

Intelligence Aspects in Police Basic Training and Countering Terrorism in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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Abstract

The study was conducted to find out Intelligence aspects of police basic training and its significance and role in responding to terrorism in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. This research answers the questions such as; Is police properly trained to counter the terrorism effectively? Is there any association between Intelligence aspect of police training and countering terrorism? and other questions. Data was collected through a structured questionnaire by using Likert scale from a sample of 363 respondents determined through Sekaran table from the instructors at PTC Hangu, RTC Kohat, Trained police constables in Peshawar and Kohat city. A Chi Square test was applied to ascertain association between dependent variable i.e. responding to terrorism and independent variable i.e. Intelligence aspect of police training. Most of the respondents viewed that police basic training structure has a lot of drawbacks and they were of the opinion that training system needs to be reorganized to counter the terrorists. In responding to terrorism, proper intelligence increases terrorist arrest rate ($P=.000$) and without proper intelligence training, abilities of the police cannot be increased ($P=.000$). The study concluded that intelligence aspect of police training has a major role in responding to terrorism. The study recommends strengthening intelligence aspects of police basic training system and to reorganizes the whole structure of police training and police should be strengthen to fight more efficiently against the terrorists.

Keywords

Countering Terrorism, Intelligence, Police, Basic and Training

Introduction

Police is the first respondents in all the civil disorders, related to any violation of law (Dahl, 2010). Police personnel instead of dealing with traditional street crimes, has recently started to deal with more sophisticated, organized and diverse form of crimes i.e. countering terrorism. In the ongoing terrorist activities inside Pakistan that have started after the event of September 11, 2001, police personnel now requires some sort of special training to enhance their intelligence, related specifically to counter terrorism. But the intelligence level of police is not so praiseworthy for tackling terrorism and controlling insurgency in terrorism affected areas.

In Pakistan, the issue of terrorism is one of the hotly debated topic in debates and it poses a serious problem for the state at national and international levels (Quraishi, 2002). Terrorism is a crime and it should be responded accordingly. Police in Pakistan are the first victims of every terrorist activity and increasing terrorist activities raises many questions on the intelligence of police which affects their performance. According to Ras (2010), Police personnel are properly trained at the time of their entry into police force. They are taught basic laws, especially PPC, Qanoon-e-Shahadat, CRPC and other basic laws. They also get physical training. Ortmeier (2006) contends that various in-service trainings are also offered to police personnel, which are also mandatory for their promotion. However, all these training are related to tackling with crimes, such as murder, theft and robbery etc. But intelligence aspects of police training are often ignored. The training system for the police is also outdated. Keeping in view the present challenge of countering terrorism, Police intelligence system are fail to tackle the problem of terrorism.

Pakistan plunged into a new era of war against terror without being any psychological readiness. In Pre 9/11, police in Pakistan had not faced such kind of terrorist activities and they also did not have capacity to cope with them. In this new context they do not have proper intelligence related trainings, modern communication system to trace the terrorists and knowledge of terrorist motives behind terrorism etc. Moreover, fighting against terrorism needs to understand and implement new and updated intelligence training in police basic training. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, police reportedly lacks both of them to counter terrorism. Same is the situation of the police forces in other provinces of Pakistan.

Literature Review

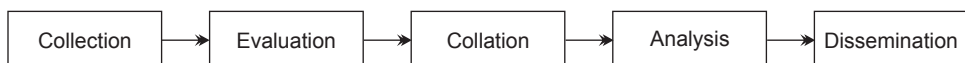
Intelligence is the backbone in almost all the western world in modern policing. Originally Intelligence-Led-Policing (ILP) was articulated as a law enforcement operational strategy that wanted to decrease crime through the combined use of crime analysis and criminal intelligence in order to determine crime reduction tactics. Ratcliffe (2008) ILP approach stress on the information gathering through the wide use of secret informants. ILP is a type where criminal intelligence and data analysis are very important to an objective and decision making framework. It is a model of policing that facilitates crime and problem reduction through strategic management and effective enforcement strategies for targeting serious offenders.

