KOSOVO
POLICE

PROACTIVE POLICE APPROACH

the role of community policing in identifying and preventing
radicalization and violent extremism that lead to terrorism

"increasing trust, cooperation and respect in police enables receiving information
from the community members"

PROACTIVE POLICE APPROACH

the role of community policing in identifying and preventing radicalization and violent extremism that lead to terrorism

"increasing trust, cooperation and respect in police enables receiving information from the community members"

PROACTIVE POLICE APPROACH

the role of community policing in identifying and preventing radicalization and violent extremism that lead to terrorism

CONTENT:

ABBREVIATIONS

MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MWSW	Ministry of Work and Social Welfare
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MH	Ministry of Health
KP	Kosovo Police
GPD	General Police Directorate
RPD	Regional Police Directorate
HRD	Human Resources Department
DSPLI	Directorate of Strategic Planning and Legal Issues
DO	Department of Operations
DI	Department of Investigations
BD	Border Department
BRD	Border Regional Directorate
DS	Department of Support
TD	Training Division
CPCPD	Community Policing and Crime Prevention Directorate
DIA	Directorate of Intelligence and Analysis
DITC	Directorate of Informational Technology and Communications
ATD	Anti-Terrorism Directorate
ISKP	Information System of the Kosovo Police
PS	Police Stations
CP	Community Policing
ILP	Intelligence led Policing
OIPR	Office for Information and Public Relation
IU	Inspection Unit
RTU	Regional Traffic Unit
KMA	Kosovo Municipal Association
KOC	Kosovo Olympic Committee
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Council
LPSC	Local Public Safety Committee
EVSB	Community Safety Action Teams
VERLS	Violent Extremism and Radicalization that leads to terrorism
NGO	Non-governmental organizations

INTRODUCTION

Today, advancement and dynamism of life around the world, personal and social needs in the field of safety and security have been increased and changed very much. There is a need of a pragmatic approach by law enforcement agencies since, the trend of crime has been changed and the way of its appearance also, the development of movement of the people and goods, the fast progress and the great use of technology, the difficulties presented in the past in terms of community safety. One of the basic needs for the development of democratic societies is undoubtedly the advancement or to some extent the perfection of the justice system through the provision of reliable and quality services to community members. If we do a surface analysis of crime development trend we see that not many decades away from now, the crimes are almost presented in classical forms respectively did not have the range like today by targeting destruction of society and infrastructure. Application and advancement of democracy at the same time have advanced the requirements of community members in the field of welfare, employment, education, religion, social organization, etc. However, although the democratic system is quite well installed in many states, some members of the community still cultivate the inherited mentality and ideology or even its importation from not very democratic places. Exactly, in this context has emerged even what is called the conflict of generations or disagreements between interpretations of democracy including all its elements. Precisely, from this point of view, impact on the development of this mentality among members of the community in the Republic of Kosovo have influenced also destabilizations and various conflicts that have character of a conflict for power and which then interwoven with violent and extreme religious or sectarian ideology. The beginning of bloody conflict in Syria to change repressive power and installing democracy in the country, has had enormous negative consequences for the country's own people there but, also beyond. Change of approach of the Syrian opposition and response to the ruling regime is followed by the division of the group of moderate insurgents and

the expulsion of other terrorist organizations which alongside the Syrian moderate opposition begin to operate in Syria, against the current regime. Precisely from these influences of terrorist organizations begin also the divisions among themselves by creating other violent terrorist formations oriented against the regime but also against local people, mainly sectarian warfare. With the advancement of such divisions within terrorist groups, they also begin intensifying the violence exercised against local residents, with the intent of imposing their ruling in accordance with the rules of the Islamic religion always under the pretense that they are the right group who interpret the holy book of Islam precisely. By analyzing this kind of situation, we observe that alongside with the group of moderate insurgents who have resisted aiming to collapse the Assad's regime, have begun to operate as well terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda in Syria and Iraq as well as Al-Nusra as one Al-Qaeda's old arm and later the so-called Islamic state known internationally as "ISIS", "ISIL" or "DAESH". The early beginnings of the conflict in Syria in 2011, the horrible images by the fighting's that reflected the victims mostly children, women and elders, intensified propaganda by ISIS terrorists on the Internet, respectively in the social network, has led to a large number of young people from all over the world to be radicalized and traveling physically to contributing to the "supportive" fighting of the civilian population there. The biggest threat currently seems to be the so-called ISIS-based in Syria and Iraq, but it is neither the first nor the last threat by such a nature with which the contemporary world is likely to face. Different conflicts in the region and in countries with which a part of the population of Kosovo have religious, traditional, cultural or religious ties or historical background is another source that can attract the citizens of the Republic of Kosovo towards radicalism and violent extremism. For Kosovo, this threat is not only global but also poses a local threat, which should be considered very seriously. Some Kosovars are lured from radicalizing messages, joining and fighting alongside with extremist and terrorist groups and in many cases have returned to Kosovo, since they have been present or have committed unlawful acts in the name of their ideal. But, is it important to know why they went? What was told to them, by whom and why did they become obedient? And more importantly, what can be done to ensure

that people affected by these groups are prevented from engaging in violent actions? Many of these questions are addressed through analyzes conducted by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo in function of preparing the Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and Radicalization leading to Terrorism - 2015-2020[1], as a policy coordinated with our international partners and friends as well as with a close co-operation with religious communities, representatives from civil society, various NGOs and media representatives, aiming at identifying the causes and preventing radicalism and violent extremism. In this regard, the Kosovo Police aiming for the establishment and strengthening of partnership with community members and other stakeholders who are interested raising community public safety in general, has drafted the Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing[2].

The Republic of Kosovo has also been affected by this campaign distributing extreme and violent ideologies of terrorist organizations that have affected so much that, even some religious preachers have in some ways called for the help to Syria population and its inhabitants to be protected from the Assad regime.

Based on official statistics by Kosovo Police, since 2012 until May 2016 at least 310 people from Kosovo have traveled to take part in the wars in Syria and Iraq. If we look at it closely and divide these people by gender, then from this number we have 238 males, 44 females and 28 children.

If we analyze people who have gone from the countries of the region but also the member states of Europe then emerges that Republic of Kosovo by the number of residents is one of the countries which is most affected by this phenomenon of the participation of its citizens in foreign wars and terrorist organizations. The phenomenon of growing domestic terrorism inspired by terrorist organizations, with particular emphasis on ISIS, is a tremendous concern about the general safety of the citizens of the Republic Kosovo. Although numerous studies have been carried out on that what might be the reasons for the youth to join terrorist organizations, however, indicators and pull and push factors to participate in these activities are difficult to explain or predict.

---

[1] Strategy for preventing VERLT - 2015-2020
[2]   " http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/1._Strategjia_dhe_Plani_i_Veprimit_2017-2021_-_Policimi_n%C3%AB_Bashk%C3%ABsi_-.pdf

Based on these researches carried out in the field of terrorism it is known that there is no identifier identifying a person as a typical terrorist or any determinant who would show the journey that any person would take up to being a terrorist. Usually, the path or track of an individual to the "terrorist" usually goes through a process that can last by days, weeks, months or even years, in the terminology of preventing and combating terrorism called the process of radicalism. We must always distinguish radicalism which is not followed by the violent activities and the radicalization that is being transmitted or manifested through violent activities. This distinction is extremely important, because if we do not make and recognize the distinction of peaceful radicalism and follow-up with violent activities then, we can sanctify a group of wrong people, where we would then encourage and contribute in the manifestation of violence to these persons because of the violation of their rights and lynching them with terrorist groups. Radicalized people that manifest violence to the achievement of their goals are clearly seen as enemies of the democratic system in the country while on the other side, radicalized people but who have not violent behaviors or manifestations to achieve their goals can sometimes serve us as powerful allies in preventing and fighting negative phenomena, respectively terrorism[3].

Government of the Republic of Kosovo, for the purpose of prevention and combating radicalism and violent extremism, leading to terrorism, has drafted the Strategy for the Prevention of VER and Action Plan 2015-2020[4]. Also, Kosovo Police with the aim of advancing pro-active approach and raising the level of engagement with the community members in the field of prevention of negative phenomena and crimes as well as linking activities to other strategies, has developed Community Policing Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021[5]"

---

[3] BARTLETT, J Mr., BIRDWELL, J. Mr, KING, M. Mr "The edge of violence"
[4] Strategy for preventing VERLT - 2015-2020
[5] Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing (Objectives: 1. EMPOWERMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF PARTNERSHIP), (2. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC TRUST AND SATISFACTION WITH POLICE WORK) dhe (3. COORDINATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER STRATEGIES) http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/1._Strategjia_dhe_Plani_i_Veprimit_2017-2021_-_Policimi_n%C3%AB_Bashk%C3%ABsi_-.pdf

GOAL

This manual is composed by different chapters where aspects of identifying and preventing activities are addressed that may come from radicalism and violent extremism as well as chapters that treat police actions, guide and advise on raising performance and police creativity in implementing community policing philosophy.

Considering various researches done around the world, conducted in the field of identifying, preventing and combating radicalism and violent extremism, it is evident that treatment of terrorism is not enough only through reactive or repressive approach versus suspected people with a radical tendency and potentially manifestation of violence, but a special and important role also has the pro-active approach or soft approach to this phenomenon. Actually, adequate treatment and seriousness of the pro-active approach to the prevention of radicalism and violent extremism, which potentially leads to terrorism, is an approach that has long-term results and prevents the spread of extreme ideologies to the general population. Drafting of this manual has been a necessity for police officers in order to understand properly terrorism related issues. Almost, most of the countries affected by the phenomenon of radicalism and violent extremism have developed such manuals that have enabled officials of law enforcement organizations, community members, religious communities, communities and society in generally have a basic knowledge about identifying and timely addressing the negative phenomena respectively indicators that potentially represent radicalism and violent extremism.

This manual is mainly designed being aware of the need for more cooperation and coordination of prevention activities and fighting terrorism, considering necessary to inform officials from various institutions about recognizing potential indicators of radicalism and violent extremism leading to terrorism and by the necessity to strengthen and actively engage the community in identifying, addressing and preventing radicalism and violent extremism.

Based on Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing" respectively Strategic Objectives I, II and III, the drafting of this manual has the main purpose to serve as a guide for Kosovo Police officers in the implementation of the principles of the community policing philosophy that would contribute to the identification and prevention of terrorism in general.

Another purpose of drafting this manual is to inform citizens in general about the importance of timely reporting and cooperation with the Kosovo Police to prevent the escalation of radicalism or extremism among certain persons and the eventual prevention of terrorist activities that may have fatal consequences for society and infrastructure in general in the Republic of Kosovo.

At the same time, this manual will contribute to enhancing the image of the Kosovo Police through enhancement of police performance and strengthen the credibility of community members in the police organization. To deal with the phenomenon of potentially radicalized persons with extreme violent behavior, it is required to have a comprehensive engagement of the community, starting with the close family members. When talking about the involvement of close family members in the process of identifying, preventing and potential de-radicalizing, we see that their role is fundamental when we know that their contacts with these people are on a daily basis and that they are the best who can recognize the behavior of these persons and notice their changes.

---

[6] Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing (Objectives: 1. EMPOWERMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF PARTNERSHIP), (2. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC TRUST AND SATISFACTION WITH POLICE WORK) dhe (3. COORDINATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER STRATEGIES) http://www.kosovopolice. com/repository/docs/1._Strategjia_dhe_Plani_i_Veprimit_2017-2021_-_Policimi_n%C3%AB_Bashk%C3%ABsi_-.pdf
[7] Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing (Objektivat: 1. EMPOWERMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF PARTNERSHIP), (2. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC TRUST AND SATISFACTION WITH POLICE WORK) dhe (3. COORDINATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER STRATEGIES) http://www.kosovopolice. com/repository/docs/1._Strategjia_dhe_Plani_i_Veprimit_2017-2021_-_Policimi_n%C3%AB_Bashk%C3%ABsi_-.pdf

Inclusive model:[8]
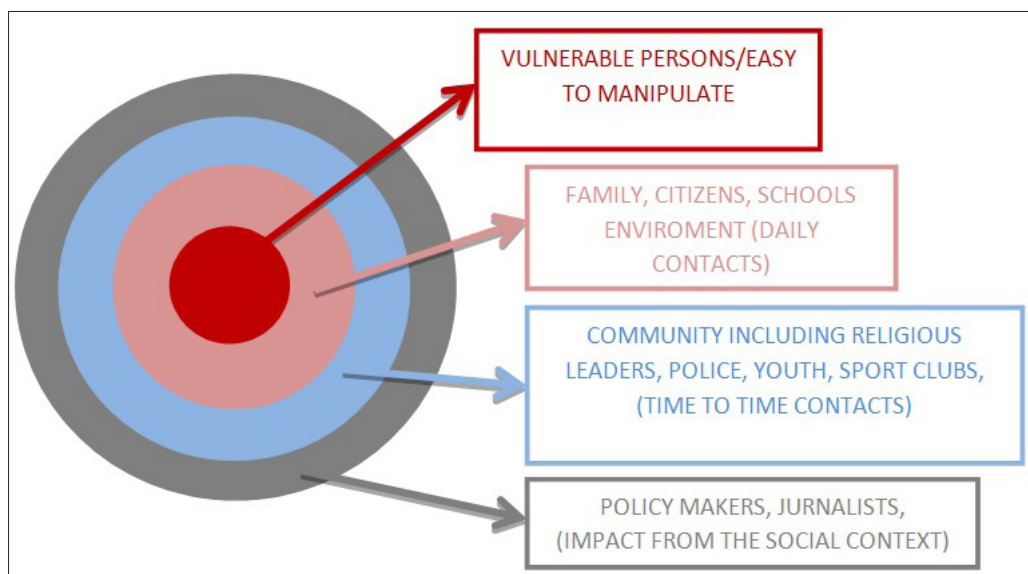
Each circle of this model has different contact with the vulnerable or easy to manipulate person. Impact on changing the behavior and ideology in sensitive persons has more family members or professionals in the circle within the model than the outside circles. For example, a young person's parents are able to see that their son has drastically changed his appearance and that he has gradually begun to raise new companions, leaving the old generation comrades away. The police officer who sees this guy for the first time will not be able to see as much as this boy has changed over the last few years and that this change is very important. For this reason, it is very important to develop mutual communication and transparency among all actors in all relevant circles to understand how to identify the potential indicators that contribute to radicalism.

