



Rehabilitation of Radicalized Individuals

A Comprehensive Guide for Youth Workers

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REHABILITATION OF RADICALIZED INDIVIDUALS

**A Comprehensive Guide
for Youth Workers**

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1- DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF RADICALIZATION

1.1. What is Radicalization?

Radicalism can be defined as an ideology or attitude that typically advocates or supports fundamental changes and revolutions in social, political, or religious spheres. This concept is adopted by individuals or groups who are dissatisfied with the existing social or economic order. Radicalism argues that the current system needs to be fundamentally altered and aims to bring about change rapidly and effectively.



Radicalism can also manifest as an effort to bring about fundamental changes in science, religion, politics, or any other field. In this sense, radicalism is not only observed in social structures but also in scientific and religious beliefs. While the term radicalism initially did not imply violence, it has increasingly come to describe the process by which individuals or

groups adopting a particular ideology or political view justify the use of violence. As a result, radicalism is often associated with terrorism and is used to explain the ideological or political motivations behind terrorist acts.

Radicalism is often confused with concepts such as fundamentalism, extremism, fanaticism, and terrorism. Fundamentalism is an approach that advocates organizing social, religious, economic, or political life based on a specific ideology or belief. Extremism refers to the tendency to oppose or reject existing values and beliefs. Fanaticism describes an excessive obses-

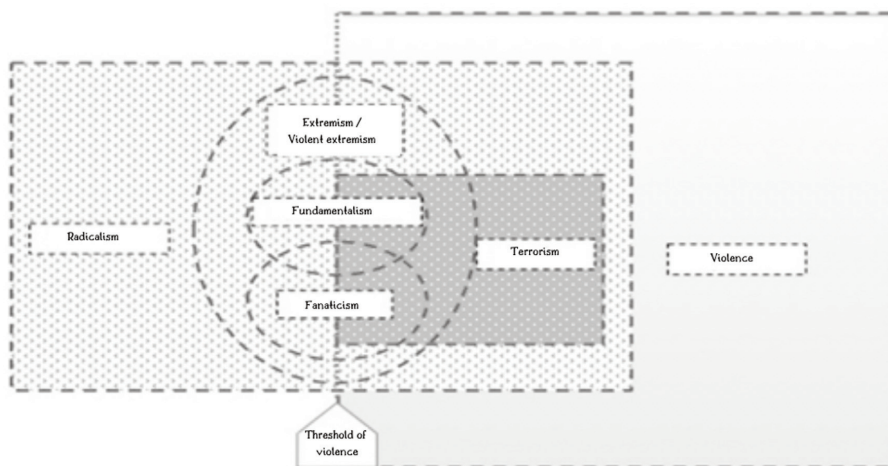
sion with a particular issue or activity, accompanied by extreme passion. Terrorism, on the other hand, refers to acts that use violent methods to achieve a specific goal.

Radicalism can generally be defined as an ideology or stance that questions the existing order and proposes fundamental changes. However, in modern usage, the term radicalism is often employed to explain ideological or political views that justify violence.

Radicalism first emerged in 18th-century England and was defined as theories and movements advocating fundamental change in fields such as science, religion, and politics, aiming to introduce a new way of life. This ideology rejects gradual reformist tendencies and instead adopts a sharp and definitive revolutionary perspective.

To better understand the similarities and differences between radicalization and other concepts, refer to Figure 1.

Figure 1. Comparison of Concepts Related to Radicalism



1.2. What Behaviors Are Included in Radicalization?

Not every terrorist is radical, but not every radical individual resorts to violence as an action. Terrorism is an act, while radicalism is a thought. While not everyone who advocates radical ideas and leans towards extremism turns to violence and terrorism, the dynamics of the groups'

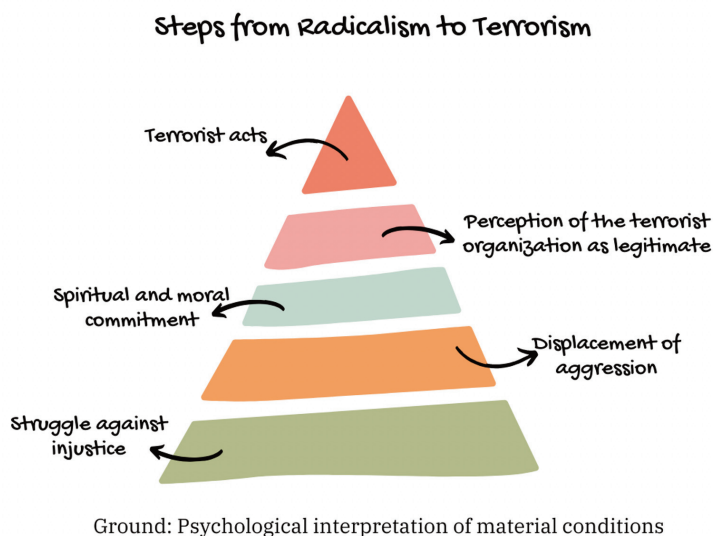
ideologies and their internal and external influences play a significant role in this inclination.

Radical thoughts are generally approaches that question the existing order or values in society, advocating for change and transformation. These ideas can also be found in individuals who seek change through peaceful and democratic means. However, the transformation of radical thoughts into violence usually occurs when certain conditions come together. These conditions can include social, economic, political, and psychological factors.

The use of violence as a legitimate or necessary tool, and in some cases as sacred, is the foundation for determining whether a radical group will transform into a terrorist group. Group dynamics can lead to an inclination towards violence due to both internal and external influences. For example, "individuals without a strong ideology may gain a radical identity after joining a group, through a sense of belonging and socialization within the group," which is an example of internal influence. On the other hand, "if the state intervenes harshly with a group that adopts a particular ideology, this can make violence appear legitimate to the members of the group," which is an example of external influence.

According to Moghaddam's "Staircase to Terrorism" approach, the radicalization process leading to terrorist activities is explained in **Figure 2**. The stages in this process include the individual's radicalization, establishing a relationship with a radical group, undergoing socialization within the group, and finally, participating in terrorist activities. In this process, the factors affecting the individual's radicalization, as well as group dynamics and interactions within the group, play a crucial role.

Figure 2. Stages Leading from Radicalism to Terrorism



When examining the steps leading from radicalism to terrorist acts, it becomes evident that perceived injustice and disillusionment form the foundation. Individuals, believing that societal decisions are ineffective, transition to a stage of resistance against perceived unfair treatment. Aggression involves directing anger toward all phenomena defined as "the enemy." When physical expressions of anger emerge, emotional alienation and polarization intensify. In such cases, individuals may emotionally and unquestioningly bond with the spiritual and moral elements of an organization. Once this attachment occurs, all activities of the organization may appear justified and legitimate. Those long exposed to the organization's moral framework may reach a level where they can carry out terrorist acts. The definition of the enemy becomes absolute, beliefs turn rigid, and individuals are trained to harm themselves and others. During this process, they receive training to evade preventive mechanisms, eventually enabling them to participate in terrorist operations.

The root of radicalism lies in perceived injustice. Radical ideas of renewal may arise when injustice is felt in economic, political, social, or educational spheres. For example, radical ideas may emerge in economic contexts where unequal income distribution is prominent.

Similarly, political injustices can trigger radical ideologies. Sudden social changes, polarization, and conflicts may also fuel radical thought. Education, too, can nourish radicalism. Individuals with lower education levels may be more prone to radicalism. However, as education increases, critical thinking grows and attachment to organizations diminishes.

Adolescents who are out of family control and filled with anger may become targets for radical organizations. During this period, experiences like peer bullying, gang formation, and abstract thinking can lead to alienation in political, religious, or cultural contexts. Egocentric thinking is another exploitable factor for such groups. The teenage mindset of "nothing will happen to me" and overconfidence can push young people toward committing terrorist acts or joining organizations. Social media platforms, filled with unverified information, can manipulate this age group. Terrorist organizations often recruit by exploiting vulnerabilities, turning these youths into compliant "pawns" to fulfill their agendas.

Radicalization refers to the process by which individuals adopt extreme beliefs, ideologies, or actions, or develop sensitivity toward such beliefs. Common behaviors associated with radicalization include:

Adopting extreme beliefs: This may involve embracing ideologies—violent or nonviolent—that advocate radical political, religious, or social goals. These beliefs often reject mainstream societal norms and values.

Isolation and withdrawal: Radicalized individuals may withdraw from mainstream society and social circles, preferring to associate with like-minded peers or groups that share their radical views.

Hostile rhetoric: Radicals may express hostility toward individuals, groups, or institutions perceived as opposing or threatening their beliefs. This can manifest as verbal aggression, online rhetoric, or even violent acts.

Skepticism and paranoia: Radicalization may fuel increased distrust of the outside world and a tendency to interpret societal events as conspiracies or hidden agendas.

Mobilization: In advanced stages, individuals may actively promote extremist activities, such as spreading propaganda, planning attacks, or participating in protests and demonstrations.

Dehumanization of others: Radicalized individuals may portray those who disagree with them as inferior, evil, or deserving of harm.

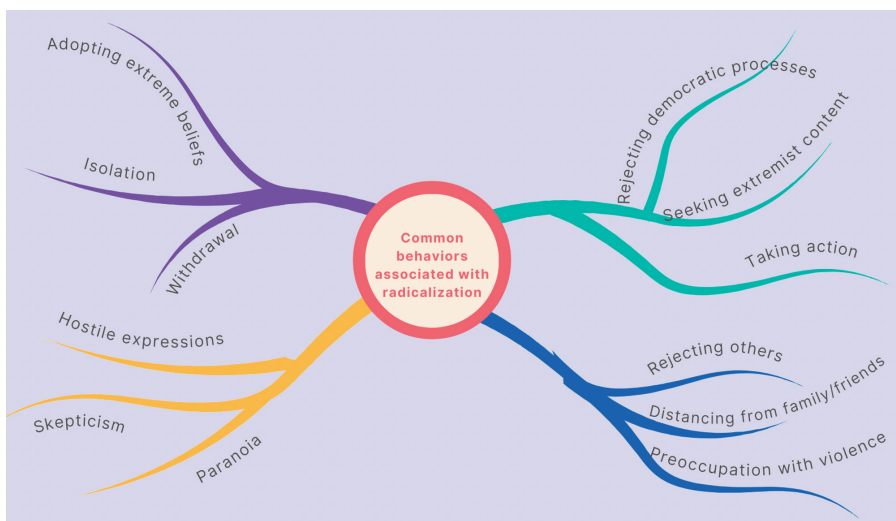
Rejection of democratic processes: Extremists may dismiss democratic principles and institutions as ineffective or corrupt, advocating alternative forms of governance or societal organization.

