

Many societies affected by extremism mistakenly believe that countering and preventing extremism is the exclusive domain of government agencies.

This perception only provides more space for extremist groups to disseminate their divisive narratives, recruit manpower, increase sympathisers and generate finance. Therefore, to prevent extremism, understanding its signs and the process of radicalisation is equally critical for families and communities.

For instance, families and friends can flag behavioural changes in a person's life, including in their ideology, social relations, and criminal activity. A radicalised person may increasingly use ideological language that discriminates against others. Because the individual may be

identifying with an ideology that is different from prevalent norms, one may also observe isolation from society.

Violent extremism describes the acts of a person or group of persons who have decided that fear and violence are justified to achieve ideological or social change and are acting on his belief. Ideology-based VE is propelled by the misinterpretation of religion. The real motivation may be political, but it is justified using religious reasons. During the radicalisation process, a person may start using criminal tactics like vandalism, minor property damage, and trespassing or protesting in a violent way to draw attention to their beliefs.

Title

Eliminating Extremism

Date

The concept of eliminating the extremism by government agencies can only lower the divisive narratives and increase the manpower. It should be eliminated by the friends and families by understanding the process of radicalization. They can mark the behavioural changes in one's ideology, social changes and criminal activity.

Violent extremists believe that violence and fear can be justified to achieve their goals.

A radicalized person can do different tactics to draw attention to their beliefs.