



## Journal of International Academy of Forensic Science & Pathology (JIAFP)

ISSN 2395-0722

### RADICALISATION PROCESS OF THE TERRORIST

Original Report

Dr. S. Malini<sup>1</sup>, Mr. Nagaraja C.<sup>2</sup>

1. Assistant Director, State Forensic Science Laboratory, Madiwala, Bengaluru-68. India. 2. Institute of Forensic Science, Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, India.

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**\*Corresponding Author:**

Dr. S. Malini<sup>1</sup>

Email: malinisubramanyam@gmail.com

**Accepted:** December 29, 2016

**Published:** January 20, 2017

**Citation:** Dr. S. Malini<sup>1</sup>, Mr. Nagaraja C.<sup>2</sup>, (2016) **Radicalisation process of the Terrorist-A Case Study**

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#### ABSTRACT

Terrorism is the gravest threat to the nation. The terrorism is the use of violence to create fear in the mind of public. In order to counter terrorism, it is highly necessary to understand the terrorists' psychology and radicalization process of motivation in becoming a terrorist. The use of traditional methods to understand such complex cases of terrorism has not yielded good results. Therefore, a newer approach using Narco analysis is used in this study as a tool to extract the information from complex cases of terrorism in understanding the motivation of terrorists. The study also explains the motivation using several theories such as identity theory, humiliation-frustration theory and group socialization theory. A sample of 30 terrorists was subjected to psychological examinations using interview method and narco analysis. The results of the present study indicate the factors which motivated the individuals for radicalization process in terrorism were religion, finance, perceived injustice, identity and belongingness. The results also indicate that the assessed data has been found in correlation with the theories such as identity theory, humiliation-revenge theory and group socialization theory. By addressing the **intellectual component, an emotional component, a social component** it may be possible to make them aware the reality that that may rekindle their radical beliefs

Keywords: terrorism; radicalization; motivation; Narco analysis; detection of deception



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Terrorism can be defined as the acts of violence intentionally perpetrated on civilian non-combatants with the goal of furthering some ideological, religious or political objective (Borum, 2004) <sup>(1)</sup>. In India, terrorism poses a significant threat to the people, property and its interests. Terrorism found in India includes religious terrorism, cross-border terrorism, and ethno-nationalist terrorism. Terrorist activities in India are mainly perpetrated by cross-border terrorists and religious/extremists. The FBI uses the definition: "Terrorism is the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Terrorism, in the current threat to the national security, environment and to the nation. The globalization of commerce, travel and information transfer, the ascent of religious fundamentalism and the privatization of weapons of mass destruction have only increased the nature and the degree of threat (Hoffman 1998; Laqueur 1999; Enders and Sandler 2000) <sup>(2)</sup>. The numerous resources allocated to the task of preventing terrorism by the government sectors have not been completely fruitful in their processes. That is because these efforts often lack a foundation for understanding terrorists and their acts of violence.

The fact that there is no proper understanding of terrorists psychology has created a void in many levels such as policy-level decisions about how a state should respond to terrorism. At individual-level, decisions about persons interest in promoting extremist ideas whether a serious threat to the citizens of India, its assets and the interests. Why and how a person becomes terrorist and what motivates him to show violent attitude/behavior needs to be understood first for implementing appropriate findings in decision making process.

The understanding of radicalization process is important to find out how a normal individual gets converted to a terrorist. Terrorists do not become radicalized overnight, it is a gradual process. It is a rare and conscious decision made by an individual to become a terrorist. Often, they are either motivated or provoked by an organization which leads to a violent behavior. The factors which motivates an individual in changing his attitude towards terrorism needs to be understood in understanding the behavior process of radicalization with the terrorist.

Motivating an individual is the most critical part in the process of radicalization. Motivation is that process which initiates, guides and maintains a goal oriented attitude leading to the change in the behavior of the individual. Some of the factors which effectively influence an individual and eventually lead to the violent behavior are listed and discussed in this study using few motivational theories. The motivation of an individual is gradual process and no individual gets motivated by an organization immediately for becoming a terrorist. The factors which help an individual to get motivated and become terrorist may not be the same for each and every one. During the process of motivation the individuals often experience a level of cognitive dissonance. The cognitive dissonance refers to individual mental status involving the conflicting attitudes or beliefs. This often produces a feeling of discomfort leading to a change in the attitudes or beliefs to reduce the discomfort and to restore the balance of mind (Festinger, L. 1957) <sup>(3)</sup>. During this stage, the individual try to decrease the level of conflict arising out of dissonance with the help of motivational factors. In such situation, the individual's ability to dissolving the dissonance determines his changed attitude in becoming a terrorist. The individual who develops such favorable attitude towards the terrorism often end up showcasing the violent behavior and committing terror activities.

