

Extremism as the New Norm

The growth of extremism—violent and non-violent—is one of the key social and political challenges facing Western societies today. Far right political parties are making headway in elections across Europe, populist sentiments are circulating, extremist groups and networks are growing in confidence, and terrorists groups and lone wolf individuals of different kinds continue to aim to commit violent acts and strike terror into communities.







Frameworks of Reference

... think rationally, but they think within the limits of belief systems that may be irrational. Unlike the delusions of psychotics, these belief systems are *social* constructs shared by large numbers of people. ... belief systems are *rigid* and *simplistic* and they are defended with great emotional intensity. Anyone who wishes to remain within a ... group must limit his thinking to the parameters of the group's belief system.

(Goertzel, 2002:1)



NEEDS - NARRATIVES - NETWORKS





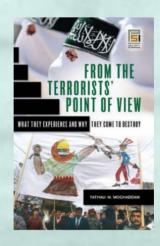
Frameworks of Reference

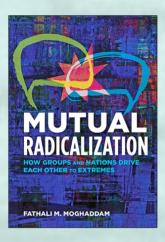
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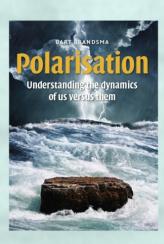
(Goertzel, 2002:1)

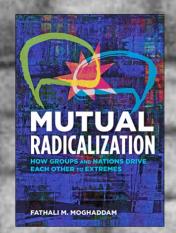


NEEDS - NARRATIVES - NETWORKS











Mutual Radicalization

The process during which **two groups** in effect "radicalize" one another - that is, when they become increasingly extreme in their views, develop increasing distrust of one another, move further and further apart in the process, and often take actions that are contrary to their own apparent self-interests.

a destructive process that can become self-perpetuating, selfcontained, and independent from ideology and other characteristics of groups Fathali M. Moghaddam, 2017, ix & 6



emerges through **interactions**Dynamic or Mutual
Oppositional

Cultural Carriers & Identity

Dynamic Model

Cultural Carriers & Identity

construction of cultural carriers (psychological process)

The means and memes through which the culture of a group is perpetuated and propagated

- a part of the collective identity of the group
 - what kind of group
 - what kind of values
 - · what kind of actions

influence the **orientation** of the group (*Group Think - Otherization*)

- · a part of the collective memory of the group
 - particular symbols (e.g. flag, signs, ...)
 - · traditional style of clothing
 - particular territory or city
 - combination of colors, practices etc.





Model for Mutual Radicalization

Stage 1. Group Mobilization

Step 1. Heightened Group Salience

Step 2. Perceived Injustice and Relative Deprivation

Step 3. Identity Mobilization

Step 4. Outgroup Denigration and Intergroup Differentiation

Stage 2. Extreme Ingroup Cohesion

Step 1. Aggressive Leadership Dominates

Step 2. Aggressive Followership Dominates

Step 3. Conformity and Obedience Enforced

Step 4. Cognitive Convergence Around an Ideology

Stage 3. Antagonistic Identity Transformation

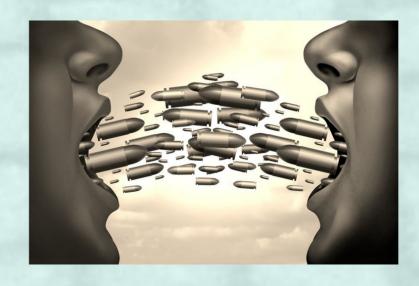
Step 1. Cycle of Increasingly Hostile Responses to Exaggerated Outgroup Threats

Step 2. Group Shifts tot the Extreme Positions

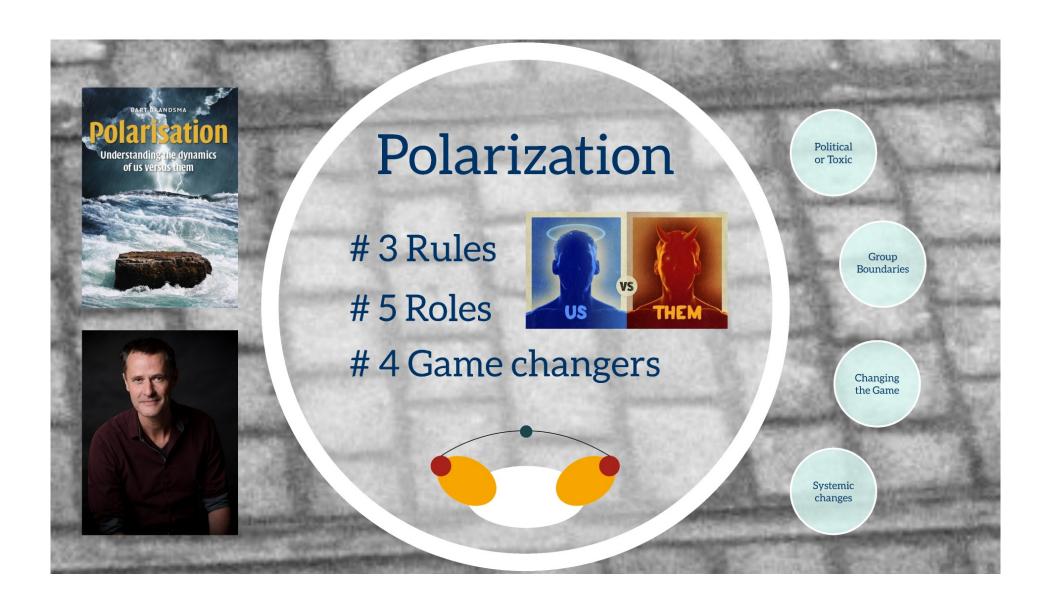
Step 3. Radicalized Identities Become Normative

Step 4. Trigger Events (Re)Ignite Direct or Indirect Violent Conflicts

Note. These stages and steps are not necessarily linear. They may overlap with one another or occur out of order, depending on the context.