Seeking extremist content: Radicalized individuals may actively consume on-line videos, articles, or social media posts that reinforce their beliefs and validate their worldview.

Estrangement from family and friends: Radicalization can strain relationships with family and friends who do not share extremist views, leading to social isolation and disconnection from support networks.

Fixation on violence: Radicalized individuals may glorify violence or martyrdom, celebrate past violent acts, or express willingness to participate in violent actions themselves.

Figure 3. Common Behaviors Associated with Radicalization



It is crucial to emphasize that not all individuals exhibiting these behaviors are necessarily radicalized, and these signs must be interpreted within a broader context of a person's beliefs, actions, and social interactions. Additionally, radicalization is a complex and dynamic process that can vary significantly from person to person.

1.3. The Importance of Rehabilitation in the Radicalization Process

The September 11, 2001 attacks by Al-Qaeda-affiliated terrorists, who crashed planes into the Twin Towers, stand as a concrete example of religious and political radicalism. These attacks significantly contributed to the rise of radical terrorism. Similarly, the July 7, 2005 London bombings marked a turning point in combating radicalism, leading to the development of "Counter-Radicalization Programs".

When radical and religious inclinations converge, religions themselves can also suffer harm.

When looking at the profiles of perpetrators of terrorist attacks in the Western world, it is observed that some of them are Muslim immigrant citizens born and raised in Western culture. This situation is particularly significant in countries with a high concentration of immigrant populations. In this context, it is seen that radicalized individuals can develop hatred towards the country in which they were born and raised and may organize terrorist attacks.

At the core of radicalism, economic, political, social, and educational conditions are evident. Therefore, to address this issue, it is necessary to eliminate these underlying factors. Measures should be taken to reduce the income gap, prevent social polarization, use inclusive language instead of exclusionary language, and develop and/or spread a peaceful and inclusive education model.

It is important to protect the youth, who are the target audience of radical and terrorist groups. In this regard, training should be provided to raise the awareness of young people, and attention should be drawn to dangerous social media platforms. Educators must not only provide accurate information but also correct misinformation.

Many countries have developed educational programs to combat radicalism. These programs aim to raise awareness about radicalism, reduce prejudice, and develop critical thinking skills. However, it is essential that these programs are implemented with consideration of local factors. For example, in Germany, the "Living Democracy" program aims to raise awareness about radicalism among young people, reduce prejudice, and develop critical thinking skills. Similarly, in the UK, the "Prevent" strategy conducts education and awareness campaigns to make community members more conscious of radicalization. However, it is crucial to implement these programs while considering local cultural, social, and economic factors. For instance, programs developed in France that offer specific solutions to the socio-economic problems faced by young people living in the suburbs have increased the success of these programs.

The efforts that can be made to prevent radicalization can be summarized as such. Additionally, the following strategies can be considered in the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals:

Relapse Prevention: Rehabilitation programs aim to address underlying factors such as dissatisfaction, trauma, or social isolation that contribute to an individual's radicalization. By providing support and intervention, these programs can help individuals break free from extreme ideologies and behaviors, reducing the likelihood of reoffending or relapse.

Promoting Reintegration: The rehabilitation of radicalized individuals can facilitate their reintegration into mainstream society. This includes providing opportunities for education, employment, and social participation, as well as addressing the stigma or discrimination they may face when re-entering their communities.

Addressing Root Causes: Effective rehabilitation programs do not only counter extremist narratives; they also address the socio-economic, political, and psychological factors underlying radicalization. By tackling root causes such as poverty, marginalization, and identity crises, these programs can prevent future radicalization and extremism.

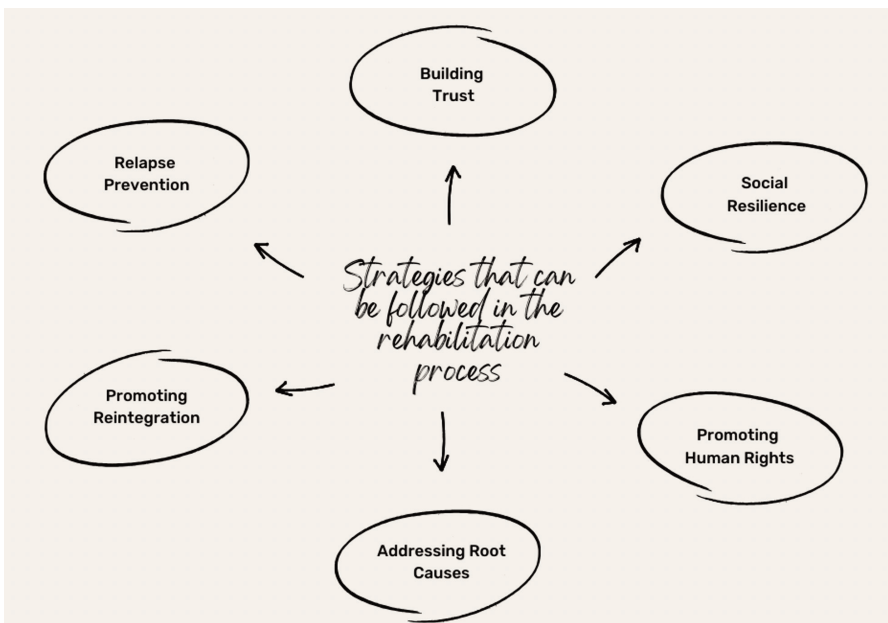
Promoting Human Rights: Rehabilitation approaches that prioritize human

rights and dignity are essential to ensure individuals are treated with respect and fairness throughout the process. This can help counter the narratives of coercion and injustice often used by extremist groups to recruit new members.

Building Trust: Successful rehabilitation requires building trust between individuals undergoing rehabilitation and the authorities or organizations providing support. This trust is crucial for individuals to feel comfortable seeking help and participating openly and honestly in the rehabilitation process.

Building Societal Resilience: By rehabilitating radicalized individuals, communities can become more resilient to extremist ideologies and behaviors. This includes promoting social cohesion, fostering dialogue and understanding, and providing support for individuals and families affected by radicalization.

Figure 4. Strategies to Be Followed in the Rehabilitation Process of Radicalized Individuals



In general, rehabilitation is a crucial component of comprehensive counter-radicalization efforts. Rehabilitation programs can contribute to long-term efforts to prevent extremism and promote peace and stability by addressing the root causes of radicalization, promoting reintegration, and building societal resilience.

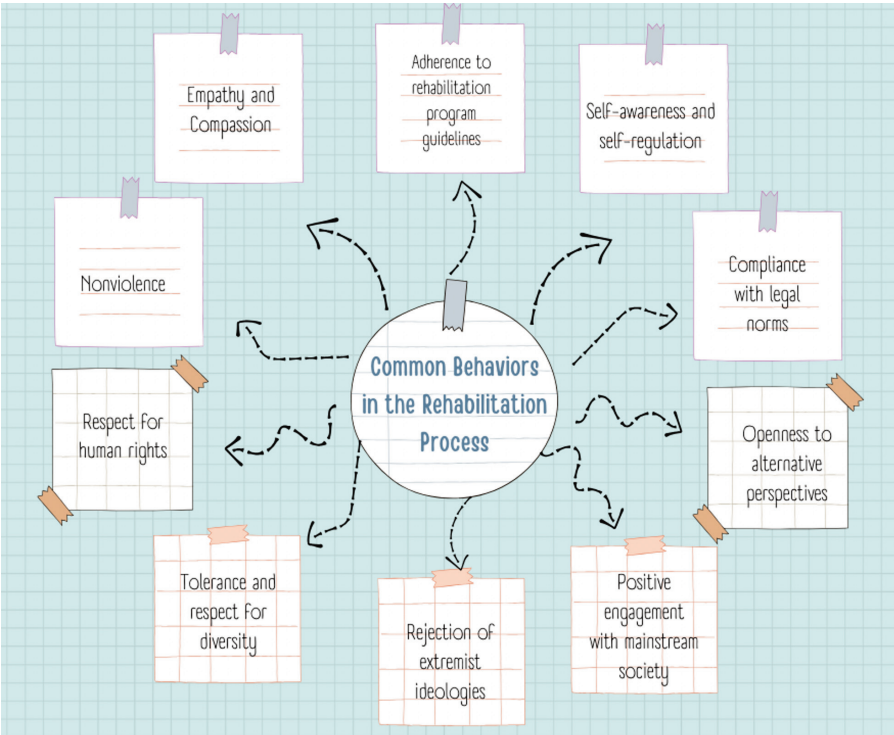
Overall, rehabilitation is an essential part of comprehensive counter-radicalization efforts. Rehabilitation programs, by addressing the root causes of radicalization, promoting reintegration, and enhancing social resilience, can contribute to long-term efforts to prevent extremism and support the promotion of peace and stability.

2- REHABILITATION PROCESS AND STAGES FOR RADICALIZED INDIVIDUALS

2.1. Behavioral Definitions

In the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals, behavioral definitions are used to assess progress and ensure that the individual successfully breaks free from extreme ideologies and behaviors. These definitions help clarify what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable behavior, guiding the individual through their rehabilitation journey. Some common behavioral definitions used in the rehabilitation process are summarized in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Common Behaviors in the Rehabilitation Process



Non-violence: The individual demonstrates a commitment to resolving conflicts and supporting their beliefs through peaceful means, rejecting violence as a method for achieving goals.

Respect for human rights: The individual respects the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, including the right to life, liberty, and personal security, as defined in international human rights agreements.

Tolerance and respect for diversity: The individual rejects discrimination and prejudice based on ethnicity, nationality, or faith, showing acceptance and respect for people of different religions, cultures, and backgrounds.

Rejection of extremist ideologies: The individual actively challenges and rejects extremist narratives and ideologies that promote hate, intolerance, and violence towards others.

Positive engagement with mainstream society: Rather than isolating themselves or primarily associating with extremist groups, the individual participates in constructive activities and social interactions such as education, employment, and community engagement.

