Social Marginalisation and Violent Extremism:

re-examining the link between marginalisation, inclusion and violent extremism

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The old man of the mountain

30.07.2010

Framing the Problem: the political discourse on home-grown terrorism

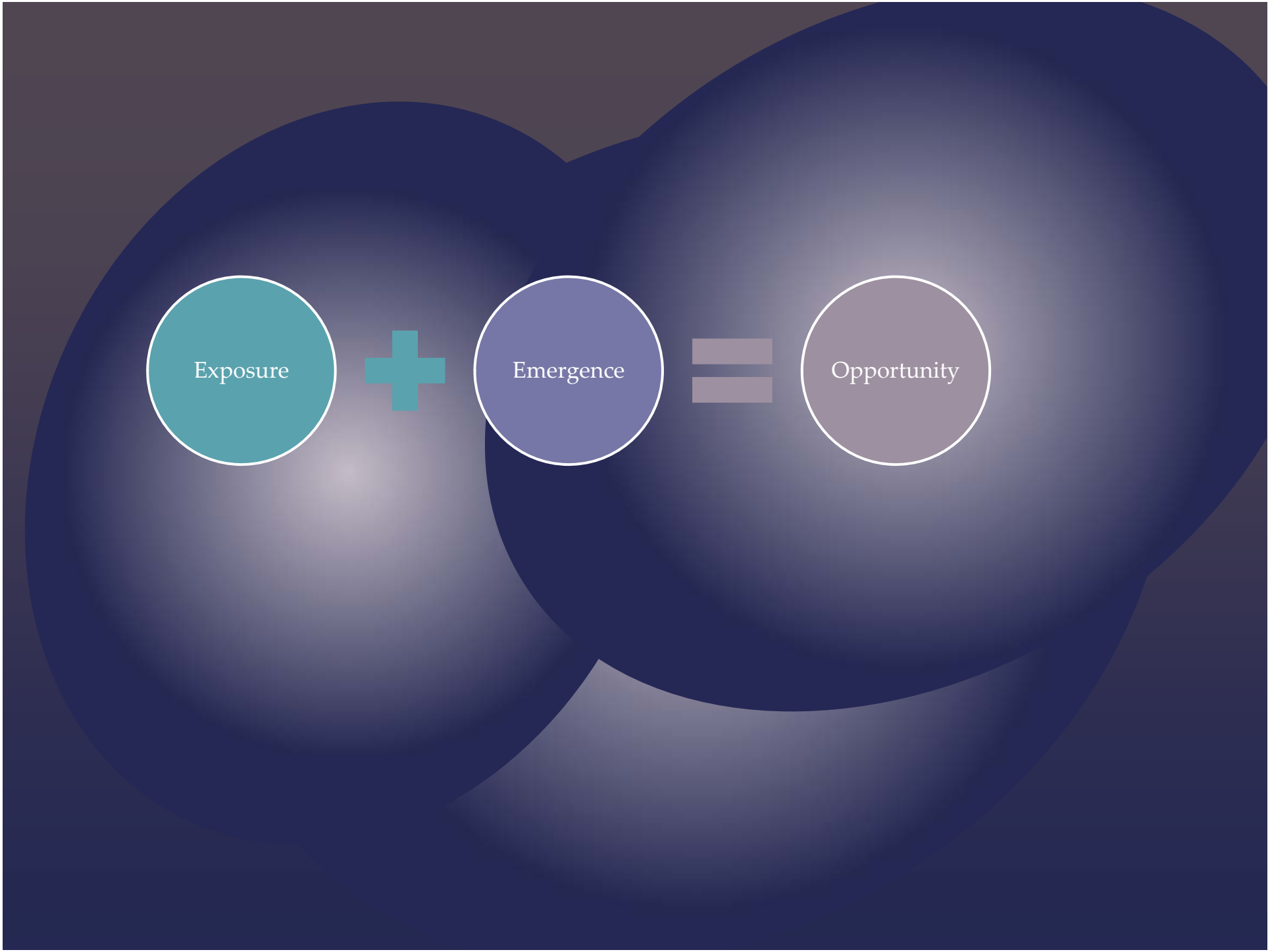
- policy approach that promotes democratic values, social harmony and active participation of Muslim communities
- Lack of focus on emergence, exposure and broader conditions vs assumed vulnerability