In understanding the psychology of terrorists for studying their radicalization process which leads to their association with terrorist organization (T.O) detection of truth or deception method is employed. The scientific

methods of detection of deception has found to increase the attention in both the research as well as in applied settings <sup>(4)</sup>. Narco analysis is one of the detection of deception test which is used as tool in this study for extracting the information related to the terror activities. In the present changing paradigm terrorist have started using newer techniques for committing the crime. The techniques of narco analysis are helpful in not only tracking out the hidden information from the terrorist and but to prevent future terror activities. The information revealed through Narco analysis can reveal the future plan of terrorists and further such plan of terror act can be prevented. Thus Narco analysis is one such preventive method in Forensics. The preventive forensics play a key role in countering the terror act. Thus technique of narco analysis is thus the solution for the better crime management. C.B. Hanscom <sup>(5)</sup>, University of Minnesota states that it is missionary duty of state to promote the drug technique in the crime investigation. This technique aid in determination of the individual participation in the terrorist activity, helps in identifying the trained terrorist who have intentions to commit the act, help in identifying the financial supporters who are associated with the terrorist activities, helps in identifying their logic supports, their leaders and their role in the terrorist organization. The use of such information along with the psychological principles and theories will give a better understanding of the terrorists' psychology.

This study aimed to understand the factors which leads to change in attitude of the terrorist using the theories of motivation. The information were collected from terrorists regarding their motivation to the terrorist activities by using interviews techniques and Narco analysis test. The information so obtained is used as a base in understanding its relation to the theories of motivation and its correlation with the psychological principles.

## 2. METHODS

### 2.1 Participants

Thirty (30) suspect terrorists were brought to Forensic science laboratory from the Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) of Mumbai for the scientific examinations of Polygraph, Brain Mapping and Narco Analysis. During the preliminary interaction with the suspected terrorist they were found to be involved in terrorist activity and affiliated to various terrorist organizations. The terrorists were administered with MMSE (Mini Mental Status Examination), Informed consent were obtained. The details such as age, education, occupation, income, medical history, criminal history, their motivation, ideology were also extracted at this stage. The responses so given were recorded. Suspected terrorist were subjected for Polygraph examination as per procedural manual issued by MHA, Government of India<sup>(11)</sup>. Analysis of the charts and poly graphs revealed that the suspected terrorist found concealing some of the relevant information related to their terrorist activities and were not truthful. To extract information related to their terrorist activities the scientific method of Narco analysis were used.

### 2.2 Procedure

Prior to subjecting the terrorist for Narco analysis test, permission from the jurisdiction court was obtained. The suspected terrorist was subjected to a detailed medical examination at the Government hospital. A physician and Cardiologist after the evaluation of their medical reports found them to be physically fit and had no medical contraindication for subjecting for the Narco analysis. This was brought to the notice of concerned anesthetist and the terrorist were briefed about the procedure of Narco analysis as per procedural manual issued by MHA, Government of India<sup>(13)</sup> and informed consent were thus obtained.

The Narco analysis test was conducted at the Operation theatre (O.T) in a General hospital along with the team. Team consists of Physician, Forensic Expert, Anesthetist, Scientific Assistant, O.T. Nurse and attender. The suspected terrorist was attached to the BIS monitor along with other gadgets in the O T .1gm of Sodium

Pentothal diluted to 1000ml with the distilled water. The dissolved solution was administered intravenously along with 10% of dextrose with the help of anesthetic. The rate of administration was controlled so as to drive the terrorist slowly into a state of trance. The revelations made by the suspected terrorist only during the state of trance were video recorded (photograph-2). The question were repeated persistently in order to reduce the ambiguities during the Narco analysis test. The information so revealed was further cross checked by subjecting the suspected terrorists to the Brain Mapping test.

### 2.3 Physiological Recording

An Electroencephalogram (EEG) from 12 sites were recorded using discrete electrodes during Narco analysis. A high pass filter of 0.016 Hz and a low pass filter of 60 Hz were used for recording. Horizontal and vertical Electrooculograms (EOGs) were recorded from above and below the left eye. The electrodes were attached to forehead connecting to the BIS monitor ( Photograph-1 ).ECG was also continuously monitored during the entire procedure of Narco analysis.

## 3. RESULTS

The revelations of information by the suspected terrorists during the scientific examinations were analyzed in a tabular form for understanding their radicalization process in their involvement in the terrorist activities. The information was then compared with the principles and theories of motivation.

The terrorist organizations attract the individuals using various methods and subject them towards the process of radicalization in changing their attitude and behavior. There are number of factors which may influence the motivation of individuals leading to their violent behavior. These factors differ from individual to individual. The different factors such as age, education, income level, religiosity, and motivation are considered in this study while analyzing the information to understand the radicalization process.

