Redicalisation: A Challenge for Society

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Abstract:

Radicalization refers to the process by which an individual or group adopts extreme beliefs, ideologies or practices, often involving political, social or religious views. This change can lead to acceptance of violent or extreme behavior. It is a challenge for society because there are many types of radicalization such as political radicalization, religious radicalization, and social radicalization. It is a complex process influence by many factors social and economic factor, psychological factor, online and peer influence. In this paper we will discuss about anti-terrorism legalisation, mental health support, education and awareness for reduce the radicalisation in the society.

Keywords: Radicalisation, Challenge, Society, Security Concerns, Polarization

Introduction:

Radicalization has significantly affected the security and political landscape of the 21st century. The process by which an individual or organization adopts a radical ideology or belief that accepts, uses or tolerates violence, including acts of terrorism, to achieve a particular political or ideological goal is known as "radicalization" and which is a gradual and complex process. Radicalization is the adoption of extreme views and violent actions against the state or society. When a person's beliefs change from relatively conventional to radical and he wants a radical change in society, it is called radicalization.

OBJECTIVES:
- To understand the concept of radicalisation.
- To identify radicalisation as a challenge for society.
- To understand the impact of radicalisation on society.
- To identify the factors that influence radicalisation.
- To recognise the ways to reduce radicalisation in society.

How radicalisation is challenge for society?

As we have seen, nowadays the major effect of radicalisation on youth and they are influenced to be a part of different organization such as Hezbollah, Hamas, Al-Qaeda, and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) as per the study of *AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO (2015)* However, there have been many distinct types of radicalism throughout world history that are not always connected to religion. Radicalisation rapidly reduces humanity, sensitivity and moral values among youth. The phenomenon of radicalization offers a variety of complex and multidimensional issues to society such as Global Consequences, Educational Challenges, & Polarization.

Impact of radicalisation on society

Radicalization may have wide-ranging, dramatic consequences on society that affect many facets of social, political, and cultural life. The following are some major impacts:

- **Security Concerns**: The danger to security is one of the most noticeable and direct effects. Extremist, terrorist, or violent people or organizations can instil fear and insecurity in society by committing acts of violence. In the process of radicalisation increase terrorist attack on the society.
- **Economic Impact**: Radicalization and extremist activities can have economic consequences for a society. Businesses may suffer, investments may decline, and economic growth may be impeded as a result of increased instability.
- **Educational Challenges**: Radicalization can influence educational institutions, impacting curricula and fostering environments conducive to extremist ideologies. This can affect the outlook and perspectives of the younger generation.
- **Cultural Impact**: Radicalization can impact cultural diversity, leading to the marginalization of certain cultural or religious groups. This may hinder the free exchange of ideas and perspectives within society.
- **Global Implications**: Radicalization is not confined to specific regions, and its effects can have global implications. The interconnected nature of the world means that extremist ideologies can transcend borders, influencing and connecting with like-minded individuals globally.
- **Political Polarization**: Radicalization may contribute to political polarization, making it difficult for societies to find common ground and compromise. Extreme ideologies may lead to the rejection of moderate views in political discourse.

Factors influencing radicalisation:

The process of radicalization is complex and can be influenced by a combination of individual, social, economic, political, and cultural factors. It's important to note that radicalization is a multifaceted phenomenon, and individuals may be influenced by a variety of factors. Here are some common factors that can contribute to radicalization:

- **Lack of Education**: Limited access to education or exposure to biased educational materials may contribute to susceptibility to radicalization.
- **Foreign Influences**: External factors, such as foreign terrorist organizations or ideologies, can play a role in radicalizing individuals.
- **Media Influence**: Biased or sensationalized media portrayals of certain groups may contribute to negative perceptions, fostering a climate conducive to radicalization.
- **Political Instability:** Living in politically unstable environments can contribute to radicalization, as individuals may be drawn to radical ideologies as a response to perceived instability.
- **Online Influence:** The internet and social media can play a pivotal role in radicalization by providing a platform for recruitment, dissemination of extremist ideologies, and creating online echo chambers.
- **Peer Pressure**: Influence from peers and social networks can play a crucial role in radicalization, as individuals may be swayed by the beliefs and actions of those around them.
- **Economic Disparities**: Socioeconomic inequalities, unemployment, and lack of economic opportunities may contribute to a sense of frustration and resentment, making individuals more susceptible to radicalization.

Ways to reduce radicalisation in society:

- **Education and Awareness**: Promotes education in critical thinking, media literacy and cultural understanding to enable people to critically analyse information.
- **Community engagement**: Foster strong community ties to create a sense of belonging and address social isolation by reducing vulnerability to radicalization.
- **Mental Health Support**: Provide accessible mental health services to address psychological vulnerabilities and support individuals dealing with trauma or stress.
- **Inclusive Policies**: Advocate for policies that promote social inclusion, equality, and address economic disparities to reduce grievances that may contribute to radicalization.
- **Diversity and Inclusion Policies**: Advocate for policies that promote diversity and inclusion in various sectors, fostering a more tolerant and accepting society.
- **De-radicalization Programs**: Establish rehabilitation and de-radicalization programs for individuals who have already been radicalized, focusing on reintegration into society.
- **International Cooperation**: Collaborate with international partners to share best practices and coordinate efforts to counter radicalization globally.

Conclusion: At last we can conclude that radicalisation is an important phenomena in the society.

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