



College

RADICALISATION AND EXTREMISM

What is the Prevent Duty?

Section 21 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on FE colleges to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

What is extremism?

The government has defined extremism as “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs”. This also includes calls for the death of members of the British armed forces.

Who are the extremists commonly presented in the British Media?

The UK has two major extreme groups who actively pose a threat to UK citizens:

- Extreme Islamist based groups
- Far Right based groups

What are British Values?

British Values are described as “democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs”; institutions are expected to encourage students to respect other people with particular regard to protected characteristics, such as race, gender, ethnicity etc.

What is Radicalisation?

Radicalisation is defined as the act or process of encouraging extremist views or actions in others, including forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

Why does extremism occur?

Extremism occurs for a variety of reasons, these may include:

- Perceptions of western policy as being belligerent
- Counter terrorism may create feelings of being under threat
- Where young people are isolated from their community
- Easy access to extremist views and materials
- Religious beliefs that support the use of violence
- Young person’s desire for excitement, danger or meaning
- Drawn to promises of `a better life` ISIS have an estimated wealth of 2 billion dollars.
- Need to belong – many radicalised young people have weak attachments to their parents or carers.

How can you help?

- Be aware – it could happen here!
- Promote inclusion – value and promote a sense of belonging amongst students.
- Be a diversity champion – challenge discrimination.

In conversation don’t immediately shut down extremist views – instead encourage debate and offer alternative viewpoints.

What to do if you suspect radicalisation or extremism?

Treat radicalisation and extremism as you would any other safeguarding concern and contact the Safeguarding Team.

The role of the Safeguarding Team

Designated 'Safeguarding Officers':

- Provide advice, support and training to staff on safeguarding issues
- Receive comprehensive training in safeguarding issues and inter-agency working
- Make appropriate referrals to the Local Authority Children's Social Care, the Police or Adult Services.

If at any time you are unsure of what to share or are concerned that a child or vulnerable adult may be at risk if you do (or do not) share, contact your line manager or a member of the Safeguarding team without delay.