

A Review of the Comprehensive Governance of De-extremization in the International Community

Yonghong Shao*

Jiangsu Police Institute, Nanjing, Jiangsu 211800, China

* Email: shaoyonghong@jspi.cn

Abstract: Extremism and violent terrorism are intrinsically related. Extremism mainly includes religious extremism and individual extremism. De-extremization should be brought into the track of unified governance at the legislative level. In the international experience of de-extremization, it mainly follows the "counter-principle of extremization path". Preventive de-extremization control and restrictive de-extremization correction are two commonly used phased measures. We will formulate systematic and complete laws and regulations on de-extremization, and build a platform for cooperation in the discourse system of anti-terrorism and de-extremization. It can provide a reference for China's de-extremization governance.

Keywords: Anti-terrorism, De-extremization, Social Governance.

1. The Significance of De-extremization

In recent years, with the deepening of international anti-terrorism operations, All countries recognize that the spread of terrorism cannot be curbed from the root by military strikes and material aspects alone. More and more people have noticed that "de-radicalization" is an indispensable part of the governance of terrorism. It is very important to curb the transnational development of terrorism and the internal security and stability of the country.

First of all, "de-radicalization" governance is an indispensable part of the governance of terrorism. It is generally believed that the existence of an organization is made up of material and ideology, so is the entity of terrorism. However, studies have shown that the main reason for the complete disappearance of terrorist organizations is the politicization of terrorist organizations and the change of governance policies. Strikes at the material level have contributed little to the complete demise of terrorist organizations. However, the current treatment of terrorism tends to focus on its material aspects. It includes the killing of important members of terrorist organizations, the control of capital flow, the regional flow of personnel, and network monitoring. The study and targeted governance of the ideology of terrorism is less obvious. Therefore, the governance of the material aspects of terrorism alone cannot eradicate terrorism. The ideology of terrorism also needs to be addressed accordingly. This understanding has been widely recognized by the international community. Therefore, "de-radicalization" governance is an indispensable and important part of the governance of terrorism.

Secondly, "de-radicalization" governance is the only way to curb the transnational development of terrorism. Today's international community is a pluralistic society, which is composed of many countries, nationalities, customs and habits. Diversity is the biggest feature, and there are many differences and differences. In addition, the United Nations proposes to "enhance the ability of public awareness and identification" and enhance the ability to identify and eliminate extremist ideas. Reduce its spread. This difference may turn into hostility or even violent confrontation under certain conditions. This situation is common in today's

international terrorism.

Finally, "de-extremization" is an inevitable choice to maintain domestic security and stability. According to the interrogation of the criminals who launched the terrorist attacks, these attackers have basically been infiltrated by extremist ideas. This penetration is more serious in today's globalization, spreading around the world through the Internet and intelligent terminals. On the one hand, "de-extremization" governance helps a country's law enforcement agencies to maintain domestic security and stability. At present, domestic contradictions in various countries are widespread, and the biggest factor of instability is often terrorist attacks, which are also what countries are trying to prevent. In this case, "de-extremization" is the optimal solution. On the other hand, "de-extremization" governance also helps the country to resist the infiltration of extremist ideas, personnel and organizations abroad. Therefore, "de-extremization" governance can not only maintain domestic security and stability. In the final analysis, it is conducive to national security to make the greatest efforts to prevent the infiltration of extremist ideas abroad.

2. Research Status Abroad

Research on the issue of de-radicalization is based on the reality that there are no natural born terrorists. Terrorists must experience the process of transformation from legitimate citizens to terrorists in the process of generation. This transformation process is usually accompanied by the phenomenon of extreme thinking and extreme behavior. In this way, from the perspective of anti-terrorism, What needs to be solved is how to stop high-risk people from turning into terrorists and how to reverse those who have become terrorists. As a legal citizen.

1) John Hogan proposed a non-linear, cross-cutting, seven-stage "road map of entry, experience and departure from terrorism" as shown in Figure 1. Namely, pre-radicalization, radicalization, preparation for joining, violent radicalization, maintaining engagement, disengagement and de-radicalization. In contrast, the disengagement trajectory of individual withdrawal from extremist organizations proposed by Angel Robasha and other scholars is shown in Figure 2. It

is more detailed, concrete and clear, including starting, weighing the pros and cons of leaving and staying, turning points and disengagement. Develop a new identity, reintegrate into society, and the probability of recidivism.

2) The Rand Corporation of the United States published a 244-page study on de-radicalization in 2010. The report analyzed the de-extremization strategies or projects of 12 countries, including Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Denmark. He believed that the strategy of de-extremization was a comprehensive strategy of "stick and carrot".

3) American scholar Hogan (JohnHorgan) conducted follow-up interviews with 29 terrorists, their family members, friends and social contacts over an 18-month period. The study found a pattern: terrorists give up violence, repent and turn over a new leaf. One of the most important reasons is that they feel disillusioned with their "ideals".