Just like how a nation cannot run without its citizens, a terrorist organization cannot survive without its members. These terrorists are the products of a process called radicalization. Radicalization process is the adaptation of an extreme belief system, including the willingness to use, support, or to facilitate violence, as a method to effect social change. This process of adoption is a gradual process which involves different stages in radicalisation process, stages in the reduction of cognitive dissonance which leads to change in attitude and behaviour.

### 3.1 Age

From the table -1 the details of the terrorist Age, education, occupation and their length of association with Terrorist Organization ( T.O.) are available. Knowing the age of the suspected terrorist is important in understanding their level of motivation which is having its effect in the radicalization process. From the table it is seen that subjects were between the ages of 19 to 30. In this study, 29 terrorists (96.67%) were found to be between the ages of 18 and 29. Only one (3.33%) was 30 years of age when he got radicalized. From the fig-1 it can be inferred that in the present study majority of the radicalization process had taken place between the age group of 22-24 and the least radicalization process has been found at the age groups of 28-30 , 30-32 years which is similar to the study by Crenshaw (2000) and Sageman (2004) <sup>(6)</sup> which has indicated that age between 17 and 29 make up the majority of the radicalized group. Hence, it can be said that radicalization occurs more often in younger age group, allowing for the better use of their potential sources for radicalizing phenomenon.

### 3.2 Education

Education plays a major role in an individuals' life. It is often perceived that the lacking a formal education may potentially serve as an opportunity for terrorist groups leading to quick radicalization of an individual. Available

studies had indicated that education level of an individual had no role to play in the process of radicalization. Similarly, in light of recent terrorist attempts by educated individuals it is difficult task to find out whether radicalization occur after the education process is completed or before or during the process.

In this study, the education levels of the individuals are divided and represented as follows:

- Higher education – Under graduation (or its equivalent) and above
- College – Till 12<sup>th</sup> grade
- High school – Till 10<sup>th</sup> grade
- School level – Till 7<sup>th</sup> grade and
- Uneducated

From the below chart -2 percentage of the different education level of 30 terrorist were examined in the present study. Out of 30 terrorists examined in the study, 40% (12 terrorists) were said to have pursued their Higher education, 26.67% (8 terrorist) had completed the studies and 13.33% (4 terrorists) said they could not study as they joined Terrorist Organization 13.33% (4 terrorists) had formal education up to college level; 23.33% (7 terrorists) had high school level, 6.67% (2 terrorists) of them were school dropouts; 20% (6 terrorists) were of school level education, 6.67% (2 terrorists) were dropouts; and 3.33% (1 terrorist) was found be uneducated.

Hence, it was found that the lacking a formal education has nothing to do with being radicalized. According to this study, 76.66% of the terrorists had education more than the high school level thus disproving the popular belief that the lack of education leads to radicalization of individuals. It was also found that the some of the terrorists were radicalized while they were still studying which had led to their dropouts. However, it wasn't the same with all. Some of tAl Qaeda's second-in-command, Ayman al-Zawahiri, is a trained physician. Mohammed Atta, ringleader of the 9/11 attacks, was a graduate student in Germany when he became radicalized. One of the 2005 London bombers left behind an estate valued at more than \$150,000. The 2007 terrorist attack at Scotland's Glasgow International Airport was carried out by a medical doctor and an engineer

### 3.3 Income level

Assessing the income levels of the terrorists is important. It might help to determine if there is any validity to the concept of economic limitations and the association of individuals with Terrorist Organisation. It is believed that the terrorist organizations often target individuals with low income level, providing them the financial assistance and attracting towards the group. The studies had indicated that economic limitation is not the reason for the affiliation to Terrorist Organization.

In this study, the income levels of the individuals are divided and represented as follows:

- Very low income: 2000 Rs/m – 5000 Rs/m
- Low income: 5000 Rs/m – 10000 Rs/m
- Middle level income: 10000 Rs/m – 20000 Rs/m
- High income: 20000 Rs/m and above

From the below chart 3 percentage different income level of 30 terrorist examined in the study were seen. Out of 30 terrorists, 30% (9 terrorists) were found to be having Very-low level of income; 36.67% (11 terrorists) were Low level income; 26.67% (8 terrorists) were having Middle level of income; and 6.67% (2 terrorists) were found to be having High level of income. About 93.3% (28 terrorists) were either belong to the Middle level of income or lower than that. Hence, it is concluded in the present study that the financial problem of the individuals as revealed by the suspected terrorist had led their association with terrorist organization. Another study by terrorism expert Marc Sageman examined 102 Islamist radicals involved in global jihad and could find no correlation between poverty and terrorism; only about a quarter of the jihadi hailed from impoverished

backgrounds. Sageman <sup>(8)</sup> writes in his book *Understanding Terror Networks*, “Terrorists were generally middle-class, educated young men from caring and religious families, who grew up with strong positive values of religion, spirituality and concern for their communities.”

