sub divided into various personality types such as:

4.1 NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY

Firstly, narcissistic personalities are the extremist cult leaders, classic criminal and dictators who give the orders and expect them to be followed and convinced of their own authority and infallibility. Interrogators can extract information from these personalities by treating the person with a certain degree of respect and deference that can appeal to his self-inflated egotism. Interrogators should ask them a number of questions during scanning and act impressed with letting him know he/she is the "big fish" agencies have been after [2]. It is challenging to extract information from Underbosses and leaders at next level as they may only stiffen their resistance and may well view their apprehension as proof of their martyrdom. These Narcissistic lieutenants may cooperate with interrogators if they can be persuaded that their own well-deserved rise to influence in the organization has been unfairly thwarted by less worthy group members [2].

4.2 PARANOID PERSONALITY

These individuals comprise the other main category of cult leaders in the organization and their philosophy is more likely to have religious, racial or political motives in contrast to the narcissist's universalist philosophy. Paranoid people are a personality pattern of pervasive suspiciousness and distrust to invariably interpret as malevolent persecutory and deceptive. These members are not likely to alter their delusional beliefs and expected to remain silent during interrogation or may use countermeasure to avoid questioning. Investigators, should piece together some coherent threads of evidences by spinning a theory of the case in "yes" and "No" questions during scanning that can later be independently corroborated [5].

4.3 ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY

This group of people may join extremist or terrorist organizations for the sheer thrill of power, and are often the soldiers, assassins or muscle of the group and capable of rise to positions of great authority within the organization. They are typically associated with substance abuse, criminal behavior, sexual promiscuity and impulsivity with parasitic, predatory and exploitive lifestyle with a pattern of consistent disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others. However, this group of people has no true loyalty, commitment or identification and can betray their group members to save their own skins. Investigators might try to exploit this self-serving character during scanning to reveal truth and support authorities by offering a deal in exchange for intelligence. These characters also generally tend to manipulate interrogators by using countermeasures to mislead information. Data obtained should therefore be validated as thoroughly as possible [5].

4.4 BORDERLINE PERSONALITY

These suspects are people of personality are self-damaging impulsiveness, a chronic feeling of emptiness, a pattern of erratic, intense and impaired interpersonal relationships. At the start, these people build influential relationship with the leader of the organization and its ideology that make them useful to expand their function and role for terrorist mission or

criminal operations. However, their changeable affiliations may work to investigator and to step in to change their fierce devotion into rabid resentment. These suspects can be easily scanned with their will with strong bond of rapport and by convincing the borderline that suspect's cooperation will "right the wrong" that's been done to them. Suspect can cooperate with interrogator that may reveal intimate details of the group's plans and activities that can be independently validated. The only alert here is that this suspect may later turn on authorities with equal intensity if she/he feels misused or rejected [5].

4.5 AVOIDANT PERSONALITY

Avoidant personality is individual with feelings of inadequacy, social inhibition and shunning of confrontation that would choose a vocation like terrorism on the basis of ideology and social justice philosophy drive by religious or political group. These suspects are unlikely to be on the front lines of the terrorist organization, but may provide valuable support and supply roles. Interrogators can earn their support and can get information in proportion to the amount of security provided to the suspect. This practice can also actually be relieved him to be out from under the thumb of the extremist organization. Interrogators should employ simple and non-confrontational style of questions in scanning and should focus on specific questions that allow the suspect to answer yes or no in a piecemeal fashion [4].

4.6 HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY

Histrionic personalities are attention-seeking, flamboyant theatricality in speech and behavior, excessive emotionality, an impressionistic and impulsive cognitive style and need for excitement. Criminals and extremists groups call them showboats and solicit these individuals as front-men in media or politics as they who enjoy being at the center of attention. Interestingly, these personalities are not willing as other group members to get their hands dirty with terrorist act or dangerous work. The concern is that these individuals are hunger for recognition that may eclipse their loyalty to the organization; interrogators may feel difficulty in interrogation as they may draw too much attention to the group's activities and thus become an expendable liability. However, smart investigation methods can induce the histrionic suspect to barter valuable intelligence for the promise of a positive spotlight. The information obtained with an investigatory asset should be independently corroborated due to suspect's tendency for self-aggrandizement and embellishment [4] [5].

