



Public Security and Psychology: Changing Security Culture and Criminal Profile

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Abstract

The developments in the international security environment and technology in the last 20 years and the changes in crime and criminal profile on the other have had a significant impact on public safety management. While the main crimes continue by transforming, new types of criminals such as non-state actors, hackers, terrorists, suicide bombers have participated in the security environment. Developments in the internet, social media and smart phone technology have also had a major impact on criminal profiles. In this context, public security requires traditional police and intelligence methods to change and multi-disciplinary work, especially psychologists in order to fight against these criminals. For example, behavior specialists (profilers) are needed in the analysis for changing crimes and criminal profiles. Psychologists can help to explain a lot of unknowns ranging from following the potential criminals to identifying their intentions for next action. For this reason, we should try to work more on the psychological aspects of the changing types of criminals and to create a new culture on the possible contributions of psychologists to public safety.

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1. Introduction

Public order is the name of the aggregate of all the rules that make up the social order in the country. So were recorded with the normative act, the name of the regime could maintain individuals living according to the rule of law. Public order requires continuity. The violation of this order is connected with various acts and behavior of sanctions. This violation of state is a "crime" that is a violation of the normative order. The aforementioned offender is 'criminal'. Therefore, there is an integral relationship between public order and crime. The legal regulations specify the types of crime. Although this state changes from society to another, in general, there are universal types of crimes such as murder, robbery, rape, etc. All in all, sanctions for these crimes also vary. As production relationships, lifestyles change; as long as technological means and capabilities become sophisticated, violation

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forms of public order and typologies of criminals committing these acts are equally varied. Because the violation of public order is a crime, change of the elements that constitute public order offenses also differ types of crime. Sexual abuse crimes over the Internet would have been unthinkable fifty years ago; it was not defined a criminal typology that committed this crime. Previously, murderers, thieves, psychopathic, immoral usually processed by ignorant people, cybercrime now be processed by highly educated and intelligent people. Terrorism is source of the idea that people's thought because of ideology, working towards the idea is to find opportunities to expand its base by influencing the people who are weak. Every terror organization has the ability to expand the base and in the idea of an intense propaganda activities in order to announce to the masses. In this case, terrorists and criminals change in typology and conversion of conformity in this area has led to a paradigm breaking. In the 21st century, the importance of public security gains more importance because the events are difficult to read and even actors behind. We need a new culture of public security that actors starring in the obscure methods. In this study, based on the changes it has undergone the crime and criminal organizations in the field of public security and the environment, hints of a new security culture will be given by examining the psychology of the actor's motivation.

2. Management of Public Security and Law Enforcement Intelligence

Since the end of the Cold War, the target of national security in the West has shifted from the national defense to the state approach that ensures security of citizens and protection of democratic rights and institutions. Crime and criminal profile in the world we live in come across a blurry state; "Criminal acts" and "what appears to be criminal acts of" things that are faced with increasingly intersect, but that is something different security environment. In the future, the actions that people do this alone will increase and create a new threat area. Security management has undergone a radical transformation in the last twenty years. According to conventional wisdom; the nation-state police, border autonomous state structures such as security and intelligence services were responsible for security. Today, multi-level and multi-centered approach in security management; jointly with the participation of various government organizations located in excess of cross-nation, regional and global government organizations, commercial security formations and informal networks work together (Wood and Shearing, 2007). This restructuring is referred as 'nodal security management' and consists of non-hierarchical decision-making centers between them. In these centers of decision-making structures consisting of networks, there are professional experts (psychologists, behavior specialists, etc.) and public and private sector actors (Goetz, 2008). Causing complexity in today's security environment, large amounts of relatively small players in the changing situational factors of the environment is responding. Many transnational target by finding your sensitivity, they are constantly reshaped into small groups and to adapt again and respond in new methods (Snowden, 2002).

Strategy of police in the past was 'visibility'. Police patrols in the streets of criminals wandering browsing or discourage the assumption of committing a crime that did not work. Thieves and drug sellers have continued to their work

