

PREVENTING Radicalisation & Extremism

- PREVENT –is used by government and providers, it sets a duty known as the ‘Prevent Duty’ to have regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into **terrorism** and **extremism**. Under the **Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015**, all public bodies (Basingstoke ITEC is a public body) to protect and inform people about how they may be at risk.

PREVENT

- **PREVENT Duty** does not mean we can't debate issues, on the contrary, we offer a safe space in which learners and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism and extremism so that they can develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments.

PREVENT

So what is Radicalisation and Extremism? -Radicalisation can be when an individual or group adopts increasingly extreme political, social, or religious views often these will undermine ideals of expression of freedom and choice.

Radicalisation – what are some of the

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- **Radicalisation – what are some of the reasons for radicalisation:** here are some examples of radicalised views:, they maybe
- Searching for answers to their identity, faith and belonging
- Desire for ‘adventure’ and excitement
- Driven to raise their self-esteem and promote their ‘street cred’
- Drawn to a group or individual who offers identity, social network and support
- Influenced by world events and a sense of grievance which can result in a need to make a difference.

Extremism

Extremism – means, literally: driving (something) to the limit, to the extreme or with extreme views and measures to tackle these are beyond real expectations. Extremism can oppose British values but equally could oppose other values around diversity and equality, such as having extreme views against people with disabilities or people that are gay or lesbian.

Recognising extremism

- Signs may include:
- Out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships
- Secretive behaviour
- Losing interest in friends and activities
- Showing sympathy for extremist causes
- Glorifying violence
- Possessing illegal or extremist literature
- Advocating messages similar to illegal organisations such as Muslims Against Crusades or other non-proscribed extremist groups such as the English Defence League

Violent Extremism

- **Violent extremism** is the beliefs and actions of people who support or use violence to achieve their extreme views of ideological, religious or political goals. This includes terrorism.

Spotting the signs! Online

- The internet provides entertainment, connectivity and interaction. We spend a lot of time on the internet while studying and also pleasure on social media sites and messaging sites such as Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, Vine or Whatsapp. These can be useful tools but we need to be aware there are powerful programmes and networks that use these media to reach out to young people and can communicate extremist messages.

Peer Interaction

- Young people at risk may display extrovert behaviour, start getting into trouble on the streets and mixing with others who behave badly. However, this is not always the case. Sometimes those at risk may be encouraged, by the people they are in contact with, not to draw attention to themselves, - they may become quieter and more serious about their studies; they may dress more modestly and mix with a group of people who seem to be better behaved than previous friends.

TV and Media

- **TV and media** the media provides a view on world affairs. However, this is often a very simple version of events which are in reality very complex. Therefore some people may not understand the situation fully or appreciate the dangers involved in the views of some groups.

How should we tackle radicalisation and extremism?

- Keep lines of communication open, listen and talk to people about their interests ;
Encourage positive activities with local groups that you can trust; Discuss the events on the TV or the internet and explain that what they see or read may not be the whole picture ;
Allow and encourage debate and questioning on local and world events and help them see different points of view.

How should we tackle radicalisation and extremism?

- Encourage involvement and interest in the local community and show respect for people from all faiths and backgrounds ; Support people by stating that expressing strong views and trying to change things for the better is fine but they should not take violent action against others or support those that do ; check online activity and update your own knowledge.

If you are worried what should you do?

- If you have any concerns about someone who may be being influenced by others get help – talk to someone you can trust.
- This could be your faith leader, extended family members, Safeguarding Officer (Julie Ouston) , the police or social services – all of which can help you.