Radicalisation - October 2022

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Month/Year	October 2022
Key term	"radicalisation" or "radicalization"
Database	Google Scholar
Link to database	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17p2fFHcyHQ0-hhlzNb2ZV-nzAUPxBPYs1fXsVC1_lRY/edit?usp=sharing

There are 129 articles published under the keyword "radicalisation" or "radicalization" in October 2022 that include theoretical and empirical papers, case studies, books, book chapters, and student theses. The majority of the literature was written in English, eighteen papers were in French, eleven papers were in Russian, three papers were in Turkish, three papers were in German, two papers were in Spanish, one paper was in Italian, one paper was in Indonesian, and one paper was in Croatian. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were commonly used in exploring the topic.

Of the many issues covered in this topic, the gamification of radicalisation has drawn increasing attention (Katz, 2022; Kiyici, 2022). With the development of internet technology, violent terrorist acts, such as shootings and bombings were found to be extended into virtual world. Video games and game platforms are effectively used by extremist groups, not only to commit attacks against established systems, but also to spread ideological beliefs that become a foundation for their acts (Isaac, 2022; Katz, 2022). It is reported that there is an increasing

influence on gamers to adapt to the radicalised acts performed in video games and to trigger their desire to engage in violent acts (Karpova et al., 2022; Kiyici, 2022). This finding supports the argument that the influence of online radicalisation has been transiting from non-violent forms of expressing an opinion to committing violent acts offline (Karpova et al., 2022; Kiyici, 2022).

Other studies published in October 2022 also explore the potential risk factors of engagement in radical contents and narratives. It was found that educational level, age, culture of radicalisation trends, poverty, economic marginalisation, some personal factors (e.g., conspiratorial thinking, previous criminality, etc), the strength of exposure, and social identities were considered as risk factors of engagement in responding to radical narratives (Francis & Pontian, 2022; Hamid, 2022; Jiménez et al., 2022). Some studies aimed to address the mechanisms that would lead individuals exposed to radicalisation context to become motivated to commit violent acts. Cognitive factors (e.g., dichotomous or 'Black and White' thinking) was found contribute to vulnerability to radical contents and narratives (McGarry & Shortland, 2022; Nilsson, 2022a; Nilsson, 2022b).

In addition to exploring the risk factors, many studies have investigated and reflected on strategies for preventing radicalisation and extremism; in this research case studies were the most popular methodology (Elias, 2022; Isaac, 2022; Logan, 2022; Velasco, 2022). The papers showed that recent societies are investing more in hard policing and technological policing than in community-based strategies to tackle radicalisation. It is strongly recommended to apply more comprehensive approach combining soft and hard strategies (Elias, 2022).

Selected References – Radicalisation – October 2022

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