---

[8] TERRA Toolkit – Community Approach to Radicalization

DEFINITIONS[9]

COMMUNITY – an ethnic, religious, linguistic, social, professional or other group of members sharing common characteristics or interests, perceived or perceiving themselves to be distinguished in a way in a society within which they exist.

COMMUNITY SAFETY – implies, but is not limited to, a concept viewing the occurrence of physical and social changes in compliance with priorities of communities in local environs as a way to prevent crime and other disorders. This allows citizens to view and enjoy full benefit of their social and economic lives without fear of crime, disorder or disaster.

PUBLIC SAFETY means prevention and protection against events that may undermine the public safety and security due to considerable risk, such as crime and disaster, both natural and man-made.

COMMUNITY POLICING – means a philosophy and organization strategy (a way to embody the philosophy) that promotes action based on partnership and cooperation between Police and communities, with a view of ensuring effectiveness and efficiency in identification, prevention and resolution of criminality and other occurrences, in a way of improving quality of life for all.

INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICING – (also known as analysis-based decision-making) means a philosophy of management and working model, the aim of which is to help prevent, discover and reduce crime, using analytical products to effectively and efficiently guide police resources towards policing priorities, with a special emphasis on: (a) targeting offenders, especially active criminals; (b) management of crime and disorders, (c) investigation of crimes and related incidents, and (d) undertaking preventive measures, including local partnership and cooperation to counter crime and other disorders.

---

[9] Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/1._Strategjia_dhe_Plani_i_Veprimit_2017-2021_-_Policimi_n%C3%AB_Bashk%C3%ABsi_-.pdf

EXTREME, EXTREMISM: may be defined only in relation to a wider ideology, e.g. within the framework of extreme nationalism, extreme environmentalism, religious extremism. The defining feature of extremism is rejection of one or more essential principles by its main ideology. A nationalist who considers members of all other nations as inferior, or rejects the possibility of cohabitation, or believes that others must be denied their rights, is an extreme nationalist. A religious believer who condemns leaders or most members of another faith is an extremist. Extremists may not necessarily be violent.

RADICALISM: a process of approving of extremist ideologies, and in instances, transformation into a violent extremist. TERRORISM: although terrorism has different definitions, yet there is no precise and unique definition for it, but one of the definitions can be the use of violence to impose terror on civil population. Terrorism is a special kind of violent extremism. 22

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN POLICE AND COMMUNITIES – means cooperation between police and citizens, with a view of ensuring early identification of negative occurrences and community conflicts, and joint prevention of the same, to avoid or counter serious consequences for the community itself.

MCSC – Means the Municipal Community Safety Council, established in all municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo.

LPSC – means the Local Public Safety Committee, established by the Police Director General as an advisory body within a certain area of each municipality, working to the best interest of the community for effective community policing work;

CSAT – means Community Safety Action Plan, made of municipal officials, police and community leaders. Their primary role is to identify and address issues of crime, security and safety, and quality of life.

NGO – means Non-Governmental Organizations registered with the NGO Registration Office of the Ministry of Public Administration of the Republic of Kosovo.

CHAPTER I

WHAT IS RADICALIZATION?

This chapter will treat the process of radicalization to the manifestation of violence. Also, this chapter will outline a concept of explaining the process of radicalization and ways of inclusive engagement with a particular emphasis on the involvement of police officers and community members in identifying, addressing and preventing radicalism and violent extremism.

How do individuals get radicalized? Why do individuals use violence and become terrorists? What can motivate individuals to commit murder and distructions against other people?

These are some frequently asked questions from people in general who are curious to know the answers regarding what is really causing people to radicalize and use unprecedented violence against people.

According to various world researches that have been carried out over decades, it has been concluded that there is no particular and unique pathway that sends individuals into violent radicalism. Often the reason why a man takes a gun or bomb and attacks others is more personal. But within these world researches we can say that in general these people are born in a frustrated environment, with a sense of disrespect, humiliation and contempt from others, lack of knowledge about religion, or perhaps even the desire to made socio-economic changes.

Also, different extremists manifest violence because of nationalism or separatism or for some revolutionary reason. By this we mean that if there is no single path to radicalization and exposure to violence then we can conclude that there is no specific terrorist profile.

Definitions of the term "radicalism" are to some degree deciphered because in the political arena the term radicalism is mainly implied in terms of policy solutions. Simultaneously, the academic definition is usually seen as colored by specific discipline and that most of them are lazy because of the lack of precision in decoding. Most of the radicalization definitions so far refer to an individual process that is usually strongly influenced by the processes of different groups.

During this process, the dominance of the political aspect is also denied the possibility of dialogue, compromise and tolerance as a means of achieving the goal or change. Now, more violence is adopted as a method to achieve certain goals. But radicalization to some extent does not necessarily lead to terrorism[10].

---

[10] TERRA Toolkit – Community Approach to Radicalization

Radical thinking does not mean it is a crime while it does not contain violent activities. Radicalism is a process in which individuals are presented with an ideology of messages that encourage movements from the traditional or moderate in ideology with violent content in terms of social, religious, political, cultural development views.

EXAMPLE (unharmful radicalization and extremism):

Leon is a person who is the fiery fan of Barcelona's football team. Leon is so radical that when broadcasting football games between Barcelona and Real Madrid, he cries out, shouts and does not give up the remote control, fearing that anyone will change the TV channel. He is so extreme in the love of this football club that a day before the match he talks only about the chance of winning during all the meetings with society. Even when during the discussions in the club, one of his friends is Real Madrid fan, he leaves right away from the table, seeing he is not succeeding in imposing his opinion that Barcelona's football club is a better team than Real Madrid. However, after the end of the football match, Leon is again a close friend and fond of his company and has understanding for the fans who are fans of Barcelona's adversary club.

In this example we see that Leon is radical and extreme benevolent and fiery fan of the futball club Barcelona, but never uses means or violent behavior against friends who are fans of another team. While a person is radical and extreme in any sport, activity, hobby or similar, it is not a threat to society and national security.

EXAMPLE (unharmful radicalization and extremism):

Vjollca is a mother who has given birth to three children. She is so much attached to her child that, she can not imagine that any mother with her own will, just because of lack of planning the family or for simple reasons, is subject to the abortion procedure. She is extremely radical when it comes to abortion. She constantly contradicts the applicable legislation which allows abortion under certain conditions. She even extends her opinion against abortion that she also uses social networks to reflect her opinion and the damage caused by abortion not only to the fetus but also to the mother's risk. In addition, Vjollca has designed a website for the purpose of informing citizens, respectively mothers, on a web site that exclusively deals with family planning, counseling during pregnancy, postnatal counseling and counseling for child and family education in general.

In this example, we see that Vjollca, in spite of its radicalization in terms of stopping abortion regardless of the circumstances until the pregnancy and its extremism for not knowing the law that allows abortion within a certain period, does not manifest any violent behavior versus abortion of women or medical staff that enables the abortion procedure, but she tries to peacefully educate women and society through counseling through the open web site.

We reiterate that, if a person is embracing any radical thought on any particular issue does not mean that we have violated the law as long as this radical thought is not followed or manifested by violent activities.

However, radical thought can pose a threat to national security when a person uses forms of violence in order to achieve political, ideological or religious goals. The process of radicalization that is potentially violently transmitted is not a new phenomenon, and the process as such is not limited to only a certain group, social class, religion, culture, nationality, age or the like.

Regardless of the level of education, the most vulnerable and potentially easily radicalized may be individuals who are naive,
lack sufficient knowledge of certain issues, and seek guidance and seek an opinion.[11-12]

EXAMPLE (radicalization and violent extremism):

Arben is a traditional believer who does not practice religious rites on a regular basis and his religion he thinks he knows relatively well. But Arben is a naive man in terms of the various dispositions he possesses the holy book of his faith. Looking at the general situation of developments in the world, seeing the sectarian wars that take place in certain places, he begins to fill his vacuum with regard to the "right" teaching of the religion. Thus, after a few months, he begins to spread the idea of practicing differently from religious rites from the traditional one. His thoughts are strongly opposed by his society and family. After some efforts to promote and spread his idea, Arbeni begins to close and gradually divide society. This "shutdown" in itself has enabled Arben to explore on different web pages and in some way be influenced by various extreme ideologies to reach the goal of spreading his thought about practicing religion in his society but also beyond. After months of intensive online research and social networks, Arben is ready to use violence of any nature to show the public that he is "right". And on a daunting day for his company, while they've been typhus for the football team they like and drinking some alcoholic drinks, Arben suddenly appears terribly frustrated and radically extroverted about why his comrades in this time they are not practicing religious rites, and furthermore, he is angry when he sees alcohol at his friends' table. He immediately begins with insults and insults from his oldest society. In response, his friends are gratefully invited Arben to join for coffee and see the football game. At this moment Arbeni loses control of his behavior and given the instructions from extreme ideology acquired from the internet, he without hesitation throws the gun and shoots over his old friends.

---

[11] SMITH, Angus. "Radicalization - A Guide for the Perplexed", Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2009.
[12] "Radicalization 101", International Association of Chiefs of Police, Committee on Terrorism, 2012.

In this example, we see that Arben from a moderate guy in the aspect of practicing religion, from a moderate, traditional family, suddenly turns into a radical monster with extreme violent behavior. We also see that Arben, being naive in this field, is greatly influenced by Internet browsing and social networks and sees the latest solution to the realization or "education" of his peers in the field of religion using brutal violence and fatal to them. Although Arben was very moderate in the practice of religion at the beginning, he later became radicalized and as a result of his failure to achieve his purpose at a later stage he was extremist, opposing any kind of co-operation and interaction with his friends and at the final stage, Arben uses extreme violence to attain the goal and nourish his religious extremism.

A well-known expert in the field of violent extremism has concluded that "the neighborhood is often the key" in the jihadist relationship and suggested: "If you want to explore a group, see where one of the group members feeds or walks in the neighborhood or online, and likely find other members. "

Therefore, we can say that there are a number of well-known motives that affect people who embrace radical extremist beliefs such as:
- Ideological motive;
- Material;
- Adventure;
- Desire for Leadership;
- Socio-cultural environment [13]

The issue of radicalism to the manifestation of violence is very complex and that there is no unique and accurate explanation for this process. However, different professional researchers and various security services from around the world have proposed different models in order to better identify or define the trajectory of

---

[13] Strategy for preventing VERLT - 2015-2020 - 2015-2020

the radicalization process which lead to the use of violence to achieving the goals of any kind they are.

According to the well-known professor of psychology, Fathali Moghaddam, radicalism and violent extremism leading to terrorism is only a psychological phenomenon in the sense that terrorists attempt to bring about a sense of terror and insecurity to individuals in the community or to the general population.
Generally, terrorists are not psychologically abnormal and they are not crazy. According to him, if we look at psychological data, we can see that there are very few differences between terrorists and the common people in terms of their personal character.[14]

Also, another misconception about moral engagement with regard to terrorists. One of the doubts was that the terrorists are morally unengaged. Of course this is not true. They may be morally unmanaged by the treatment of society but they are very actively engaged in the morale in the conduct of terrorist activities.
There are several models of radicalization radicalization to the manifestation of violence by individuals or groups of individuals. One of the most acceptable models used internationally to identify the process of radicalization of the person can be said to be the model of "staircase to terrorism" in the psychology professor Mr. Fathali Moghaddam at George Town's University of United States.

George Town's psychology professor has been extremely interesting and detailed in the process of radicalization to the manifestation of violence to achieve both individual and group goals, and that this violent activity is equivalent to terrorism. The professor has presented the process of radicalism through the model of "staircase to terrorism" in which he figuratively depicts the floors of a building, from the ground floor to the fifth floor.

---

[14] MOGHADDAM, Fathali M. "The Staircase to Terrorism, A Psychological Exploration", American Psychologist, vol. 60, No 2, 2005.
[15] MOGHADDAM, Fathali M. "The Staircase to Terrorism, A Psychological Exploration", American Psychologist, vol. 60, No 2, 2005.

In each floor as elaborated by the distinguished professor, describes people who live, the way they feel and the moments when they begin to climb or move up to the top floors from the ground floor.