The anecdotal evidence is also overwhelming. Osama bin Laden, for instance, inherited the extraordinarily large fortune of his Saudi family. Nidal Hasan, the U.S. Army psychiatrist who killed 13 people and wounded at least 31 others (at Fort Hood, Texas) in November 2009, was highly educated and financially well-off. Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, a Nigerian terrorist who attempted to detonate explosives aboard a Northwest Airlines flight on Christmas Day 2009, was a child of Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, one of the richest men in Africa (and the former Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Economic Development). Some of them in the in the present study had dropped out due to financial problems but most of them due to lack of interest.

Thus from the available literature we could find no correlation between poverty and terrorism, but the present study has indicated that poverty was the cause for joining the terrorist organization.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Motivation is what drives an individual to act in a certain way or at least develop an inclination for the specific behavior. It also represents the reasons for individuals’ actions thus leading to the process of radicalization. For a terrorist organization, motivation of an individual towards the cause is critical as it ensures the survival and growth of the organization. The individuals are motivated through a gradual process where they emerge out as a changed person with changes in their belief and attitude. This motivation is what initiates, guides and maintains a goal oriented behavior of the terrorists. The motivation factors cannot be generalized, it varies from one another. In the present study the terrorists from LeT and SIMI organizations were examined, it was found that there were different motivating factors and no homogeneous in motivation for radicalization were identified. There are revenge seekers looking for an outlet for their frustration, status seekers looking for recognition, identity seekers looking for a group they can belong to, and thrill seekers looking for adventure. Some terrorists were found to be self-motivated and some were motivated by the organization but all were found working towards for the common objective of the terrorist organization.

After the analysis of the information revealed through Narco analysis and through interview technique it was found that 50% of the above population studied were found to be self-motivated. These self-motivation of terrorists were found associated with a strong religious belief and revenge factors. Revenge is probably one of the most powerful motives for terrorism leading to radicalization. Modern terrorists have become experts in the use of propaganda and the media. They are able to accurately assess the mood of a people, and they understand the “hot-button” issues. Therefore, Al-Qaeda and others never miss an opportunity to show video tapes and photographs of American soldiers searching Muslim women. The presence of American forces in the Middle East, for example, has motivated many to join terrorist groups. Additionally, the actions of Western forces have sometimes caused young Muslim men to become terrorists. Often, those who have lost loved ones as a result of the fog of war harbor great hatred for society. Such anger plays into the hands of organizations such as Al-Qaeda. They expressed their perception of belief that the society is doing or has done something wrong to their religion and because of which they are facing the atrocities of the society. The presence of such factors resulted to developing revenge against society. This changed ‘negative’ attitude towards the society attracted them towards the terrorist organization where they were trained and radicalized gradually to such an extent they committed violent actions for supporting the organizations’ cause. Other than Religiosity and Revenge mentioned, other factor which was the motivating factor for radicalization process is Finance. In the present study it was found that due to the lower economic status and the financial problems at home financial assistance became one of the major



factor to join the Terrorist organization. It has long been held as a fact that poverty and lacking opportunities for advancement motivate the people for radicalization process to become terrorists, In present case, people joined the terrorist groups because their situation was hopeless. From their perspective, they had no future inside their dominant system. Therefore, they were willing to risk their lives in order to change the system into something that offers them some hope. In the present study 90% of the people were found financially motivated for radicalization process. Their income level was very low and as per their revelations finance became the major motivating factor for radicalization process and to join the terrorist organizations. They informed that the organization provided them the financial assistance right from their initial stages.

The young men studied more often followed the “bunch of guys” theory proposed by Marc Sageman<sup>(8)</sup>, in which individual recruits spreads information about al-Qaeda and other terrorist organization through friends and associates. The first step to radicalization process was taken up by the organization in the present study. Between 35 % to 38% of individuals were reported motivated by showing love and compassion by the Terrorist Organization. 10 % of the individual from the table -1 were ‘honey-trapped’ in the name of love and asking them to convert from Hindu to Muslim. They later started to work for ISI through friends, neighbors and others who were the active members. During their period of difficulty, they were shown sympathy by the members of the SIMI organization. This according to them enhanced the feeling of belongingness and they also provided financial assistance whenever required. This act of terrorist organization motivated them; they underwent radicalization and joined the SIMI organization.