4.7 SCHIZOID PERSONALITIES

Schizoid personalities are suspects with more serious delusional thinking and more bizarre behavior with aloof detachment and a restricted range of emotional expression. They are not typical members of terrorist group but their personalities may lead them on spiritual and philosophical quests that end up at the door of religious and social movements with extremist or criminal ties and show violent commitment if the organization's movement 's and its ideology appeals to their idiosyncratic world view. Practical psychologists can encourage schizoid suspects with simple and precise questions during interrogation to reveal useful information and intelligence. However, due to the bizarre and delusional nature these individuals, the information they provide may compromise its validity and usefulness. Effective screening is all about dealing and understanding human nature and behavioral sciences that can increase the overall effectiveness of this technology in all phases of the criminal justice process [5].

5 PROFILING GROUPS

On the group level, many of the same profiling methods that are used for classifying individual targets can be used to understand group of persons. It is also important to consider the social influence and motivational basis involved in recruitment of new members to terrorist organization and their indoctrination into terrorist ideology. For instance, primarily mercenary driven groups which include drug cartels, urban street gangs and Mafia-type organizations are involved in criminal activity purely for financial gain. In contrast, ideologically driven organizations, such as international and domestic terrorist groups, are driven by some political or higher religious cause, such as world socialism, Islamic jihad, white supremacy and radical environmentalism. Interestingly, many terrorists and criminal groups hold elements of both mercenary driven and ideologically driven elements such as recent Tahreek e Taliban Pakistan activities in Pakistan in bank robberies, tax scam by North American white power groups, religiously devoted narcotics or weapons smugglers in the Middle East. This profiling should address the shared reality construction and the use of language in creating terrorism warranting norms [1], [10].

6   PROFILING ORGANIZATIONS

Terrorism is, after all, an act of political theater and terrorist organizations achieved their targets with communicating with the rest of the world. On the organizational level, profiling should contain analysis of those communications as it is possible to work from written products of these groups to understand who the writers are as well as what the writers want. Other traits that must be considered are cost effectiveness, trainings and logistics launch or abstain from terrorist activities.

It is important to consider that profiling of all these organizations is mutually reinforcing and interdependent. The organization depends on group-level processes of socialization and indoctrination, which in turn operate on individual psychologies that contribute their motivation to the advancement of terrorist causes and for group survival. These three different profiles operate in concert to further boost the culture of terrorism [12].

7   RACIAL, GENDER AND AGE PROFILING

An effective terrorist profile must be created to clearly indicate of terrorist behavior and that lessen the malfeasor individuals to a plausible size for interrogation purposes. In critical situations, most egregious and the crudest method of investigation may be conducted on the basis of racial profiling, such as alienage and ethnicity is the logic that may be viewed as adequate demographic divisions for the scrutiny of the subjects [11]. This profiling is the logic and as a general rule that individuals of a certain race are more likely to commit crimes or acts of terrorism (such as Border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan – e.g., Waziristan). After the 9/11 terrorist attacks, Border security agencies of many countries has implemented different interrogation techniques based on racial characteristics to identify potential malfeasors. Similarly, racial profiling may emerged as a viable option for detecting potential terrorists. [12] Writes that, '[to profile] on the basis of race and comparable factors, is both discriminatory and foolish. Arabs and Muslims - to name the two most obvious targets for such reactions today - are part of the American mainstream. Many are citizens. The vast majority… are altogether innocent of any connection with terrorism. Meanwhile, some people who are not Arabs… have apparently joined our enemies in Al Qaeda'.