Model "Staircase to terrorism":[16]

5 Fifth floor:
THE TERRORIST ACT AND SIDESTEPPING INHIBITORY MECHANISMS

4 Forth floor:
WE vs THEM

3 Third floor:
MORAL ENGAGEMENT

2 Second floor:
DISPLACEMENT OF AGGRESSION/MAXIMAL FRUSTRATION

1 First floor:
PERCEIVED OPTIONS TO FIGHT UNFAIR

0 Ground floor:
PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF MATERIAL CONDITIONS

---
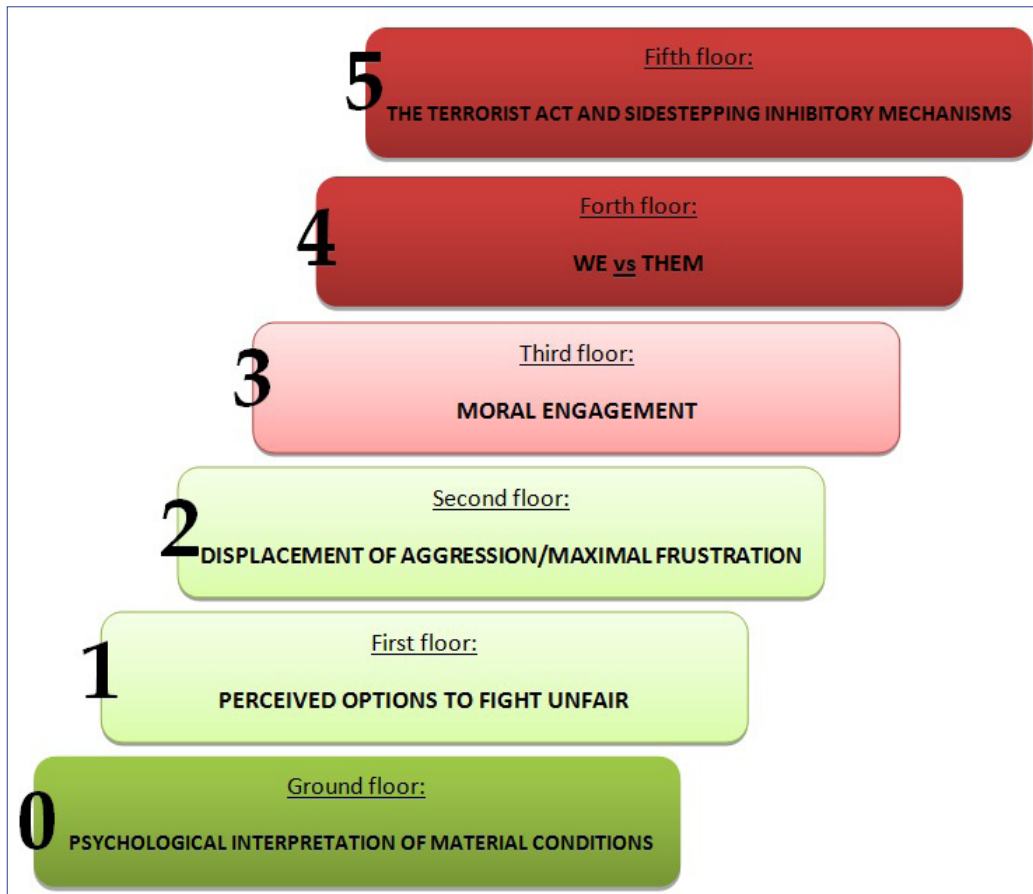
[16] MOGHADDAM, Fathali M. "The Staircase to Terrorism, A Psychological Exploration"

0 Ground floor:

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF MATERIAL CONDITIONS

Example: The individual feels to a degree satisfied with the treatment of the society.

On the ground floor, elements such as fairness and adequate treatment are fundamental. Each of us begins by being a resident of the ground floor in the illustration. The people on the ground floor are not thinking of themselves as terrorists, far from it.

They are like us, seeing their lives as involving jobs, schools, everyday activities, and most importantly, psychologically, the issue of identity.

What kind of person am I? What kind of groups do I belong to? Am I highly evaluated? Do I have a positive identity? Am I different from others? These kinds of basic questions. The people on the ground floor are trying to make improvements in their lives as we're trying to make improvements in our lives. Their basic goals are very similar to ours. Some of these individuals become dissatisfied for different reasons, and some of the people who become dissatisfied move up to the first floor of the staircase (staircase to terrorism).

1 First floor:

PERCEIVED OPTIONS TO FIGHT UNFAIR

Example: The individual lost his job and turned this issue into a personal one because he felt that he was not treated fairly.

Now, moving up to the first floor of the illustration does not mean that these people think themselves to be terrorists. They are simply unhappy with some aspects of living and are struggling to find solutions by going upstairs. This is the floor where unequal and unhealthy treatment should be fought. Mainly on the ground floor of the illustration

are anticipated to be new residents who make efforts to advance either at work, education, or other opportunities for better life.

On the first floor of the illustration, people's behavior is more characterized by the need to seek ways for engagement or adjustment in society. So on the first floor of this illustration the behavior of more people is defined as behavior of a psychological character. The main psychological theme is engagement or adaptation in society, individuals try to make progress in employment, academic achievement at school, career achievement, make progress with their children, and so on. So, like all of us.

Some of these individuals are very frustrated because they are still unable to find a way to make progress because, according to them, the streets on this floor are blocked for them. According to the author of this model, in most cases this is due to corruption and the almost dictatorial system in some states, high unemployment, low level of education etc.

Even on this floor, individuals do not experience the freedom, the open competition they seek. And yet some of the first-floor individuals or residents continue to climb up to the second floor of the "staircase to terrorism" illustration.

| **2** | Second floor: **DISPLACEMENT OF AGGRESSION/ MAXIMAL FRUSTRATION** | **Example:** The individual is still unemployed where he already begins a fiery rhetoric and frustration. |

This is the second floor of the illustration "staircase to terrorism". On this floor, the psychological process that is most important now is replaced by maximum aggression or frustration. Now, at this rate, we may also have occasions when experiencing aggressive aggression or frustration.

EXAMPLE:
Ilir has had a very bad day at work. He spoke to his boss. When Ilir enters the car to go home, for 'luck' the car does not light up. And after a few minutes the car lights up and he goes on at home.

But not far away and Ilir enters a dense and blocked traffic. When Ilir finally arrives home, he is hungry, tired of work, and starts crying to his own child and suddenly hits him with a blazer. And when his wife asks you angry, why do you hit the baby? Ilir responds that "this slap will make him a better person". I just told him how difficult life is out there.

This kind of displacement of aggression or frustration is part of our daily life. However, on this floor some individuals feel that the unjust and inhuman treatment they have experienced can not be addressed through the legitimate bodies that deal with their treatment and that this perception forms the basis for a new morality of action. This situation is where the person develops interest in ideology and radical solutions. In fact, individuals in this floor are relatively detrimental to society while groups with radical and extreme violent ideologies come to the moment and meet the needs of people on this floor.

Now, when individuals from the second floor decide to join a radical group, they move up to the third floor.

3	Third floor: **MORAL ENGAGEMENT**	Example: The individual is still without work, now he is convinced that use of violence as an option may be reasonable.

So, as you can see, some individuals have moved up the stairscase to terrorism from the second floor to the third floor of the illustration. These individuals have not only been frustrated but they already feel different annexes and not comfort about their situation and that they have already headed toward specific targets. They climb to the third floor where the main psychological process is the separation from the morale of all of us, ie the "majority" as they consider it. Moral who says killing is wrong and that terrorism is wrong, gradually replaced with the morale that allows some conditions or at least terrorism some conditions or terrorism reasoned to some extent.

So, some individuals embody this kind of morality that says "if you can not fight them in any other way, then terrorism is justified."

Now, on the third floor, this change of morality that embraces terrorism to some extent does not mean that anyone inevitably becomes a terrorist in the sense of the way of action or manifestation. This only means a change in behavior and attitude.

It is a long history in psychology which, if we go back to the early years of the twentieth century, about the research of attitude and its interactions with actions, we know that just being a person who exposes a particular attitude does not mean that they will also use actions to achieve their attitudes.

EXAMPLE:
There are many people, who expose their attitudes about voting in the elections, but they never vote for a change or there are people who threaten but they never realize their threats.

So, just because it is an acceptance or approval of terrorism at the moral level does not mean that the person will take any extreme action. However, it does not mean that this person has now changed in an important way. For this person, morality becomes a commitment to terrorism by seeing it as a reasonable tool or action to end injustice to him or to the group. It also relates to personal and group identity.

Throughout the process of illustration of Staircase to terrorism', the subject of identity is among the major threats to individuals as well as to the group. When people feel that their identity has started to be directly threatened or they are already threatened by cleansing, this is very important and serves to motivate them for extreme and violent actions. Now in response, we can say that this threat or perception of threat seems to be unreasonable. Of course, they should not feel that they are collectively threatened or threatened by cleansing.

However, history has shown that there are many strong reasons for certain groups to feel threatened.

Most languages have disappeared or cleansed. Many groups feel threatened by globalization.

EXAMPLE:

Research into linguistic or language deaths shows that in the last 500 years, about 9,000 languages have disappeared or cleansed. When Colombia has reached North America all over the world, about 15,000 languages have been spoken. There are now about 6,000 languages.

Groups of traditional and fundamental religions of all religions feel threatened by globalization. And especially, traditional and fundamental Muslim groups feel threatened by globalization and liberalization of the role of the genders.

The modern role of women in traditional societies is a threat. Some individuals who have joined the morality that endorses or accept terrorism continue to climb on the fourth floor of the "staircase to terrorism" model.

4	Forth floor: **WE vs THEM**	**Example: Individuals still unemployed now join the group of the same interest and divide or position themselves in "WE against THEM"**

Now, we have gone to the fourth floor of the "staircase to terrorism" model. The main psychological process that is already developing and changing at this level of illustration is categorical thinking or categorical conviction. On the fourth floor stimulated obedient thinking in the context of "WE against THEM" or "we are right, they are wrong".

Categorical thinking or categorical obedience enables people of the group (us) who have already passed the floors and have reached the fourth floor that groups or other people label them and see them as inhuman, sinister or anything else which justifies their extinction. This kind of approach and the mentality of these persons on the fourth floor enable other people or groups not belonging to them to be treated inhumanly. Still, that does not mean that people who are already on the fourth floor will inevitably use terrorist actions against others to destroy them but, that this approach increases their potential for terrorist acts.

What we can see at this level of the "stairs to terrorism" model from the ground floor is that each floor is characterized by certain psychological processes for people and groups of people. So we have this gradual and persistent movement of people across the floors of the "stairs to terrorism" model where these people already on the fourth floor of the future and their ways to progress in life see it as closed and possible. This means that people at this level of the "scale toward terrorism" model are extremely frustrated and angry with others. Already, these people clearly and without hesitation see their target against which they will use potential aggression. And that in this case they justify their target, respectively the persons or groups who do not think or act like them and that they already consider them as inhuman or sinister.

The last step in the "staircase to terrorism" model is the escalation of some people from the fourth floor on the fifth floor which also means overcoming or eliminating human limiting mechanisms for certain actions. Now, people on the fifth floor themselves create the bypassing or diverting mechanisms of human behavior or actions.

EXAMPLE:

In Vjollca's example we have noted that she categorically opposed abortion and which, despite her radicalism on this subject and her extremity, on a daily basis communicates with women and medical personnel as well as providing advice through an open web site around sins and harmful activity that represents abortion. However, after several years of efforts to change this practice and to stop abortion by law, she passes into other actions by creating a group of people sharing the same opinion with her and now commences the labeling of other persons with WE against those who are out of their mindset and its group, as described in the model "staircase to terrorism" respectively on the fourth floor. Already, seeing and evaluating that she understands all the efforts to change the abortion-related situation are failed and in order for Vjollca to achieve her and her group's goal of stopping abortion now she targetes women who seek abortion and medical personnel who perform medical procedures for abortion.

5 Fifth floor:
THE TERRORIST ACT AND SIDESTEPPING INHIBITORY MECHANISMS

Example: The unemployed person plans and executes acts of terrorism against the government or other targeted persons.

As we all know, killing all people is a very difficult move, but in this floor there are ways that overlook these difficulties and that already people who have reached the fifth floor have already developed different strategies, with aiming to bypass or eliminate human limitations in behavior and actions.

The final stage on the fifth floor is obviously terrorist actions and activities to kill others who are not like them. Already these actions involve not only the labeling of others as non-human and criminal, but now this mentality and psychology of terrorists is further strengthened by reasoning strongly their action and saying that "indeed these persons deserve an aggression and terrorism".
We have already noticed that this process of radicalization that leads to terrorism gradually is the main topic or main reason for this because this might be the threat to personal or group identity.

EXAMPLE:
Vjollca on the fourth floor has created that division **WE against THEM** and now she have a clear target for extreme violent behavior and potential terrorism. She has already moved up to the fifth floor of the "stairs to terrorism" model and now she has also become a mental shift in overcoming or eliminating the natural human restriction.

Honorable Professor Mr. Fathali Moghaddam in the illustration of the radicalization process or the model of "staircase to terrorism" brilliantly presents the changes of behavior, mentality and human actions to the

Now, hypothetically, in order to achieve the purpose and feed the radical ideas in stopping abortion, she and her group share the same mentality, and together have reached the fifth floor of the "stairs to terrorism" model, after a good planning, attack a gynecologic-obstetric clinic, respectively brutally kill three doctors, four nurses and two pregnant patients awaiting abortion.