Majority of the Individuals were radicalized by friends and neighbors who were the members of terrorist organization. More than 80% of Individuals in this study were motivated by exposing them to religious and provocative speeches. The psychological impact of the deed is more important than the physical results of the fight. Terrorist organization like al-Qaeda stands out for its focus on martyrdom and death. As its spokesman Maulana Inyadullah once said, “The Americans love Pepsi-Cola, we love death.” Al-Qaeda elevates death to its most heroic and fabled abstractions. Among the subjects of this study, the Quranic passages relating to the act of martyrdom were among the most frequently quoted. The subjects often spoke of “achieving” death. The rest were attracted by financial assistance and then gradually radicalized them by exposing them to the religious and jihadi speeches. During the process of radicalization the terrorists were provided with the moral support, a sense of belongingness, and a purpose to their life from the terrorist organization. The constant exposure to such religious preaching, the jihadi lectures and provocative speeches about the atrocities towards Islam motivated the individuals to take the path of Jihad. In the final analysis, the end goal of all the members of radical groups are people who have been unable to achieve their own political goals through legitimate means and, therefore, believe they must employ terror.

The contents of the religious preaching, jihadi lectures and provocative speeches used by the terrorist organization for radicalization of the individuals includes the following aspect i.e. i) Islam is the only true religion. God has sent Prophet Mohammad to spread Islam and it is necessary for everyone to follow Islamic religion and make this world an Islamic world ii) To attain ‘Jannat’ (salvation), it is important for a Muslim to follow the path of Jihad and by killing the non-believers they will get a place next to god in heaven iii) Loyalty to Islam and Quran is must and there should only be one head for all the Muslims in the world iv) Many countries like U.S.A, Israel, Bosnia, and India are committing atrocities against their religion and are forcing westernization into Muslims v) Many innocent Muslim women and children are being raped, killed every day vi) The Palestinian issue, Kashmir issue, Gujarat riots, U.S.A’s invasion of Afghanistan were also used to provoke the individuals. It is during this process of radicalization, the individuals’ attitude towards the society

changed leading to the violent behavior. To bring about these changes, the individuals were always kept occupied through lectures and preaching about religion and Jihad, physical training, moral building and allow them to spend enough time with the company of other members of the group. The individuals were also made to actively participate in works such as arranging stay, travel and camping programs etc. The individuals were promoted and assigned roles in a hierarchical manner, ultimately leading their involvement to violent acts. All the different methods used by terrorist organizations to motivate the individuals in the process of radicalization can be explained using following theories of Motivation.

#### 4.1 Identity theory

It has been seen from the present study that some younger generation who became terrorists were attracted towards the terrorism in search of an identity. This self-driven, self-motivated behaviour of the individuals to join the terrorist organization can be explained using Identity theory. Olsson<sup>(9)</sup> in his books stated that – ‘The terrorist and the terrorized: Some psychoanalytic consideration’ has proposed that young people often lack self-esteem and have strong or even desperate needs to consolidate their identities. This has attracted them towards terrorism. In the present study 13 Individual had identity crisis. The studies have indicated that individual with identity crisis seeking a sense of purpose and self-worth often ends up in the path of violence. In this path of seeking identity, the ideologies of a terrorist organization was to assist those identity confused individuals to the path of violence. The emphasis of the violent acts of terrorism highlighted in the news, social media across the world, lures such identity crisis minds easily towards it. Once the individuals are attracted towards the organization, the process of radicalization begins leading to the conversion of the individuals into terrorism. The perceived belief that by following the path of extremism/terrorism will help to solve their identity crisis. The terrorist organization also helped them in answering the identity questions which arose in the subject’s mind. By answering these identity related questions the subjects defined themselves as a terrorist and thus fulfil the objectives of the terrorist organisation <sup>(1)</sup>

#### 4.2 Humiliation – Revenge theory

The revelations during Narco analysis in the present study regarding the atrocities against the Muslims in various parts of the world had triggered the individuals to choose the path of terrorism. The incidents revealed by them such as destruction of Babri masjid, Gujarat communal riots and the mass killings of Muslims in Palestine and Afghanistan are often found to act as triggers in provoking them to join terrorist organization. The perceived belief that the people of other religions such as Jews, Christians and Hindus are disrespecting the Islam and the role of westernization in the changing life style of Muslims, leads to a sense of feeling that Islam religion is humiliated. This humiliation feeling had led to revenge and had driven the individuals towards the violent path of terrorism. Majority of the terrorists, in this study, were found to be motivated by the revenge against the society. 4 individuals in the present study were found having revengeful attitude which was motivating factor to join the terrorist organization. Juergensmeyer, in his publication – ‘Terror in the mind of God’ hypothesized that Humiliation-and the consequent internal pressure for revenge-is a psychological factor that has been found to motivate and drive terrorist violence. (Juergensmeyer) <sup>(12)</sup>. In fact, revenge for humiliation by an oppressor is an ancient cultural tradition which directly links to the current violence in the Middle East and same is observed in the home-grown terrorists of India. The revenge seeker who effectively vents his aggressive frustrations on the playing field is less susceptible to messages that tap unfocused rage. This perspective of the theory can be associated with that of Palestinian psychiatrist Eyad el Sarraj (2002), who has specifically observed that humiliation is an important factor motivating young suicide bombers. Similarly, Dr. Abdul Aziz Rantisi, the late political leader of Hamas, also confirmed this notion in a statement published





three years before his death via targeted killing by the Israeli Defense Forces: "To die in this way is better than to die daily in frustration and humiliation" <sup>(10)</sup>.