Openness to alternative perspectives: The individual is open to listening to and considering alternative viewpoints, engaging in dialogue, and exercising critical thinking instead of rigidly adhering to extremist beliefs.

Compliance with legal norms: The individual adheres to the laws and regulations of society, avoiding illegal activities or supporting criminal organizations.

Empathy and compassion: The individual shows empathy and compassion for others, including those with different beliefs and perspectives, promoting understanding and reconciliation rather than division and hostility.

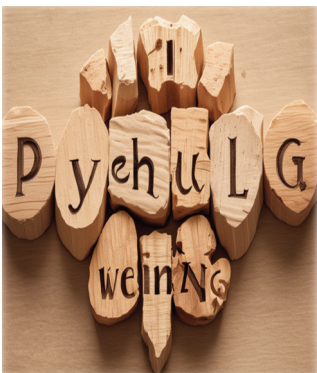
Self-awareness and self-regulation: The individual demonstrates awareness of their emotions, thoughts, and behaviors, taking responsibility for managing them constructively and avoiding impulsive or aggressive actions.

Adherence to rehabilitation program guidelines: The individual actively participates in rehabilitation activities such as counseling sessions, training

programs, and community involvement initiatives by following the guidance and recommendations of the rehabilitation team.

These behavioral definitions serve as a reference point throughout the rehabilitation process to measure progress and guide interventions, helping individuals transition away from extremist ideologies towards more positive and constructive paths.

Individuals often find answers to questions about their identity within social groups. Social identity theory examines how people psychologically identify with other groups. According to this theory, individuals' attitudes are influenced by the thoughts and behaviors of the groups they belong to. A person's personal views and self-concept are shaped by the social group they belong to. Sometimes, individuals may lose their individual identity within a group. For instance, a person who would normally not exhibit harmful behaviors may begin to engage in negative actions when part of a group. Groups that individuals join in their search for social identity can sometimes push them towards aggressive tendencies they would not engage in alone. Social psychologists suggest that the emotions a person experiences within a community can spread to others through suggestion. Gustave Le Bon refers to the situation where these control mechanisms break down as "Social Contagion." Social contagion can lead individuals to engage in harmful and morally questionable behaviors. In light of this information, it can be argued that individuals seeking to gain social identity may become radicalized over time by joining radical groups, even if they were not initially radical, as they are influenced by the community to which they belong.



Radical behaviors can arise from various risk factors, which means that radicalized youth may exhibit risky behaviors influenced by different variables. This complex structure is not limited to violent radicalization examples; it can also be observed in other areas where forensic risk assessments are made. Radicalism may begin with natural motivations, such as strengthening one's identity or advocating

for social change, but over time, it can carry the risk of leading to extremism and violence. This situation can develop due to the complex interaction of various factors, such as group dynamics, social environment, individual psychological state, and societal conditions.

In the physical violence risk analysis model, individuals are evaluated based on four categories of risk factors. These items are:

- **Characteristic features** (age, gender, anger, etc.),
- **Existing disadvantages** (substance abuse, mental disorders, etc.),
- **Past risky behaviors** (criminal record, etc.), and
- **Past victimization experiences** (child abuse victimization, etc.).

Identifying individuals who are likely to exhibit violent radicalization behaviors in the future can be an example of the sensitivity of risk analyses among at-risk youth. These analyses aim to assess various variables, such as the environmental factors youth are exposed to, their social relationships, emotional states, behaviors, and thought patterns, to determine potential tendencies for radicalization. Identifying individuals, particularly in their youth, through these analyses can help implement preventive measures and combat radicalism.

From another perspective, it is also crucial to correctly identify those young people who are unlikely to exhibit the mentioned risky behaviors beforehand. This reduces false positives, preventing misjudgments, and allows for more focus on the actual at-risk youth, facilitating the implementation of effective measures. Therefore, the accuracy and sensitivity of risk analyses play a critical role in preventing radicalization.

2.2. Long-Term Goals for Youth Workers

The rehabilitation process for radicalized youth workers typically involves a multifaceted approach aimed at addressing the underlying factors that contributed to their radicalization and encouraging them to disengage from extremist ideologies and behaviors. The long-term goals in this process may include:

- 1. Prevention of Radicalization:** The primary long-term goal is to facilitate the individual's departure from extreme ideologies and behaviors. This involves challenging and changing the beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors that contribute to their radicalization, promoting critical thinking, and fostering a sense of identity and belonging outside of extremist groups.
- 2. Reintegration into Mainstream Society:** Another key goal is to support the individual's successful reintegration into mainstream society. This may involve providing educational, vocational training, and employment opportunities to help them establish stable and productive lives outside extremist environments. It also includes strengthening family and community ties, encouraging positive relationships with peers and mentors, and facilitating their social integration.
- 3. Psychosocial Support:** Long-term goals also include addressing the individual's psychosocial needs and supporting their mental health and well-being. This may involve providing counseling, therapy, and support groups to help them address issues stemming from trauma, depression, anxiety, or experiences of radicalization.
- 4. Prevention of Recidivism:** To prevent the re-emergence of extremist behavior, long-term goals focus on providing ongoing support and monitoring to help individuals maintain their disengagement from radical ideologies. This includes developing coping strategies to handle triggers and stressors, as well as ensuring continued access to counseling and support networks.
- 5. Empowerment and Resilience Building:** Long-term goals aim to help individuals take control of their lives and make positive choices for their future. This includes fostering resilience against extremist influences by promoting self-confidence, self-efficacy, and a sense of agency, as well as offering opportunities for personal and professional development.
- 6. Social Cohesion and Reconciliation:** Long-term goals also involve fostering understanding, empathy, and dialogue between former radicals and their communities, promoting community cohesion and reconciliation. This may include restorative justice initiatives, educational cam-

paigns, and societal support aimed at addressing grievances, building trust, and strengthening social harmony.

7. **Combating Extremist Narratives:** Finally, long-term goals aim to contribute to broader efforts to counter extremist narratives and prevent radicalization in society. This includes supporting alternative narratives that challenge extremist ideologies and values, as well as community-led initiatives that address the root causes of radicalization and promote positive alternatives for youth.

Overall, the long-term goals of the rehabilitation process for radicalized youth workers aim to support their disengagement from extremism, encourage their reintegration into mainstream society, address their psychosocial needs, prevent recidivism, empower them to make positive choices for their future, contribute to social cohesion and reconciliation, and contribute to broader efforts to prevent radicalization in society.

The process of radicalization is gradual, beginning with the crossing of a violence threshold and ultimately the perception of violence as legitimate. At the onset of this process, efforts to combat radicalization are typically carried out by governments through preventive law enforcement services or educational institutions. In this context, identifying high-risk groups in society is crucial.

In the process of organizational radicalization, individuals are distanced from informal social control by weakening their connections to family and social circles, which can strengthen their attachment to the group. From another perspective, persuading the individual to surrender to the state through their family and law-abiding friends, offering guarantees such as sentence reduction, amnesty, repentance programs, or witness protection, and developing counter-narratives against the terrorist group's ethnic, religious, or ideological propaganda may emerge as effective strategies in combating radicalization.

During the prison process, psychological, vocational, social, and family-focused rehabilitation has the potential for mental and emotional transformation. However, religious rehabilitation is argued to be the most effective

form during this process. Vocational rehabilitation, which is critical for reintegration into society, needs careful management due to its potential to contribute to terrorist organizations. Effective rehabilitation and corrections require various resources, including appropriate physical facilities, nutrition, clothing, healthcare, healthy relationships with the outside world, moral and religious support, job placement, employment, education and training, sports, and recreational activities.

After-release processes involve supervision and support services designed based on the type of crime, age, and special circumstances, categorized into two main areas: material and spiritual assistance. Material assistance includes providing sufficient financial support for accommodation, employment, transportation, clothing, and personal expenses. Spiritual assistance includes overcoming psychological issues, integration into society, approaches from the public and media, and cooperation with official and voluntary organizations. The process of reintegrating terrorist convicts into society is more challenging than for other criminals. It is important to provide effective monitoring and protection to prevent these individuals from falling under the influence of terrorist organizations again. At this point, the shared responsibility of various public institutions and civil society organizations will be a crucial contribution.

2.3. Short-Term Goals for Youth Workers

Perceived injustice can trigger narcissistic anger, leading to aggressive tendencies, and in this context, it can be a significant psychological precursor to terrorist aggression. While terrorism represents the extreme point of violence, radicalism can gradually evolve into terrorism.

Youth workers can make effective interventions by setting short-term goals for the rehabilitation of radicalized individuals. However, it should be noted that each individual is different, and the applicability of these goals may vary depending on individual circumstances. Below are some suggestions for short-term goals that youth workers can focus on when rehabilitating radicalized individuals:

Figure 6. Short-Term Goals for Youth Workers



Communication Skills and Empathy Development: Efforts should be made to improve the individual's communication skills and build confidence in expressing emotions. Additionally, teaching respect for other perspectives and establishing empathy should involve working to understand different cultures, beliefs, and viewpoints.

Anger Management: Skills in anger control and management should be developed, with an emphasis on learning and applying alternative solutions.

Self-Awareness and Identity Development: Support should be provided to help the individual understand their own identity and recognize their values. Efforts should focus on fostering positive self-esteem and self-confidence.

Education and Knowledge Acquisition: Promoting healthy information flow and correcting misunderstandings at the root of radicalized thinking should be prioritized, along with increasing general knowledge through education on various topics.

Strengthening Social Skills: Efforts should be made to enhance cooperation, teamwork, and social interaction skills, while encouraging positive behaviors in social relationships.

Strengthening Family and Social Connections: Supporting communication within families, strengthening positive interactions, and increasing social connections is important.