This makes us realize that, according to this model, we as a society need to create conditions and develop adequate policies for each person individually foreseen in the journey, respectively his ascension to the model "staircase to terrorism ".

We need to create medium and long-term policies that will address the problem of the radicalization process. This means that if we want to succeed in the field of prevention and if we base the analysis on the process of radicalization of persons, then it is necessary to create policies for each individual or group of individuals in each floor of the model "staircase to terrorism". In this regard, it is necessary to include the philosophy of community policing as a democratic concept of interaction and increase the cooperation with citizens at all levels.

The purpose of community policing and community involvement in identifying and preventing threats from radicalism and violent extremism would be an extremely valuable help in identifying people or groups who are already beginning to climb up on the floors according to the model " staircase to terrorism" and the creation of policies of access and interaction with these persons.

This would also enable us to identify the persons potentially found on the fourth floor or the fifth floor of the "staircase to terrorism", persons who are now considered to have created the possibility against THEM and that they have overlooked or avoided the restrictions psychological deterrents and now they are able to apply violent methods and activities at any moment in order to achieve their goals.

Mostly short-term policies would be drawn up for individuals who have been identified as terrorists or those who have only participated in foreign fights by joining terrorist organizations. We believe that it is more than necessary that long-term policies that need to be tackled, need to be addressed and prevent individuals or groups of individuals from moving up to the higher floors than the third floor of the model "staircase to terrorism".

CHAPTER II

INDICATORS THAT LEAD TO RADICALIZATION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

*This chapter will address some of the early signs
and warnings of the radicalization process that
potentially lead to violence*

My son has been very kind, wise and curious.
He always liked to help me and other people.
He was my big boy.
But ... everything happened very quickly ... he changed his friends and the environment.
I had very little doubt that he could divert but that I never thought he would leave everything, leave us as a family...
Since then, our life has changed completely and
We still can not understand what has affected his change.

The story of a parent about his young boy who has gone to fight in Syria.

If you notice something suspicious, REPORT IMMIDIATELY TO THE KOSOVO POLICE BY CALLING 192

Changing behavior usually opens up opportunities for debate and interpretation. For this reason, it is very important to look at the ways and degrees of behavioral change.

ALL INDICATORS MUST BE SERIOUSLY TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. HOWEVER, IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS FOR THESE KIND OF ACTIVITIES, DO NOT HESITATE TO REPORT!

In general, ideologies, motives, political beliefs, and religious beliefs may differ from individuals or groups of individuals already on the fourth floor, respectively on the fifth floor of the "staircase to terrorism " model, but terrorists have one thing in common: they always go through the stages of radicalization and plan their violent actions.

Throughout the process of radicalization, various indicators can be observed by society, relatives or any interactionist.
Threats to national security may come in different forms and that their early identification is potentially possible. [17].

This can happen if we have a close and sincere interaction with community members and members of the safety forums at the local level. Safety forums in the safety infrastructure in the Republic of Kosovo should play a more active role given their inclusive composition. Exactly members of safety forums and society in general in co-operation and coordination with police officers assigned to work in the police sectors could identify and exchange mutual information in order to prevent suspicious activities that potentially lead to radicalization and planning for violent activities.

Based on the illustrations in the TERRA toolkit manual [18] we see that the main role in identifying persons and preventing violent actions are family members, fellow citizens and close friends, teachers and daily contacts with persons suspected of potential radicalization and violent actions.

In order to identify and preventi people from entering the radicalization process in the following illustration such as religious communities, sport clubs, police, the youth community, journalists and the media can play a huge role.

---

[17] Terrorism and Violent Extremism Awareness Guide PS64-129/2016E-EPUB 978-0-660-03505-5, Canada
[18] TERRA Toolkit – Community Approach to Radicalization

Inclusice model:[19]
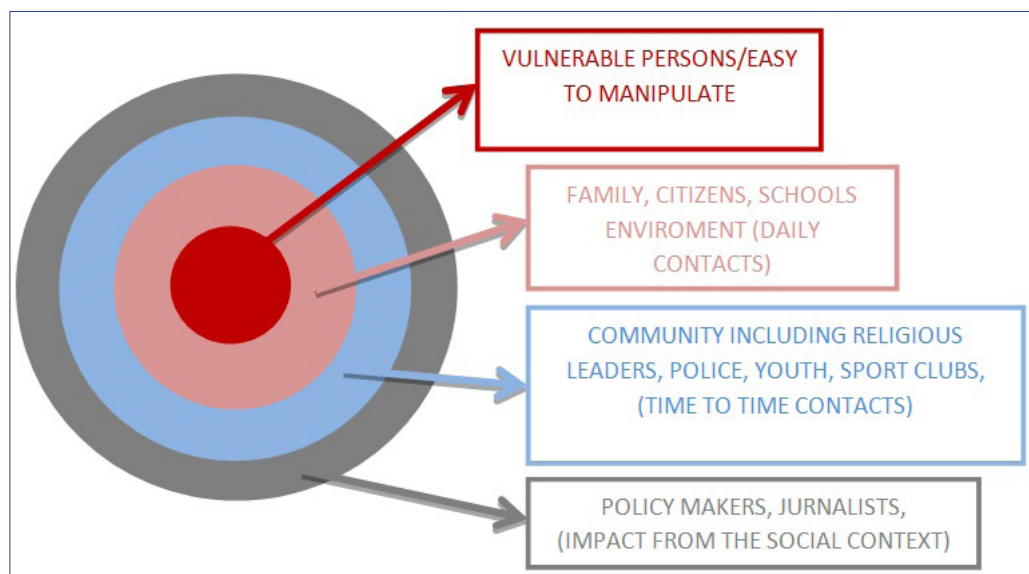
The engagement of all these actors illustrated in the comprehensive model and the co-operation and coordination of mutual activities as well as timely reporting of threats of this nature of crime can make changes and provide security for everyone. It is more than necessary to raise awareness of the public in general (families, teachers, society, different partners, business community, hotel agencies, etc.) about the importance of timely reporting and prevention of potentially fatal consequences for society and national security.

To make efforts to prevent radicalism and violent extremism, all actors involved in the inclusive model should know and consider several factors or indicators that lead the individual to radicalization or to take violent action.

To radicalism and violent extremism does not mean that the low level of education plays a key role, but there are other factors that could potentially contribute to the radicalization of young people.

---

[19] TERRA Toolkit – Community Approach to Radicalization

Social and economic conditions, the degree of psychology and the level of persuasion of the individual and the group, the high unemployment rate, serious family problems (between the close and the large family) can also contribute to this.[20]

Specialists in this field share these factors influencing the radicalization process in two main areas:

- "Push factors" send the individual to violent extremism, such as marginalization, inequality, discrimination, persecution or perception other than others, limited access to adequate and quality education, denial of civil rights and environmental complaints, historical and socio-economic.

- "Pull factors" are food for violent extremist demands, for example: the existence of a group of well-organized violent extremists with a complete and effective program for providing services, compensation, employment, etc. These extreme violent groups may also tempt individuals to respond to their complaints by promising and providing spiritual comfort, an adequate place to meet them, and providing a network of social support.[21].

According to the Conscious Guidelines drawn up by Royal Candaian Mounted Police, the indicators of radicalism that lead to violent actions and activities are divided into two groups:[22]

1. Indicators of radicalism that lead to violent activities and
2. Indicators of planning terrorist activities - early signs

---

[20] Davies, L. 2008. Educating Against Extremism: Towards a Critical Politicisation of Young People. International Review of Education, 55 (2/3), pp. 183-203. doi:10.1007/s11159-008-9126-8

[21] USAID, Summary of Factors Affecting Violent Extremism. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PBAAA929.pdf; Zeiger, S. and Aly, A. 2015. Countering violent extremism: developing an evidence-base for policy and practice. Curtin University, Hedayah.

[22] Terrorism and Violent Extremism Awareness Guide PS64-129/2016E-EPUB 978-0-660-03505-5, Canada p-31

1. INDICATORS OF RADICALISM THAT LEAD TO VIOLENT ACTIVITIES [23]

Obvious and observable behaviors in general dealing with the radicalization process to the use of violence are mainly characterized by:

Behaviour	Appearence	Tradition	Relation	Identity	Ideology

SOME OF THE INDICATORS THAT INFLUENCES THE RADICALIZATION PROCESS TO THE VIOLENT ACTIONS MAY BE:

• Acceptance and reasoning of online propaganda images and videos and social networks with content of violence and hate;
• Drastic change of interest;
• Disruption of family ties, social isolation, change of society and activities (family, sports, schools, etc.);
• Changing the way of thinking and communicating with others;
• Refusal of state rules and values;
• Participation in radical activities or violent demonstrations using hate speech and extreme;
• Participation in private / secret meetings that affect ideological change;
• Possessing propaganda materials promoting violence (brochures, books, video material, DVDs, music, web pages, social networks, etc.);
• Creating divisions and antagonism (WE against THEM);
• Accepting as normal hate and violence;
• Glory and promotion of violence and sacrifice;

• Conducting small criminal activities by refusing government rules and society in general;
• Apparent change and style of dress;
• Using new names, nicknames or nicknames in social networks and in different environments.

VIOLENT RADICALIZATION FACILITATED BY INTERNET
an powerful indicator and a factor of radicalization among youth

More than ever, Kosovo's young people today, and beyond, are also living virtual life parallel to the real one. Today, the internet is used by children and young people for different reasons whether they are researching, educating, entertaining, networking with peers and other people through social networks, and very often the internet is used simply to spend leisure time, which is not time consuming It is very small. This use of the Internet by children and young people does not only occur in the home environment, but the advancement of technology and devices that have access to the Internet has enabled them to use the internet almost anywhere in the school, library, cafeteria or street, advanced and modern phones, such as smartphones with Android and iOS operating systems, tablets, laptops, and more.

MORE ONLINE THAN OFFLINE
The phenomenon of massive use of the Internet and social communication networks has become an inevitable daily life among young people not only in the Republic of Kosovo but according to official statistics; this concern is present also in the countries of the region and Europe in general. To be more precise in this regard, the concern is not the use and use of these social networks for education, communication or the right information but precisely the misuse, blackmail and conflicts initiated through social networks is a disturbing phenomenon.
By analyzing the incident cases statistics in and around schools across the territory of the Republic of Kosovo and by accepting

almost daily complaints from teachers and management of pre-university institutions on violent problems and violent behavior among peers, the Police of the Republic of Kosovo through the Community Policing and Crime Prevention Directorate alanysing the level and trend of delinquent behaviors and violence in the pre-university education in the country and in order to identify to what extent and which social networks are used by young people, has conducted a research with 1,200 pupils from 8 primary schools respectively 4 secondary schools.

The questionnaire has been formulated in 8 simple and understandable questions for pupils as respondents. The entire research process has been coordinated with the municipal education directorates and school management, who have also directly assisted in conducting the research.

Since in this manual we are talking about the level of use and the type of social networking from our youth, we will share in this chapter only question related to this field.

To the question: Do you use social networks?

Out of 1200 respondents to this question, 720 responded that they use FACEBOOK, 247 of them use TWITTER, 127 uses INSTAGRAM, and 66 of them use FACEBOOK MESSENGER.
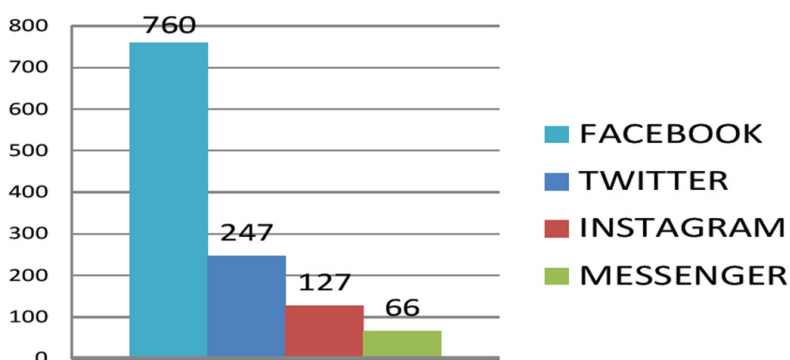
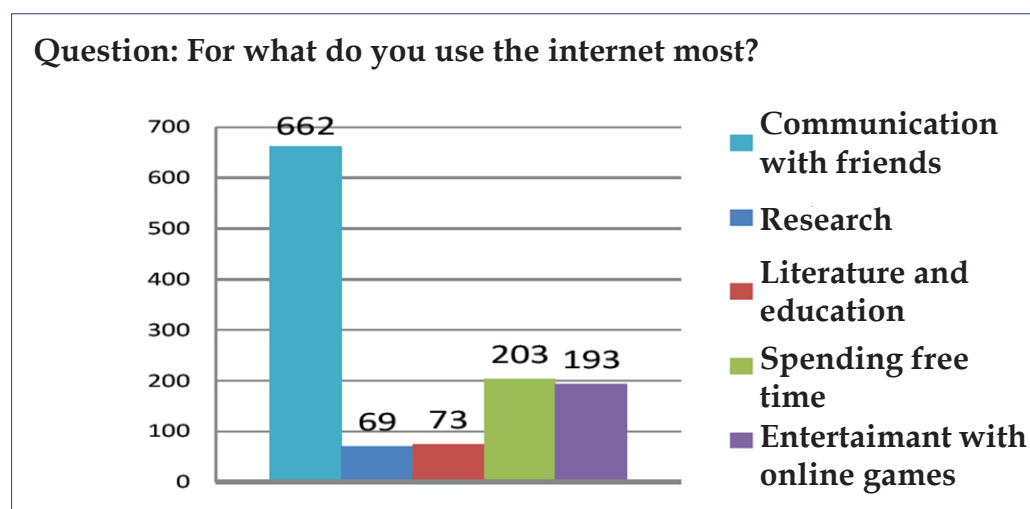24 http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/Raport_mbi_t%C3%AB_gjeturat_nga_hulumtimi_i_realizuar_me_nx%C3%ABn%C3%ABs_t%C3%AB_shkollave_fillore_dhe_t%C3%AB_mesme_t%C3%AB_kryeqytetit_rreth_p%C3%ABrceptimit_t%C3%AB_siguris%C3%AB_n%C3%AB_shkolla.pdf

To the question: For what do you use the internet most?
Of the 1200 respondents to this question, 662 responded that they use internet for communication with the society, 69 of them use for research purposes, 73 for use in literature and education, 203 of them use the internet to spend leisure time and 193 of them use the internet for fun with online games.