ILP was originated in United Kingdom and the basic purpose behind its origination was that police personnel was spending too much time in responding to crime and very little time to target the offenders. Newburn (2008) argued that ILP involves developing and maintaining an up-to-date and detail picture of crime and criminality in order to intervene to disrupt effectively terrorist networks and to

remove prolific offenders. For this purpose a structure to elicit information and its interpretation, staffing and procedures are required to act on it rapidly and scientifically. With proper information and surveillance system, police can be more effective in fighting crimes. Problems like technical, organizational and cultural factors hinder the rapid adaptation of ILP. For decision making in police there should be information and intelligence sharing among all the LEA's. ILP put greater emphasis on the use of confidential informants and surveillance (Cope, 2004). After the September 11 terrorists attacks on the United States, Intelligence-led-Policing gained considerable momentum globally. ILP is now advocated by the leading police associations in the UK and in North America (Edmund, Joshua, and Steven, 2007). Until the September 11 attacks Intelligence-led-policing was not a major model of policing. Still throughout the world, majority of the terrorist attacks occurred due to intelligence failure. After September 11 event, US wholly adopted the UK model of intelligence-led-policing for countering terrorism. Today, almost in every western country of the world, ILP is the heart of countering terrorism.

A Debate Over Intelligence Led Policing Model and Countering Terrorism

The words 'Intelligence' and 'information' sometime used interchangeably. United Nations office on Drugs and Crimes (2006) defined stated “intelligence is a special type of information with additional value that can be recognized or assigned through some kind of analytical process. Intelligence capacity building of the police personnel plays a key role in enhancing their capacity to counter terrorism. In order to face challenges of terrorism, training of police personnel should focus on improving their intelligence capacity building. This will not only help the investigation process but will also be helpful in prevention of terrorism in advance. The process of intelligence and information involves the following steps.



The process of intelligence involves the collection of critical information related to target criminality that provides huge insight into terrorist's threats; it also identifies those individual who are having direct or indirect relationship to a specific crime. Along with ongoing information analysis and verification, collection of information is a continuous process.

Majority of the police work is incident-focused and reactive rather than proactive and strategic. Traditionally, it is argued that police favored the law enforcement approach for crime control that is based on theory of deterrence (Karn,

2013). Activities like random patrol, emergency response, stop and search, investigation and detection and intensive enforcement are very dominant in policing activities. But it is evident of the fact that such type of activities is ineffective in reducing terrorism and detecting the offenders. It is very important for police personnel to identify the terrorist risks rather than relying on arrest, conviction and punishment. Police personnel still are following the old traditional approach of intelligence practice, which is needed to be reform and substitute with intelligence-led-policing (Abbas, 2012).

After September 11, 2001, the focus of policing and other LEAs emphasis on the intelligence-led counter terrorism. Frank (2005) argued that due to lack of proper intelligence system police personnel are unable to respond the terrorist threats efficiently. He further argued that one of the major objectives of counter-terrorism policy is to address the causes of terrorism. Intelligence should be used effectively to disrupt the terrorist groups. In many terrorist cases, police and other LEAs received some relevant information before the accident occurs but they fail to share such intelligence.

The Case of Pakistan

Pakistan's domestic intelligence system is so far failed to identify and dismembered the terrorist networks. There is lack of systematic intelligence information to prevent the terrorism. Countering terrorism by police involves a detail and proper process i.e. Covert detection, disruption/dismantling of plots, risks analysis, target hardening, community mobilization, protection of persons and infrastructure, emergency assistance after attacks, order maintenance during and after the attacks, mitigation of damage and criminal investigation of incidents (Bayley and Weisburd, 2007).

The capacity of Pakistan police and their training is inadequate to deliver and counter the terrorism. The training practices and training syllabus in Pakistan is outdated and cannot face the current challenges. Course books used in lower and upper level courses in police training colleges needs major improvements. Abbas (2009) pointed out that trainers in police training colleges are also not fully trained and equip keeping in view the new challenges in the face of terrorism. Fasihuddin (2009) argued that Police training should be revised in Pakistan. Police training should consist on experimental learning, scientific investigation and specialized training for various situations. Besides this technology of crime prevention should also be introduced in police training.

What Needed to be Done?

Worldwide terrorist's attacks revealed the significance of intelligence education (Peterson, 2005). Police personnel face challenges in intelligence and

cannot trace the terrorists efficiently. In Pakistan the Police have limited budget and shortages of intelligence experts. Fasihuddin (2012) stated that police in Pakistan apply the routine techniques of intelligence for the critical cases of terrorism and the investigation officers are also not properly trained. Police personnel that do not have knowledge of or use of intelligence analysis cannot effectively fight against the terrorist. Intelligence system is failed to get the right information at the right time.