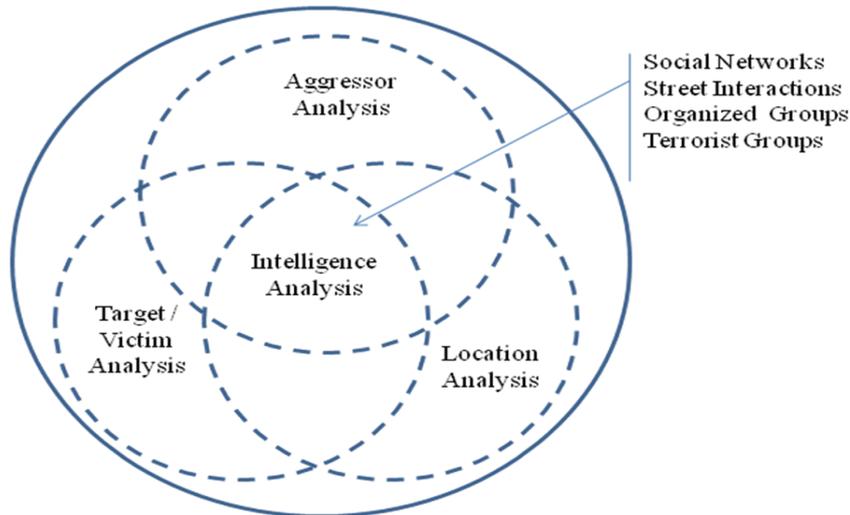
more than caring the police. Today, the visibility is replaced by 'invisibility', and 'network building' instead of gathering information. These two concepts should be considered under preventive police service. The new phenomenon is to create the conditions to prevent crimes before they occur and potential criminal cases. It is recommended to monitor your neighbors to track down the terrorists. Intelligence collection of police other than interrogation in the Western countries quickly overflowed beyond the legal limits. Moreover collectors in the police are more effective than analysts and even accurate information is gained, it may not product the correct analysis. Police intelligence is often tactical level and is rarely integrated into the daily routine. In order to track criminals and criminal activities of origin, the police must be effective front line users. This brought a debate on information, intelligence, network, and an intelligence system oriented on selected target. The need for the use of digital technology in intelligence put forward the concept of network intelligence. People's personal behavior, expectations, motivations may be different according to in the environment they are and their interactions. They can hide their intentions or may differ. Therefore, many intelligence instruments might not work in cities. Culture is important for all kinds of operations. Because intelligence, especially works better in environments where people feel secure and makes easier to distinguish between the terrorists, insurgents or criminals. However, there are always safe places for terrorists or insurgents, enemies against you as well in the people. Moreover, many of the people due to the fear may have a tendency to support insurgents or terrorists. The threat of a terrorist organization is usually effective in providing this support. Ideally, data collection status occurs in a situation that the people feel the power of the state, feel self-confidence, and is convinced that a fair legal system works. Therefore, propaganda gains more importance against terrorism or counter insurgency.

Internet is not something that is designed with security in mind. The cyber world is like the Wild West. This environment needs to the new laws will bring order. Experienced contradiction what we call "security situation against security". You will take measures against bad people to ensure that they will not steal or destroy information and not to harm to the privacy of the companies. In order to combat with crime types widespread globally, especially today's terror, the effective use of modern technologies and particular forms of computers and computer-aided analytical means are necessary. Now police work with DNA analysis, cell phone records, computer data, the central database, the license plate and mobile electronic systems detecting the biometric features. However, many systems of manual policing are still valid. For instance, police still need to talk or question to many people to investigate the crime. Some words and data are not accessed through the computer. On the other hand, the smart phone technology and social media applications have become sensitive and valuable source of information about our personal data. Social media analysis if not to be used for public security or to be abused for public opinion with this information, moral and legal issues arise. Indeed, several states are using the guise of fighting terrorism or crime to analyze other states' people. Perception management and uncovering society sensitive aspects, "social radar" and "peoples 'sensitivity analysis' are used

(Yılmaz, 2010). Public safety should use social media within the following principles (Omand, 2010);

- There must be an adequate and sustainable reason.
- Need to integrate into the intelligence system.
- Proportionate and necessary methods should be used.
- Need to correct authorization and external audit.
- No entries require permission while there are more open sources.

Figure 1: Crime Analysis & Intelligence Analysis



Note: Elements given above are indispensable sub-components of the criminal analysis (Eck and Clarke, 2013).

In the fight against espionage, terrorism, and organized crime; the intelligence, law enforcement and special forces should use hybrid methods. However, the existence of covert organizations not only harms to democracy, leads a state directed by persons rather than laws. The fight against terrorism is not primarily the task of military but law enforcement and intelligence. Marginalized people in the country in which they live is the main source of this threat. The immigrants over the last decade, exposed to terrorism, will be source radicalization problem more. The methods of organizations attracting people with mental problems and not happy where they are should be discarded as well. Terrorist organizations are conditioning these people, wash their brains and they take their side. So, that person thinks the country he is living in and its citizens are bad. The individuals who are source of live bombs and suicide attacks come from inside of that people. His life is in contradiction to ideology taught. They voluntarily act to harm the country as much as possible. They also want to achieve that by attacking soft targets. Public security system and psychologists should develop a study on the determination that who is more risky. You may think that a person is not fine, but should continue to the research for concrete data. Investigations only on suspicion may harm the civil rights of people and may result in legal problems. The least intrusive methods should be followed. The list created to keep track of people should not include them there forever. Because it is impossible to watch

everybody, a new concept was put forward; “smart intelligence”. This type of intelligence refers to manage intelligence efforts in a narrow circle targeting suspects who showing a tendency to violence means. So instead of targeting all of society, it envisages to focus on sector promising effectiveness so that to avoid the human rights problems. The main problem now is that you have created a usual list of suspects who are ordinary or popular in your hands and to have a suspicious part in the community.