Question: For what do you use the internet most?

662	■ Communication with friends
69 73 203 193	■ Research
	■ Literature and education
	■ Spending free time
	■ Entertaimant with online games

From this research we can see that young people in Kosovo are well acquainted with internet and extremely numerous users of social communication networks.

But while the internet enables children and young people to access excellent educational experiences, extraordinary enjoyment in the field of entertainment through various online games and real-time conversation with friends and beyond, there is also one a large number of risks to young people, for which not only children or young people, but also parents and citizens in general should consider.

There are already some threats towards young people when using the Internet, such as identity theft and blackmail, online bulling, online scams, and many other dangers. But, in addition to these dangers, there is another very worrying and threatening issue for young people, a concern that must be addressed collectively and prevented.

The word is about the Internet's influence on young people to radicalize them and bring them to violent activities.

This manual serves to share information about the dangers faced by young people online when it comes to sharing extreme ideologies that lead to radicalism and manifestation of violent activities.

Youth radicalism is not a new phenomenon in the world. Radicalization leading to violence has not been and will not be limited to the targeting of an individual or group in the religious, cultural, ethnic, nationalist or separatist context. Extremist and terrorist groups within their organization possess individuals with extremely good communicative and manipulative skills and skills used to distribute radical and extreme ideologies by targeting young people and promoting "paradise" propaganda for young people if they join with them and justifying activities violent for achieving the goal. Last but not least, we have seen an unprecedented internet campaign of engagement by extremists and terrorists in order to change the mentality of young people, their radicalization and recruitment by either physically joining terrorist organizations or engaging in carry out attacks in the country of origin following the instructions of terrorists. This kind of terrorist approach to carrying out attacks in his or her home country by not associating them physically is called the activity of "lonely wolves" in English activity known as "lone wolvs".

The intention of terrorists to radicalize young people as individuals or groups of individuals is realized when their 'online' message is sent by a known person or figure, whether within the terrorist group or even a religious cleric, actor, athlete and the message is accepted by the naive and uninformed youth. This message received by a recognized figure or person will be easier and better accepted by young people especially when this propaganda message comes from any family member, close associate, or any influential person in a society that enjoys respect to young people.

Seeing this situation and great 'online' activity of terrorists, no doubt that internet plays almost the main role in the radicalization of children and young people.

The Internet and various 'online' sites including social communications networks (FACEBOOK, TWITTER, INSTAGRAM, FB / MESSENGER, SNAPCHAT, YOUTUBE channel) can include all people, young people or elderly people and sometimes inadvertently links to various appear on their screens by redirecting them to pages with inadequate content or in most cases even those containing religious, ethnic, cultural, nationalist and separatist hatred and intolerance. For many individuals and groups of individuals the internet serves an ideal tool for communicating and disseminating mindset and potentially different ideologies with violent content.

The reason why these extreme groups use social communication networks is the ability to connect and create 'friends' with unknown people and without any common interest. The social networking platform itself enables this type of networking with many people either through your current friends or through potentially shared interests.

FACEBOOK, TWITTER, and other networks make it possible to effectively, quickly and without any filtering to distribute any message, video, or any ideology that soon reaches a large number of readers. When we consider these opportunities offered by social networks and the internet in general, individuals and radicalized groups of individuals actively use to plant extreme ideology on young people and their potential recruitment into violent activities for unfounded causes. While the use of the internet and social networks has many advantages in both networking and communication, research and education, commercialism and business, there are also very serious risks, especially for children and young people who potentially on a daily basis are exposed and receive or see messages, videos and violent ideologies from extremists of various natures.

In this regard, it is necessary and very important to comprehensive, social and institutional inclusion and focus not only on preventing radicalization on the internet as a very suitable tool for terrorists but to educate our youth about the dangers they face while using the internet and at the same time identifying the radical and extreme ideas that are served to young people and jointly trying to prevent vulnerable or sensitive persons on this subject.

Inclusive model: [25]
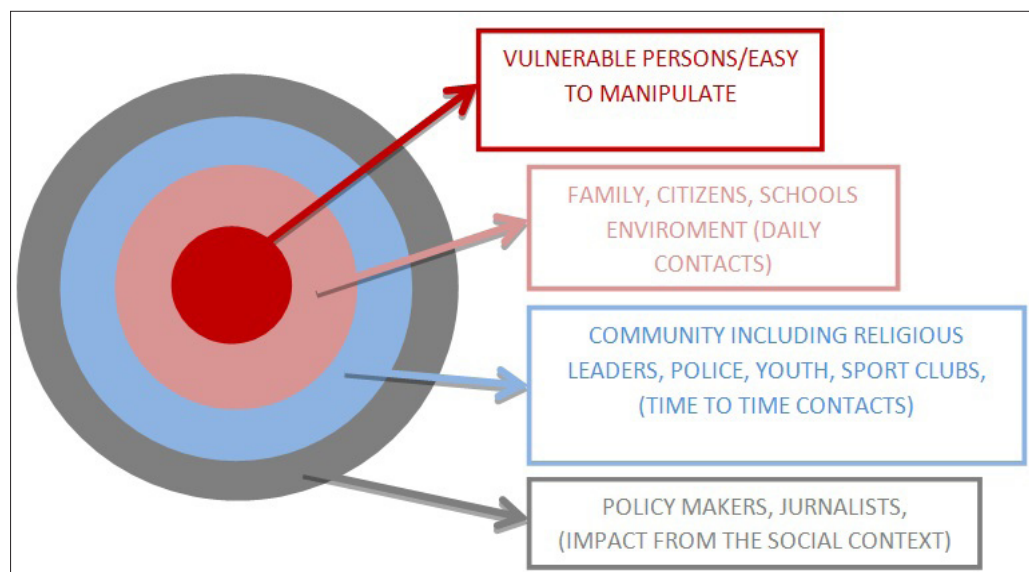
[25] TERRA Toolkit – Community Approach to Radicalization

Seeing the reduction of the possibility of recruiting radicalized and violent extremist groups among terrorist groups and also the difficulties in physical union with extremist groups, individuals within terrorist groups who have extremely good communication skills and abilities and persuasive are used to motivate and distribute extreme ideology to people already radicalized to carry out violent activities in their own country.

This is already a relatively big challenge for law enforcement agencies and society in general. This kind of approach and strategy of individuals acting alone who share the same ideology with terrorist groups has become very disturbing and sad to society because it is very difficult to stop or prevent the violent activities of these persons.

Violent activities committed by single persons already in international terminology are known as "lone wolves" or "lonely wolves". The approach of 'lone wolves' does not require a group of people or organizations to join, which means that there is no leader of the group to be arrested. The concern is that everyone can, in any country and at any time, carry out violent activities with serious consequences for society.

Day by day 'lone wolves' are being activated around the world, for example the Boston Marathon strikers in the United States were just 'lone wolves' and in fact based on the investigations they were not interconnected with any terrorist organization.

---

[26] MOGHADDAM, Fathali M. "The Staircase to Terrorism, A Psychological Exploration", American Psychologist, 2005

The strategy of 'lone wolves' is becoming very serious and frightening precisely because of the internet and social communication networks. As noted above, the internet enables people to communicate in real-time with many other people. And as a result, people can potentially fall prey to manipulations and infiltrations into violent doctrines and ideologies that justify violent actions.

For the purpose of identifying and preventing people trying to use this strategy, it is more than necessary to have a multisectoral engagement and co-ordination in the exchange of information and what is of vital importance include the involvement of community members and forums community safety.

Precisely, knowing that all criminals and violent extremists live in our communities and neighborhoods, neighborhoods belonging to the police sectors, then it is very true that the philosophy of community policing and the daily contact of police officers with local residents is the most useful strategy in early identification and potential prevention of activities that can be performed by 'lone wolves'.

This single approach to carrying out violent activities against the innocent civilian population and institutions in general can be identified and prevented only by raising and advancing active citizenship and changing the social mindset by simply reporting suspicious behaviors and activities in their community and cooperating with the Kosovo Police can contribute to increasing community security for individuals and families in general.

EFFORTS AND PLANNING FOR LEAVING THE COUNTRY [27]

indicator that shows radical and extreme purpose

Usually, people who are already affected by groups and individuals with violent extremist ideologies tend to and endeavor to make this accepted mentality materialize and manifest lessons in practice. To this extent, the person potentially has to pass on the radicalization process elaborated by Professor Fathali MOGHADDAM from George Town University. But sometimes this process can bypass the "stairs to terrorism" and people become radicalized even more quickly by carrying out violent activities inside or outside the country.

If people who are already radicalized with extreme ideologies intensify conversations about "injustices" that are being made around the world by highlighting any particular religious, nationalist, separatist or cultural community, they will potentially be ready to plan the potential removal from the country birth, for the purpose of joining terrorist organizations in defense of a certain 'cause'.

Key indicators for identifying these persons are:

• Discussion on humanitarian issues and activities;
• Possessing skills that would help a humanitarian crisis;
• Discussion about religion, sacrifice, the protection of the weakest people, the Holy Land, etc;
• Expression of desire to travel;
• Interest in obtaining passport information and visa regime for certain countries;
• Purchase of airplane ticket;
• Asking money to family members or even withdrawing money from a bank account;

---

[27] Terrorism and Violent Extremism Awareness Guide PS64-129/2016E-EPUB 978-0-660-03505-5, Canada

• Search for loans from personal and family friends and friends;
• Change in financial behavior (money collection and preservation and non-payment)
• Sale of personal belongings or even family decorations for the purpose of obtaining money;
• Intensify communication in social networks with unknown persons, people from crisis countries. (All this activity secretly and at night);
• Sometimes setting a status on social networks how it feels about the situation in a certain place and the compassion felt for innocent and vulnerable people;
• Discussion of conspiracy theories and world domination (reasoning of violent actions).

2. PLANNING INDICATORS OF THE VIOLENT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES – EARLY SIGNS [28]

It is impossible to perfectly plan or even carry out violent activities unnoticed by anyone during the planning phase.

Planning any violent terrorist activity potentially reveals indicators that may be visible over days, weeks or months before the eventual attack.

For this reason, engagement and involvement of the whole society in identifying and preventing terrorist attacks. For this reason, engagement and involvement of the whole society in identifying and preventing terrorist attacks is essential. The discovery of one or more indicators in any context would help and contribute to the prevention of potential threat or potential terrorist attack.

Common homes where the terrorist attacker family lives also can be used in various forms to plan the attack. These planning may be the nature of conservation of hazardous chemicals, propaganda material and weapons, or a special space at home can be used to organize coordination meetings between radicals and violent extremists planning to attack.

There are suspicious indicators that can easily detect the planning of terrorist activities, such as literary content and radical incitement and violence, various propaganda, remote-controlled devices, or even dangerous chemicals to produce a bomb or serious threat to the health of citizens.

---

[28] Terrorism and Violent Extremism Awareness Guide PS64-129/2016E-EPUB 978-0-660-03505-5, Canada

INDICATORS THAT MAKE A SUSPICIOUS HOME FOR USE BY TERRORISTS ARE:

• Increasing security (surveillance);
• Covered windows;
• Prohibition of access to this space for family members, landlords or even cleaners;
• Large number of people coming from this location;
• Unusual aromas;
• Unusual noise at different time intervals;
• The presence of unusual materials around the space;
• Frequent movement from location to other locations.

EVIDENCE OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AN ACTIVITY TO CREATE A BOMB:

• Skin burns from various chemicals or holes caused by acid in clothing;
• Suspicious wounds, scratches in the body, especially in the limb or absence of any part of the body;
• Chronic headaches or sore throat caused by various chemicals;
• Change hair color (use of hydrogen to create explosive devices affects the change or easy opening of the hair color).

