

Psychological Profile of the Terrorist

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Abstract: *To effectively combat modern terrorism, it's crucial to do scientific research on all facets of the danger. This includes not only explaining its occurrence but also analyzing its causes. Nominal forms and modes of its suppression, but all essential Dimensions of this type of political violence. This primarily applies to The study of motives, causes, and aims that characterize terrorist activity Ties and connections between terrorism and other security threats. Given the Known scientific investigation of causes and motives that constitute most of terrorist organizations, scientific studies on a terrorist's profile Individuals who are indoctrinated and motivated are consciously Opting for terrorist activity necessitates a massive study effort. This research analyzes the personality structure of terrorists to gain a full understanding of their characteristics. Is, routes of social communication via which planned and comprehensive Individuals are subjected to terrorist indoctrination and analysis. Political violence occurs in social settings for a variety of reasons. The characteristics of terrorists are being developed*

Keywords: terrorism, political violence, security hazard, terrorist profile, personality psychology, motives and causes of terrorism.

I. INTRODUCTION

Terrorist profiling is at the heart of counterterrorism efforts. This method uses information acquired during a crime investigation to identify potential terrorists. Profiling is a strategy of determining the likely perpetrators of a crime based on crime scene information analysis. It contains all the evidence obtained. From the location of the crime and then compared with the features of established personality types. Create a practical working sketch of the criminal. The profile focuses on the psychological traits, modus operandi, victimology, and crime. The crime scene was observed to have certain features.

Indian law enforcement officials and academics share their perspectives on terrorist profiling and psychological traits.

logical reasoning skills, and formal knowledge of the criminal investigation and psychology are the keys to success. It is only effective if there are any similarities between them (holmes & holmes, 2009). In his essay on the different stages of profiling in the third stage, douglas et.al (1986), explains where the investigation officer would make a crime assessment. This involves a reconstruction of the crime scene in order to focus attention on the suspect's motives. The advantages of using this method will help law enforcement agents validate the evidence that was present at the crime scene. Since the crime scene may not be accessible during the investigation, it is suggested that a reconstruction of the crime scene at the police department would help the authorities to solve the crime more effectively.

Terrorists come in a variety of profiles, including nations, ethnicities, religious connections, and psychological characteristics (Anonymous, 2003; Zagorin and Duffy, 2005). Turco (1990) found that psychological profiling can identify offender characteristics and provide insight into their motivations for committing crimes.

Personality traits of a terrorist

While the concept of a "terrorist personality" may seem natural, it lacks scientific backing. "Even Even a quick overview of the history of terrorism illustrates how diverse and a complex phenomenon, and hence how pointless it is to impute straightforward, global, and general psychological features for all. Terrorists" (Reich, 1990:103, p. 263). This task is further complicated by the. Terrorists might take on many different roles. Only a few will Actually use the weapon or detonate the bomb. A financier's personality may differ from that of a strategist, administrator, or assassin. Taylor and Quayle's (1994:104) study found no discernible psychological differences between terrorists and non-

terrorists. In 2003, psychologist John Horgan (2003105) reviewed research on the search for a terrorist personality. He concluded that such attempts to establish a terrorist personality are pitiful in the context of a scientific study of behavior (implying rigor). Most researchers on terrorist behavior seem to agree on this notion.

Terrorists Profile

Profiling” has multiple meanings. The term “profiling” in this discussion does not refer to the criminal investigative analysis developed by the FBI’s Behavioral Science Unit. Investigative profiling analyzes physical and behavioral data from a crime to determine the perpetrator’s characteristics. Counterterrorism intelligence aims to detect and stop terrorist activity before it leads to an attack. This presents unique operating challenges. Some believe that analyzing the characteristics of individuals who have committed terrorist acts in the past can reveal a demographic/psychological composite of common traits that can identify terrorists among law-abiding citizens (108). Several social science academics have tried to create such a composite. According to Horgan and Taylor (2001109), academia’s approach to terrorism often involves attempting to profile individuals.

