

Extremism and Radicalisation

What it is

- Radicalisation or extremism is where someone holds views that are intolerant of people who are of a different ethnicity, culture, religion, gender or sexual identity. Extremists may try to force their views on others and, in some cases, may believe that these views can justify the use of violence in order to achieve certain aims.

Signs

- Radicalisation happens when a person's thinking and behaviour become significantly different from how most members of their society and community view social issues and participate politically. As a person is radicalised they may begin to seek to significantly change the nature of society and government. Factors that can put people at risk include, substance and alcohol misuse, peer pressure, influence from older people, bullying, crime, domestic violence, family tensions, race hate/crime, lack of self esteem or identity, grievances and migration.

What to do

- Log your concerns on cpoms pass the slip to one of the DSL's
- Try to be non-judgemental.
- Let the person know that you are there for them.
- Relate to them as a whole person, not just their self-harm.
- Try to have empathy and understanding about what they are doing.
- Let them be in control of their decisions.
- DSL's will review and refer to prevent if needed

Useful Websites

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/extremism-and-radicalisation>
- <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/safeguarding-child-protection/radicalisation>
- <https://www.preventingexploitationtoolkit.org.uk/identifying-exploitation/radicalisation/>
- <https://www.safe4me.co.uk/portfolio/prevent-radicalisation-and-extremism/>

Questions

- What is radicalisation
- What is extremism
- What should you do if you suspect someone at risk of radicalisation