VISIBLE INDICATORS IN THE PLANNING OF A TERRORIST ATTACK:

• Close monitoring of security personnel (Police);
• Taking notes, capturing or recording potential targets;
• Observation of targeted locations and their security system;
• False and fraudulent identification such as uniforms or any unauthorized access;
• Testing the security system to see how police officers will respond in case of an incident (false alarm release, false announcement, etc.);
• Efforts to enter restricted / forbidden areas;
• Efforts to equip cards that allow access to restricted/designated areas;
• Keeping records or recording video to claim responsibility or to justify violent actions;

• Nervousness;

• Attempt to extract information (by asking unusual questions);

• Efforts to acquire skills and training (weapons, drones, paintball, etc.);

• Efforts to find funds to fund activities (through foundations, fraud, etc.);

• Visits of various online websites and explore potential targets for assault.

CHAPTER III

THE ROLE OF POLICE OFFICERS IN PREVENTING RADICALIZATION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

*This chapter will contain knowledge about
community policing philosophy and
liaison with intelligence-led policing,
instructions and advice for police officers on the front line
of answers in cases involving
radicalism and violent extremism*

COMMUNITY POLICING PHILOSOPHY [29]

Community policing in most cases is recognized as an effective development of police work around the world. However, it is really difficult to define community policing with a unique definition because many people understand this concept with different definitions, and when all these definitions are analyzed, they are seen to be the same. Many community policing definitions underline police work or police activity in partnership with the community in order to identify problems and resolve them.

What is community policing?

For many, the concept of community policing implies a lot in terms of security, while for others, perhaps because of lack of understanding this concept does not mean much. I have no purpose to impose any personal definition of community policing, but I will make some practical and logical suggestions. Since the word "policing" do not exist in the Albanian language dictionary, we will try to clarify this term in order to understand it more readily. "Policing" from English means police work or police activity or police activity. While "Community Policing" or Community Policing means police activities together with community. Now, this kind of concept differs greatly from police concepts in the past or 10 years.

Differences should be made from the traditional concept of policing and the democratic concept of community policing. You know that traditional policing was working by undertaking police activities in cases that have already occurred, whether in the cases of different crimes, negative phenomena, traffic offenses etc. Through democratic community policing, the police are not seen as the sole actor in safety matters, but role, contribution and responsibility in enhancing community safety through prevention has also community members and other institutions by co-operating with the police.

---

[29] http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/Mbrojtesi_nr.6_shqip.pdf

The purpose of this concept is to stimulate citizens for an active citizenship to improve community safety, becoming more active and responsible in reporting on negative phenomena and different crimes.

Moreover, the mission of this concept is to increase citizen satisfaction with the police services, reduce crime fears for community members, reduce the level of community crime and misconduct, increase community engagement in solving local problems, to advance engagement, the work of police officers in police activities and to increase the motivation of police officers through improved conditions and recognition of work.

The other purpose of this concept is undoubtedly the attempt to change the mentality not only within the organization but also the members of the community in particular. We must work together to each and every one of us individually to understand this concept well and then communicate it to the community and other institutions of the country.

We need to let all citizens know that if you are not directly confronted with any problems or are witnesses of committing any crime or misdemeanor, it does not mean that you have no obligation to report.

Precisely reporting offenders and taking measures against them, whether preventive or punitive for acts or omissions, will improve the well-being and quality of life in terms of security for all members of the community.

Democratic policing is much more advanced concept, which mainly focuses on preventing crime and negative phenomena in society as well as contains several elements: - **Organizational transformastion; - Partnership building and - Problem solving**[30].

---
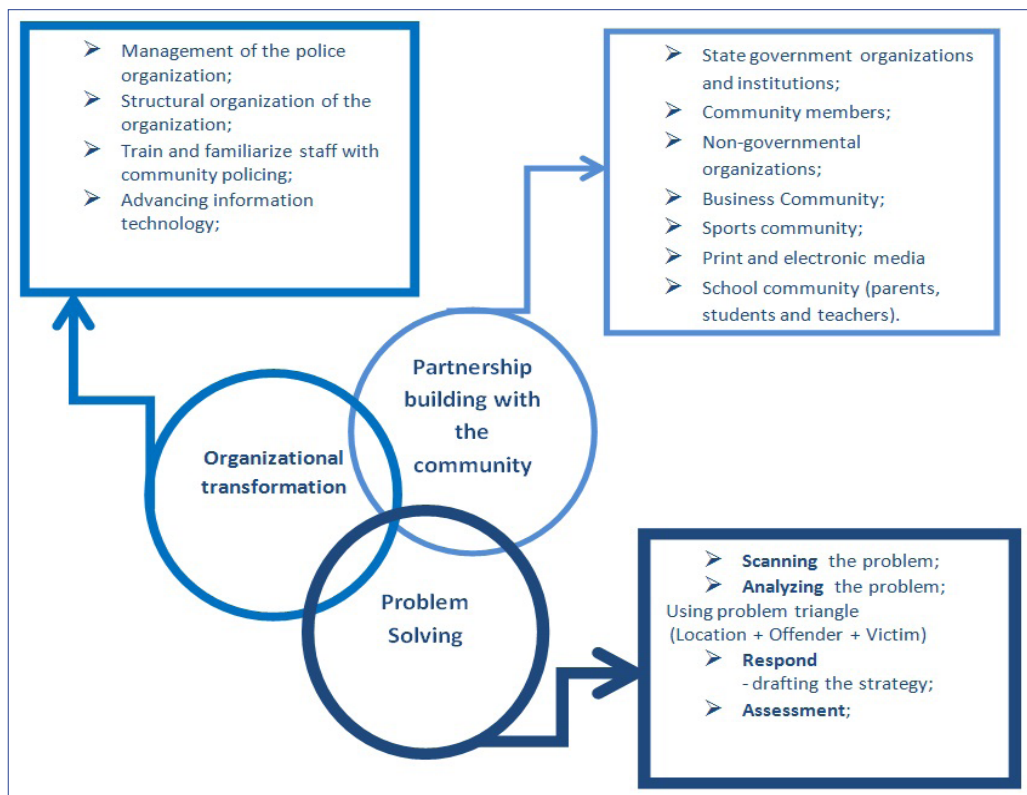
[30] Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/1._Strategjia_dhe_Plani_i_Veprimit_2017-2021_-_Policimi_n%C3%AB_Bashk%C3%ABsi_-.pdf

ORGANIZATIONAL TRANSFORMATION within the concept of community policing means advancing and adapting the police organization, structuring and enhancing the effectiveness of the information system in order to support partnerships with the community and proactively problem solving. Moreover, this element includes:

Changing the mentality within the organization; Improving relations and working conditions; Strategic planning; Decentralization of responsibility and decision-making; Transparency and Accountability for Quality and Work Outcomes; Sectoral division; policies; Specialization of police officers in certain areas; Human resources and finances; Merit selection of jobseekers in sectors with good communication skills; Realistic assessments, knowledge of work and motivation of police officers; Organizing trainings; Advancement of the information technology system in accordance with the concept of community policing.

In the framework of organizational transformation as an element of the concept of community policing for the purpose of providing citizens with and exchanging information reciprocally, Kosovo Police after analyzing the security situation at police stations, including level and trend of crime, facilities of particular importance, the road traffic infrastructure, the geographic aspects of the territory of the police station, the demographic of the population in that area, etc., has created so-called police sectors.

Through sectorial division, the goal is to increase the functional level and work in general within the area of responsibility (sector), with the aim of providing services closer to the citizens and increasing their sense of safety

The police sector means a certain part of a territory, within the boundaries of one or more local communities in the territory of the Municipality, in which a certain number of police officers carry out all police activities related to the general safety of the community.

Sectoral organization and division of patrol police aims to address the problem of citizens and their inclusion, building trust and establishing a more direct link with citizens, as well as police officers with certain areas.
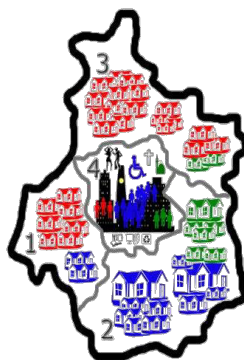
SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS FOR A SECTORIAL DIVISION ARE:
• Negative occurrences and the degree of risk of life, welfare and property of citizens, society and property risk;
• The number of vital objects with public, political, economic, state, historical, religious, etc .;
• Territorial characteristics, geographical position and their importance from the level of security;
• Degree of urbanization and economic and industrial development;
• The level of traffic and tourism development,
• Demographic factor,
• Ethnic and religious factor, etc.

Within the sectoral police division it is foreseen that each sector also possesses sectoral evidence, which on daily basis is completed and updated with accurate information from the field.

SOME OF THE ELEMENTS THAT SHOULD CONTAIN SECTORAL POLICE EVIDENCE ARE::
- The geographical position of the sector;
- Population evidence in the sector;
- Evidence on crime at sector level;
- Evidence on persons potentially radicalized or released from prison convicted as foreign fighters;
- Evidence on communication and co-operation with the community;
- Evidence for internal communication with KP staff from local to central level.

The aforementioned elements are not being conditioned conditionally by elements used by all police sectors, because in this case community policing is a dynamic concept and varies from one station to another, ie from one police sector to another.

THE MAIN TASKS OF THE POLICE SECTORS ARE BASED ON THE LAW ON POLICE AND THE LAWS APPLIED IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO SUCH ASË:

- Prevention and Fighting of Crime;
- Identification of crime recidivists;
- Tasks in maintaining public order;
- Road Traffic Safety;
- Duties and actions in support of protection against natural disasters, etc.

For the purpose of better organization of the community, advancement of communication with citizens and building of an effective partnership that functions in the mutual sharing of information, the Kosovo Police based on the Law on Police, Article 7 respectively paragraph 7.5 to date with the decision of the General Director of the Kosovo Police has established 58 Local Public Safety Committees (LPSCs) in a total of 58 police sectors.

Local Public Safety Committees are volunteer bodies that operate within a police sector and which have a diverse membership or membership structure and which directly through various initiatives and projects have an impact on improving the quality of life through improving community safety.

It has been proved that the establishment of this security forum has influenced the organization of citizens in the field of community security and has established cooperative activities between the Police and members of LPSC in the field of preventing various criminal cases and negative phenomena which can happen in the community.

We aim at at least in each of the 144 police sectors in the entire territory of the Republic of Kosovo to be established by such a safety forum.
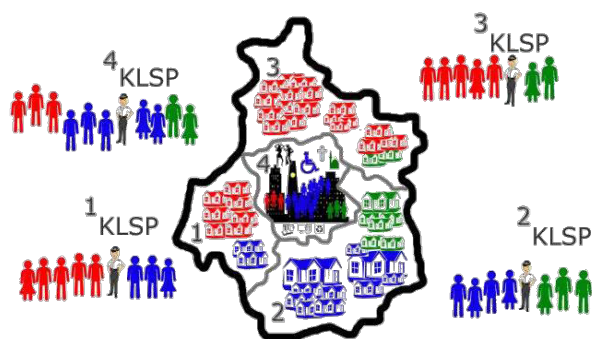
This safety forum can be initiated for establishment in two ways: [31]

1. When citizens on their own initiative want to be better organized in identifying and addressing problems as well as in enhancing the quality of cooperation and communication with the Police. Citizens in this case make a written request to the police station commander in their area of responsibility; the latter approves the community request and passes it through the chain of command to the General Director for approval.

2. When the police station commander based on security analysis in the area of responsibility, based on reported cases and reports from the ground, in order to increase the cooperation and communication with the members of the community, in consultation and full agreement with the community submits a request through the chain of command to the General Director for approval. The role of the Kosovo Police in the LPSC is very important and vital. Each LPSC has representatives of the Police who regularly participate in the meetings organized and chaired by the heads of LPSCs in which information by citizens regarding concerns are exchanged and at the same time advances cooperation and communication with citizens.

---

[31] Terms of Reference for establishing Local Public Safety Committees.

GOAL OF THE LPSCs:

The purpose of LPSCs is to provide local communities with the opportunity to voice their voice in the policing of their areas, to be consultative bodies in the field of crime and security by identifying issues; developing and implementing effective projects to address these issues at local level in a close working relationship with municipal authorities, local communities and the police.

LPSCs have an important role to play in the 'connections' - vertically and horizontally - of Kosovo's institutions and citizens in a community security infrastructure.

The idea of LPSCs is to develop existing new relationships and support among community members, municipal representatives and the police, creating multiple forums for interaction and involvement.

The premise is that people working together towards a common goal will grow to respect and trust each other by building a solid foundation for addressing common concerns and solving local problems.
The desired results of this community interaction are the reduction of crime and the improvement of community living and safety.

The subject of inter-ethnic relations remains a pressing and sensitive issue. One of the initial expectations at the beginning of the community policing program was that the LPSC will provide a forum for communication and interethnic dialogue.

There have been a number of projects through which LPSCs have explicitly requested to improve these relationships, but quite often an impact has also been created as a by-product of projects that have sought to achieve more discrete or tangible goals such as as environmental cleanliness.

PHASES OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LPSC :

Phase 1: Selection of community
Phase 2: Visits and meetings with community
Phase 3: Training
(orientation session, partnership and team fromation, problem solving)
Phase 4: Consultations and follow up
Phase 5: Capacity building of ToT
Phase 6: Continuos training for LPSC sustainability
Phase 7: Executive Council of LPSCs.