Russell’s profile is widely recognized and considered as one of the most complete works in this field. Miller (1977110) is based on A compendium of published info for over 350 Individual terrorist cadres. And leaders across 18 Different Palestinian, Japanese, German, Italian, Turkish, Irish, Spanish, Iran, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguayan terrorists organizations were active during the From 1966 till 1976. The A prototype drawn from their Composite described a Young (22-25), unmarried. A boy from a middle-upper class family living in the city has Some university education and possibly held an extremist political position philosophy.

The majority of persons who meet the overall description are not terrorists and will not engage in terrorist aggression. However, it is important to note that not everyone who is contemplating a terrorist act fits the profile described by Borum et al. (2003111). Silke, however, cautions that “the belief that profiling can provide an effective defence also seriously underestimates the intelligence of terrorist organisations” (Silke, 2003, p. 1). Terrorist groups like al-Qa’ida identify the “type” of people who are likely to raise suspicion and recruit those who break this stereotype. According to Dr. Rohan Gunaratna, an expert on al-Qa’ida, the organization recruits from 74 countries and at least 40 nationalities (113). If the profile determines who is a threat, defenders may be defeated by a known but unfamiliar attacker.

Terrorists lack a distinct personality or psychological profile. Furthermore, personality traits do not always accurately predict behavior. The quest To understand terrorism, analyzing terrorist personality features is likely to be an unproductive topic for additional research and study. What is an individual’s life worth?

Aims and Methodology

Our definition of terrorism is that it is “acts of violence intentionally perpetrated on civilian non-combatants with the goal of furthering some ideological, religious or political objective.” We primarily focus on non-state actors.

We analyzed scientific and professional literature on the psychological and behavioral aspects of terrorist behavior, excluding victimization and impacts. Our goal was to analyze social science studies on terrorist groups and behavior, select key results, and present them within a framework of operational relevance

Strategy for conducting searches

To find relevant social science literature, we searched large academic databases using a systematic keyword technique and mapping them to existing subject categories. The search focused on professional social science literature published in major books or peer-reviewed journals. Database searches were undertaken in October 2003.

- Sociofiles/Sociological Abstracts
- Criminal Justice Abstracts (CJ Abstracts)
- Criminal Justice Periodical Index (CJPI)
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts (NCJRS)
- PsychInfo
- Medline
- Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS)

The “hit count” of these searches is given in the table below.

	Psych Info Medline	CJPI	NCJRS	CJ Abstracts	PAIS	SocioFile
Terrorism				50		
Terror* (kw)	844		1353	N/A		2115
Terror* (kw) & Mindset	1 (0)	0	4(0)	Boolean 33 (0)		10 (0)
Terror* (kw) & Psych* (kw)	N/A	428	141	N/A		N/A
Terrorism and Mindset	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
Psychology(Sub) & Terror*(kw)	50	17 (0)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Psychology(Sub) & Terrorism (Sub)	35	11 (0)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Psychology & Terrorism	N/A	N/A	N/A	Boolean 154 (0)	14	23
Political Violence (kw)	55	764(0)	89 (0)	Boolean 19	50	N/A
Political Violence (kw) & Psychology	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 (0)
						149

Numbers= Total results

N/A= Search Term

Unnecessary

(0)=No items were kept from

The results

Kw=keyword

Psychological perspective to understanding violence

Before examining psychological approaches to terrorist violence, it’s important to understand how psychology and other behavioral disciplines have attempted to explain terrorism. In general, violent behavior is prevalent. Definitions of “violence” in society There is at least as much scientific literature as there are definitions of terrorism. Most concentrate on bringing harm to others, although some include suicide. And self-mutilation are examples of “violence to self.” Intentional actions causing physical hurt or injury to another person would fall under most definitions

Considering the following incidents

A 25-year-old man regularly drinks and hits his live-in partner at least three times per week.

A 17-year-old girl who was thrown out of her parents’ house due to her pregnancy and decision to retain the baby now has a colicky 9-month-old who has never slept through the night. Who yells so loudly and constantly that the mother has violently shook the boy to urge him to stop.