Another immutable dimension to scan suspects is biological gender. The dominance of male terrorists should not be overstated as male-centric profiling, however, numerical superiority show that 19 hijackers of 9/11 and mostly terrorist attacks in Pakistan are done by male terrorists [13]. Additional dominate factor in terrorist profiling is an age factor that can be considered as to limit the filtering of a large population into a manageable group for interrogation. There is no definitive age group that terrorists fall into but statistics reveals that the average age of suicide bombers and terrorists are considerably lower in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Furthermore, the suicide bombers in Pakistan during last 5 years were also in their early twenty's (16 to 19 years) [13]. The LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) had many members who were preteens [1] [6]. However, at the other extreme, it is clear that age is a problematic measure of profiling potential terrorists as FBI's Most Wanted Terrorists list was published in 2001, the average age of the 22 individuals listed was 37 years-old [13]. The most wanted terrorists of the world - Osama bin Laden was also in his late 50's when he was killed [13]. Secondly, relying on race, gender and age factor for terrorist profiling may not be a practical solution for an effective counter-terrorist measure and may be condemned as institutionally racist, unconstitutional or prejudiced by the general public. These profiling techniques may exploit individual liberties such as the routine searching of young black males by police patrols and may create the culture of terrorist stereotyping and climate of fear. It is not yet revealed that whether a psychopath's brain works as the same as someone else's in different kinds of terrorism. There are many different types of terrorism, each one with its own nature, approaches, models, theories and which can be related to different dimensions of terrorist profiling.

8   DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRORISM

There are many types of terrorism with many different purposes. For terrorist profiling it is important to know the different types of terrorism to understand how to counter and deter it with interrogation. Different types of terrorism have been defined by security professionals, lawmakers, and scholars such as:

8.1   STATE TERRORISM

These terrorists are usually sponsored by state to use force or threat of force to achieve political goals. German under Nazi rule is the prime example in this way. The US considers Iran to sponsor its arm group such as Hezbollah to carry out its foreign policy objective. The US has also been called terrorist through its covert sponsorship of Nicaraguan Contras in the 1980s [1].

8.2   NATIONALIST TERRORISM

These terrorists use violence to get people's sympathy because they fight for national liberation. Kurdistan Workers' Party, Basque Fatherland and Liberty and IRA (Irish Republican Army) are the major examples of nationalist terrorism [1].

8.3   PATHOLOGICAL TERRORISM

Pathological terrorists use violence to terrorize for their own pleasure or because of personality disorders. They often operate alone rather than in groups and lack any well-defined political or religious motive. This violence is commonly seen in serial killing scenarios and school shootings. The shootings at Congresswoman Gabby Giffords and of Columbine High School serve as examples of pathological terrorism [1].

8.4   SEPARATIST TERRORISM

Separatists seek to cause fragmentation within a country and establishment a new state. This type of terrorism is typical of minorities within a nation-state that desire their own, commonly due to discrimination from the majority group. Civil disorder is a sometimes violent form of protest held by a group of individuals, usually in opposition to a political policy or action. They are intended to send a message to a political group that "the people" are unhappy and demand change. The protests are intended to be non-violent, but they do sometimes result in large riots in which private property is destroyed and civilians are injured or killed. For examples: The most prominent examples are the ETA Basque separatists in Spain, the Chechen terrorists in Chechnya, the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka, the Kurdish PKK in Turkey, and the Quebec Liberation Front in Canada [15].

8.5   BIOTERRORISM

Bioterrorism is a type of terrorism describing violence in the interests of toxic biological agents to terrorize civilians in the name for the political or other cause. The bacteria, viruses and toxins could be used in an attack and most likely to do the most damage. They include:

- Smallpox (Variola major)

- Hemorrahagic fever, due to Ebola Virus or Marburg Virus

- Tularemia (Francisella tularensis)

- The Plague (Yersinia pestis)

- Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis)

- Botulism (Clostridium botulinum toxin)

Eco-terrorism is a recently coined term has been added in Bioterrorism. Environmental terrorists sabotage property to inflict on industries, economic damage or actors they see as harming animals or the natural environment. The best documented illustration of this ecoterror group is the ELF (Environmental Liberation Front) due to their attacks on logging operations and ski resorts [15].

8.6   CYBER-TERRORISM

Cyber-terrorists use information technology to orchestrate a traditional attack on state and civilians and draw attention to their cause or to show off their technical abilities. Cyber-terrorism would radically disrupt networked services; hack into networks housing critical financial information, could disable networked emergency systems dams or power plants or can allow disruptions in military communications. Groups like Tamil Tigers and Aum Shinrikyo are identified as cyber-terrorists [16].

8.7   NUCLEAR TERRORISM

This term originally refers to nuclear materials that might be exploited as a terrorist tactic. It includes purchasing nuclear weapons, attacking nuclear facilities or building nuclear weapons [15].

