

Name

Class

Project
Right Click

Safeguarding in Partnership

Interactive safeguarding sessions – Radicalisation

WORKBOOK



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Interactive safeguarding sessions - cyber safety

What is Radicalisation?

Radicalisation is a phased and complex process in which an individual or a group embraces a radical ideology or belief that accepts, uses or condones violence, including acts of terrorism, to reach a specific political or ideological purpose.

This is complicated so let's look at it again.

- It is a phased and complex process: it is not simple event or one person with views.
- It is a concern when an individual or a group embraces a radical ideology or belief that accepts, uses or condones violence: it is not someone's personal belief or faith, held and practised in lawful and peaceful ways.
- It includes acts of terrorism, to reach a specific political or ideological purpose. Terrorism is about violence and bringing about change by force: it is not voicing an opinion which is critical of authority, or the law, or the government, when the person accepts that we live in a democracy and are governed by laws.

What are the signs you might see in someone at school?



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Feeling discriminated against on the grounds of race / ethnicity or faith / religion. It is not a person's race/ethnicity or faith/religion that makes them vulnerable. Most people live with, work with, worship with, other people who share their experiences and they feel accepted and supported. They also live in harmony alongside people who don't share their views. Vulnerability is created when a person is alone, not accepted, not supported, and may be picked on.

Being misunderstood, and taken advantage of in terms of disabilities such as autism, learning difficulties, mental health. If a person faces challenges in managing their life and understanding the motives and actions of those around them, they can be vulnerable to being exploited. Without understanding and appropriate help, they are made vulnerable.

Having been bullied, hurt, and picked on, with no redress or help to stop it happening. Being hurt by others, physically, mentally, or socially, can make a person feel alone and angry. These feelings can make a person vulnerable to an ideology which accepts, uses, or condones violence against others.

Someone who may have low self-esteem, perhaps because of past experiences. If a person has been abused physically, sexually, emotionally, or subject to neglect, they may have low self esteem and feel they are not valued as an individual, and not worthy to be loved and supported. These feelings can leave them vulnerable to being radicalised to be a member of a group that claims them.

Someone who feels lonely and isolated. As human beings, we are individuals, who are part of social groups. We can be a part of several groups: family, neighbourhood, schools, church, sports club, etc. If a person feels alone without social networks, they are vulnerable to the offer or pressure to join a radicalised group.

Where the young person may have family issues and pressures, that they feel they can't discuss. Most of us keep much of our family life private. When a person is under pressures at home and hasn't got someone to talk to about this, they are vulnerable because they are needy. If someone comes along and says they understand and can help, it is tempting to not question their motives or not to think that this person could make matters worse.

A young person with ideas about life, which don't fit in with those around them, and who is looking for support. As we all grow up, we develop our own ideas about life. It is most common for teenagers to clash with their parents/carers' views or present challenging behaviours. If a young person has passionate ideas and wants to be a trail blazer, they could then be vulnerable to others who hold radical beliefs.

In what ways might Nazia be vulnerable?



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Spotting the signs of Radicalisation

This session is about protecting young people from harm. It can be hard to know when extreme views could become something which is harmful and dangerous. The signs of radicalisation are not always obvious. They might include others:

1. Isolating themselves from family and friends.
2. Talking as if from a scripted speech.
3. Being unwilling or unable to discuss their views.
4. Showing a sudden disrespectful attitude towards others.
5. Increased levels of anger.
6. Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use.

Mr Hamilton says "I am sure there is nothing to worry about..... actually, I am not sure at all". What do you think?



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Be an Upstander for Nazia

An Upstander is a person who speaks or acts in support of someone or a cause, when an incident happens. You could be an Upstander for Nazia.

- If you know anything about Nazia, her family, Nazia in school or outside of school: **YOU MUST TELL THE STAFF, WHO WILL TELL THE POLICE.**
- If you are unsure about saying something, because you think what you know is not important or you are not sure it is true: **THIS IS NOT YOUR JUDGEMENT TO MAKE. TELL THE STAFF AND THE POLICE.**
- If you do not know Nazia at all, and you hear rumours and gossip: **NEVER PASS ON RUMOURS AND GOSSIP TO OTHER PUPILS. TELL THE STAFF.**
- If you know Nazia's friends, they will be upset and worried: **YOU CAN SUPPORT THEM BY A SMILE, A CARD. NEVER JOIN IN ANY BLAME TALK.**
- You will see how worried her family, the staff, her friends and the police are: **MANAGE YOURSELF IN A CALM AND APPROPRIATE WAY.**
- You now know that the vast majority of missing people are found unharmed. This remains a serious concern until she is found: **DON'T ACT IN WAYS WHICH PUT YOU AT RISK OR HINDER THE POLICE SEARCHING FOR HER.**

You get a message on Social Media saying this is all Syeda's fault.
What should you do?