There is a dire need to build consensus to develop a national model for countering terrorism and intelligence sharing like USA and England. Egger (2003) argues that for increasing in police abilities, policy makers should build a new intelligence training system. With proper intelligence training and intelligence sharing police personnel can identify terrorist groups. Intelligence system of the police should be developed on modern grounds and proper intelligence training should be given at all levels of policing. Pakistan is a federation and there should be a uniform system of national intelligence. In this way the operational effectiveness of the police intelligence and their capabilities would be increased. Police officials should be provided sound training and police personnel needed to be send to highly advance developed countries for intelligence and counter terrorism training. Community involvement should also be making possible in intelligence sharing. War on terror has changed the character of policing due to that the role of front line policing has increased because they are the first target of the terrorists.

Training related to Intelligence-led-policing should be given to all the police personnel in all categories. For preventing the terrorist accidents, police personnel should be more efficient with the resources available to them. All the branches of the LEAs should share intelligence information with each other. Brodeur and Dupont (2006) argued that a larger network of intelligence should be created to prevent the terrorists in advance. Intelligence-led-policing is still a new policing paradigm and it is in its early stages. For a successful intelligence process, information should be generated and intelligence should be actionable. Abbas (2011) mentioned that effective intelligence education should be introduced in police training. Intelligence training must be incorporated in all levels of police training. The budget of intelligence related techniques should be increased. There is need of increasing cooperation in information gathering and intelligence sharing to counter terrorism. The use of technology for terrorist identification should be increased. The informers should be confidential and newspaper reports along with internet sources must also be consulted.

Method of Study

Data was collected from potential respondents, who have information regarding police training such as police personnel in Peshawar and Kohat,

instructors in police training college i.e. PTC Hangu and RTC Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa of Pakistan. The sample size of 363 respondents was determined through Sekaran table (Sekaran, 2003). A structured questionnaire based on Likert scale was used for data collection. Data was entered and analyzed on SPSS version 20. The Chi Square test was applied to ascertain association between the different motivation related factors and responding to terrorism.

Results of the Study

Demographic Information

Nature of the respondents job and their marital status are very important variables which determines their level of maturity, knowledge and awareness about the concerned topic i.e. police training and different aspects of training to countering terrorism. Out of the total 363 (100 percent) respondents, 354 i.e. 97.5 percent of the respondents were trained police personnel and 9 i.e. 2.5 percent of the respondents were trainers. Further, 81 percent of the respondents were married and 19 percent were unmarried.

Age and education is a factor which tells us about the experience in society regarding common issues affecting people. Out of the total respondents 119 i.e. 32.8 percent belongs to the age group of 18-25 years and 120 i.e. 33.1 percent of the respondents consisted of the age group 26-33 years. Further, 74 i.e. 20.4 percent of the respondents were of the age group of 34-40 years and only 50 i.e. 13.8 percent respondents belonged to the age group of above 40 years. Similarly, 74 i.e. 20.4 percent of the respondents were matriculated and 210 i.e. 57.9 percent of the respondents were having intermediate level of education. Out of the total respondents 39 i.e. 10.7 percent of the sample respondents were also having bachelor and only 40 i.e. 11 percent of the respondents were having master level of education.

Findings of the Study

Table I shows the Chi-square results of the role of intelligence aspect of police training in countering terrorism. The study found that intelligence has a significant association ($p=.000$), with countering terrorism because proper intelligence and information increase arrest rates and without proper intelligence training, abilities of the police cannot be increased ($p=.000$). Similarly, decision making supported by information is very effective ($p=.000$) and identification of criminals are very important to reduce the crimes ($.000$) is significantly associated with responding to terrorism strategies of the police. Furthermore, a significant relationship was also noted of responding to terrorism with the factors reported as intelligence capability during police training is not properly focused ($p=.000$), abilities of the police cannot be increased ($p=.006$), lower police personnel are also involved in intelligence

sharing ($p=.001$) and intelligence sharing helps in identification of terrorists ($p=.000$). Likewise, factors such as all the LEA's share information related to terrorists among each other ($p=.000$) and information sharing make police personnel proactive rather than reactive ($p=.000$) has significant association with responding to terrorism. In contrast, a non-significant association was also noted in responding to terrorism with the factors such as without proper intelligence training, present technology is insufficient for the police intelligence ($p=.204$) and most of the time intelligence information is incorrect ($p=.953$).