Sun Tzu once said a long time ago; “Who are trying to protect everything, cannot protect anything”. (Sun-Tzu, 2012).” If you expand in security, you get weak. Every day, you should reconsider to the current threats; you should make a plan by scrutinizing individual information and the events taking place in the world. Every day you are subject to various threats and therefore must not only allocate 40-40 resources to the selected location, also must replace your location in accordance with threat momentum. Threat you take security measures is not in place a day or two longer then it is difficult to know what to encounter. There is an unpredictable nature of the threat and you should have a continuous motion. In addition, intervention is very important, your teams will be in continuous duty, but when you call them for the instant engagement, they must come quickly in crowd and effective way. So far, the joint counter-terrorism teams, foreign partners, use of technology, and with the help of intelligence and human resources, some of the events have been prevented in advance. From September 11 to date, 20 terrorist attacks initiative have occurred in the United States. There is always something said about terrorism; a part of terrorist objectives is to lead to government restrictions to the freedom of the people, and make the people inquiry that the government cannot protect themselves, and not to trust the government. This dissatisfaction is also further increase by leading to change people's lifestyles, reduce their quality of life. The greatest asset is the people that the public security actors should receive information from them constantly; you should keep communication channels open.

3. Public Order and Changing Criminal Profile

Although the morality of crime is a separate issue, someone engaged in fraud over the internet is still a kind of cheater, but has inevitably superior qualities. The public order, the name of system that the people maintain their social life in accordance with the principle of rule of law, is a changing and transforming structure and therefore crime profile and offender typologies accordingly vary. In this context, that the suicide bombers composed of people who have ideological trained or vaccinated as terrorists and criminal figures show us that criminal profiles are changing in recent years. By way of example, parallel state structures targeting the regime and the country's leadership are awaiting with sleeper cells in pathological reality. If you ask the wrong question in the context, with the understanding of “long time (*longue durée*)” originated by Braudel, the founder of the Annales School, that social change and transformation occur in a privacy and slowness which cannot be detected visibly, we cannot get the right answer (Burke, 1990). Public order goes through the dominant social orders. They are an integral binary composition (*diphthong*). Due to this structure, the crimes and criminal typology vary. Public security is affected in a negative sense by that developments

and changes. Changing criminal typology encounters us with qualified, trained white-collar criminals or potential criminals. This leads to change their ways and methods of criminal analysis, tactical and strategic intelligence. With a new understanding of security concept, states are enforced to take measures, especially in the field of law enforcement, to prevent the occurrence of crime with determination and detection of threats to public security. The studies for the follow of criminals and their punishment in order to arrangement of public order urge us to have a post-modern approach.

In terms of committing forms and causality, crimes can be analyzed in four parts; economic, sexual, violent and political (EGM, 2002). There are basically two types of crime; those committed against people and crimes against property. Basic crimes will exist in the future but will change shape. For example, people make purchases with cash in the past now uses credit cards. In the past an armed bank robbery was common because there was enough cash money in the bank. Today they have a maximum of 20-30 thousand dollars in a bank branch. Manuel thefts will decrease in the future, but the theft will always be by only changing format (Demirbilek ve Akhan, 2014). The information in a murdered man's memory can be accessed in the future to capture criminals, but criminals can take action by deleting the death person's brain. In summary, every new opportunity has come along with its own contradictions. There are criminals, terrorists, agents, or states against us as crime address. Until now, individuals are the biggest factor in cyber crimes. Hackers steal the names and addresses of some people by entering in the system of companies every day. Stolen names are being blackmailed. If you do not give money they make threat to publish these names. Moreover, companies do not report it and pay the money even knowing that, they're trying to solve the problem itself. Criminals make such blackmail are the terrorist elements or fanatic people who fled from their country. They hack a company or government agency in the target country, then set up a terrorist link in another country and prepare a hit list with stolen names and posting it on Twitter. List is send to its supporters in the country and an order is given is to kill the person at the following address. We are in an ecosystem that the crime is well funded.

