

Country	Italy
Study No.	Italy N. 2
Title of work	IL FENOMENO DELLA RADICALIZZAZIONE VIOLENTA E DEL PROSELITISMO IN CARCERE
Databases used including web link when possible	https://www.sicurezzaegiustizia.com/il-fenomeno-della-radicalizzazione-violenta-e-del-proselitismo-in-carcere-i-parte/ https://www.sicurezzaegiustizia.com/il-fenomeno-della-radicalizzazione-violenta-e-del-proselitismo-in-carcere-ii-parte/
Countries represented in the study	Italy
Summary of study/report	<p>Radicalization is an articulated and multifaceted process . Indeed, although religious practice is a constitutionally guaranteed right in our country, in the prisons the radicalization can be facilitated by the fact that prayer rooms are in fact a place of sociality, usable for transmitting messages and spreading ideologies. It is also commonplace that, in the absence of an official worship minister, the absence is compensated by the detainees themselves, who could convey distorted interpretations of the principles of the religion concerned.</p> <p>It is equally true that the need to repress the phenomenon of radicalization in prison can not undermine rights related to freedom of worship. Proper teaching and religious practice can be among the appropriate measures to combat radicalization, t must also be assumed that prisons can be the ideal place to learn more about democracy and active citizenship</p> <p>The Penitentiary Department provide specific training modules since 2005 and a series of information called "radicalization indicators" have been elaborated to capture attention deserving situations such as physical changes (dressing, beard growth, etc) or behavioral (intensification of prayer, hostility to personnel, Etc.).</p> <p>The typical behavior of radicalized people is to challenge or not recognize the authorities, to avoid the proximity of detainees who do not have the same religioon, and categorically refuse to share the detention chamber, Exposing symbols of terrorist groups (photos of flags or fighters, executions, etc.), exulting at natural disasters in Western countries, or terrorist attacks, etc. In addition, the factors that may contribute to the violent radicalization of a detainee are important: the presence of an indoctrinator, the perception of being discriminated by the staff, perhaps in the absence of any requests, and the occurrence of</p>

	external triggers Such as mourning, an international event perceived as negative.
Key findings	Fighting Radicalisation Prison Education
Conclusions of review	It is difficult especially for people without specific training to distinguish between the legitimate religious practice and the instigator that leads to violence. In this context, even in the presence of detailed surveillance of Prison Police staff, language barriers and lack of cultural knowledge sometimes make it more difficult to identify suspicious behaviours.