#### **4.3 Group socialization theory**

The majority of the terrorists are motivated in the group by the group. The individuals who are attracted towards the terrorist organizations are made to spend most of their time with the members of the organization. They are often made to involve in the activities of the terrorist organization by creating an environment which acts as catalyst to provide the individuals a sense of togetherness. In the present study, it has been observed that all the terrorists were subjected to process group socialization. Group socialization theory states that an individuals' peer groups, rather than any other figures such as parents, friends, etc., influences the personality and behavior. This very principle of the psychology is seen to be utilized by the terrorist organizations in the process of radicalization to motivate the individuals of the group. The attitude of the terrorist organization towards the society, their perceived beliefs and values circulates inside the group of individuals as a chain reaction by creating an environment which facilitates to the change in attitude of the individuals to synch with that of terrorist organizations'.

The terrorist organizations are said to give people the feeling of belongingness and family that the individuals had been searching for. They create an environment inside the organization such that the individuals who were isolated and lost, feel like that they have found a perfect home. This feeling of belongingness which the individuals get after joining the terrorist organization is what motivates them, remain in and act on behalf of the terrorist organization (Borum, 2004 & Horgan, 2008)<sup>(1)</sup>.

In this study, 13 individuals who joined the terrorist organizations have been found to have a feelings of alienation from the rest of the world. Thus radicalization of individuals and motivating to join a terrorist organization is influenced by various factors. These factors may differ from individual to individual depending on their mental state and the environment they live in the society.

#### **5. Conclusions**

Terrorism is the gravest threat to the nation. Hence, it is important to analyze and understand the different variables which might lead to the radicalization of individuals. The motivational factors helps in radicalization process and influences the individuals to join the terrorist organization. Narco analysis for criminal interrogation has proved to be a valuable technique which profoundly affects both innocent and guilty and thereby hasten the cause of justice. The effect of narco analysis in helping the justice delivery system has been seen in various cases like Fake stamp paper scam, Mumbai train blast, Nithari killings, Arushi case etc. The factors in present study which motivated the individuals for radicalization to get associated with terrorist organization were found to be as religion, finance, perceived injustice, identity and belongingness. In both SIMI and LeT, the data assessed has also been found in correlation with the theories of psychology such as identity theory, humiliation-revenge theory and group socialization theory.

The findings of the present study are similar to the finding by Horgan <sup>(10)</sup>. People who are more open to terrorist recruitment and radicalization tend to i) Feel angry, alienated or disenfranchised. ii) Believe that their current political involvement does not give them the power to effect real change iii) Identify with perceived victims of the social injustice they are fighting iv) Feel the need to take action rather than just talking about the problem v) Believe that engaging in violence against the state is not immoral vi) Have friends or family sympathetic to the cause viii) Believe that joining a movement offers social and psychological rewards such as adventure, and a heightened sense of identity and belongingness.

Psychologist Clark McCauley <sup>(7)</sup> a co-investigator at START and director of the Solomon Asch, has stated terrorism as "the warfare of the weak"—As such, he believes that terrorist actions and government reactions to them represent a dynamic interplay, with the moves of one group influencing those of the other. As one example, if terrorists commit an attack and a state uses extreme force to send a punishing message back, the terrorists may use that action to drum up greater anti-state sentiment among citizens, lending justification to their next actions.

The findings suggest that joining terrorist groups may confer a sense of security and meaning that people do not feel as individuals. Because of such beliefs, psychologists are tracking public attitudes to determine how best to promote peace. Discussion with the terrorist by the counsellors after trial and punishment in the court following suggestions were discussed -**An intellectual component**, often involving moderate Muslim to hold dialogues with imprisoned and punished terrorist about the Qur'an's true teachings on violence and jihad. The lack of a complete understanding of their own faith made the subjects vulnerable to terrorist organization skewed appeal. **An emotional component** that defuses terrorists anger and frustration by showing authentic concern for their families, through means such as funding their children's education or offering professional training that addresses the reality that terrorist often re-enter societies that may rekindle their radical beliefs for their wives. **A social component** that addresses the reality that terrorist often re-enter societies that may rekindle their radical beliefs. A program in Indonesia, for instance, uses former militants who are now law-abiding citizens to convince terrorists who show violence against civilians by compromising the image of Islam. This study is an effort to help the Government to improve counterterrorist methods and Policies. This study attempts to clarify each Individual's motivations and explain how individuals view the world. The principal contribution of this study is a prevention-and-communications strategy targeting the specific mental framework and psychological needs of each type of seeker. It is designed to reduce youths who are highly susceptible to radicalization. Policymakers can evaluate these programs and measures success. Program should be designed case by case by taking into consideration cultural and social conditions. Further, evidence act need to be amended to make scientific evidence amenable as evidence rather than an opinion evidence.