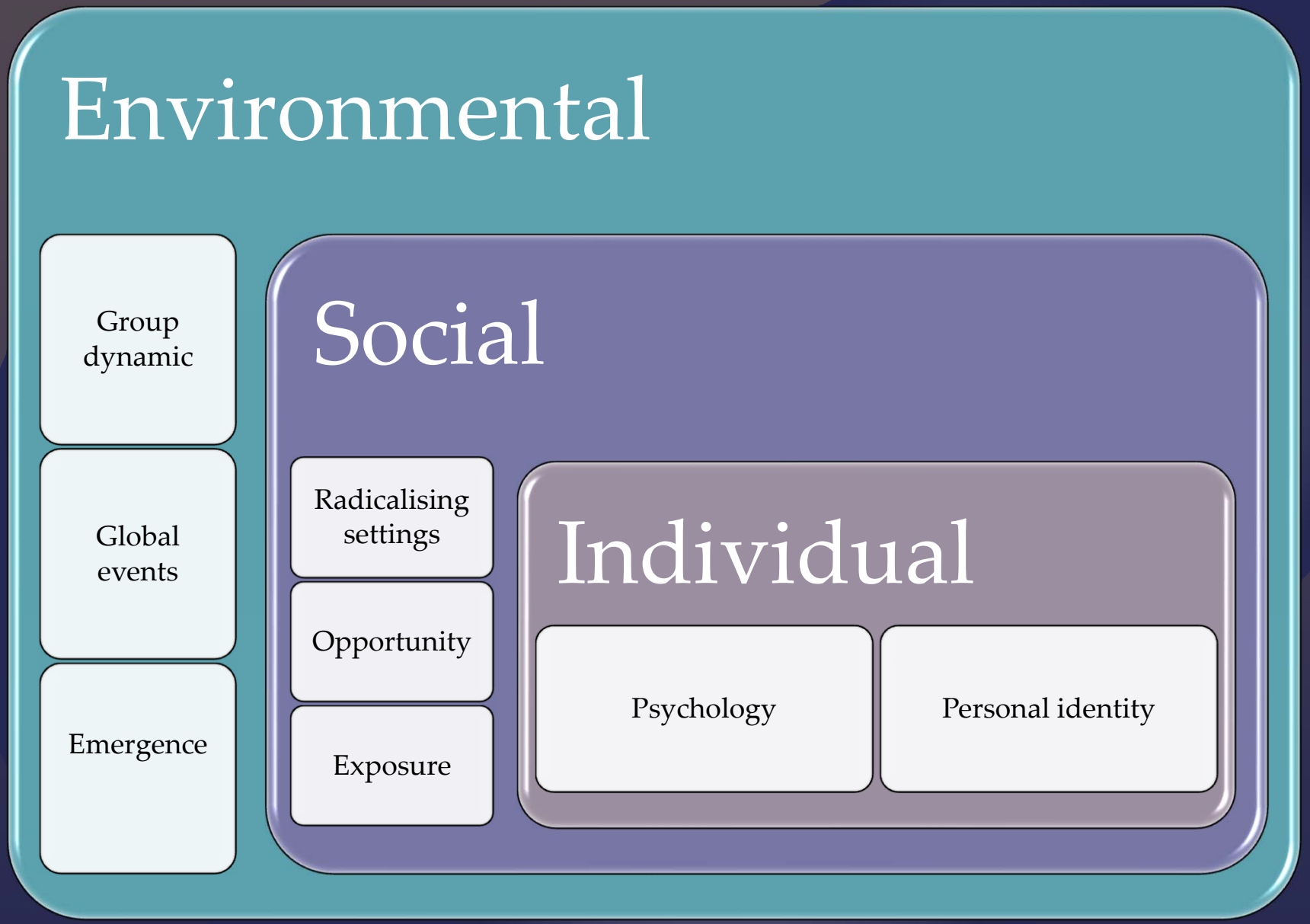
Responding to terrorism: affective machinations and the modulation of fear

