Radicalisation

WHAT IS RADICALISATION?

Radicalisation

Radicalisation is a process in which individuals, often the vulnerable or young, are persuaded to adopt extreme ideological views as opposed to mainstream opinions and values.

Who would be vulnerable to radicalisation.

- Isolated and lonely and struggling to interact socially.
- I Lacking a sense of belonging; feeling judged about their culture, gender, race or religion and therefore questioning their place in society or British culture.
- ✓□ Feeling confused about a complex world and how to interpret their thought processes. Exposure to traumatic events will also exacerbate this.

How can people be radicalised

- Misinformation on-line
- Through social media
- Face book
- Twitter
- The Dark Web.
- Local communities.
- Street gangs.
- Religious groups.
- Family members.

How to recognize the signs of radicalisation.

- Isolating themselves: cutting themselves off from others. This can be the family and friends they normally hang out with, as well as hanging out with new friends. This could be because they are being secretive with how they are spending their time, but also potentially because the radicalisation is making them feel like they 'belong' to something which may be really important to them right now.
- ► →□ Getting defensive: becoming protective of the views they have and therefore becoming anxious or angry easily. This is because they are seeing you and others as a 'threat' to the beliefs they are harbouring.
- ► →□ Sounding different: you might recognise that the words they are using don't sound like theirs and they belong to someone else or demonstrate extremist views.
- ▶ \rightarrow **D** Mood changes: they may be getting stressed or anxious, or advocating violent actions.
- ► →□ Narrow-mindedness: they have rigid extremist views and refuse to be flexible in their attitudes.

Where to get help

► NSPCC

- Educate against hate
- Samaritans.
- Prevent.
- Close family.