Moreover, about the engagement and professionalism in the performance of volunteer tasks, the terms of reference of the Local Public Safety Committees have been drafted, which can be browsed on the Kosovo Police web site.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF LPSCs:

To ensure regular communication between LPSCs throughout Kosovo.
The LPSC Executive Council is an excellent platform that helps all existing and newly created LPSCs to share information about their activities, projects and challenges, and to develop joint strategies to address problems their common.
In order to ensure sustainability, the executive council is organized and facilitated by the LPSC members, by assigning the place of the next meeting to LPSC communities.
Meetings of the Executive Council (EC) are organized quarterly. In this meeting are invited representatives from various local and international organizations, in order to benefit from any donation in support of the projects drafted by LPSCs.
In the Republic of Kosovo, according to the National Strategy for Community Safety 2011-2016, there are also functioning security forums such as:
MUNICIPAL COMMUNITY SAFETY COUNCIL (MCSC) AND
COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION TEAMS (CSATs).

MUNICIPAL COMMUNITY SAFETY COUNCIL – MCSC[32-33]

Community Safety Councils are categories defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Although Kosovo Police is responsible for maintaining public order and security, it "facilitates co-operation with municipal authorities and community leaders through the establishment of local councils as provided by law."

The Municipal Community Safety Council is an advisory body chaired by the Mayor and members who are representatives of all communities within the Municipality ". The purpose of the Municipal Community Safety Council is to "raise awareness of the nature of crimes, irregularities and violent behavior in the local community, identify concerns about public safety and recommend action plans, addressing these concerns with cooperative efforts of municipal authorities, local communities and the police.

Minister of Internal Affairs and Minister of Local Government Administration, based on article 7 of Law no. 04 / L-076 on Police, Article 8, paragraph 1 under paragraph 1.4 of Regulation No. 02/2011 on the areas of administrative responsibility of the Prime Minister's Office and ministries, and Article 38, paragraph 6 of the Government's Rules of Procedure no. 09/2011, issue: ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 27/2012 MIA - 03/2012 MLGA ON MUNICIPAL COMMUNITY SAFETY COUNCIL

Article 1

This Administrative Instruction defines the manner of establishment, composition, objectives, duties and responsibilities of the Municipal Community Safety Councils in each municipality of the Republic of Kosovo, as well as the regulation of the manner of their functioning.

Each municipality is obliged to establish a Municipal Community Safety Council. MCSC is established by a decision of the Municipal Assembly and chaired by the Mayor.

In case of a lack of chair, the MCSC is chaired by the Deputy Mayor of the respective municipality.

[31] MANUAL – MCSC Role – Ministry of Local Govenance and Administration –MLGA-
[32] ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION Nr. 27/2012 MIA – 03/2012 MLGA FOR MUNICIPAL COMMUNITY SAFETY COUNCILS Article 1

The MCSC mandate is 4 years and corresponds to the period of mandate of members of the Municipal Assembly. In each municipality, the mayor must appoint a responsible officer for the MCSC's (coordinator) affairs.

The composition of the MCSC is as follows:

1.1. Mayor of the Municipality (Presiding);

1.2. Commander of the Police Station in the respective municipality;

1.3. From a legitimate representative of each religious community of the respective municipality;

1.4. From a representative of each ethnic community of the respective municipality;

1.5. Chairperson of the Communities Committee of the Municipal Assembly;

1.6. Officer for Gender Equality;

1.7. Director of Education Directorate;

1.8. Chairman of the Council of Parents of Education of the respective Municipality;

1.9. One KSF representative;

1:10. One representative of each Local Public Security Council;

1:11. Chairperson of the Community Safety Action Team;

1:12. One representative from the Municipal Civil Emergency Sector;

1:13. Representative of the Municipal Office for Communities and Returns;

1:14. A representative from NGOs, local media, business community and disabled people community.

PROCEDURE OF ESTABLISHING MCSC:
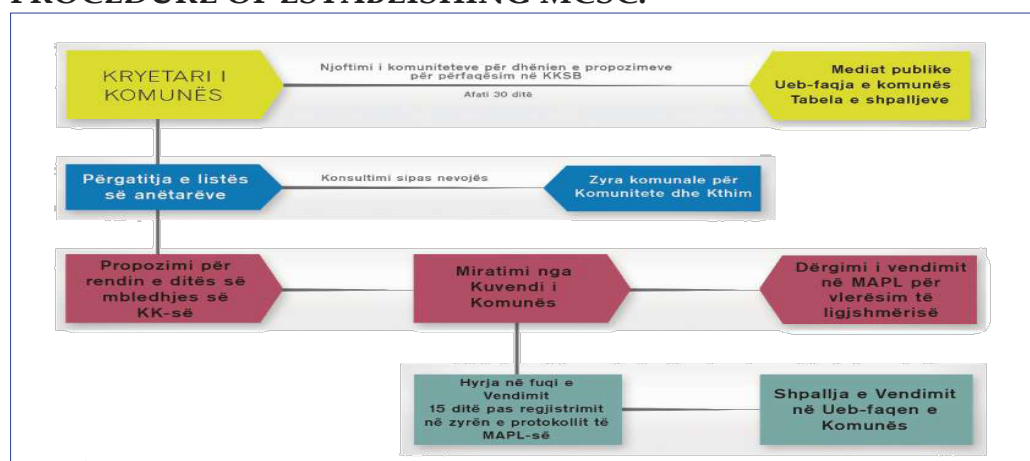
MCSC Meeting:

The Municipal Community Safety Council holds no fewer than 6 meetings per year, but it is not excluded that it will meet even more frequently, depending on the needs arising from the actuality of the requests that are filed.

The place where this council meets is the commune building, but based on the consent of most members of the MCSC, meetings can be held in another location.

A record is kept for each meeting, which should be available to members of the Municipal Assembly, a copy of which is also sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Local Government Administration. The MCSC decisions are approved by a majority vote of the members present.

DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS OF MCSC

The composition of the Municipal Community Safety Council provides the opportunity to broaden the range of problems faced by the citizens of the municipalities. The entire structure represented covers various areas related to public security and which can be addressed for solution in responsible institutions.

For example, emergency issues can be solved jointly between institutions, such as: Municipality, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Security Force, Police and various NGOs.

Then, school security is a topic that can be prioritized at the local level through coordination between institutions such as the school, the department for education in the municipality and the Police.

Given the diversity of institutional representation in the MCSC, the importance of this council is great in solving public security issues.

Each MCSC representative(s) should submit and give ideas, plans, suggestions and concrete projects for the relevant field covered by it, which concerns the preservation or improvement of community security. This is the main duty and obligation that are called to represent the members of the MCSC.

COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION TEAMS – CSATs [34]

Part of the power of a society lies in the readiness of citizens to make a difference. The Community Safety Action Team (CSAT) Program creates for the citizens of the country an environment to engage constructively with institutions to address and resolve local issues and concerns. The United States Department of Justice, the Bilateral Assistance Training Program for Criminal Investigations (ICITAP) through its Community Policing Program has drafted the CSAT program in 2003.

Together with international partners and a host of local officials, the CSATs program has been designed to methodologically engage and establish volunteer teams from the community, police and local government officials to work together to identify, prioritize and find common solutions to community security problems, such as; crime, safety, freedom of movement and livelihood.

The CSATs program is based on the principles of Community Police where "Police are the people and the people are the Police" and strives to build new connections and support local government.

Citizens working together towards a common goal develop respect and trust in each other by building a strong foundation and from which various local community security challenges can be addressed together.

BENEFITS ARE LIKE;

- Awareness raised on current issues and concerns about community safety,
- Awareness raised on joint activities involving the community, the police and the municipality,
- More clearer roles of members of society in relation to crime reduction, raising the level of safety and improving living conditions,
- Improved communication with the community, the police and the municipality and
- Better in solving the problem.

---

[34] http://www.kosovopolice.com/sq/ekipet-vepruese-per-siguri-ne-bashkesi

Community Safety Action Teams work closely with law enforcement and municipal authorities, and while some CSR members may be civil servants, a CSAT member makes efforts and contributes voluntarily to the good of the community.

- PARTNERSHIP BUILDING means the development of successful and efficient communication with citizens in the information gathering which will guide the identification of problems in the early stages of presentation, respectively before committing any crime or other offense sanctioned by the laws in force of the Republic of Kosovo. To build a healthy partnership with citizens we as police officers should, besides gathering information, apply feedback to the citizen from whom we have received information for a particular case. Feedback is always provided by consulting with the head of the sector and taking care not to reveal details of the particular case, which would then hinder the investigation process.

However, giving feedback to citizens would further strengthen partnership building and would create a sense among citizens that the information they provided has resulted in a concrete result, meaning he also felt that he contributed to the resolution of a problem.

It should be understood that partnership building and the concept of community policing belong to the whole society, individuals, governmental and non-governmental institutions, various agencies, etc. In order to implement this concept we must build a healthy partnership with the aforementioned institutions including businesses, various youth forums, media, etc. Community policing applies or focuses on a proactive approach to problem solving.

Before the police intervenes in a case that has already occurred and the consequences have been caused to the citizen, this concept encourages community members, institutions and organizations to proactively work with the police to develop solutions to problems that are in early stages of the show.

- PROBLEM SOLVING nmeans co-operation and co-ordination of community activities with the police, initially identifying the problem and its causes, analyzing the problem through the triangle of the problem, jointly drafting the action plan and sharing the roles and implementing it, and after the completion of the plan of the action and evaluate the reaction in order to learn about any eventual omission. The problem-solving process under the SARA model and the problem triangle is an advanced and well-defined structure for analyzing the problem or crime. Analyzing the problem through the so-called triangle of problem greatly exacerbates work to compile an effective action plan. This triangle of the problem consists of three elements such as: the perpetrator, victim and location. We must bear in mind that it does not exist or can not be called a problem or a crime if one of these elements is in this triangle. In the UK, elements of this triangle are often added to the fourth element, which is related to the time of the problem or the crime, which only enriches the professional analysis of the problem or the crime.
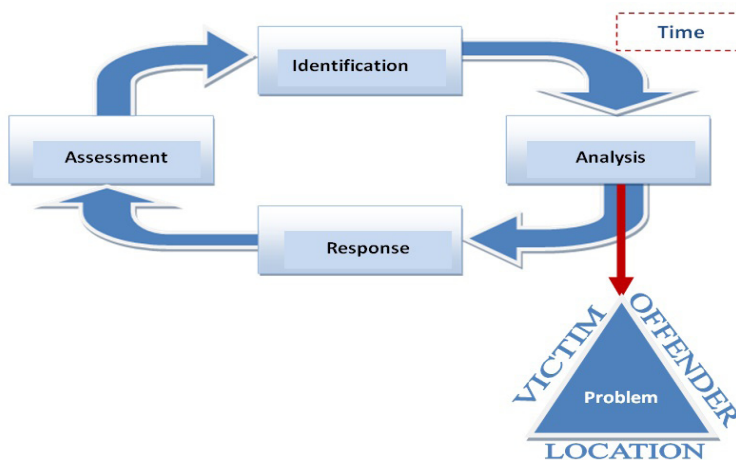
THE ROLE OF POLICE OFFICER IN PREVENTING RADICALISATION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Police officers in police stations and police sectors that are in the front line and confronted with different community events are personnel who can actively collect information from community members. This police activity enables precisely the division of the police station area into smaller areas called police sectors. Precisely if the principles of community policing philosophy are applied, police officers can contribute to preventing and preventing violent activities by extremists and people who are already radicalized.

This police approach is mainly facilitated through daily conversation with citizens belonging to the area of responsibility of the police sector, starting with business representatives (cafes, restaurants etc), representatives of religious communities, primary and secondary school management, community of parents, participants in road traffic etc.

Of all these mentioned actors, police officers can gather valuable information to identify any suspicious activity, criminal offense, or even a radicalized person with potentially violent extremist inclinations.
Patrolling as a key aspect of policing, regular conversation of police officers with citizens within the sector as well as application of the principles of community policing philosophy would create a police presence that would enhance citizens' security and at the same time strengthen reliability for police work.

An advantage of police officers assigned to work in the police sectors is the Standard Operating Procedures for the Police Sector, which enables some kind of autonomy to the Head of the Sector, who in cooperation with his staff organize the working hours always based on preliminary information from citizens about any organization or manifestation in the community.

EXAMPLE:

If we have information that a football tournament will be organized from a youth group on Wednesday, then the chief of staff discusses the possibility of involving two police officers in civilian clothes to be part of the organization. This activation of police officers is always realized when the youth reports with the officials who will take part in the tournament are excellent. This would enable police officers to get better with young people and at the same time to discuss various topics that concern them and other issues of concern.

Always officers involved in such activities should keep in mind that they do not insist on receiving information about a particular problem or person and under no circumstances should it be discovered that information is being collected during conversations with young people.

The advancement of partnership with the community is one of the conditions for advancing and raising the level of community security and the prevention of negative phenomena and crimes of various kinds. This aspect of partnership advancement clearly foresees the Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "community policing" in the strategic objective 1. Strengthening and advancing the partnership and 2. Building public confidence and satisfaction with police work.

Since police officers have almost daily contacts and meetings with school management and with students depending on the trend of community problems and the nature of their emergence, police officers in cooperation with school management can organize debates or lectures for students about identification and prevent such problems.

Such activities may also be organized by police officers with business representatives operating in their area of responsibility.

Even through creative ideas and projects that may present police officers in advancing community safety and creating a safe environment for business customers, business representatives will also express their readiness to support them.