A 53-year-old man stalks playgrounds and summer campgrounds seeking pre-pubescent boys and assaults them at a predetermined place. He once killed a 10-year old youngster.

While all of these examples include violence, understanding and preventing it can be approached differently. The impact of personal and situational elements on outcomes may differ depending on the circumstances

Research suggests that violence is produced by a complex interplay of circumstances. The “Nature vs. Nurture” dichotomy for describing human behavior, especially aggression, is out of date and contradicts contemporary findings.

Violence is caused by a complex interplay of biological, social, cognitive, and emotional elements that develop throughout time. Certain persons and types of violence and hostility may be particularly affected by specific causes.

Instinct Theory

The psychoanalytic paradigm is the most commonly accepted theory for understanding the core causes of violence. Although influential in political science, sociology, history, and criminology, this model lacks strong theoretical and empirical support. (Beck, 20025). Freud believed that violence is a natural human trait that most people overcome during their growth. Freud’s theory evolved to include the idea that humans possess both eros (life force) and thanatos (death force), seeking internal harmony.6 . Violence was interpreted as the “displacement” of Thanatos from self to others. Although some violence-related theories have used psychoanalytic principles, they are not considered psychoanalytic theories.

Drive Theory (Frustration-Aggression)

For almost 50 years, psychologists have explored the relationship between frustration and aggressiveness. Some Consider it a “master explanation” for comprehending the reason of Human violence. The fundamental assumption of frustration-aggression (FA) The hypothesis is twofold. (1) Aggression is always caused by frustration. (2) Frustration invariably results in aggressiveness. When subjected However, research has demonstrated that frustration does Aggression does not have to be the outcome. For instance, it can result in Problem resolution and dependent behaviors. Aggression does not have to be caused by frustration. Frustration cannot be regarded the sole cause. In an Berkowitz (1997) introduced substantial changes to the FA hypothesis.) posited That only “aversive” irritation would result in animosity. The The newly proposed development was that dissatisfaction would evolve into fury. When anger is paired with violent stimuli, it results in aggression. Later study findings have occasionally been Incongruous or contradictory, “it is reasonable to conclude that aversive.” Stimuli can facilitate, but not originate, aggressive conduct.”

Cognitive theory.

A “cognitive theory” of aggressiveness is based on the study of “social cognition.” People’s perception and interpretation of their surroundings shape their interactions with it. People’s behavior is influenced by their internal cognitive map of their social environment, rather than the objective world outside. Experiments show that perceptions of intent influence aggression. Additionally, both internal and external influences might influence perceptions of provocation and purpose.

Highly aggressive individuals often have cognitive/processing impairments, including the inability to produce non-violent conflict resolution options and a lack of confidence in their abilities. Their successful use of them) and (2) a perceptual hypersensitivity to hostile/aggressive signals in the environment, especially interpersonal cues¹¹. Crenshaw claims that the concepts of social cognition apply to both Terrorists and their groups. She observes the deeds of terrorists. Are founded on a subjective view of the reality rather than There is an objective reality.

II. CONCLUSION

There is no universally accepted theory to explain all forms of violence. A global theory may face challenges due to the wide range of violent actions considered. Social learning and cognition techniques have gained significant empirical support, but not for terrorism specifically. Terrorist violence is typically planned, strategic, and motivated by ideological (e.g., political, religious) goals. It is often carried out by a group or numerous individuals. These concerns complicate the understanding of terrorism as a type of violence and hinder the development of a unified explanatory framework.

III. DISCUSSION

During the profiling process, 98.6% of participants agreed that identifying whether the crime was organized was important, whereas 64.4% agreed that Reconstruction of the crime scene, 94.8% of respondents agreed on inclusion. Of psychological characteristics in profile data.

On Psychological Attributes, 88.7% of participants said ‘yes’ to Efficient, Organizational and responsible are psychological characteristics.

61.8% of the subjects opined ‘yes’ on neuroticism, while 62.3% opined ‘yes’ on agreeableness, and 62.7% said ‘yes’ to extraversion in psychological attributes.

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