Discussion

The study aimed at evaluating the perception of police personnel regarding the intelligence aspects in police basic training and its role in countering terrorism. Findings of the study regarding proper intelligence and information increases arrest rates ($P=.000$) has a significant association with countering terrorism, likewise is acknowledge by Frank (2005) quoting that intelligence capabilities of the police is not so praise worthy to detect and arrest the terrorists. Fasihuddin (2012) stated that police in Pakistan apply the routine techniques of intelligence for the critical cases of terrorism but due to lack of information and knowledge the arrest rate of the terrorists are very low. Without proper intelligence training, abilities of the police cannot be increased ($P=.000$), was found significantly associated with countering terrorism. Similar findings was also reported by Abbas (2011) mentioned that effective intelligence education should be introduced in police training. Egger (2003) argues that for increasing in police abilities, policy makers should build a new intelligence training system. With proper intelligence training and intelligence sharing police personnel can identify terrorist groups. Identification of criminals is very important to reduce the crimes ($P=.000$) has a significant relationship with countering terrorism, was also supported by Peterson (2005), who stated that intelligence infrastructure in most of the countries is very old therefore to prevent the terrorist groups intelligence system needed to be revised and reviewed. Bayley and Weisburd (2007) argue that police officials should be provided sound training of intelligence to reduce crimes. The factors that intelligence system of the police is not effective ($P=.006$) was also supported by Daniel (2011), stated that security and life is the fundamental human rights of every individual but unfortunately police intelligence system is so weak that it cannot have a good intelligence system. Similarly, Decision making supported by information is very effective ($P=.000$) is supported the views of Tonry (2011), who stated that decision making at all levels in police organization must be supported by proper intelligence information. The intelligence capability during police training is not properly focused ($P=.000$) and lower police personnel are also involved in intelligence sharing ($P=.001$) were found significantly associated with countering terrorism. These views were also

supported by some scholars such as Fasihuddin (2012) commented that during police training in police training colleges, intelligence aspect of the training is not properly teach. There are no specialized subjects related to intelligence during training. Fida (2012) argues that police intelligence system is often wrong during the suicide terrorist incidents. Frank (2005) viewed that lower police officers should also be involved in intelligence sharing. Newburn (2008) opined that “in order to dismember terrorist networks, every police personnel should be involved in intelligence sharing”. Findings, present technology is insufficient for the police intelligence ($P=.204$) has found non-significant association with countering terrorism. Fasihuddin (2011) argued that for a successful counter terrorism strategy, a modern intelligence technology system to the police personnel should be provided so in this way they will be able to provide better results. In contrast, intelligence sharing helps in identification of terrorists ($P=.000$) and all the LEA's share information related to terrorists among each other ($P=.000$) shows a significant association with countering terrorism. Shustra et al., (2008) acknowledged that timely intelligence sharing helps the law enforcing agencies to detect the terrorists in advance. Newman (2008) also supported the same opinion and stated that intelligence and information sharing plays a key role in the early detection of criminal within law enforcing agencies. All the LEAs require working closely to take advance steps to prevent the terrorist groups. Similarly, information sharing makes police personnel proactive rather than reactive ($P=.000$) has found significantly associated with countering terrorism. Abbas (2009) also confirms the same stance, stated that in order to make more active the police and LEA's should be properly trained in the area of intelligence because effective police action in time could have avoided the later bloody clash. He further argues that many criminals who joined militant groups are not traced and tracked efficiently. Most of the time intelligence information is incorrect ($P=.953$) has non-significant association with countering terrorism. It is contrary to the scholarly findings in literature such as SATP (2014) reported that most of the intelligence reports about the terrorist are often incorrect. The successfulness of every police operation is greatly depending on correct intelligence information. Peterson (2005) also stresses on correct intelligence information.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Intelligence aspects of police basic training occupy a significant importance and effectiveness in countering terrorism. It was founded that there are a lot of drawbacks and shortcomings in police training system. Several areas are needed to be improved in police training in order to enhance intelligence level of police. Terrorism is one of the most serious challenge and threat to the police. Hundreds of