Going beyond crime and criminal sectors, if we look to the states, the motivation and methods of countries can carry clues likely to find addresses behind the cyber attack. Russians cyber operations to the U.S. aim to data collection and to develop offensive capabilities related and future targets (Buchanan and Sulmeyer, 2016). The motivation of China is to make money. China makes money by selling trade secrets of foreign companies. They think stealing data is cheaper than spending money for research and development. Iran is attacking US financial institutions with ideological motivation. Reason behind North Korean's attacks to Sony Corp is not clear. The leader in one-man regime wants to block them when he did not like what someone is saying. When the North Korean North Korean hackers intrude into Sony's system, psychology experts trained in cyber world saw a crime scene prepared like the psychology of murderers. This scene comes with a splash screen; purpose is to frighten people who followed them, and there is a threatening message on the screen. Profile detectors combine these capabilities with the analysis of the malware behind and they're sure that this is North Korea.

4. Killer Psychology

There are also fanatical, untreatable, pity people in society. They are sometimes the people we love most in our near vicinity. They may support a dictator or a human enemy blindly or covertly. Or some people can give these concessions to take advantage of something every day. Our relationship with our worst instincts is really complicated. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, contemporary of Ataturk, was the most progressive president in American history. But he ordered to gather to Asian Americans in the correction camp during the Second World War. We are real and complex humans. Hero females who support women's suffrage in the United States are opposed to the black vote. These are inherent contradictions. Everyone has a killer inside. Killing action may occur suddenly or in a long time as a result of the planning. Motivations vary for reasons that that person is pushing to kill and are key to murder. If we make generalization, the motivation to kill people except for the political aims has two sources (Demirbilek ve Akhan, 2016);

- Male-female relationships (jealousy, greed, lust, anger, revenge, etc.) –
- Stakeholders relations (money, power, vanity, authority, reputation etc.).

For example, if we look for the rapist, the first motivation is to satisfy the feelings of lust. However, when resistance is encountered he thinks that the ego of his own masculinity is hurt. "How do you put against me" as a flagrant complex triggering, he reveals the violence. Such persons comes from the people involved in a number of violent incident before, if the initial violence are not blocked or untreated, the second or third can play all kinds of violence.

The problem is manslaughter action to end the life of a human being. A death occurs as a result of an action based on reason. People often killed by the people closest. Next to the family-related circle is the friends and business environment. The probability of killed someone you do not know is very low. Your friend is the person closest to you, you do not take measures, and this creates a paradox. Motivation of serial murders not fit into this category. A serial killer would kill the people for the mission he selected rather than victim's circle. Within a certain period, with the combination of cooling periods, the person who killed at least three people is called as "serial killer". Often they install themselves on a mission and find their prey by this mission, and they kill. There are three types of serial killers. Those who organized are seen in American movies. They make incredible plans and left track (signature) behind. On the other hand, a non-organized serial killer has a certain trigger but no special mission. They move with a vengeance from the past, to reach their destination, they continue to murder until you are satisfied. The third profile is committed murder because of mental disorders. The second and third profile serial killers have emerged in Turkey but the numbers of caught serial killers do not pass the fingers of two hands. The reason why we cannot see the organized serial killers in Turkey can be attributed to the family values and intensity of the traditional social structure and social cohesion (Demirbilek ve Akhan, 2016).

Manslaughter is evaluated in enforcement-violent crimes (Dönmezer, 1994). In terms of the spiritual aspects, murder often occurs as a result of complex motivations of the person, difficult of to understand. According to the

interpretation of the psycho-dynamics; it is usually in the form of aggressive and hostile motives developing and moving toward the opposite person and usually exhibiting an anti-social behavior. Jealousy, hate, passion, personal interests alongside a team for sentimental reasons such as revenge also play a role. In addition to social causes such as vendettas, honor, a murder is committed by deliberate, negligent, inexperience defects or depending on the presence of mental illness. In terms of forensic medicine, it may arise as a result of assault, strangulation, poisoning ie. or in the form of imprudence or not directly voluntary such as playing carelessly with a gun, thoughtlessly making a joke or imitation of a role in the protagonist movie (Akgün, 1997). Within murder causes such as feud, mental illness, sexual harassment and rape are almost in a few numbers. More economic reasons are in the foreground. All of this can be explained by the phenomenon of urbanization.