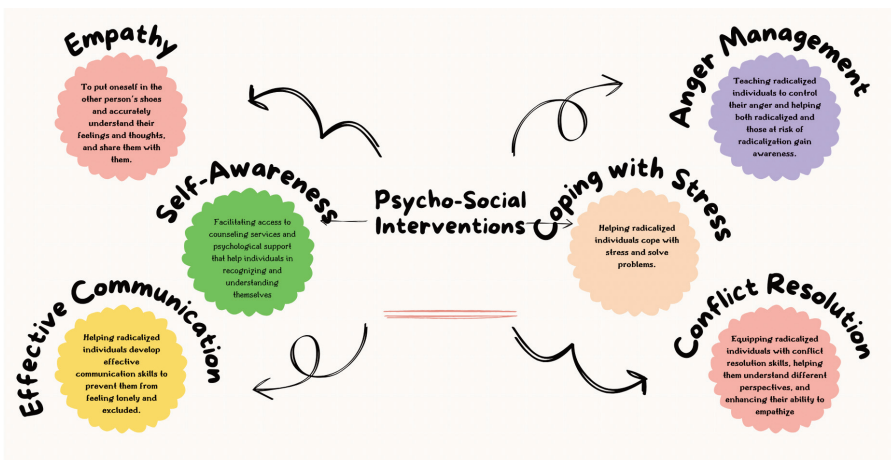
Exploring Alternative Belief Systems and Thought Models: Exploration should be made to understand different belief systems and thought models, fostering tolerance and openness by engaging with diverse perspectives.

These goals can assist youth workers in effectively working with radicalized individuals. However, it is equally important to gain the individual's trust, maintain an understanding attitude, and focus on the individual's specific needs throughout this process.

2. 4. Psychosocial Interventions That Youth Workers Can Implement

Psychosocial interventions play a crucial role in the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals. These interventions focus on addressing the psychological and social factors that contribute to their radicalization and encouraging them to break away from extreme ideologies and behaviors. Here are some key psychosocial interventions:

Figure 7. Psychosocial Interventions Youth Workers Can Implement



2.4.1. Self-Awareness

A study on radicalized individuals indicates that an increase in collective narcissism levels correlates with higher levels of extremist thinking. It is believed that individual interventions can be effective in addressing collective narcissism. To prevent the dominance of collective identity over individual identity—thus reducing the risk of extremist ideologies—environments should be created where individuals can emphasize their personal identities. In this context, it is important to facilitate access to guidance services and psychological support that promote self-awareness.

Additionally, developing policies that enhance and facilitate individuals' access to social, sports, and cultural activities can help them build skills while focusing on both their collective and individual lives. This is particularly important for constructing a sense of identity that fosters self-esteem and confidence.

Recommendations for Youth Workers to Support Self-Awareness and Identity Development in Radicalized Individuals:

1. Help individuals understand their strengths and weaknesses.
2. Focus on developing positive self-esteem and self-confidence.
3. Guide individuals in defining their personal values.
4. Explain the benefits of a value-based life and help them set goals aligned with their values.
5. Support individuals in setting short- and long-term goals.
6. Assist in planning practical steps to achieve these goals.
7. Work on identifying and replacing negative internal thoughts with positive thinking patterns.
8. Facilitate processes for questioning and changing harmful beliefs.
9. Support individuals in identifying their interests and talents.

10. Encourage them to develop a positive identity based on their interests and skills.
11. Provide guidance in building healthy social relationships.
12. Organize practice-based activities on empathy, cooperation, and communication.
13. Develop programs focused on understanding different cultures and perspectives.
14. Facilitate discussions that challenge prejudices and promote tolerance.
15. Help individuals identify career goals and take steps toward achieving them.
16. Offer guidance on future planning.

These recommendations can assist youth workers in focusing on the personal development of radicalized individuals. It is essential to remember that each person is unique, and interventions should be tailored to meet individual needs.

Self-awareness is a fundamental aspect of the rehabilitation process for radicalized individuals. It involves helping individuals understand their thoughts, emotions, beliefs, and behaviors, as well as the key factors that contributed to their radicalization. The following components are crucial in fostering self-awareness during rehabilitation:

a. **Exploring Beliefs and Motivations:** Encouraging radicalized individuals to reflect on their beliefs, motivations, and experiences can help them gain insight into how and why they embraced extremist ideologies. This may involve examining factors such as personal identity, social influences, grievances, and psychological vulnerabilities.

b. **Identifying Triggers and Stressors:** Helping radicalized individuals recognize the triggers and stressors that may lead to a resurgence of extremist behaviors is essential for developing effective coping strategies. This includes increasing awareness of situations, emotions, or thoughts that activate extremist beliefs and assisting in managing these triggers healthily.

c. **Recognizing Emotional States:** Raising awareness of their emotional states and understanding how emotions influence thoughts and behaviors is key to improving emotional regulation. This involves teaching individuals to identify and label their emotions, understand the underlying causes, and learn healthy ways to express and manage them.

d. **Understanding Cognitive Biases:** Educating radicalized individuals about cognitive biases and distortions can help them recognize and counter distorted thinking patterns that contribute to radicalization. This may include addressing black-and-white thinking, confirmation bias, and catastrophizing, while also developing critical thinking skills to evaluate information more objectively.

e. **Reflecting on Past Behaviors and Choices:** Encouraging radicalized individuals to reflect on their past actions and their consequences can help them take responsibility for their choices and learn from their mistakes. This process involves examining how their radicalization affected themselves, their families, and their communities and identifying lessons for the future.

f. **Encouraging Self-Reflection and Introspection:** Providing opportunities for self-reflection through journaling, meditation, or mindfulness practices can help individuals deepen their self-awareness and insights. This includes encouraging them to contemplate their values, beliefs, and goals, as well as their progress in the rehabilitation process.

Overall, fostering self-awareness in the rehabilitation process helps individuals develop a deeper understanding of themselves, their experiences, and their motivations. This enables them to make positive changes in their lives and disengage from extremist ideologies and behaviors. Self-awareness serves as a foundation for personal growth, resilience, and long-term rehabilitation.

2.4.2. Effective Communication

Communication skills are an integral part of the concept of social skills. A socially skilled individual has the ability to initiate and maintain positive interactions, build friendships, and cope with their social environment. The

lack of social skills can lead to significant issues such as low self-esteem, social maladjustment, mental health problems, and delinquency. It is stated that a large proportion of aggressive, antisocial, and rule-breaking individuals have not had the opportunity to learn fundamental social skills necessary for active participation in social settings.

Individuals with low self-esteem tend to respond more positively to positive evaluations and more negatively to negative evaluations compared to those with high self-esteem. Desired communication skills do not emerge suddenly or only when needed; rather, they hold continuous importance throughout life. Many people experience a lack of basic interpersonal communication skills, which over time can make them feel lonely and excluded. If interpersonal skills are not learned, there may be a loss of productivity and satisfaction in relationships.

Communication skills are primarily based on listening abilities. This skill set includes behaviors such as initiating a conversation, maintaining a conversation, asking questions, expressing gratitude, introducing oneself, introducing others, and appreciating others.

Recommendations for youth workers to help radicalizing individuals develop effective communication skills and prevent them from feeling lonely and excluded:

1. Use clear and understandable language.
2. Communicate with respect and value the individual's emotions.
3. Develop active listening skills.
4. Focus on and try to understand what the individual is saying.
5. Accurately interpret body language and facial expressions.
6. Control and make sense of one's own nonverbal communication (gestures, facial expressions, hand and arm movements).
7. Recognize and praise the individual's positive behaviors.

8. Reinforce by emphasizing their achievements.
9. Use open-ended questions to allow individuals to express their thoughts.
10. Allow individuals to articulate their own thought processes without directing them.
11. Understand and support the individual's emotional needs.
12. Provide assistance in coping with difficult situations.
13. Organize activities to enhance group interaction.
14. Encourage individuals to engage with one another to help them build social connections.
15. Conduct training sessions on social interaction and communication skills.
16. Implement practical exercises on how to behave in social situations.

These recommendations can help youth workers establish more effective communication with radicalizing individuals. It is important to remember that every individual is different, so communication strategies should be adapted to their specific needs and circumstances.

2.4.3. Empathy

One of the main factors that hinder understanding between two individuals is defensive communication. It has been observed that as a person's defense mechanisms strengthen, communication efficiency decreases; however, when defenses are lowered, greater attention is given to the meaning and structure of the message in communication.

Empathy is the ability of an individual to accurately understand another person's emotions and thoughts by putting themselves in their place and sharing this understanding with the person being empathized with. A lack of empathy can make communication difficult, or even impossible, which can lead to people becoming distant from one another.

Recommendations for youth workers to help radicalizing individuals develop empathy and raise awareness:

1. Provide opportunities for individuals to reflect on and express their emotional experiences.
2. Encourage self-reflection on one's emotional reactions and thoughts.
3. Organize activities aimed at understanding different cultures, beliefs, and perspectives.
4. Promote openness to different viewpoints.
5. Allow individuals to share their own life stories to enhance empathy.
6. Encourage active listening to others' life experiences.
7. Conduct exercises and activities designed to develop empathy.
8. Use role-playing and perspective-taking practices.
9. Organize training sessions on emotional intelligence.
10. Focus on recognizing, expressing, and understanding emotions.
11. Arrange activities to strengthen social interactions within groups.
12. Engage in teamwork and collaborative activities.
13. Conduct exercises to improve empathetic listening skills.
14. Practice interpreting and understanding emotional expressions accurately, even in silence.
15. Educate individuals on social issues and injustices.
16. Foster sensitivity to social problems and increase awareness of these issues.
17. Offer training on media and information flow.
18. Focus on understanding media manipulation and developing critical thinking.

19. Create environments where individuals can share their emotions and thoughts within a group.
20. Encourage discussions that bring different perspectives to light.

These recommendations can help youth workers develop empathy skills and raise awareness when working with radicalizing individuals. Since every individual is different, it is important to adapt these suggestions according to their specific needs.

2.4.4. Coping with Stress

It is known that stress follows a three-stage process. The first stage is called the "alarm reaction." During this stage, the autonomic nervous system is activated, stimulating the glands to release large amounts of adrenaline and other biochemical substances into the body. As a result of these secretions, the body enters a state of alertness and prepares to cope with potential emergencies. If stressful situations persist, the second stage, known as the "resistance phase," begins. During this phase, the organism starts adapting to the stressful situation, balancing the alarm response and regulating biochemical substances. However, over time, the body becomes fatigued and gradually loses its resistance. The third stage is the "exhaustion phase," in which the body can no longer withstand the pressure of stress and loses its ability to resist. Symptoms from the first stage may reappear, illnesses may develop, and in some cases, this process can result in death.

It is known that individuals undergoing radicalization often fail to cope with stressful life events and, in search of a solution, become involved with groups that lead them to terrorism.

