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## Resilience in radicalization prevention

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## Propositions accompanying the thesis

### Resilience in Radicalization Prevention

A study about resilience as a norm in primary and secondary prevention in Germany and the Netherlands

by Barbara Gruber

1. Psychological resilience is a practice of normalizing socially deviant, or in other words radicalizing, subjects; hence, psychological resilience is a norm.
2. In relation to radicalization prevention the psychological understanding of resilience is prevalent, in contrast to other security related areas where the ecological understanding of resilience is prevalent.
3. Psychological resilience is a form of social defence. Social defence designates that society must be defended from dangerous individuals, inextricably linking the psy sciences to security.
4. In order to protect or defend society from potentially dangerous individuals, a host of non-security related professionals (health care, education, social and youth work) became part of the security effort, not only to detect potentially dangerous individuals but also to rehabilitate or cure them, or in other words, to enhance and restore their resilience.
5. Psychological resilience is part of an affective governmentality with a distinctly disciplinary component.
6. Resilience as a normalizing practice is enacted through and on affect. Practitioners active in radicalization prevention exhibit care and concern for the well-being and resilience of the radicalizing (resilience enacted through affect). Simultaneously, practitioners aim to restore the resilience of the radicalizing through strengthening their affective bonds to society and themselves (resilience enacted on affect).
7. Context matters:  
German prevention policies aim at a protection of democracy against a totalitarian take-over; hence resilience has a stronger societal component and aims at a democratization of the whole society and individuals alike.  
Dutch prevention policies aim at a protection of social cohesion which is threatened by too much multiculturalism; hence resilience is more related to social conformity and the protection of Dutch identity.
8. The relevance of field research: The interviews with radicalization prevention practitioners showed that resilience is not just an individualized characteristic but has a relational component; social and youth workers contested the securitization of social and youth work through radicalization; resilience serves as an offer of self-transformation to the radicalizing in order to redeem themselves and become part of society again.