UN statistics show that 95% of all killers in the world are males (Demirbilek ve Akhan, 2016). An average of the people killed in the world is men 75% and women 25%. In Turkey, 22.7% are women. Norway is the country where most women were killed with 50%. The excess rate of killed woman is directly related to their visibility of social life. Most killings in Turkey happen in May, June and July. Murders in families as a result of household violence stand out in Autumn-Winter period. The number of murders in the street increases with the seasonal warming of the weather. Alcoholic murders decrease on Fridays; killings for daily commercial interactions (give and take) are most seen that day (Demirbilek ve Akhan, 2014). Turkey's 'crime statistics' reveals extremely serious figures. In 2014, 1.433 people were killed in Turkey, and in 2015 there was an increase of more than 2 percent of the murders. Murders have increased in the regions with intense population and uncontrolled migration, but decreased in small cities and towns with less immigration. The highest increase was strongly connected to the murders committed killings of women within the family. Accordingly, 369 women fall victim to violence, 267 of them within household killings, last year (ePsikiyatri, 2016).

- Most women were killed by first-degree relatives (husband, father, son, brother), others killed by fiancé or her boyfriend broke up. 27 of these women were under the legal protection. 193 of those killed was child, under 18 years of age.
- As for why the other murders, money (give and take, commercial conflict, seize by violence) first; "honor" (cheating, wife, sister, girlfriend, rape, abuse, abandonment) won the second place. These are followed by family violence, enmity (hostility), jealousy, sexual harassment, sexual assault or sexual abuse, instant developing events (outbursts), the traffic discussion, gambling, fights due to alcohol use, land disputes and inheritance fight.
- In 2015, Murders for the traditional moral factors (töre), a bleeding wound to Turkey, were not committed. Planned murder in connection with the Mafia or organized crime remained at 2 percent. It was not processed any serial murders in 2015.
- As murder weapon, firearms were mainly used. And 67 percent of murders in Turkey were committed by pistols, shotguns and other similar firearms.

After them, cutting, drilling tools (knives, skewers, and screwdriver) are coming. Finally murders come committed by beating with hard objects (sticks, iron bars).

It is emphasized that the studies abroad on the reason for the increase in deaths due to gunshot wounds showed that the proportional increase in the number of firearms in civilian society. This percentage is higher in the United States were lower in Europe. Rate in Turkey is similar to the US (Norton and Langley, 1993).

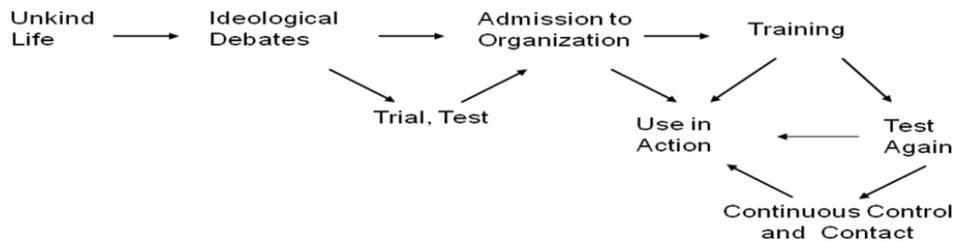
As a result; scientific approach to murder in protective sense is possible if weapons can be controlled with the licensing very seriously. Psychiatric Association of Turkey made a written statement on '28 September Individual Disarmament Day. In the statement, it is revealed that the number of licensed-unlicensed weapons in Turkey has increased 10-fold in the last 10 years and Turkey was specified in the twentieth between all countries of the world in order to have the weapon (Psychiatric Association of Turkey, 2014). Half of the murder case is a gunshot. Each year, about 3 thousand people are killed with guns, 12 thousand people are injured. Nearly two-thirds of the crimes committed with firearms unlicensed, one-third are handled by licensed firearms. 35-40 percent of domestic violence incidents resulting in death of spouses are committed by firearms. Indeed, it was a major factor in the successful resolution of the murder in a short period of time for the Turkish homicide detectives using the highest level technology, criminal developments and the spread of mobile electronic systems and security cameras. In 2015, 94 percent of murders illuminated, while 6 percent of the perpetrators remained unknown. Many of the murders were solved through blood stains, cigarette butts, tire or shoe prints, soil investigation, or strands.

5. Terrorist Psychology

Making the definition of a terrorist is as difficult as the definition of terrorism. With the simple meaning, terrorists are people with terror activities, advocating terrorism to scare, intimidate, frustrate, and direct to people using violence in line with for specific political purposes (Yunusoğlu, 1992). Terrorists consider themselves as the savior of society and an unsung hero. In the human psyche, there is a need to feel that it is important to feel it himself and belonging to an identity and place. People who are involved with terrorist groups, perhaps for the first time all of live these feelings in this community. Terrorists with such tendencies, when they belong to a group, suppressed their identity, personal opinions and judgments yet they cannot fully satisfy, under the identity of the person who has the power in the group. This allows the formation of a common mentality of the terrorist group. Group leaders create pressure environment within other groups to maintain the common mentality as needed when questioning the given decisions. This pressure ensures both to keep groups as strong, and to assure the survival of the group mentality. Most of the psychological researches on members of the terrorist organization display that terrorist have personality disorders difficult to recognize, all the weaknesses of their inner world, and they reflect their inner errors and imbalances outside. Research on the profiles of terrorists show that more young people and especially the students take an active role in terrorist organizations, they are the people of the city of culture and that of people who can be considered a high level of education, it is seen that they come from very low income families