EXAMPLE:

At a meeting organized by police officers with business representatives in their sector, they can present the security situation in their sector for a specific period and underline or list the main problems faced by community members and endanger businesses or their customers. From this list of problems, together with business representatives you can share problems by priorities and the need for immediate response. In this case, hypothetically say that during the evening hours in the parking lot of one of the largest businesses nearly a week in a row are breaking the car windows looking for some valuable item. These robberies have already turned into a concern for citizens and business representatives. For the purpose of preventing such theft, sector police officers, in cooperation with business representatives, would invite consumers through their information to cashiers to attend an informative meeting on concerns about recent theft. Prior to this, police officers will agree with business representatives that during the meeting by police officers will be held a lecture with instructions and advice on how to protect themselves from such thefts, will increase patrols during the evening hours but will also require from business representatives to support the printing of some publicity brochures for citizens and invest in installing security cameras at some key points in the parking space.

This cooperation would be expected exceptionally well not only from business representatives but also from citizens and consumers themselves. Also, this police approach would have an impact on increasing mutual trust in terms of timely reporting of different types of cases.

Community policing is one of the most democratic concepts in terms of respecting and protecting human rights and freedoms, but also in terms of identifying and preventing various negative phenomena that may occur in the community.

This philosophy, apart from enabling the expansion of partnership and the transparency of police work, also contributes to the awareness of citizens about the importance of reporting and cooperation in the area of general security.

In this context, police officers should establish official professional reports in terms of mutual cooperation with all religious communities in the Republic of Kosovo. This collaboration would enable information sharing in the security field and the potential concerns that religious communities may have.

Moreover, police officers will regularly inform religious representatives of the security situation within the area of the police sector and at the same time seek cooperation in preventing the various criminal offenses that may hypothetically occur in that sector. Through a sound and sincere cooperation between police officers and representatives of religious communities in certain cases of concern or concern in the community, it could precisely use such cooperation to send a message to religious practitioners.

EXAMPLE:

On a certain path in one of the police sectors is a primary school with almost 2000 pupils. Primarily the students are small and the school infrastructure is so constructed that children have direct access to the main road. Three days before school, a student crossing the road with peers is hit by a car that has been at a great speed. Luckily the student has saved with little bodily injury. In order to address and prevent potential problem and potential fatality, police officers, in addition to co-operating with the school's management to hold a series of lectures on students' behavior in road traffic, ask the religious representative to hold a lecture on religious care during the religious rites car drivers when approaching the designated school. In addition to these activities, police officers formally submit a request to the municipal assembly to take measures in placing vertical and horizontal traffic signs and to put some defenders beside the sidewalk so that children are prevented from direct access to the road.

With this described activity, police officers would raise awareness among students about their behavior in road traffic and potential dangers, through religious representatives they would target a relatively large group of religious practitioners who are also driving drivers to take care of speed during approaching the school and the municipality will put traffic signs and defenders on the sidewalk. This would be an initiative that would save lives, raise awareness of road traffic participants and raise the image and confidence in the Kosovo Police.

In general, police officers, respectively police stations and sectors, are considered to be the largest source of information that can serve all investigative units in any area.

In order to obtain information on suspicious activities in the community, even those potentially violent extremist activities, gathering information from citizens is considered as a primary source and valuable in identifying a specific or more sensitive area for manifesting activities criminal.

If police officers of the police sectors have already established mutual contacts and trust with community members, then almost no suspicious activity can occur without the knowledge of police officers. For this reason, the daily police presence and conversation with different citizens and actors is the primary one in identifying and preventing negative phenomena and various crimes.

However, since police stations are generally considered as the primary source of information, then this information should be exchanged with other police units in order to advance potential investigations and bring successful results.

In addition to the Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "community policing", which has a character of partnership building, mutual trust with citizens and information gathering, Kosovo Police has also developed the Intelligence Lead Policing Strategy (ilp) mainly has the character of analyzing the information received from community policing and the production of intelligent products for running various police operations.

---

[35] Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/1._Strategjia_dhe_Plani_i_Veprimit_2017-2021_-_Policimi_n%C3%AB_Bashk%C3%ABsi_-.pdf

[36] Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/1._Strategjia_dhe_Plani_i_Veprimit_2017-2021_-_Policimi_n%C3%AB_Bashk%C3%ABsi_-.pdf

Intelligence-led Policing is embedded in police jargon sometime in the 1990s. As Gill points out in 1998, the origin of the Poli is somewhat unclear, but the earlier references say it originates from the United Kingdom.

Although based on the ability to share creative and innovative ideas about the PIO with a single keyboard printing, there is still a lack of knowledge and understanding for many law enforcement organizations on what is actually ILP and CP, what we aim to achieve with them, and how these two models or concepts are supposed to function.

Now, the ILP as a term is widely recognized not only by the police organization but also beyond, but the meaning or clarity of the purpose of this concept is lacking.

THE FOUR ELEMENTS THAT NEED TO BE CONCENTRATED ARE:

• targeting the perpetrators;
• crime management and points where community problems occur;
• investigation of a number of crimes and incidents; and
• applying preventive measures including work with local community members to reduce crime and other social disorders in terms of safety[37].

---

[37] AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY – Inteligence Led-Policing No: 248 (http://www.aic.gov.au/media_library/publications/tandi_pdf/tandi248.pdf)

INTELLIGENCE LED POLICING AND ITS CONNECTION TO COMMUNITY POLICING

What is intelligence information?

Intelligent information can be defined as an added value derived from the collection, collection and processing of all relevant party-related information, information that immediately or potentially sends to a decision-making about the client. A wider perspective on intelligent information is that intelligence is a structure, process, and product. In most police organizations, the intelligence unit or sector is known within the organization for the possession of organized people, skills, methods and good organizational structure[38].

Intelligent information is information that potentially prevents or detects crimes of various kinds. Usually, information is carefully analyzed and risk assessment is carried out. Understanding the difference is not easy and many police officers still find it difficult to understand this difference. Information is eg. the number or crimes committed (how many traffic fines, how many suspects are arrested), while intelligent information is the simple information that goes through several stages of evaluation and verification, whereby from this simple information we have intelligent product through which prevented or solutions a problem.

Policing once was largely a re-active approach. Police have usually responded to calls or cases of crime, public order disorder, public peace, traffic accidents etc. If intelligence was needed then they met to respond to police demands. Criminal groups, traffickers, terrorists, smugglers and drug users, thieves, perpetrators, all live in our communities. ILP means gathering intelligence to continue with prevention and problem solving, so community policing would be more efficient and effective.

---

[38] AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY – Inteligence Led-Policing (http://www.aic.gov.au/media_library/ publications/tandi_pdf/tandi248.pdf)

The ILP can not function properly without close liaison with Community Policing and vice versa. ILP is a concept that should be embraced or taken seriously by all police officers and not just by specialized departments.

BENEFITS FROM INTELLIGENCE LED POLICING

If the ILP concept would be understood correctly and applied professionally then we would have efficiency at work and multi-dimensional benefits:

• More clear guidelines for police patrols;
• Targeting offenders or offenders for solving problems and issues of public security;
• Effective work with partners;
• Faster settlement of community problems;
• Improving traffic safety;
• Better management and prioritization of problematic locations;
• Guides community policing activities;
• Through CP, the ILP enhances the understanding of criminality and non-societal issues in the community;
• Police officers will receive clear duties and directives;
• Contributes to CP in the effective collection, classification and registration of information;
• Provides investigative and pro-active access to police officers;
• Provides more quality and quick service to community members and enhances mutual trust;
• More wrongdoers will be brought to justice;
• Tensions and disagreements will be effectively managed and monitored;
• ILP supports partnership with the community.

"Small Things" often send or support the identification of high-level criminal activities and that many activities or behaviors are considered low-level but potentially have a major impact on the consequences for community members and affect uncertainty in the area assigned.

FROM WHOM TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE ILP?

• Interview with citizens;
• Crime reports / victims / witnesses;
• Road Traffic Police;
• Detained / Detained Persons;
• Prohibitions and routine checks;
• Engagement with schools, mosques, churches, cafeterias, sports clubs, MCSCs, LPSCs, CSATs;
• Various partners in the field of public safety;
• Various meetings.

This is not supposed to be just a comprehensive list, but only a few ideas to stimulate thinking about potential sources that a police officer can use during daily policing activities for information gathering. This approach to collecting information would not mean observation or tapping as possibly other specialized units.

PUI is a concept where police officers use and gather information from what they see and when communicating with citizens. They should recognize the value of intelligence actions and what to do with it.
The PIO does not require police officers to go to people and ask them for different information. Police officers conduct direct contact with citizens on a daily basis, meaning as part of daily police work serving the citizens. They need to know what is important and what is not, in order to have qualitative rather than quantitative information.

Police officers should be able and able to easily access and contribute through information gathered in the database, but their work is common and there is no need for additional work.

Information gathering should be conducted ethically and in accordance with the human rights that the applicable law requires (proper, legal, accountable and necessary).

Community Policing and Intelligence led Policing do not mean:

• Spying on people or communities;
• Endangering integrity and privacy of respectable community members;
• Engaging police officers with additional work;
• Collecting information just for "sakeof it" or just to report that it has allegedly collected information.

Informative meetings (briefings) are one of the main methods by which patrol officers are provided with information that needs to be effective. Information meetings should reinforce local and national priorities, following intelligence requirements and providing intelligence updates.
Imagine the impact these officials may have on national or local priorities if they spend part of this time supporting these priorities through targeted patrols of information gathering !?
However, it is well known that it is often the case that this can only be managed by dedicated units and can sometimes be difficult for uniformed police officers.

But informative meetings can and should also be more about things that have already routinely been passed. This includes sending intelligence and crime reports to the next unit or future replacement and ensuring that important information is updated and entered into the system.
Community Policing and Intelligence-led Policing does not mean the return to the communist-based community policing system BUT improving the level of service to citizens and increasing the readiness of citizens to report crime and suspicious activities in the community.

REFERENCAT

- Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo;

- Law on Police;

- Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 "Community Policing";

- Intelligence Led Policing Strategy; (http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/shqip_anglisht_serbisht_3.pdf)

- Strategy on Preventing VER - 2015-2020;

- Police Sector SOPs;

- Police Magazine "PROTECTOR" (http://www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/Mbrojtesi_nr.6_shqip.pdf);

- BARTLETT, J Mr., BIRDWELL, J. Mr, KING, M. Mr "The edge of violence";

- TERRA Toolkit – Community Approach to Radicalization;

- SMITH, Angus. "Radicalization – A Guide for the Perplexed", Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2009;

- "Radicalization 101", International Association of Chiefs of Police, Committee on Terrorism, 2012;

- MOGHADDAM, Fathali M. "The Staircase to Terrorism, A Psychological Exploration", American Psychologist, vol. 60, No 2, 2005; Terrorism and Violent Extremism Awareness Guide, Canada;

- Davies, L. 2008. Educating Against Extremism: Towards a Critical - - Politicisation of Young People. International Review of Education, 55 (2/3), pp. 183-203. Doi:10.1007/s11159-008-9126-8;

- USAID, Summary of Factors Affecting Violent Extremism. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PBAAA929.pdf; Zeiger, S. and Aly, A. 2015. Countering violent extremism: developing an evidence-base for policy and practice. Curtin University, Hedayah;

- Terrorism and Violent Extremism Awareness Guide PS64-129/2016E-EPUB 978-0-660-03505-5, Canada p-31;

- Report on findings from the research on usage of internet by youth (http:// www.kosovopolice.com/repository/docs/Raport_mbi_t%C3%AB_gjeturat_ nga_hulumtimi_i_realizuar_me_nx%C3%ABn%C3%ABs_t%C3%AB_ shkollave_fillore_dhe_t%C3%AB_mesme_t%C3%AB_kryeqytetit_ rreth_p%C3%ABrceptimit_t%C3%AB_siguris%C3%AB_n%C3%AB_shkolla. pdf) ;

- MOGHADDAM, Fathali M. "The Staircase to Terrorism, A Psychological Exploration", American Psychologist;

- TERRA Toolkit – Community Approach to Radicalization;

- Terrorism and Violent Extremism Awareness Guide, Canada;

- Home grown terrorism and Islamist radi-calisation in Europe;

- Community Policing To Counter Violent Extremism;

- Local Law Enforcement Responds to Terrorism, US Department of State;

- Effective Policing and Crime Prevention, US Department of State, Office of - Community Oriented Policing Services;

- Australian Institute of Criminology – Inteligence Led-Policing

CONCLUSION

Definitely, the efficient application and implementation of the concept of community policing is a necessary necessity for advancing reports between the police and the citizens.

Moreover, this is a need of the members of the community themselves, in order to address their various nature problems in order to prevent serious consequences from a criminal offense or misdemeanor.

Serious implementation and the interconnection of these concepts would advance the perception of the members of the community for police work, where at the same time, by raising the reporting of different cases by the citizens, the number of cases and different negative phenomena in kosovar society would fall.

Through the effective and efficient implementation of these concepts, the willingness of police officers to work in the police sector would be increased, the law enforcement organization's position in the regional and international arena would be enhanced.

However, in addition to the ways of implementing the concept of community policing, the use of information technology in the implementation of this concept is also necessary.

Given the extraordinary use of social networks through smart phones mainly by young people, it is also appropriate for the concept of community policing to advance and apply virtual policing by targeting young people in social networks.

www.kosovopolice.com