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## **TABLES & FIGURES**

Table -1 Shows the details of age, education, occupation and the periods of association with the Terrorist Organization .

<b>Suspected terrorists</b>	<b>Age (Years)</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Association with T.O</b>
1.	29	B.A (dropout)	Mechanic	6 years
2.	23	8 <sup>th</sup> grade	Mechanic	4 years
3.	21	Islamic studies	Imam (Preacher)	1 year
4.	26	Bachelor’s Degree	Medical registrar	7 years
5.	22	P.U.C	Videographer	2 years
6.	30	Diploma	Sales executive	5 years
7.	24	7 <sup>th</sup> grade	Mechanic	6 years
8.	23	Uneducated	Unemployed	1 year
9.	19	B.E (Chemicals)	Librarian	6 years
10.	25	B.Sc.	Business	2 years
11.	21	7 <sup>th</sup> grade	Unemployed	6 years
12.	26	10 <sup>th</sup> grade	Unemployed	1 year
13.	20	M.B.B.S (Final year)	Student	2 years
14.	22	12 <sup>th</sup> grade	Business	5 years
15.	23	Diploma	Electrician	2 years
16.	18	B.B.M	Student	3 years
17.	23	2 <sup>nd</sup> grade	Auto driver	1 year
18.	27	Diploma (dropout)	Salesman/driver	8 years

19.	23	7 <sup>th</sup> grade	Unemployed	3 years
20.	21	10 <sup>th</sup> grade	Salesman	4 years
21.	18	8 <sup>th</sup> grade	Mechanic	6 years
22.	20	10 <sup>th</sup> grade	Business	12 years
23.	24	7 <sup>th</sup> grade	Tailor	9 years
24.	27	Diploma	Asst. engineer	8 years
25.	27	12 <sup>th</sup> grade	Mechanic	8 years
26.	23	5 <sup>th</sup> grade	Electrician	1 year
27.	21	10 <sup>th</sup> grade	Battery shop	2 years
28.	19	B.Com/Islamic studies	Religious leader	22 years
29.	22	10 <sup>th</sup> grade	Driving school	4 years
30.	22	B.Sc.	Self-employed	1 year

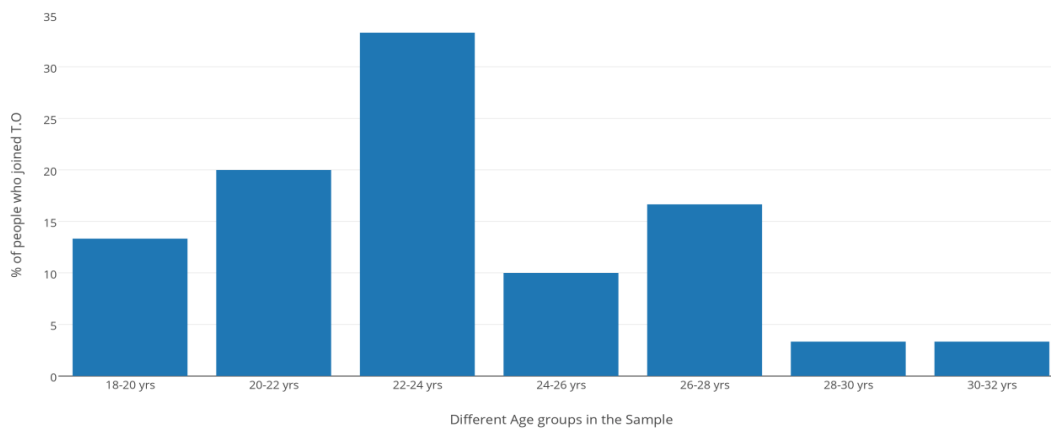


Figure 1: Bar chart showing the percentage of different age groups at which the subjects joined T.O