economically. It is understood that many people choose the terror for variety of reasons such as getting rid of loneliness and social dissatisfaction, finding a powerful place to stay.

Figure 2: Life Cycle of a Terrorist



Note: As seen in Figure 2, active period of a terrorist life that begins with unkind conditions lasts 5-6 years and he/she or reserved for the administrative service if still alive at the end of that period (Yilmaz, 2009; Davis and Jenkins, 2002).

Terrorists are classified into six groups according to the faith (Brown, 2004); political, ethnic / nationalist, religious, environmental (ecological), wage earners (Japanese Red Army), psychological needs groups (such as hijackings of extremely stressful and crazy people). Terrorist groups should always remain standing no matter what, because they are only address to ensure group identification to members. Because there is no importance of person in the group, the real important thing is the group. It is observed that the number of people in terrorist groups, who cannot achieve their individual goals and expectations, but blame for that the community, is very high. No matter what the factors underlying the decision to become terrorists for a person, psychologists are united in a common point. Almost all terrorists, is characterized by a condition known as a first process that they reflect their concerns and problems on whole society. Terrorists, in general, are considered as people who choose the path of violence and do not fit into society, because there are certain disorders in their psychology. However, the results obtained in that area also contain various approaches. According to one approach, many individuals make their way through the terrorist acts of violence and assert that their special logic reflecting their rhetoric in own psychological structure is the excuse for acts of violence. In line with this logic, persons applying terror believe or advocate that they are obliged to "fix" society and so to save them from evil (Yilmaz, 2009). One more of the psychological aspects of terrorism, it is presented as a justification to reach the abstract, sacrificed ideals with violence, contents unknown, and shaping in another form in everyone's mind. Indeed, it is impossible to deny that violence and terror provide strength for their actors and ensure control and power over the lives of others. A terrorist taking risk of death, imprisonment and torture, feel that his presence is very close to end in a more open manner, while experiencing the joy of a "divine" power dominating life and death.

Terrorists, in general, do their activities more at places they know best. This is essential to attack, escape, hide, and obtain the material. Looking from this perspective it is natural that individuals who have spent a large portion of or all of their lives in the city also select cities as areas of action (Karaabalı, 2006). Some

terrorist groups use the city as a specific field of activity. This choice is not only related in terms of being terrorists where they live, but the cities that appear the focus of political alienation by social change in the fastest and most intensive way of life. Individual ready to rebel to the alienated world and order easily finds the people like him in the urban environment. People with poor personal skills and ability don't like their location, status, and role in society they are. They think that they are blocked by the community and don't see interest, love, respect. They use aggressive behaviors, violent acts, behavior patterns and samples in order to have interest, to gain prestige, and to realize their values. They are the members of a society they react in terrorist activities and live in the people involved. This fact must be taken into account in the approach towards them. By better analyzing the ideas and environments pushing people terrorism, we should focus on correcting the deficiencies on this issue. Our target should gain that people by reintegrating into society. Only such an understanding can help disappearing of terrorism or preventing it to occur again. To participate in the mass movement, People may well dissatisfied with their lives or their location; or They should have a strong doctrine and a reliable leader or management team promising of the future and an exaggerated belief about the possibilities. They must also be unaware of the difficulties that they will face in achieving the big moves undertaken outside. Because people will not want to get lost easily within a movement with serious difficulties which are likely they encounter.

6. Suicide Bomber Psychology

In our age, a terrorist-type accentuated by the religious terrorism waves is the "suicide bombers". Suicide bombers are not only seen in the Islamic radical group, they previously existed in Sri Lanka's Tamil Tigers. There are typically two steps to create a Muslim suicide bomber in the Middle East (Volkan, 2010). First, teachers find young people who already troubled with their individual identity and looking for external element to stabilize their internal world. Then teachers develop a training method to force this large group of ethnic or religious identity in order to replace with problematic or damaged personal identity 'cracks'. For the bombers, it is not important to kill themselves or others. Essential thing is the self-confidence and interest obtained for the large group of identity by bombing action. Although suicide bombers of Islamic organizations in the Middle East come from the humiliated and poor community structure, they are incompatible with the aggressor made September 11 attacks. Studies revealed the features of potential suicide bomber as following (Nixon and Stewart, 2005);

- Whether the season to wear thick clothes, especially long coat and jacket to hide the explosive substances and devices under it,
- Walking like a robot with focus on a specific task and goal,
- Not looking around, focusing on a single point or goal, walking straight away,
- Showing angry behavior, sweating, irritability, tics and other symptoms.