8.8 NARCOTERRORISM

Narcoterrorism is another type of terrorism that has several meanings since its coining in 1983. Terrorist organizations such as Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Shining Path, Kurdistan Workers' Party, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia, Real IRA, the , United Self-Defense Forces of Columbia, Basque Fatherland and Liberty, Al-Queda (Taliban),National Liberation Army and Hezbollah use narco-terrorism. Experts think that nearly every terrorist group today uses narc-terrorism to fund their other operations, to influence governments or prevent state efforts to stop the drug trade [17].

8.9 RIGHT WING TERRORIST

Right wing terrorism is one of the disorganized terrorists groups that aims to combat preserve traditional social orders and liberal governments. These terrorists characterized by gangs and militias. Mostly these organizations are racially motivated and they attack refugees and immigrants. They also aim to marginalize minorities within a state. The Neo-Fascists and the Klu Klux Klan are modern right wing terrorist groups. Many groups are also present in the US, Russia, Germany and others [2].

8.10 LEFT WING TERRORIST

Left wing terrorism activities limit the use of terror stay away from harming victims, however, seek to overthrow capitalist democracies and take over with communist or socialist regime in their place. Examples are: the Red Brigades, Japanese Red Army, the Weathermen, the Baader-Meinhof Group and are all examples of left wing terrorism. These groups still exist, however, they are not as active as they were during the Cold War. The Liberation Party-Front in Turkey, the Revolutionary People's Revolutionary Organization, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC) are all current examples of left wing terrorist groups [2].

8.11 RELIGIOUS TERRORISM

Religious terrorism is a type of terrorism that use violence as their strategy and attack large numbers of their enemy. Religious terrorism has a long history from Muslim-Hindu tensions in India and Pakistan to Catholic-Protestant violence in Ireland. Recent examples are Hezbollah, Hamas, Aum Shinrikyo, Tahreek e Taliban Pakistan and Al-Qaeda. This terrorism can be motivated by grievances and religious ideologies and particularly dangerous due to the fanaticism of those groups or individuals who practice it and their willingness to sacrifice themselves for the cause, such as suicide bombings. Religious teaching made it possible to encourage and even justify this kind of self-sacrifice [18].

It is a matter of urgency that overt steps of terrorist profiling with different kinds of terrorism have to be taken before any inchoate offense is suspected. We call these steps as indicators. In a current scenario these indicators are necessary as they refer to those threats which would have to happen and those that would likely occur as a scenario unfolds, such as intention, capability and target vulnerability [18].

9 PUTTING THEORY INTO PRACTICE

Presented a research on the behaviors and motivations of bombers [19]. The authors compared the similarities and differences between the terrorist behavior of bombing and the psychopathic personality. Authors noted that ''Priests and gangsters, police officers and criminals, bricklayers and psychologists, men and women of all trades and professions have been arrested for these crimes. The personalities of bombers are as varied as their explosive devices''. Ref [20] added a new dimension to terrorism investigation with using his knowledge of psychopathology. He wrote that ''by studying a man's deeds, he could deduce what kind of man he might be''. Ref [21] applied profiling as the basic principle in his book, Bombers and Firesetters. In his research, he interviewed more than 100 arsonists and 30 bombers and identified different types of bombers.

Also hypothesized two classes of repetitive bombers, such as nonpsychotic bombers whose motives are based on desire for revenge and animosity [22]. Second type is psychotic bomber whose motives are based on three possible explanations such as life stress, intoxication, and intense emotional states. Ref [22] explored that psychotic are generally reflecting socially deviant behavior, personality disorder and the personality traits widely considered to be descriptive of the syndrome. This type of bomber is also 'obsessed with explosive devices and can go to any extent to secure technical information and materials. These profiles are occasionally reported with sexual or other emotional arousal or gratification associated with explosions. Ref [13] Found that the greater the degree of psychopathy terrorists, the less likely he is to be genuinely

motivated by political beliefs. In similar sense, all terrorists and suicide bombers are not psychotic but there are certainly psychopathic terrorists. The dilemma is - none of the profiles of bombers are empirically tested with previous investigative procedures, technologies and typologies. It is recommended that investigator should consider psychopathy profile as genotype that may be phenotypically expressed, in kind and degree, in bombers.

