6. The corner stone for radicalization is poverty, deprivation and isolation and lack of employment and standard education opportunities, these to be addressed.

7. It needs to be ensured that people who been de-radicalized feel safe and secure in the country.

8. Social media to be regulated when such info of such activities to be held and to draw a legalized guide lines to regulate in due means without contradicting the privacy of an individual.

9. There should be sufficient evidence behind banning any organization. This is necessary to avoid court cases. Also, Intelligence Agencies, Law Enforcement Agencies and Judicial Courts need to act in unison on this matter.

10. Once government identifies any radicalism organization, it needs to take hold of their physical and financial resources.

11. Countering activities of radicalism. If hate can be taught, then love and social responsibilities toward people and the nation can also be taught. This is necessary to de-radicalize people.

12. It needs to be ensured that people who been de-radicalized feel safe and secure in the country.

Radicalisation is a danger to internal security and polarises the Indian society deepening the sectarian differences.

Thus, it is imperative to fight radicalisation on all fronts.

Initiatives like UDAAN they must be **inclusive in nature** and drag youth from all sections ,Nehru yuva kendra to be given impetus in such areas to **involve youth in all capacity ,cultural and sports activities** so there are less chances for them to get influenced from such ideological goals.

Conclusion:

Radicalisation has to be addressed in a **systematic manner and a policy should be devised by the Centre.**

Radicalization offers **critical challenges** at the national, regional and global levels, rendering inadequate many of the traditional tools of violence prevention, peace building and democratic governance.

It requires policy makers and practitioners to appreciate the **unique nature of these ideologies,** many of them seeking the wholesale destruction of civic order as opposed to its reform or even restructuring.

It is not merely a policing issue. In India, people are **sensitive about religion**, what we are attempting is correct interpretation of holy books such as Quran, Gita or Bible.