4) A report by the Brookings Institution in the United States has studied in detail the impact of social and environmental factors on extremism. The report focuses on young people in Pakistan. The report argues that there are many problems in education, wealth distribution, employment opportunities and other social and environmental factors. It is an important reason for the radicalization of Pakistani youth.

Policymakers and scholars all over the world agree that the traditional means of repression alone are not enough to effectively eradicate the threat of extremism and terrorism. More attention should be paid to forward-looking preventive measures to prevent the erosion of extremist ideas on vulnerable groups. Effectively implement the strategy of disengagement and de-extremization.

3. Experiences of De-extremization in Various Countries

Countries actively implement de-extremization strategies based on their own realities, and adopt diversified de-extremization measures. The measures taken by various countries have both commonness and individuality, which are mainly reflected in the following aspects.

3.1. Macro Models of National De-radicalization Efforts

In the macro-model of de-extremization, the de-extremization of the international community mainly follows the "counter-principle of the path of extremization". That is, by studying an individual (extremist or terrorist) from ordinary people, "radicalization" and anti-terrorism de-radicalization work. No matter what religion, ideology, extremist ideology and extremism become religious extremists or violent terrorists. External factors, motivation mechanism and so on to design a reverse de-extremization measure system. Judging from international experience, De-extremization measures generally revolve around the three macro aspects of defining the connotation of extremism, establishing the concept of "generalization" and strengthening education and guidance. Only the specific measures system will make different arrangements according to the actual situation of the country.

First, countries generally distinguish customs, normal religions and religious extremism through laws and other documents. For example, Russia's Anti-Extremism Act, Britain's Anti-Terrorism Act and France's De-Extremism Plan are all against extremism. The connotations of the concepts of

extremism and extremist organizations are clearly distinguished.

Secondly, the United States, Britain and other countries adhere to the concept of "generalization" in the work of anti-terrorism and de-radicalization. American society gives American Muslims equal access to education and provides them with sufficient employment opportunities. Be inclusive and understand the religious and cultural beliefs of Muslims. In order to fundamentally solve the problem of "Islamophobia", the British government advocates multiculturalism. To help British Muslims integrate into the mainstream society, respect the religious and cultural traditions of all ethnic groups, and safeguard the freedom and rights of different ethnic groups. Avoid discrimination against specific ethnic groups.

3.2. Phased Measures Commonly Used by the International Community to Combat Terrorism and Eliminate Extremism

Judging from international experience, Countries generally divide de-radicalization into two stages: preventive de-radicalization control and restrictive de-radicalization correction. The former focuses on the stage before the transformation from extremism to violent terror. The latter focuses on the execution, reform and correction of terrorist criminals. This division of stages is formally based on whether the relevant object is subject to mandatory punishment (administrative and criminal) according to law; In terms of scope, the former is aimed at non-specific groups, while the latter is mainly aimed at people serving prison sentences. Preventive de-radicalization measures focus on curbing the emergence, spread and spread of extremist ideas. For different countries, especially in terms of the source of extreme Islamic thought, it can be generally divided into two situations: endogenous and external. Therefore, all countries should take measures to prevent extremism according to their own reality. Muslims in Britain, France and other Western countries are mainly immigrants. The ideological source of its extremism lies in the conflict and hostility between extreme Islam and Western Christianity. And then lead to group estrangement and prejudice. For example, the channels for British Muslims to express their political demands are not smooth, and they are unable to carry out equal dialogue with the mainstream society; France has a large number of Muslims, low economic and social status, and is unable to integrate into the mainstream society. So, Its preventive measures mainly focus on strengthening national identity, promoting community integration, and strengthening the propaganda and guidance of mainstream values.

Second, Religious knowledge, religious dialogue and debate, and psychological counseling should be carried out to dispel the internal motivation of extremism rooted in the heart. Extreme religious thought and individual extreme psychological basis are two factors that interact and influence each other in the process of extremism. Although in the process of individual extremism, the role of the two is primary and secondary. So, The correction of de-extremization in various countries generally adopts the combination of popularization of orthodox knowledge, psychological counseling and mediation, and assistance and guidance of social personnel. To suppress evil thoughts with good faith and relieve extreme psychological thoughts. Through various forms of orthodox religious education, religious dialogue and debate, and psychological counseling, As well as visits to

their family members and social assistance, so that prisoners themselves and their families can get rid of the influence of extreme ideology ideologically and psychologically. Britain has established the National Advisory Committee on Mosques and Imams, which continues to train Imams in religious knowledge. To better educate and guide Muslim youth. The Danish Government focuses on genuine engagement and interaction with Muslim communities and gives extremists equal opportunities to participate in religious dialogue. Promote national integration. Singapore has set up a Religious Rehabilitation Team, which implements the "Religious Rehabilitation" project and provides religious counseling services to Muslims. We should guide them to have a more inclusive and moderate understanding of Islamic doctrine and consciously abandon the negative and erroneous ideas instilled by extremist organizations. The Philippine government has established a special Islamic organization, which adheres to the principle of "not challenging Muslim identity". Increase opportunities for dialogue among people of different religious beliefs.