- Securitisation of Muslim communities
- Assumptions about vulnerability
- Linking social harmony agenda to securitisation
- Conflation and politicisation of issues: border security, asylum seekers, national security, terrorism

Vulnerability, radicalisation, resilience and social harmony

- No vulnerability profile
- Marginalisation hypothesis
- Primacy of religion and ideology
- Focus on individual radicalisation

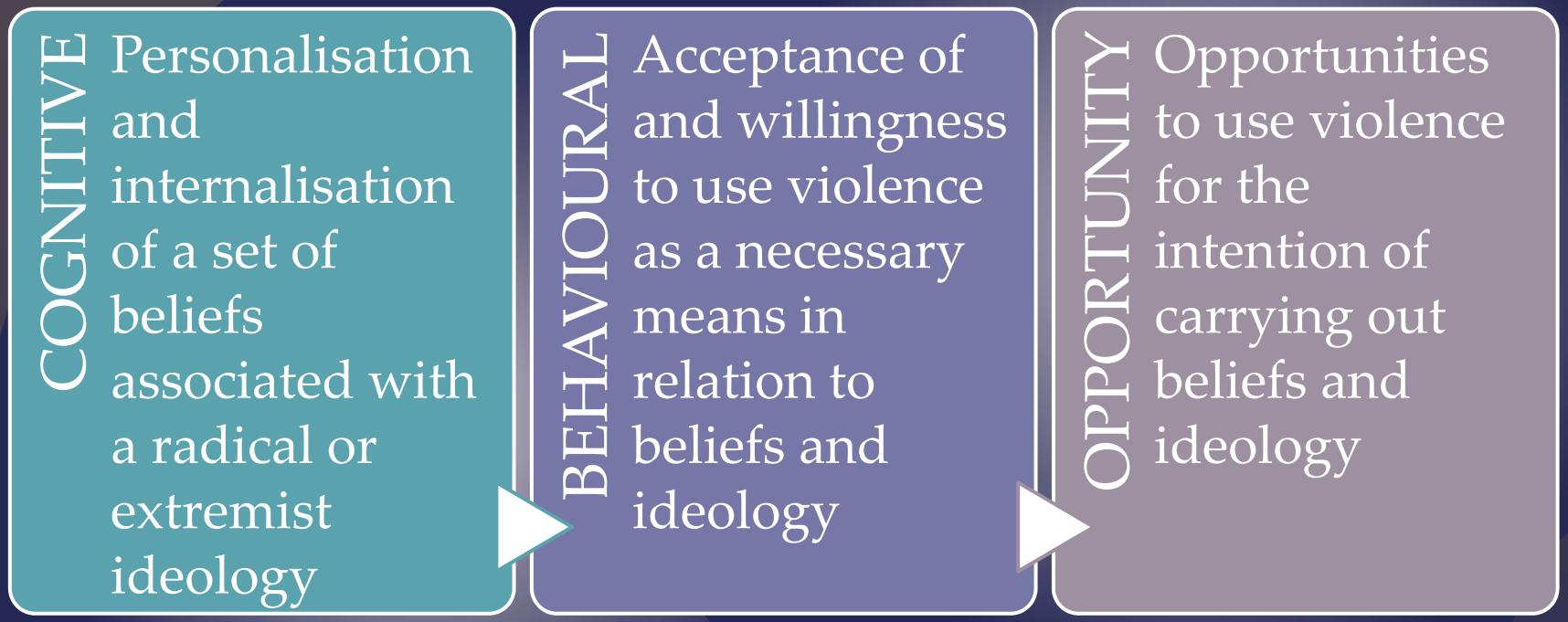

Exposure
Emergence
Opportunity


Environmental
Group dynamic
Global events
Emergence
Social
Radicalising settings
Opportunity
Exposure
Individual
Psychology
Personal identity