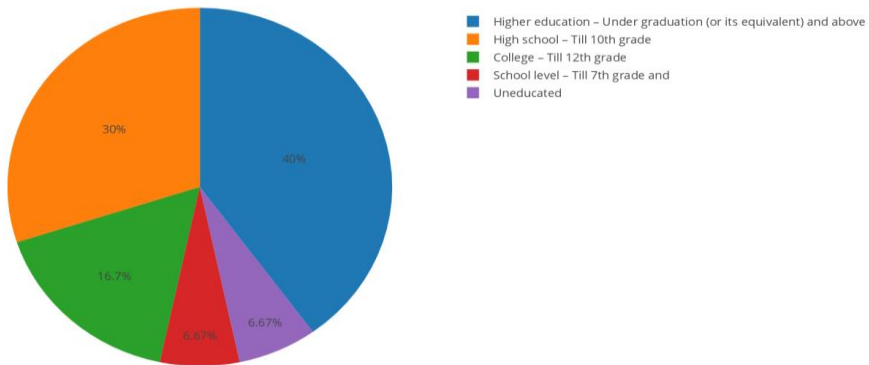


Figure 2: Chart showing the percentage of the different education levels of the 30 terrorists examined .

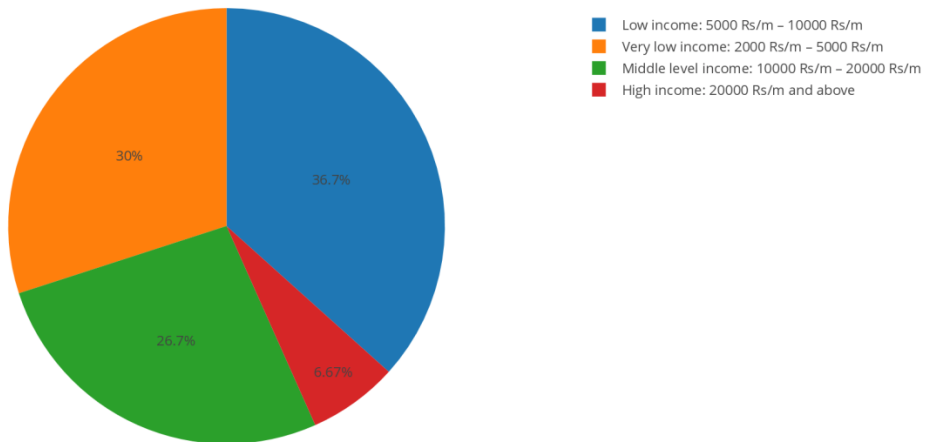
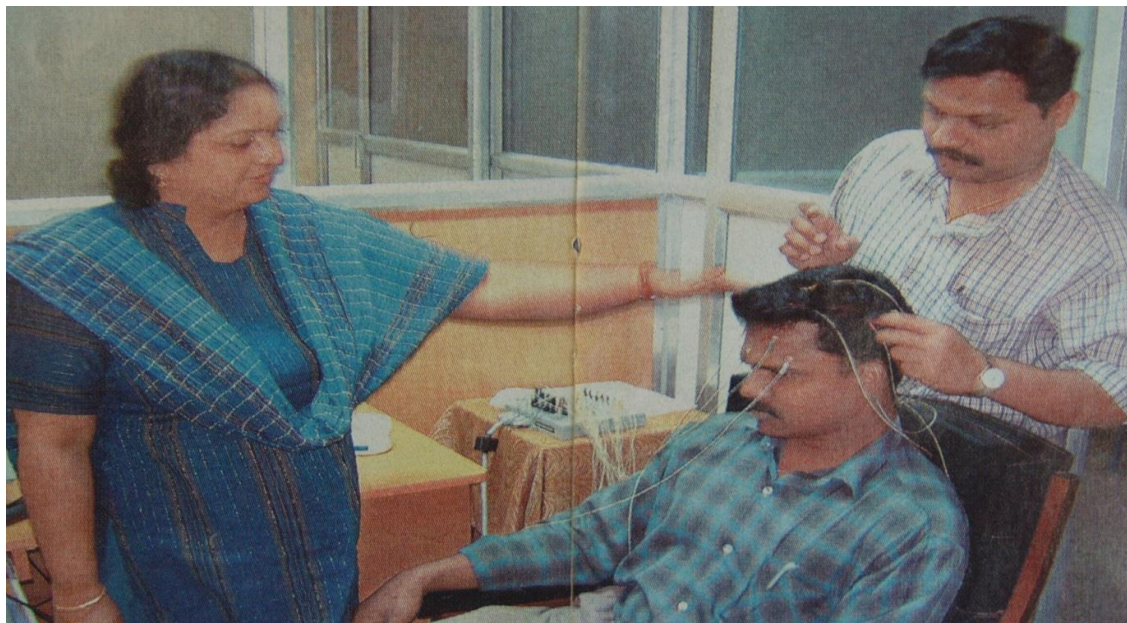


Figure 3: Chart showing the percentage of different income levels of the 30 terrorists examined in the study.

Photograph-1 showing the Process of attaching electrodes



Photograph-2 Revelations during the Narco analysis