The most effective way to combat vehicle explosives often put up checkpoints and barriers, to cut the speed, to trap, to question the suspect vehicles in dangerous areas. Particular attention should be given to the cars carrying overload and

showing the tendency to stick to the ground. Building security walls, metal detectors, controls on entry into the building made by the security guard and other prevention methods will prevent greater casualties. In many instances, it should be noted that suicide bombers didn't stop in this checkpoints, and reached the target. Studies made in England showed that the best method when faced with a suicide bomber is to hit him on the head. Israel has prevented 80% suicide bombers with counter-intelligence (Jensen, 2008). Security guards must not be an open target, should prevent the physical approach of the bombers by physical measures. The remarkable features of suicide bombers using explosive-laden vehicle are (Prey and others, 2013);

- Drug use, dilated pupils, stare looks, and bizarre behavior.
- Bags in vehicle to hide and carry the explosives,
- Bomber usually hold bags tightly, keeps near and doesn't want to give.
- Having a good shave not to draw the attention or essential for the religious faith.
- Keeping hand in the pocket of his clothe or a behavior such as holding something tightly inside; this indicates that he may trigger the explosive in contact with the detonator or a button. Sometimes the fingers on the knob move in an uncontrolled manner (tic).
- Evasive behaviors; avoid from eye contact, a security camera, follow.

If you look at the target of suicide attacks; public transportation was hit in Brussels while randomly attacked in Paris. Those who planned the Mumbai attacks have hit more than one place; they set fire and killed people. Suicide attacks of PKK terrorist organization in Turkey selects soldiers and police as target. The ISIS does not make such a distinction, it also targets civilians. The ISIS declared that Paris attacks in January 2015 were planned by the Paris to Brussels-based network. We know that there is a group in the ISIS managing foreign operations in the ISID. Operations are managed by a high-level leader called as Adnani. This information emerged during the interrogation of certain detainees. The short-term goal ISIS is to protect and expand their caliphate. Like Al Qaeda, they are trying to take the enemy forces into Afghanistan. They're making efforts to cause fear and political divisions to evacuate their enemies from the Middle East. Those in the central government think they prepare for the arrival of the Mahdi at the end of this world. They are preparing for the savior of Islam. Their task is to make people Muslim as many as they can do or to kill whom they cannot. This is a long-term goal and they see people who are not at their side as obstacle in front of them. These terrorists were not people who receive a message from the Internet and act accordingly. They are trained in Iraq or trained in Syria and returned thanks to passports. One of aggressors in Paris had come from Brussels. Prior to that he was already in Paris, then went to Brussels and Syria, and finally came back to Belgium. However, these people are not just made up of people coming from outside, they find places to hide and shelter. They can find support from the people who live in that country but still foreign to society. Those supporters are people who could not be embraced and assimilated. Leaders of these minority communities are not working with security forces in a close manner. The biggest difference between the US and

Europe are supposed to be about assimilating minorities. It is believed that relationship between community leaders, security forces and the rest of the people is close enough in Europe.

7. Victims Psychology and Fear Management

Fraudsters of the crime world are artists who cheat others and aristocrats than anything else. What they do is smooth craft. Most people ask questions, but do not listen the answer because they are interested only in their minds. A cheater is not a good speaker, a good listener. They do not steal anything by entering forcibly in house. They persuade you to trust them. They use soft skills to defraud people. Fraud happens when you convince people to give you money. People are most vulnerable when alone and desperate. Emotional vulnerability is an important entry point for fraudsters. They read even the obituaries to detect people in this situation. They approach the people from this perspective to get close. They reach people divorced, or who have lost their jobs (Carnegie, 1992). Social media has made it easier in this case. We introduce ourselves by sharing private information what we have in Facebook and Twitter. At such times, people hope and look for something to believe in. Alone and desperate people who want to hold on to something would be easy targets. On the other hand, arrogance is a characteristic of people to convince fraud. Compliment can bring you anywhere. Scams must be so good on persuading, even cheater was arrested, and victim giving the money should say, "No, he is "not guilty" For instance, American famous cheater and swindler, Bernie Madoff, was an expert on how to use these methods. Everyone can not invest in him, you would beg. First, he would say, "No, sorry, we're full" and finally "OK, I take a bit of money". People would think that it was one of the best men to be true (Konnikova, 2016). They are very good that they get a good return for investors, and they think they chose the right person to invest. Fraudsters do not take anything from you. You give him something. To think much wealth is the biggest trap set for you.