police officers as well as the civilians embraced death in terrorist's incidents. So it is the need of the hour to train the recruits on the subject of terrorism from every angle. Preventive measures against terrorism and effective investigation should become the major concern of police department. For this purpose intelligence led policing (ILP) module should be introduced in police training colleges. Courses related to intelligence should be introduced in police basic training. Specialized subjects related to intelligence, data analysis, modern communication devices and countering terrorism should be included in the training. Police stations need a new system for information collection and information analysis. Police at the station house level are often unaware of the details of countering terrorism strategies and so far countering terrorism has not been a part of their duties. They should be held responsible for counter terrorism awareness in the general public, collection of information on terrorist groups and the arrest and detention of terrorist suspects. Further, PTC like other institutions in Pakistan is driven by personalities and not by policy mechanism and that's why it does not have an evolving machinery of curriculum development. Police colleges should be more attractive to senior police officers and should not be dumping ground of incompetent officers. Most of these institutions need highly motivated police officers with monetary incentives. Police training should be seen as calling and not just a job. Unfortunately some commandants even do not stay on the campus and once in a while they visit. Police in Pakistan needs resources and actionable intelligence for smart policing.

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Annex- I

Table I. Role of Intelligence Aspect of Police Training in Countering to Terrorism

Statements	Response	Responding to Terrorism			Chi Square P Value
		Yes	No	Don't Know	
Proper intelligence and information increase arrest rates	Yes	257(70.8%)	82(22.6%)	11(3.0%)	59.913a P=.000
	No	1(0.3%)	5(1.4%)	5(1.4%)	
	Don't Know	0(0.0%)	1(0.3%)	1(0.3%)	
Without proper intelligence training, abilities of the police cannot be increased	Yes	249(68.6%)	81(22.3%)	8(2.2%)	1.013E2a P=.000
	No	8(2.2%)	6(1.7%)	3(0.8%)	
	Don't Know	1(0.3%)	1(0.3%)	6(1.7%)	
Identification of criminals are very important to reduce the crimes	Yes	256(70.5%)	82(22.6%)	15(4.1%)	35.777a P=.000
	No	2(0.6%)	5(1.4%)	0(0.0%)	
	Don't Know	0(0.0%)	1(0.3%)	2(0.6%)	
Intelligence system of the police is not effective	Yes	248(68.3%)	77(21.2%)	6(1.7%)	83.722a P=.006
	No	9(2.5%)	7(1.9%)	10(2.8%)	
	Don't Know	1(0.3%)	4(1.1%)	1(0.3%)	
Decision making supported by information is very effective	Yes	250 (68.9%)	80(22.0%)	13(3.6%)	22.720a P=.000
	No	6(1.7%)	4(1.1%)	1(0.3%)	
	Don't Know	2(0.6%)	4(1.1%)	3(0.8%)	
Intelligence capability during police training is not properly focused	Yes	251(69.1%)	77(21.2%)	13(3.6%)	24.606a P=.000
	No	2(0.6%)	8(2.2%)	2(0.6%)	
	Don't Know	5(1.4%)	3(0.8%)	2(0.6%)	
Lower police personnel are also involved in intelligence sharing	Yes	241(66.4%)	75(20.7%)	12(3.3%)	17.895a P=.001
	No	8(2.2%)	10(2.8%)	4(1.1%)	
	Don't Know	9(2.5%)	3(0.8%)	1(0.3)	
Present technology is insufficient for the police intelligence	Yes	211(58.1%)	69(19.0%)	13(3.6%)	5.939a P=.204
	No	31(8.5%)	9(2.5%)	4(1.1%)	
	Don't Know	16(4.4%)	10(2.8%)	0(0.0%)	
Intelligence sharing helps in identification of terrorists	Yes	240(66.1%)	83(22.9)	8(2.2%)	76.787a P=.000
	No	6(1.7%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.3%)	
	Don't Know	12(3.3%)	5(1.4%)	2(0.6)	

Statements	Response	Responding to Terrorism			Chi Square P Value
		Yes	No	Don't Know	
All the LEA's share information related to terrorists among each other	Yes	234(64.5%)	77(21.2)	7(1.9%)	50.309a P=.000
	No	14(3.9%)	6(1.7%)	9(2.5%)	
	Don't Know	10(2.8%)	5(1.4%)	1(0.3%)	
Information sharing make police personnel proactive rather than reactive	Yes	235(64.7%)	80(22.0%)	5(1.4%)	89.912a P=.000
	No	12(3.3%)	3(8.0%)	11(3.0%)	
	Don't Know	11(3.0%)	5(1.4%)	1(0.3%)	
Most of the time intelligence information is incorrect	Yes	56(15.4%)	20(5.5%)	4(1.1%)	.688a P=.953
	No	184(50.7%)	64(17.6%)	12(3.3)	
	Don't Know	18(5.0%)	4(1.1%)	1(0.3%)	

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