Recommendations for youth workers to help radicalizing individuals cope with stress and learn alternative problem-solving methods:

1. Organize exercises to raise awareness about recognizing and expressing emotions.
2. Conduct activities focused on understanding and evaluating emotional reactions.

3. Teach relaxation techniques such as stress management and deep breathing.
4. Guide individuals in identifying and analyzing problems.
5. Conduct practical sessions on thinking about and implementing alternative solutions.
6. Provide training on goal setting, prioritization, and time management.
7. Focus on developing planning and organizational skills.
8. Organize group activities to strengthen social relationships.
9. Establish support systems and enhance communication skills within these networks.
10. Conduct exercises to recognize and change negative thought patterns.
11. Focus on reinforcing positive thinking models.
12. Highlight the beneficial effects of exercise and physical activity in coping with stress.
13. Raise awareness about healthy lifestyle habits.
14. Organize activities that encourage emotional expression through art, music, and writing.
15. Teach crisis management skills and strategies for handling difficult situations.
16. Develop a crisis plan to prepare for stressful circumstances.
17. Emphasize the positive effects of humor in coping with stress.

These recommendations can assist youth workers in helping radicalizing individuals cope with stress and solve problems effectively. Since each individual's needs vary, it is important to tailor these suggestions to their specific situations and preferences.

2.4.5. Anger Management

It is widely believed that individuals radicalize step by step over time, gradually crossing the threshold of violence.

According to the narcissistic rage hypothesis, terrorists often experience physical abuse, humiliation, and traumatic events during childhood. As a result, feelings of vulnerability, intense fear, and victimization become central to their self-perception. To cope with these emotions, terrorists tend to devalue others in an attempt to maintain their self-esteem. However, the self-esteem developed in this process is highly fragile, and any perceived flaw, humiliation, insult, or opposing opinion can trigger a narcissistic injury that reactivates the psychological traits of childhood narcissism in adulthood. At the core of this narcissistic injury lies anger directed toward the terrorist's damaged self. This anger manifests as emotional intolerance projected onto the targeted individuals, who are perceived as the source of the terrorist's unresolved emotions.

Recommendations for youth workers to help radicalizing individuals manage their anger and raise awareness among those at risk of radicalization:

1. Organize training sessions on recognizing one's emotional responses.
2. Help individuals understand the physical symptoms and causes of anger.
3. Teach practical techniques to reduce anger, such as deep breathing, meditation, and relaxation exercises.
4. Develop skills for coping with stress and calming down.
5. Support individuals in recognizing and expressing emotions beyond anger.
6. Work on expressing and managing other emotions effectively.
7. Provide training to enhance problem-solving abilities.
8. Encourage looking at events from different perspectives and finding more effective solutions.

9. Conduct exercises to improve social interaction and communication skills.
10. Focus on strengthening social support systems.
11. Teach healthy ways to express anger constructively.
12. Implement role-playing activities to improve expression skills.

These recommendations can help youth workers develop anger management and self-awareness skills when working with radicalizing individuals. However, since each person is unique, it is essential to adapt these strategies to their specific needs.

2.4.6. Conflict Resolution

In interpersonal relationships, conflict is defined as a situation where individuals interfere with each other's needs or demands or experience a disagreement in values, leading to disputes, confrontations, or friction.

Families should focus on conflict resolution training to mitigate the risk of violent tendencies that may arise from growing up in neighborhoods where violent incidents frequently occur. These trainings can help families learn peaceful conflict resolution methods and establish secure relationships with their children.

An individual's response to conflict depends on their perception of conflict, past learning experiences, role models, and how others around them respond to conflict. Raising awareness about the conflict resolution strategies that individuals commonly use can contribute to resolving conflicts in a positive manner.

Recommendations for youth workers to help radicalizing individuals develop conflict resolution skills:

1. Assist individuals in understanding the emotions of the other party.
2. Encourage empathy and efforts to see the other party's perspective.
3. Promote active listening to understand the thoughts and feelings of others.

4. Practice effective listening to fully grasp and interpret problems.
5. Avoid confrontational language and encourage positive expressions.
6. Work on softening statements and establishing open communication.
7. Encourage a proactive attitude toward problem-solving.
8. Explore and discuss alternative solutions.
9. Raise awareness of one's emotional reactions in conflict situations.
10. Help individuals control and positively channel their emotional responses.
11. Organize activities to understand the root causes of conflicts.
12. Guide individuals in identifying underlying issues rather than surface-level problems.
13. Find and emphasize common ground between opposing parties.
14. Focus on shared interests to improve communication and foster compromise.
15. Conduct training sessions and workshops on conflict resolution skills.
16. Organize activities that enhance social skills such as communication, cooperation, and teamwork.
17. Strengthen social relationships to improve interpersonal interactions.
18. Encourage a solution-focused approach to handling conflicts with a positive mindset.
19. Help individuals learn from past mistakes and develop a forward-thinking, solution-oriented approach.

These recommendations can assist youth workers in equipping radicalizing individuals with conflict resolution skills. However, it is important to tailor strategies to each individual's specific needs and circumstances.

3- THE ROLE OF YOUTH WORKERS IN THE REHABILITATION PROCESS OF RADICALIZED INDIVIDUALS

The reintegration of a radicalized individual into society without a rehabilitation process may lead to the continuation of radicalization or reoffending. Therefore, the social integration of radicalized individuals must be carefully managed. The responsibility for preventing extremist crimes, managing extremist offenders, and effectively reintegrating them into society is not limited to prisons alone. It also falls on various professionals and institutions, including social workers, psychologists, religious leaders, local governments/municipalities, and civil society organizations.



Preventing violent extremism is a priority for many institutions and organizations, highlighting the importance of multi-agency collaboration. However, it is essential to assign a sufficient number of specialized personnel (psychologists, social workers, and religious leaders) in prisons to ensure ef-

fective multidisciplinary teamwork. A multidisciplinary approach offers diverse skills, methodologies, and perspectives, contributing to more successful outcomes. This section will explore how youth workers can contribute to the rehabilitation processes of radicalized individuals.

3.1. Social worker

Social workers working with radicalized individuals can engage in various practices such as conducting risk assessments, developing communication and empathy skills, organizing educational and awareness activities, fostering collaboration with families and communities, and creating alternative activities.

During the risk assessment phase, social workers can identify potential risks by considering various factors such as the individual's family, friends, school, and work environment. This approach, which views the individual within their social context, is crucial for understanding their tendency toward radicalization and determining appropriate interventions.

A fundamental factor in the intervention process is establishing a trustworthy relationship with the individual. This enables them to express their problems, communicate their needs, and actively participate in the intervention. Additionally, demonstrating empathy by providing emotional support and attempting to understand the individual's perspective can enhance the effectiveness of the intervention.

Organizing educational and awareness activities to prevent radicalization is also crucial. These activities help in recognizing the radicalization process early and combating it effectively. Moreover, they contribute to correcting misinformation about radicalization and disseminating accurate information within society.

Strengthening the social support network of a radicalized individual through collaboration with their family, close circle, and community is another important aspect. A strong support network can reduce the individual's inclination toward radicalization and facilitate their reintegration into society. Additionally, ensuring access to employment and social activities for individuals released from prison is vital. This helps them reintegrate into society in a healthy manner and reduces the risk of re-radicalization.

Social workers play a key role in rehabilitation programs addressing radicalization. Their primary functions include providing comprehensive sup-

port and guidance to radicalized individuals, assisting them in reintegrating into society, and helping them disengage from extremist ideologies. Some ways in which social workers contribute to the rehabilitation process include:

- **Assessment and Planning:** Social workers conduct comprehensive assessments to understand the factors contributing to each individual's radicalization. Based on these evaluations, they collaborate in developing personalized rehabilitation plans tailored to the specific needs of each individual.
- **Emotional and Psychological Support:** Social workers provide a safe and supportive space where individuals can express their emotions, discuss their experiences, and receive guidance to overcome trauma and emotional challenges linked to radicalization.
- **Skill Development:** Social workers help individuals develop practical and social skills essential for effective reintegration into society. These skills may include communication, conflict resolution, decision-making, and stress management.
- **Access to Resources:** Social workers connect individuals with various community resources and support services, such as healthcare, housing, education, employment, and legal counseling. This ensures that their basic needs are met while promoting stability and self-sufficiency.
- **Building Support Networks:** Social workers facilitate individuals' participation in peer groups, community organizations, and recreational activities. These networks provide opportunities for building positive connections, receiving mutual support, and fostering a sense of belonging.
- **Education and Awareness:** Social workers offer education and awareness programs about the risks and consequences of radicalization, as well as the importance of tolerance, diversity, and social inclusion. This helps individuals resist extremist ideologies and promotes social cohesion.

Therefore, social workers play a crucial role in rehabilitation programs aimed at countering radicalization. By providing emotional, practical, and social support, they help radicalized individuals rebuild their lives and reintegrate into society in a positive and constructive manner.

3.2. Psychologists

Psychologists working with radicalized individuals implement various practices in the field of youth work. These practices include psycho-social assessment, individual therapy, family therapy, emotional support, stress management and coping skills development, as well as organizing group therapy sessions.

When psychologists first encounter radicalized individuals, they typically conduct a psycho-social assessment. This assessment enables them to analyze the individual's radicalization process and current situation. At this stage, it is crucial to evaluate the individual within their social environment, considering factors such as family, friends, and close surroundings to identify potential risks.

Depending on the identified risk factors, the individual may need to participate in individual or group therapy. Additionally, if necessary, family therapy can be organized to involve the family in the process. These therapeutic interventions aim to address the individual's emotional and cognitive issues related to radicalization and explore potential solutions.

Psychologists also provide emotional support to understand and meet the emotional needs of radicalized individuals. This support can help strengthen the individual's ability to cope with challenges.

For individuals experiencing difficulties with stress management and coping strategies, psychologists focus on developing stress-coping skills. This enables individuals to handle stress in a healthier manner.

When family therapy is deemed necessary, psychologists aim to enhance communication and relationships within the family. During the family therapy process, discussions focus on how the family can support the radicalized individual, and specific goals are set accordingly.

In cases where group therapy is applied, radicalized individuals come together to provide mutual support within the group. This approach strengthens social bonds and facilitates the reintegration of individuals undergoing rehabilitation into society.