Psychological profiling can be conducted by succeeding the previous psychological studies and with their amalgamated results that are widely distributed in a population. A study done by [23] focusing on American terrorist profile in the 1980. They identified that these terrorists could be categorized as right or left wing with noticeable difference between the two. For instance, Right wing: anticommunist; Religious/Christian identity ideology; natural networking structure; based in rural areas; Targets state agencies and opposing religious and racial groups.   Left Wing terrorists are: procommunist; political/Marxism ideology; cellular structure; based in urban areas; target government or government buildings. Smith & Morgan also found that these two groups are differed in their demographic characteristics. Such as Right Wing are: 97% white; 93% male; Average age 39; rural residence; 12% with college degrees; many unemployed or self-employed. Left Wing is: 29% white; 73% male; Average age 35; rural residence; many in professional occupations and 54% had college degrees. We argue that this research is a better methodological approach then previous studies, however, these profile many not have much operational even if accurate.

Once investigator accepts the notion that terrorist profiling makes it possible to elicit a behavioral signature, now the next question is what counter-terrorism agencies should do to pick up on these psychological clues? What to do with this information once they have it? We recommend that law enforcement agencies have to work through a series of systematic phases.

9.1   PHASE 1: PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING INPUTS

The first step involves collecting as much terrorism related information as possible, photographs of the terrorism plan, maps, routes, weapons used, key places, terrorist scene, autopsy reports and essentially anything that is likely to indicate what happened, why it happened and how it happened.

9.2   PHASE 2: DECISION PROCESSING

Armed with the evidences from phase 1 the next phase involves finding whether the terrorism in investigation can be found within a number of profiles and behavioral classifications within a particular case the terrorist will be assigned that classification, for example, suicide bomber. This phase will also generate a number of multi-dimensional descriptions of bomber in more general classification, such as, person involved (man, women, gangster, criminals, serial killer), bomber type (psychotic or non-psychotic) and the primary motive (religion, political, revenge, financial, emotional etc).

9.3   PHASE 3: TERRORISM ASSESSMENT

The key objective of this phase is to piece together the chain of terrorist act before, during and after the terrorism. In phase three, investigator has to reconstruct the terrorist act from the perspective of both the state and the terrorist and the damage being done.

9.4   PHASE 4: THE TERRORIST PROFILE

On the basis of investigator's assessment and information he or she has collected from the previous phases the interrogator is now in a position in phase four to hypothesize for interviewing question with different techniques with a suspect who has committed or planning to commit terrorist act. The primary description will usually comprise details relating to terrorist age, sex, ethnicity, religion, education, IQ, skills, affiliation with any organization and family background.

9.5   PHASE 5: INTERROGATION PROCEDURE

This phase will generate detailed report that will be made available for interrogation team so that they can concentrate their efforts on suspects who appear to match the profile. Another great strength of this phase is the potential to minimize the information overload as there are obvious cases that are more appropriate for psychological profiling than others. For instance, in the United States, the search for the "green river killer" in the Seattle caused 18,000 possible suspects. In another case in the UK, in the Yorkshire Ripper inquiry, generated 268,000 named suspects and the police conducting 27,000 house visits [24]. This whole process have a direct effect on the number of months and weeks spent on the cases by positioning the

law enforcement agencies toward a successful resolution. However, psychological profiling traditionally employed in investigation process will only follow the arrest of a prime suspect that can be used to help develop and inform appropriate interviewing strategies [24]. The successful investigator will keep in mind his role and blend his expertise to assist and offer insight into the type of person who would commit the terrorism currently under investigation by fulfilling fundamental processes in the profiling endeavor [31]. This phase will be helpful in developing appropriate interviewing strategies and follow the arrest of a prime suspect.