Thirdly, in view of the fact that extremists serving sentences generally lack the skills to adapt to social survival. At the same time of ideological transformation, social skills learning and training opportunities are provided to extend the effect of de-extremization to normal social life. From the practice of various countries, on the one hand, the content of specific skills training is based on the original social skills of prisoners. On the other hand, it is also designed and adjusted according to the employment assistance conditions that the government may provide according to local conditions after the release of prisoners. Skills cultivation is an important link between social work and social life in the work of de-extremization. To some extent, it also determines the effectiveness of de-extremization. France, for example, has tried to remodel extremists in order to reintegrate them into society and restore social ties. Britain, on the other hand, maximizes the political participation opportunities of extremists and guarantees their basic social rights such as employment, housing and medical care. Singapore provides skills training for detainees to help extremists get jobs according to their own quality conditions. The U.S. military has carried out skills training programs for captured terrorists at Guantanamo Base. However, due to the failure to better link up with social assistance, these people were discriminated against after their release. It can not solve the survival problems such as employment, and its transformation effect is very poor, and a large number of people still choose to accept the recruitment of terrorist organizations. Fourth, the evaluation and intermediate inspection measures of prison de-extremization correction. The effect of de-extremization in prison reform directly affects whether they will resume their old jobs after their release. Therefore, some countries have designed a procedure to evaluate the effect of de-extremization before release from prison. At the same time, it will simulate the open social environment to conduct an intermediate investigation of the persons to be released in order to determine whether the prisoners are suitable for returning to society. For example, after the end of the legal period of de-radicalization in Saudi Arabia, it will organize special groups including religious figures, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and ordinary community people. Conduct evaluation mainly in the form of interview communication. Singapore is based on prison guards, case handlers, religious consultants, psychologists and other

subjects to synthesize religious extremists. Assessment of conformity. At the same time, the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries have also designed a "halfway house" program to coordinate with the assessment and verification and the convergence of returning to society. In the "halfway house", the object of correction is subject to minimal restrictions on freedom of movement. They can learn, live and communicate in an environment that is very close to the real society. So many forms and all-round evaluation and investigation are convenient to consolidate the effect of de-extremization. To lay a real ideological and psychological foundation for the formal return to society.

3.3. Connection of Legal Norms and Measures

At present, Britain, France and other Western countries regard de-extremization as an important part of the systematic anti-terrorism measures. To formulate a multi-level and systematic normative system of anti-terrorism and de-extremization, and improve the linking mechanism of different degrees of extremization governance. For example, the British Anti-Terrorism Act stipulates that all kinds of extremist acts should be severely cracked down. The extreme behavior has been clarified in law. France's 2012 Security and Anti-Terrorism Act regulates visits to ideological training camps and incitement to extremism and terrorism. The 2014 Amendment to the French Anti-Terrorism Law has expanded the scope of counter-terrorism targets from the legal level, including both extremist acts and terrorist acts. It also includes extreme consciousness. The purpose of governing terrorism according to law will inevitably put forward specific requirements for the legalization of de-extremization. At the same time, extremism is between "normal", "radical" and "violent terrorism". It must be viewed and governed from a dynamic and procedural perspective. In terms of definition, extremism refers to the preparatory state before individuals fully accept extremist ideas. A dangerous state that has not yet reached the level of extremism or violent extremism, but must be intervened. Therefore, in the process of governing extremism, countries will take measures of different legal nature according to its depth. For example, flexible, educational persuasion and rights protection measures should be combined with regulatory and restrictive measures. It combines civil and administrative measures with penal measures so as to make multi-level and systematic scientific arrangements. The linking mechanism of measures at all levels should be clearly defined in the legislation.

3.4. Construction of Discourse System

Building an international cooperation platform based on the discourse system of de-extremization is of great significance for consolidating the effectiveness of de-extremization. Terrorism and extremism are the common enemies of human society, and anti-terrorism and de-radicalization are the common responsibilities of the international community. The specific situations of terrorism and extremism faced by different countries are different. There are also some differences in the specific measures taken by each country based on its own reality, which are not only in line with the actual security needs of each country, it's also normal. The United States, Britain, Canada and other Western countries have repeatedly adopted "double standards" on the issue of anti-terrorism and de-radicalization. Making groundless accusations is tantamount to setting up obstacles for countries to truly carry out anti-terrorism and de-

radicalization cooperation. In view of this, Russia and other countries adhere to the spirit of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism. On the premise of this, based on the cooperation platform of anti-terrorism and de-extremization, The discourse system of "anti-terrorism", "security" and "human rights" is different from that of the West. Efforts should be made to create an international environment conducive to regional anti-terrorism and de-radicalization cooperation, so as to effectively resist the slander and improper interference of Western countries.

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