The coordination of all these processes with other professionals is essential to ensure the integrity of the rehabilitation process. In this way, the rehabilitation of radicalized individuals can be more effective and successful.

3.3. Religious Officials

Religious officials working with radicalized individuals can contribute to the rehabilitation process from a religious perspective. These contributions include providing religious education, offering religious counseling, and facilitating healthy communication with the community.

It is essential for religious officials to coordinate with other professionals. In religious education for radicalized individuals, religious officials must convey religious knowledge accurately and effectively. These educational efforts should emphasize values and principles that prevent radicalization.

Furthermore, providing religious counseling services to individuals undergoing radicalization is crucial. Through this service, individuals' questions about religious matters can be addressed, and they can receive proper guidance. Conducting activities in places of worship that promote the integration of radicalized individuals with the broader community is also important. Such efforts can foster tolerance and understanding within society.

Finally, organizing events aimed at young people is particularly significant. These events can help prevent youth radicalization and strengthen their social bonds. Through these practices, religious officials can contribute to the integration and rehabilitation of radicalized individuals into society.

3.4. Judiciary Members

Judiciary members working with radicalized individuals can contribute to the rehabilitation process. These contributions may include ensuring criminal justice, establishing communication with society, respecting human

rights, supporting preventive policies, and engaging in multidisciplinary collaboration.

The primary duty of judiciary members is to ensure a fair and effective legal process. They also play a significant role in preventing radicalization and preparing legal regulations. It is crucial that they act within the framework of human rights and ensure fair trials.

Additionally, judiciary members should work to build trust within society and develop communication strategies to demonstrate the transparency and fairness of the judicial system. These strategies can contribute to the social integration of radicalized individuals and encourage public support for this process.

In conclusion, judiciary members have important responsibilities when working with radicalized individuals, including ensuring justice, communicating with society, respecting human rights, and supporting social integration. Multidisciplinary collaboration is also essential in fulfilling these responsibilities.

Judges can play a crucial role in rehabilitation programs aimed at youth undergoing radicalization. While their primary responsibility is to uphold justice and enforce laws, they can also contribute significantly to the rehabilitation process. Some ways in which judges can support these programs include:

- **Individualized Sentencing:** Judges can consider the specific circumstances of each case when determining sentences. Instead of imposing rigid punitive measures, they can take participation in rehabilitation programs as a mitigating factor.
- **Mandating Rehabilitation Programs:** Judges can require youth to participate in rehabilitation programs, such as counseling sessions, therapy, or vocational training, as an alternative to harsher prison sentences.
- **Monitoring and Supervision:** Judges can track the progress of youth enrolled in rehabilitation programs. Follow-up hearings can be scheduled to assess compliance and adjust rehabilitation plans as needed.

- **Providing Support and Encouragement:** Judges can offer recognition and encouragement to those showing commitment to their rehabilitation. Acknowledging progress in follow-up hearings can help maintain motivation and reinforce positive behavior.
- **Encouraging Interagency Collaboration:** Judges can collaborate with other justice system actors, government agencies, and civil society organizations to develop and improve rehabilitation programs. Participating in interagency meetings and working groups can help share best practices and coordinate efforts in combating radicalization.

In summary, judges can play a significant role in rehabilitation programs for radicalized youth by issuing personalized judicial decisions, mandating program participation, monitoring progress, offering support, and fostering interagency collaboration. Their active involvement can significantly contribute to helping youth disengage from extremism and reintegrate into society in a healthy manner.

3.5. Prison Guards

Prison guards play a crucial role in the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals. To ensure the success of this process, they have several key responsibilities.

First and foremost, it is essential for prison guards to receive training from social workers and psychologists to increase their awareness of radicalization. These training sessions can equip them with knowledge about the signs of radicalization and prevention strategies.

Monitoring and surveillance are also critical, as they allow guards to detect signs of ongoing radicalization. Identifying potential radicalization groups and interactions can lead to more effective supervision.

Developing communication skills can also help prison guards interact more effectively with radicalized individuals. Demonstrating empathy and maintaining an understanding approach can contribute to more positive and constructive relationships.

In conclusion, prison guards must enhance their awareness through training, monitor and identify signs of radicalization, improve communication skills, and adopt preventive strategies to maintain a secure prison environment. These efforts can help manage the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals more effectively.

3.6. Local Governments and Civil Society Organizations

Local governments and civil society organizations play a key role in preventing radicalization and facilitating the social integration of radicalized individuals.

Local governments can organize educational programs to raise public awareness about radicalization. Civil society organizations, on the other hand, can develop effective rehabilitation projects tailored to their expertise and resources. Projects promoting interfaith and intercultural dialogue can foster social tolerance, enabling individuals to better understand and respect one another.

As institutions that best understand regional needs, local governments should develop education and vocational training programs to support the social integration of radicalized individuals. Collaborating with local businesses can encourage the employment of individuals participating in rehabilitation programs.

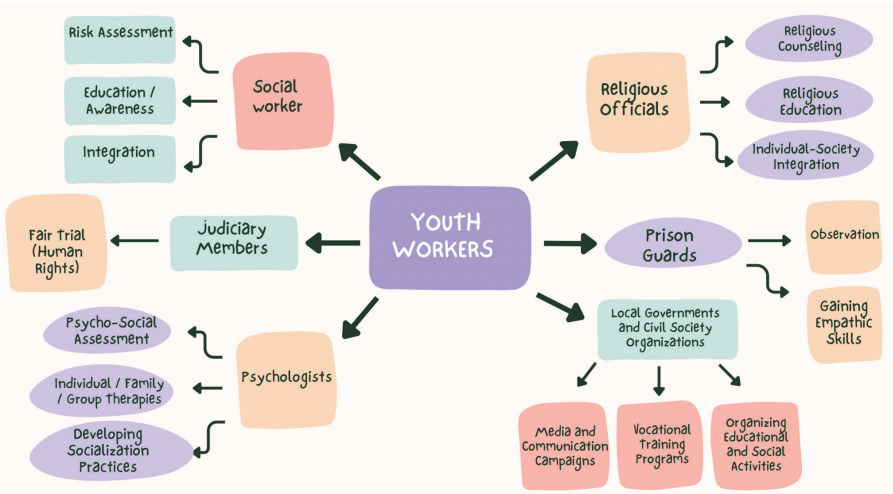
Establishing neighborhood and community centers can help reduce potential risks within society and prevent radicalization through educational and social activities. These centers can also provide families with training on radicalization and how to support the rehabilitation process of their loved ones. Additionally, creating family support groups for those with radicalized individuals can provide much-needed psychosocial assistance.

To gain public support in the fight against radicalization, positive messaging through media and communication campaigns is recommended. Organizing sports, cultural, and artistic activities can help individuals develop a positive identity, enabling them to participate actively and constructively in social life.

For these initiatives to be implemented effectively, it is crucial for local governments to employ social workers and psychologists. Otherwise, the success of these efforts may be compromised.

This section has outlined the roles of youth workers in the rehabilitation of radicalized individuals and the prevention of radicalization. The proposed initiatives are summarized as follows:

Figure 8. Youth Workers in the Rehabilitation Process of Radicalized Individuals



Youth workers must focus on understanding the life experiences and beliefs of radicalized individuals before making judgments. Possessing effective communication skills is also crucial in this process. This enables a more efficient intervention process. To establish mutual trust, it is essential for the radicalized individual to feel understood and for a healthy communication environment to be created.

Youth workers should receive training on radicalization and learn about the factors that contribute to it. This will increase their awareness and allow them to conduct preventive work to educate young people before they become radicalized. Additionally, they can support young people in discovering their potential and focusing on positive goals.

Social workers and psychologists play a vital role in ensuring the social integration of individuals who have been radicalized, imprisoned, and later released. In this process, creating employment opportunities and developing social support systems in cooperation with their families and close circles are essential for successful reintegration. Furthermore, organizing sports, cultural, and artistic activities through local governments can help individuals reconnect with society.

For these processes to be successfully implemented, a multidisciplinary team approach is necessary. This ensures that the rehabilitation process is carried out more effectively and successfully.

4- CONNECTING WITH FRIENDS, FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITIES IN THE REHABILITATION PROCESS



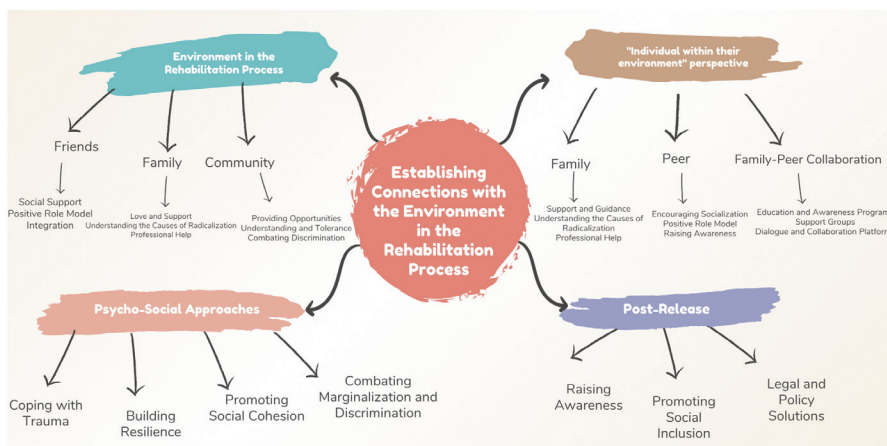
Radicalization can be defined as individuals gravitating toward extremist ideologies and groups and participating in their activities. This process may lead radicalized individuals to become isolated from their families, friends, and society, increasing their risk of engaging in violent actions.

The rehabilitation process consists of a series of interventions designed to help radicalized individuals disengage from extremist ideologies and reintegrate into society. Establishing

connections with friends, family, and the community is crucial in this process. These connections will support the individual's reintegration into society and contribute to building a more peaceful and inclusive community.

The headings and recommendations to be included in this section are summarized as follows:

Figure 9. Establishing Connections with the Environment in the Rehabilitation Process



4. 1. The Role of Friends, Families, and Communities in the Rehabilitation Process of Radicalized Individuals

Friends

Providing Social Support: Friends can offer social support to radicalized individuals, helping them overcome feelings of loneliness and isolation.

Being Positive Role Models: Friends can serve as positive role models, demonstrating values such as tolerance, respect, and inclusivity, encouraging the individual to adopt these values.