Psychological profiling can also be conducted by succeeding the previous psychological studies and with their amalgamated results that are widely distributed in a population. Some studies have been done to psychologically profile of European terrorists. For instance, [25] analyzed right-wing Italian terrorism. They define a term "authoritarian-extremist personality" categorized by ideological vacuity, pathological disturbance and a psychological disconnection with reality. On the other hand [26] characterized German terrorist leaders into two different psychological profiles. For instance, first category consists of hostile neurotic, paranoid and the intolerant terrorists. The apathetic extrovert, egotistic and the unstable terrorist lie in second category. Ref [26] terms the combination of psychopathological terrorist and logical reasoning influences as 'terrorist psychologic'. This personality trait is a system of warped cognition that legitimizes and rationalizes 'terrorists acts are psychologically compelled to commit'. This term is also indicated by [6] in the case of suicide terrorism. Palestinian suicide bombers are astounded by a life experience which has caused by hopelessness and anger due to losing of close relative at the hands of Israeli security forces.

10   ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS IN INTERROGATION

This research recommends that psychologist should be involved in the interrogation process as they can use their scientific and professional expertise to address both the threat and the impact of terrorism and thus be a key element of the response. They are capable to assess how terrorist's organizations impact on different segments of our pluralistic society. Psychologists with relevant expertise can address the issue racial profiling, and the potential for the erosion of civil liberties and human rights [30]. Thus, it is necessary that interrogators investigating suspects should have a background in psychological and indirect assessment and willing to research in related discipline of investigating terrorists such as criminology, psychology and sociology. It is also important that investigator is willing to accord his top priority in critical situation and he should know the practical realities and a sincere interest in a police work [29].

11   DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Some researchers claim that terrorist profiling is a highly contested practice that runs the risk of being biased and little benefit would be gained from it because of obvious discriminatory factors [27]. They claim that psychological profiling is a controversial racial profiling and some minorities are targeted on the basis of religion, ethnicity, race and political affiliation and limited to vague implications of irrationality and insanity. Ref [27] states that, behavioral scientists have not succeeded in identifying a unique "terrorist mindset"' due to the psychology of individuals drawn to the violent political behavior. Research shows that there is much proof that quick and tough measures often create false positives. Ref [13] also argues that no such definitive terrorist personality has been found to exist in the scholarly literature. Though, there is only mild evidence that these factors have behavioral counterparts but no proof that terrorist profiling causes any immense loss of civil liberties or human rights.

However, this research is a first step forward in this direction. It claims that it is possible to build good terrorist profiles for interrogation with our suggested framework. Investigators can use profiling equitably and wisely without creating any panic that terrorists are all around us. However, there are some figurative 'road blocks' that hinder the success of terrorist profiling, such as the absence of any apparent psychological dysfunction in the biographical records of terrorist profiling [29]. We suggest that psychological profiling of terrorist requires more primary data to provide considerable results. While little benefits are expected from including the discriminatory factors of citizenship, race and political incorrectness of using religion and psychological profiling that will intrinsically a fruitless endeavor. Investigator should note that terrorists groups and organizations are far from homogenous and the personalities of terrorists are diverse then criminal [30]. Profiling of terrorists require the skills to build profile not only bombers and hijackers but smugglers, bomb-makers, leaders, communicators, financiers and trainers, as these characters culminates in the overall terrorist movement. As [28] to write that; 'The personalities of terrorists may be as diverse as the personalities of people in any lawful profession. There do not appear to be any visibly detectable personality traits that would allow authorities to identify a terrorist'.

It is important to note that the information provided in our framework should be based on conjectures from analysis of biographical commonalities, media reports and biographical material in terrorism prevention. Law enforcement professionals

and their recognized responses to existing preventive efforts must established behavioral patterns, political maneuvers over decades as well as across various conflict areas [31]. The dilemma is, retired terrorists are not willing to join in these kinds of framework or studies. Apart from these challenges, the basic challenge in investigating the practices of profiling in interrogation process is to define the limits of the term terrorism. The definition within the field of terrorism research must be presented due to the significance of building operational boundaries in terrorist profiling [32]. The effort to further research for this obstinate stumbling block is necessary to discover the universal definition of term "terrorism" in order to achieve some clarity of meaning. This conceptual opacity is one of the most difficult obstacles in coping with terrorism as not all of the activities involved in terrorism are illegal [33]. Furthermore, not all individuals particularly those which support the ultimate action cannot be termed as terrorists such as a peripheral network of terrorist sympathizers, financiers and promoters. Those creating a terrorist profile in must do exactly to differentiate a terrorist from a non-terrorist to fill a gap of definitional unanimity.

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