What we do in public security is to fight with human ego and thousands of years of human behavior. Our goal is a human model guides their morality with good intentions and strong value judgments. If you live in the right way, you might say this is "life". People do not want to accept to be victim because your prestige is matter. You do not want to see you as someone fool or sucker. Women swindlers are so much known as men. Women are actually better in this business, because men are so often caught. Best tricksters are the ones you are not aware of. This is just a case you think that you are unlucky. Sometimes you convince yourself that you are not fool in order to get out of the business. You do not want to know what really happened, rather than saying I am defrauded, it would be better to say I did not get lucky chance. There are many victims who cannot tell anyone what happened, ashamed, among us. To be victim is not make you fool, greedy, and dishonest. In fact, how you're honest the sooner you deceived. Everyone is afraid of being ostracized or condemned in social media. We are going from shame culture to the guilt culture by saying that, "I do not want to do anything wrong". Those who say "I do not want to do anything wrong" live with the anxiety of ultimately excluded. It is a matter of change in the moral system. What important is not right or wrong but to be inclusive or excluded. If you are not inclusive you are doing

something wrong and your whole world is collapsing on you. If you try to apply the universal truths you can stay connected with them in good and bad times. If you are afraid of being condemned and excluded from social media, you always afraid of other people's ideas and that make you permanently insecure. People encounter with false accusations because of the shame of modern culture are waiting for devastating results.

Now, people are afraid of being at cafes and entertainment venues or in crowded places such as subways. Fear experienced after the terrorist attacks, the feeling of helplessness and anger should not take us ethnic, religious or cultural polarization. We should reduce stress and should adapt to the situation as positive again. In such cases, timely and accurate information enough about the current situation especially delivered by the authorities will significantly contribute to the prevention and reduction of the negative effects of stress. On the other hand, we must keep in mind our positive behavior including law enforcement after the attack and first both strong and stable stance would have positive impact to reduce stress on a large mass in the position to follow. Being aware that we live in a country in crisis should not lead to panic; we have to thwart terrorist methods. First and foremost, we should not be afraid of, and we must continue our daily lives, so the terror cannot reach its purpose. Not be afraid does not mean you don't take precautions. On the other hand, we have to do fear management. The three key elements of fear management;

- Not to promote negative behaviors
- To make a positive effect and, finally,
- To play a personal role in powerful and effective way in order to overcome the crisis.

On the basis of fear management, there are; to adapt to a very stressful time; to prepare for an attack to sudden changes in the current situation; and finally to get back to normal again. This is why we need two things; be knowledgeable enough to be prepared for anything that might be and show enough flexibility to be able to have a calm transition from case to case. Strength and flexibility are two basic abilities to cope with the negative aspects of the fear caused by terrorism. During a terrorist attack, people may feel vulnerable and in trauma. What we need is to adapt our thoughts and behavior to new circumstances, and to know what to do. Fear causes uncertainty, and the way to prevent is information and education. We live in a social reality in which criminals create large-scale potential in propaganda and psychological warfare misleading perception created using the media.

8. Conclusion

The public safety officer must be intellectual. First of all, public security business requires professionalism. In other words, it is a profession with career possibilities, which requires expertise. An appropriate career line should be established to develop skills. A suitable curriculum should also be developed for the education and training of public safety workers. The most important part of this training is the ability of the well-designed Course Center to address many areas. In public security, as an interdisciplinary science, to work interdisciplinary

comes from the nature of this work. Internal security staff, intelligent officers, mathematicians, linguists and psychologists work very closely in public security. Works should be carried out with experts from the public, private sectors or universities. The public safety worker tries to see with his/her eyes another world, tries to understand that world and tries to find beneficial knowledge by imagining the situation from the current information by the help of his own knowledge, foresight, and sometimes empathy. The analyst utilizes social science theories to explain state behavior at various levels. For example, analyst utilizes international relations theory at the system level analysis, political science and economics theories at state level analysis, and psychology at person level analysis. Therefore, there is also a need for profile-depicting behavioral science experts in the fields of public security, criminal trends and identification of criminal profiles. Improving public security analysis requires closing the gap between science and practice. Last but not least, the main problem today is to bring together and to create again community, family and social ties in a globalized world. We are loving creatures. We can do a lot to ensure the emotional security by framing people in loving relationships. Love must be in the center of everything, in that way we also require a change in our social policies.

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