Encouraging Reintegration: Friends can facilitate the reintegration of radicalized individuals into society, helping them develop a new identity and build healthy relationships.

Families

Providing Love and Support: Families can support radicalized individuals emotionally, aiding in their recovery process. They also play a crucial role in helping the individual develop a new identity and establish healthy relationships.

Understanding the Causes of Radicalization: Families can work to understand the factors that led to the individual's radicalization and help address these issues.

Seeking Professional Help: Families should not hesitate to seek professional assistance from psychologists, social workers, and other experts who can provide guidance and support.

Communities

Providing Opportunities: Communities can support the reintegration of radicalized individuals by offering educational, employment, and social opportunities.

Fostering Understanding and Tolerance: Communities should work to develop a sense of understanding and tolerance toward radicalized individuals, helping them feel accepted.

Combating Stigma and Discrimination: Communities can ease the reintegration process by addressing stigma and discrimination against radicalized individuals.

***Establishing connections with friends, families, and communities plays a crucial role in the rehabilitation of radicalized individuals. These connections support reintegration and contribute to building a more peaceful and inclusive society.

Steps Youth Workers Can Take to Help Radicalized Individuals Connect with Friends, Families, and Communities During the Rehabilitation Process;

1. Raising Awareness

- * Organizing educational programs and workshops to spread knowledge and awareness about the causes and consequences of radicalization.
- * Providing information to families, friends, and community members on how to recognize signs of radicalization and what actions they can take.

2. Creating a Supportive Environment

- * Establishing support groups for the families and friends of radicalized individuals.
- * Creating a space within these groups where families and friends can share their experiences and support one another.

3. Encouraging Communication

- * Helping radicalized individuals reconnect and rebuild relationships with their families and friends.
- * Providing guidance to families and friends on how to communicate with and support radicalized individuals.

4. Encouraging Community Participation

- * Organizing various social and cultural activities to support the reintegration of radicalized individuals into society.
- * Encouraging participation in these activities and facilitating interactions between radicalized individuals and community members.

5. Seeking Help from Experts

- * Seeking help from psychologists, social workers, and other experts when necessary.
- * Experts can provide guidance and support in the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals and their families.

Key Considerations for Youth Workers When Providing Services

Safety: Ensuring safety should always be a top priority when working with radicalized individuals.

Confidentiality: Respecting the privacy of radicalized individuals and their families is essential.

Patience: The rehabilitation process can be long and challenging. It is important to remain patient and persistent.

Youth workers play a crucial role in the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals. By facilitating connections with friends, families, and commu-

nities, they help individuals move away from extremist ideologies and reintegrate into society.

4. 2. Ensuring the Integration of Radicalized Individuals through the "Individual within Society" Perspective

Radicalization is a complex process influenced by multiple factors. Both individual factors (such as personality, trauma, and beliefs) and environmental factors (such as social exclusion, discrimination, and poverty) play a role.

The "individual within society" perspective views radicalization not only as an individual issue but also as a social problem. According to this perspective, an individual's turn towards radical ideologies is influenced by their surrounding environment.

The Benefits of the "Individual within Society" Perspective in Preventing Radicalization and Ensuring Integration:

Enhancing Understanding: This perspective helps us understand that turning to radical ideologies is not merely an individual deviation but also a social issue. It promotes greater compassion and understanding toward radicalized individuals.

Developing More Effective Interventions: By considering the individual's surrounding environment, this perspective enables the development of more effective interventions to prevent radicalization and facilitate reintegration.

Promoting Social Cohesion: Encouraging dialogue and cooperation among different groups helps foster social cohesion and inclusivity.

Steps for Youth Workers to Develop the "Individual within Society" Perspective:

Encouraging Dialogue and Cooperation: Promoting interaction among individuals from different ethnic, religious, and ideological backgrounds helps reduce prejudice and discrimination.

Fostering Social Inclusion: Ensuring that everyone feels a sense of belonging to society is crucial. This requires building a society based on equality and justice.

Researching the Causes and Consequences of Radicalization: Understanding radicalization's root causes and effects is essential for effective prevention and integration.

Conducting Education and Awareness Programs: Raising awareness about the dangers of radicalization and the importance of the "individual within society" perspective is vital.

This approach plays a significant role in preventing radicalization and ensuring the integration of radicalized individuals. Implementing these strategies can help build a more peaceful and inclusive society.

4.2.1. Collaboration with Families and Peers

Families and peers play a crucial role in reintegrating radicalized individuals into society. They can collaborate in the following ways:

Families:

Providing Support and Guidance: Families can help reintegrate radicalized individuals by offering love and emotional support. They also assist in developing a new identity and forming healthy relationships.

Understanding the Causes of Radicalization: By analyzing the factors that led to radicalization, families can contribute to eliminating these influences.

Seeking Professional Help: Families should not hesitate to seek assistance from psychologists, social workers, and other experts who can provide guidance and support.

Peers:

Encouraging Socialization: Peers can help radicalized individuals connect with others and engage in social activities, reducing feelings of isolation and loneliness.

Acting as Positive Role Models: Peers can demonstrate values such as tolerance, respect, and inclusivity, helping radicalized individuals adopt these principles.

Raising Awareness: Peers can play a role in spreading awareness about the dangers of radicalization and promoting the "individual within society" perspective.

Strategies to Encourage Family and Peer Collaboration:

- **Organizing Education and Awareness Programs for Families and Peers:** These programs can provide information on the causes and consequences of radicalization, as well as the roles families and peers can play in the reintegration process.
- **Establishing Support Groups for Families and Peers:** Such groups offer a platform for sharing experiences and mutual support.
- **Creating Dialogue and Collaboration Platforms:** These platforms allow families and peers to discuss their concerns about radicalization and work together on solutions.

Collaboration between families and peers is crucial for the reintegration of radicalized individuals. This cooperation contributes to their successful reintegration and the establishment of a more peaceful and inclusive society.

4.3. Eliminating the Stigma Associated with Post-Release Reintegration

Release from radicalized environments can be a traumatic experience for individuals and groups. They may face several challenges, such as moving to a new location, language and cultural barriers, economic difficulties, and social isolation. These factors can lead to feelings of alienation and loneliness.

4.3.1. Strategies to Eliminate Stigmatization:

4.3.1.1. *Raising Awareness:*

- ✓ Raising awareness in society about the reasons and consequences of reintegration is essential in combating prejudice and discrimination.
- ✓ The media should avoid stigmatizing language and stereotypes, using respectful terminology when referring to reintegrated individuals.
- ✓ The education system should provide inclusive and accurate information about migration and rehabilitation.

Awareness Campaigns Against Stigmatization and Discrimination

Stigmatization and discrimination are widespread issues that affect many individuals and groups. Awareness campaigns play a critical role in addressing these problems.

- ✓ **Spreading Knowledge:** Providing information about stigmatization and discrimination, their causes, and their consequences is essential. This can be achieved through educational programs, media campaigns, and public forums.
- ✓ **Developing Empathy:** Sharing experiences and perspectives of different groups can help foster empathy and break stereotypes. This can be done through storytelling, cultural events, and dialogue programs.
- ✓ **Encouraging Critical Thinking:** Encouraging people to question stereotypes and biases about different groups is crucial. This can be achieved through educational initiatives and media literacy programs.
- ✓ **Calling for Action:** Awareness campaigns should encourage action against stigmatization and discrimination through human rights advocacy, political participation, and social responsibility projects.

Ensuring the Effectiveness of Awareness Campaigns:

- ✓ **Interactive and Participatory:** Encouraging the involvement of different groups and promoting active participation is crucial.

- ✓ **Sustainable:** Awareness efforts should not be a one-time event but a continuous effort.
- ✓ **Comprehensive:** Campaigns should address various forms of stigmatization and discrimination.
- ✓ **Evaluation:** The impact of awareness initiatives should be regularly assessed.

By eliminating stigmatization and discrimination, societies can facilitate the reintegration of radicalized individuals and create a more inclusive and harmonious environment.

Awareness campaigns are an important step in combating marginalization and discrimination. These efforts can help build a fairer and more inclusive society.

Examples of Awareness Campaigns:

- ✓ **Social Media Campaigns:** Social media platforms can be used to spread information and raise awareness about different groups.
- ✓ **Art and Cultural Events:** Organizing art and cultural events can help highlight the causes and consequences of marginalization and discrimination.
- ✓ **Educational Programs:** Programs can be designed to educate people on what marginalization and discrimination are, their causes, and their effects.
- ✓ **Dialogue Programs:** Initiatives can be launched to encourage dialogue and interaction between different groups.

4.3.1.2. Promoting Social Inclusion:

- ✓ Various integration programs, such as language courses, vocational training, and job placement support, should be offered for displaced individuals.
- ✓ Social and cultural activities should be organized to encourage dialogue and interaction between local communities and displaced individuals.
- ✓ Volunteer activities and solidarity networks can play a crucial role in supporting displaced individuals and integrating them into society.

4.3.1.3. Legal and Political Solutions:

- ✓ Legal regulations should be implemented to protect the rights of displaced individuals and combat discrimination.
- ✓ Processes for granting status and residence permits to refugees and migrants should be simplified.
- ✓ Sufficient resources and budgets should be allocated to meet the basic needs of displaced individuals.

Key Actors in Combating Marginalization:

Governments: Promote integration and social inclusion through policies and programs.

Civil society organizations: Provide support and services to displaced individuals, raise awareness, and advocate for their rights.

Media: Avoid discriminatory language and stereotypes, and ensure fair and accurate representation of displaced individuals.

Educational institutions: Provide inclusive and accurate information on migration and refugee issues.

Local communities: Show tolerance and respect towards displaced individuals and actively work towards their inclusion in society.

Eliminating marginalization is a long-term effort. All actors must work together to raise awareness, promote social inclusion, and develop legal and political solutions. This way, a fairer and more inclusive society can be built for displaced individuals.

4.4. Psychosocial Approaches to Eliminating Post-Evacuation Marginalization

Evacuation can have a traumatic impact on individuals and groups. Displaced individuals may face numerous challenges, including relocation to a new place, language and cultural barriers, economic difficulties, and social isolation. These factors can lead to feelings of marginalization and loneliness.

Psychosocial approaches play a crucial role in eliminating marginalization. These approaches help evacuees process their trauma, develop coping mechanisms, and integrate into their new communities.