Political Motivated Reasoning Pathological Hatred Irrationality - Rationalizations Runaway Selection



Political versus Toxic Polarization

Definition: division into two sharply contrasting groups or sets of opinions or beliefs.

political polarization versus inter-ethnic polarization toxic

Political:

no emancipation without polarization

politics without poles is not possible neutral rule of law

Social:

disintegration of the social fabric

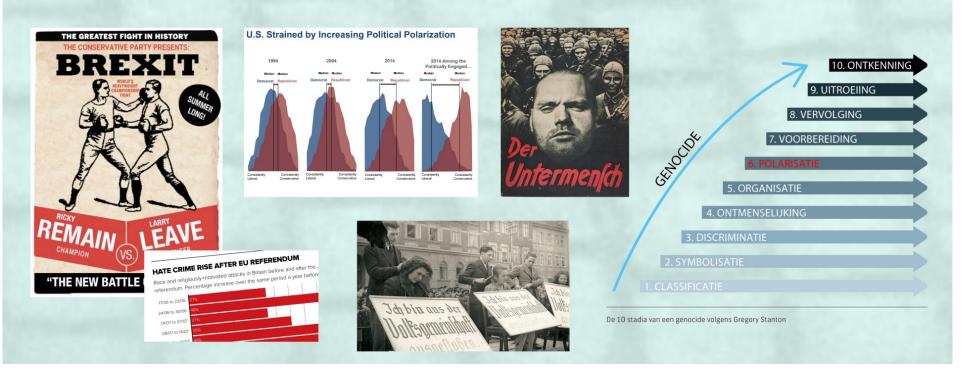
Balkan syndrome (silencing area's)
Distancing mechanisms
violent processes are complex & circular

Necessary: responsible form of political polarization in a heterogeneous and complex society



Group Boundaries

Polarization as *a process of articulation of group boundaries* that makes conflict possible, but not necessary.



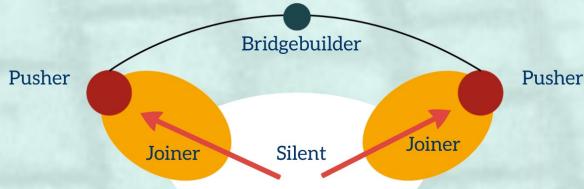
Changing the Polarization Game



#3 Rules

- Polarization is a thought construct, 'us-and-them' thinking, based on identities and groups;
- Polarization needs fuel; it thrives on talking about identities in combination with judgment. If there is no communication, no energy put into the polarization, it will die out;
- Polarization is about feelings and emotions. Facts and figures won't do the job.

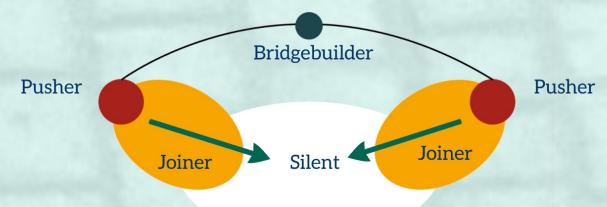
Changing the Polarization Game



#5 Roles

- The Pushers are trying to create polarization (*instigators*); claim 100% truth; in the 'send mode' than the 'listen mode'. They don't want a real dialogue;
- The Joiners have chosen sides and moved towards the pushers; this is polarization taking place;
- **The Silent** in the middle ground, the **nuanced**, are not choosing sides, not taking part in polarization. They could be neutral, scared or indifferent. They are targeted by the pushers;
- The Bridge-builder is trying to bring peace and moderation by reaching out to both opposing poles. But, by
 doing so, he or she underlines the existence of the two poles, adding fuel;
- The Scapegoats are being **blamed** or **attacked**, these could be the non-polarized 'in the middle ground' or the bridge-builders.

Changing the Polarization Game



4 Game changers

- Change the target audience. Pushers portray *an enemy in the other* pusher and target the middle ground. That's where polarization is intended. So, target the middle ground for depolarization;
- Change the topic. Move away from the identity construct chosen by the pushers and start a conversation on the common concerns and interest of those in the middle ground;
- Change position. Don't act above the parties, in between the poles, but move towards the middle ground;
- Change the tone. This is not about right or wrong or facts. Use mediating speech and try to engage and connect with the diverse middle ground.

-AIRNESS

IMPARTIALITY

Staff is key, system is ...

diversity & inclusivity neutrality & professionalism



- Diversity policy
- HR policy
- professional profiling
- procedural justice
- moral dilemma training
- community policing
- polarisation management
- accountability reliability!!



Complex, circular, interactive