Why violent Extremists Narratives work : the appeal of messages to young people

Three Dimensions :

- **Individual Factors**: individual psychology; personal histories and backgrounds; trauma; resilience; personal identity and social interaction needs
- **Social Factors**: socio economic status; family structures; access to education; social expectations
- **Situational Factors**: governance; civil society structures; conflict zones; global trends and events



Radicalisation and Violent Extremism

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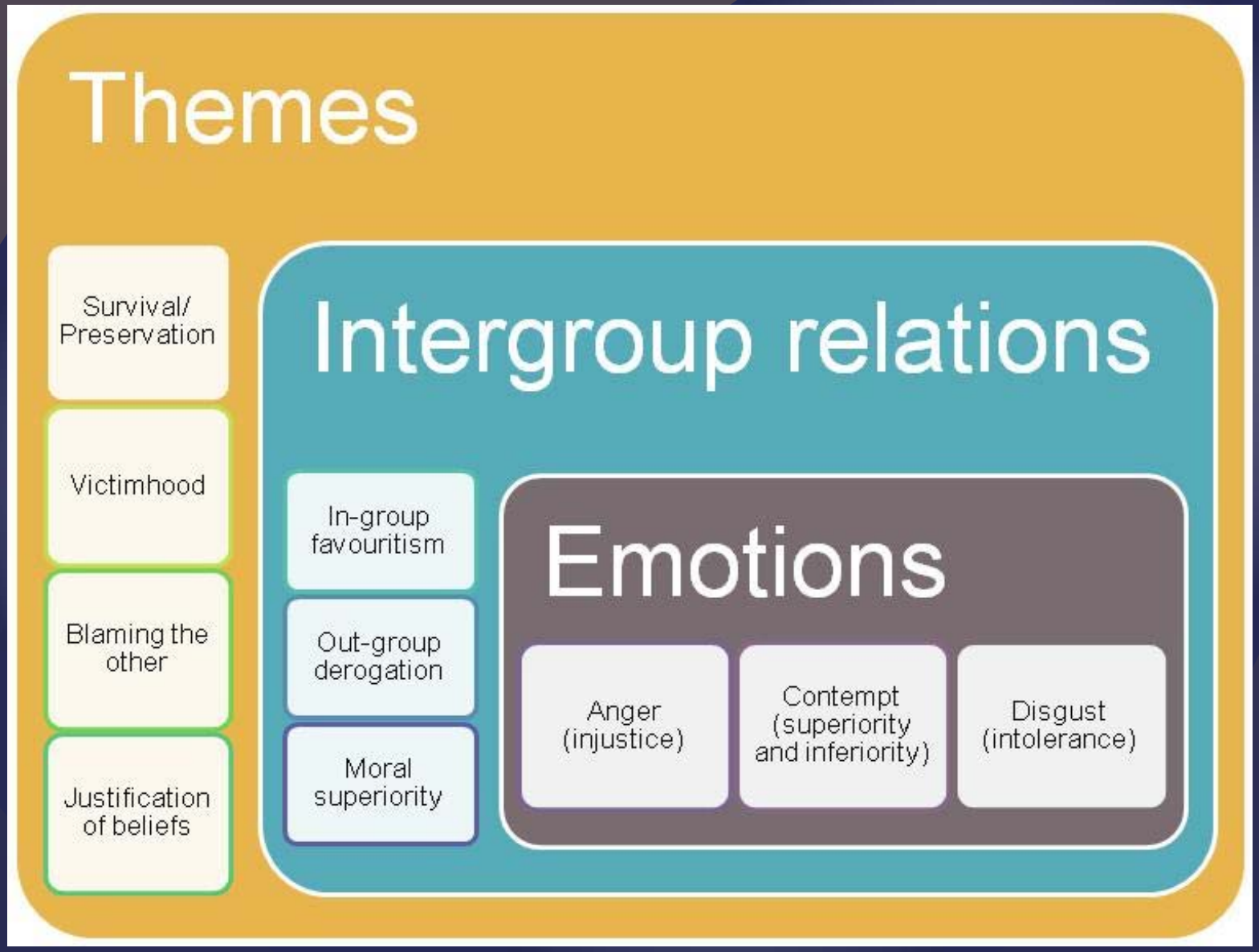
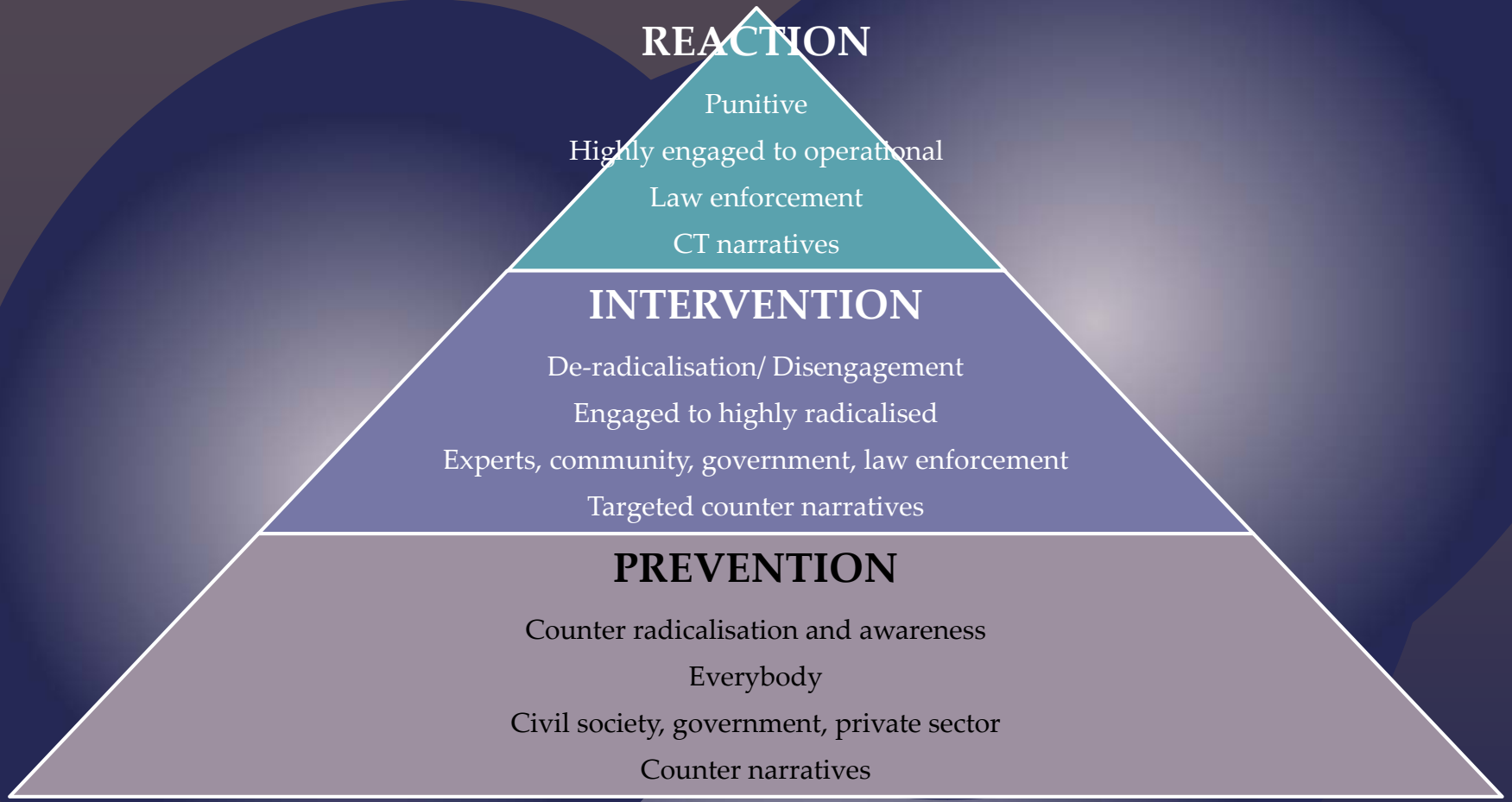
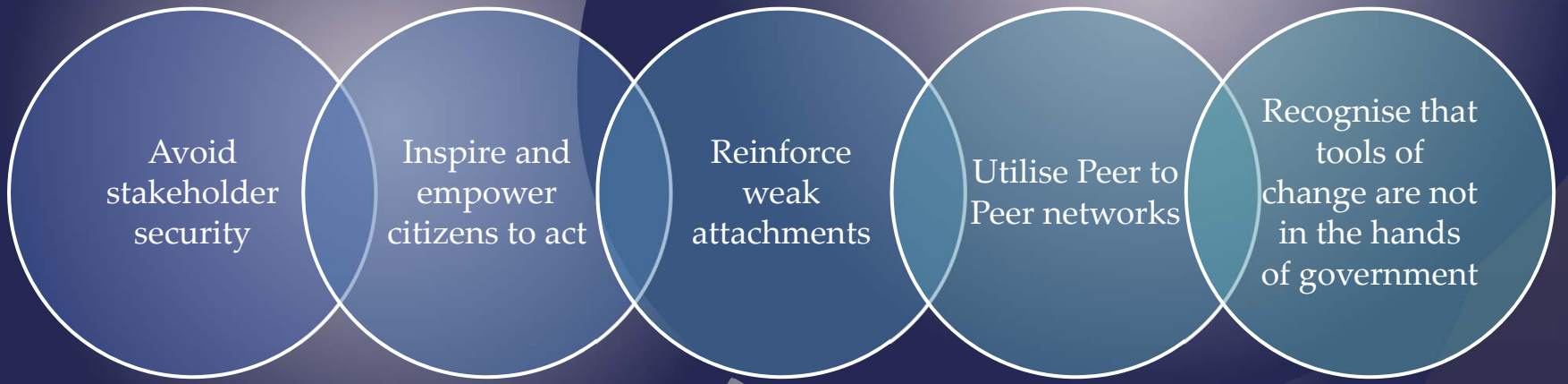

Themes
Survival/ Preservation
Victimhood
Blaming the other
Justification of beliefs
Intergroup relations
In-group favouritism
Out-group derogation
Moral superiority
Emotions
Anger (injustice)
Contempt (superiority and inferiority)
Disgust (intolerance)


REACTION
Punitive
Highly engaged to operational
Law enforcement
CT narratives
INTERVENTION
De-radicalisation/ Disengagement
Engaged to highly radicalised
Experts, community, government, law enforcement
Targeted counter narratives
PREVENTION
Counter radicalisation and awareness
Everybody
Civil society, government, private sector
Counter narratives

Getting Smart about CVE



7 types of preventative initiatives:

Challenge violent extremist messages	• Providing opportunities such as employment • Community based approaches • Family based approaches to help parents talk to children
Reinforce moral self -sanctions	• Cognitive behavioural- empathy, moral reasoning, anger management • Peer mediation and Conflict resolution
Develop awareness	• Knowledge based initiatives to teach critical analysis • Mentoring to build positive behaviours and attitudes through role modelling

“Missiles will kill terrorists. But they will not kill terrorism.”

UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon
Address to the White House Summit on CVE February 2015

30.07.2010