The Importance of Psychosocial Approaches in Combating Marginalization

- ✓ **Coping with Trauma:** Psychosocial support helps evacuees understand their trauma and develop coping mechanisms.
- ✓ **Building Resilience:** Psychosocial interventions enhance evacuees' ability to manage stress and adversity, fostering resilience in a new environment.
- ✓ **Promoting Social Integration:** Psychosocial programs facilitate evacuees' adaptation to their new society and help them build relationships with the local population.
- ✓ **Fighting Marginalization and Discrimination:** Psychosocial interventions contribute to combating prejudice and discrimination while promoting tolerance and respect for evacuees.

Types of Psychosocial Approaches to Combat Marginalization

- ✓ **Individual Therapy:** One-on-one therapy helps evacuees address their trauma and personal challenges in a safe space with a therapist.
- ✓ **Group Therapy:** Group therapy allows evacuees to connect with others who have similar experiences, providing mutual support.
- ✓ **Psychosocial Education:** These programs equip evacuees with skills such as stress management, communication, and conflict resolution.
- ✓ **Community Support Programs:** These initiatives offer activities that foster integration and build connections between evacuees and the local community.

Implementation of Psychosocial Approaches to Combat Marginalization

- ✓ Psychosocial interventions should be tailored to evacuees' specific needs and circumstances.

- ✓ Programs should be accessible in different languages and formats.
- ✓ Professionals involved in psychosocial interventions should be knowledgeable and experienced in working with individuals at risk of radicalization.
- ✓ The effectiveness of psychosocial programs should be monitored and evaluated regularly.

Psychosocial approaches are an important tool in eliminating marginalization. These approaches can help evacuees overcome their trauma, integrate into a new society, and build a better life.

Challenges in Implementing Psychosocial Approaches to Combat Marginalization:

- ✓ *Lack of adequate resources.*
- ✓ *Lack of coordination.*
- ✓ *Stigma, marginalization, and discrimination.*
- ✓ *Language and cultural barriers.*

For the effective implementation of psychosocial approaches to combat marginalization:

- ✓ *Support from governments and civil society organizations is essential.*
- ✓ *Awareness and educational initiatives should be conducted.*
- ✓ *Inclusive and sustainable programs should be developed.*

5- CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS IN THE REHABILITATION PROCESS

As highlighted in previous sections, reintegrating radicalized individuals into society after their release from prison and preventing their re-radicalization is of great importance. In this context, the efforts of youth workers are highly significant. However, it should not be forgotten that this process is complex and challenging, and individuals may face personal and social difficulties. To overcome these challenges and ensure an effective rehabilitation process, the following steps can be taken:

1. The active participation of radicalized individuals in the rehabilitation process may not always be achievable. At this point, to enhance their motivation, rehabilitation programs should be adapted based on the different needs and expectations of individuals. For example, while religious or cultural needs may be a priority for some, strengthening social bonds may be more important for others. Therefore, it is crucial to encourage individuals to engage actively in the rehabilitation process and tailor the process to their specific needs. This approach can foster a more positive attitude toward rehabilitation and increase the likelihood of success.
2. Radicalized individuals may have experienced traumatic events, which can lead to issues such as depression, anxiety, and anger management problems. In this regard, psychologists should provide psychosocial support during the rehabilitation process and help individuals develop coping skills. On the other hand, witnessing the traumatic experiences of radicalized individuals can lead to secondary trauma among youth workers. This means that youth workers may require additional support and guidance to protect their emotional well-being. Moreover, even if a rehabilitation process is successful, societal attitudes towards radicalized individuals may result in a lack of appreciation and recognition for the progress made. This can lower the mo-

tivation of youth workers. To address this, youth workers should be supported in developing psychological resilience and coping with secondary trauma. This support can be provided through ongoing counseling services, training programs, or similar initiatives. Additionally, creating a peer support network among youth workers to share experiences can be valuable. Through this approach, youth workers can safeguard their emotional well-being and provide more effective support to radicalized individuals.

3. The social exclusion of radicalized individuals can be a significant barrier to rehabilitation. Therefore, efforts should be made to facilitate the involvement of both families and the broader community in the reintegration process. These efforts can be coordinated and led by youth workers. Families should play an active role in supporting radicalized individuals during reintegration. They should be provided with guidance and support services to help individuals develop social skills and adapt to their new lives. Similarly, other community members should participate in awareness and education programs to overcome biases and accept radicalized individuals. Youth workers can play a key role in securing family and community support and facilitating the social integration of radicalized individuals. Initiatives such as training programs to enhance social skills, community engagement activities, and family counseling services can help in this process. Additionally, youth workers can assess societal attitudes toward radicalized individuals and organize awareness campaigns to promote acceptance.

4. The fact that radicalized individuals have once supported radical ideologies can lead to social stigma and prejudice. This can create difficulties in finding employment, accessing education, and participating in social life. To address these issues, general awareness and educational programs should be conducted to reduce prejudices in society. Support programs aimed at assisting radicalized individuals in finding jobs and continuing their education should be established. Additionally, social acceptance can be improved by organizing various social projects and events to expand their social networks. Youth workers play a crucial role in this process. They can organize awareness-raising activities, provide emotional and social support, and take necessary steps to ensure the successful reintegration of rad-

icalized individuals. However, for this process to be effective, cooperation among all stakeholders is essential.

5. There is currently no specialized program that comprehensively addresses the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals. Since every individual has unique needs and expectations, it is essential to develop flexible and customized approaches alongside general programs. Just as there are specialized treatment programs for individuals struggling with addiction or childhood trauma, similar individualized approaches should be developed for radicalized individuals. One major challenge in rehabilitation is the lack of clarity and sustainability in the process. To address this, preventative education and awareness programs should be prioritized. Additionally, capacity-building programs should be established to provide training and expertise for professionals in this field. By fostering academic research and specialized training, a comprehensive and structured rehabilitation approach can be developed for radicalized individuals.

6. One of the key challenges in rehabilitation is the lack of specialized youth workers. The limited number of professionals with expertise in radicalization and rehabilitation, combined with insufficient academic studies in this field, results in a knowledge and skill gap among youth workers. Consequently, inexperienced youth workers may be placed in rehabilitation programs without proper supervision. However, rehabilitation processes managed without professional mentorship are more likely to fail. Therefore, youth workers should receive continuous supervision and consultation to ensure the effectiveness of the rehabilitation process. Furthermore, all youth workers dealing with radicalized individuals should receive legal and ethical training to ensure that their work adheres to appropriate standards and frameworks.

7. Another challenge is the lack of institutional cooperation and coordination among youth workers. Different institutions may adopt varying approaches toward the same individuals, reducing the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts. To address this, enhancing institutional collaboration and communication among youth workers is crucial. Professional support networks and forums should be established to encourage knowledge-sharing and coop-

eration among youth workers. Additionally, joint training programs should be organized to strengthen inter-institutional coordination.

8. Youth workers involved in the rehabilitation of radicalized individuals may face security risks, including threats or violence. Moreover, exposure to radical ideologies in prison environments can influence both inmates and youth workers, potentially challenging their own beliefs and values. In cases of religious radicalization, radicalized individuals may attempt to recruit or influence fellow inmates or youth workers, disrupting the rehabilitation process. To mitigate these risks, youth workers should receive training in security and risk management. Implementing preventative security measures, identifying potential threats, and developing risk management strategies is essential for ensuring their safety. Additionally, providing psychological support and continuous professional development can help youth workers handle these challenging situations effectively.

9. The rehabilitation process for radicalized individuals is a long-term and patience-requiring journey. For successful rehabilitation, the challenges of the process and potential failures must also be considered. During this



process, youth workers should strive to provide continuous support to individuals, increase their motivation, and gain their trust. However, the long and demanding nature of the process or its potential failure may lead youth workers to experience burnout syndrome. Burnout syndrome arises as a result of working under constant stress and dealing with persistent challenges. In such cases, youth workers may feel exhausted, fatigued, and demotivated.

To prevent this, it is important for youth workers to recognize their own needs and limits, take regular breaks, and seek support when necessary. Additionally, institutions can help prevent burnout syndrome by providing support programs, supervision, and counseling services for youth workers.

Along with all these, there are some special circumstances that need to be considered in the process. For example, it is necessary to create a positive environment for migrant radicalized youth to help them develop an appreciation for the country they have migrated to and its citizens. This can assist them in understanding and embracing the country they have moved to, thereby supporting their integration into society and reducing tendencies toward radicalization. Additionally, to prevent the radicalization of migrant youth, psychological support should be provided during their migration and adaptation processes. Such support can help them cope with the stress they experience while adapting to a new culture and society, ultimately reducing the risk of radicalization.

On the other hand, to prevent religious radicalization, young religious groups should be monitored both in daily life and on social media. This monitoring can raise awareness of radical ideologies and help implement preventive measures against radicalization. Furthermore, encouraging young people to receive religious education from state institutions can help ensure that they obtain their religious knowledge from reliable sources and become more resistant to radical ideologies. It is also crucial to provide religious education during the rehabilitation of young people involved in radicalization and crime within correctional institutions. Additionally, offering spiritual counseling and guidance services can support these youth in reintegrating into society and strengthening their resilience against radical ideologies.

Finally, to prevent the radicalization of youth, the tone and behavior of religious officials working in public institutions that provide religious education to children should be carefully monitored and regulated. This can ensure that young people receive accurate religious information and values, ultimately preventing radicalization.

The challenges faced in the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals are outlined below:

Figure 10. Challenges Encountered in the Rehabilitation Process



The challenges and difficulties faced by youth workers working with radicalized individuals highlight the complexity and long-term nature of the rehabilitation process. Throughout this process, youth workers must understand the diverse needs and expectations of individuals, build trust-based relationships, provide psychological support, and contribute to their social integration. However, youth workers may encounter various challenges along the way.

To overcome these difficulties, it is crucial for youth workers to enhance their psychological resilience by receiving supervision and counseling support, ensure institutional collaboration and coordination, and develop their knowledge and skills in security and risk management. Additionally, to prevent burnout, youth workers must recognize their own needs and boundaries and receive regular support.

In conclusion, the rehabilitation process of radicalized individuals is long-term and requires patience. For successful rehabilitation, youth workers must be supported, and their training should be continuously strengthened.

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