The whole school approach as a tool to prevent radicalisation and extremism

Dr Catherine Lowry-O'Neill Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland

You have the power to make a real difference in young people's lives

Radicalisation and extremism are real



Extremism

'The vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.'

(British Government, 2015, p.9)

Radicalisation

'The process by which people come to support, and in some cases participate in terrorism'

(British Government, 2011, p.36)

And yet...



Seek understanding



'Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood. Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less.'

Marie Curie

Why do people become extremist? (Davies, 2016, p.7)

- Trauma, fear or extreme poverty
- Humiliation, isolation, alienation
- Frustration at lack of influence
- Concerns about masculinity
- Undue respect for authority
- Wanting love and a sense of purpose
- Wanting to feel unique and important
- Feeling threatened, uncertain

Feeling threatened or uncertain



Perceived threat

'Feelings that one's cherished attitudes, values and practices are under threat'

(Hogg, Meehan & Farquhason, p.1065)

Our response: Educate

Educare

- To bring up or nourish
- Help learners to feel safe, included, a sense of belonging

Educere

- To lead out, to draw out
- Help learners to develop their capacity to deal with uncertainty

Whole school approach?

Cohesive and collaborative action

By a school community

Strategically and continually constructed

To improve the child's learning, behaviour and well being

WSA

Teachers

Principals

Child

Outside bodies

Parents and other stakeholders

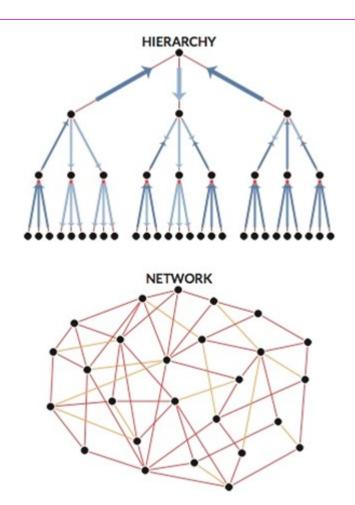
Principal as leader

- Have a vision
- Willing to share openly with others
- Commitment to ongoing transformation
- Self aware and emotionally intelligent
- Deeply committed to human rights

Networking

- Horizontalism is the key to change
- Visionary educational leaders and school principals must create networks
- Put a process in motion
- Sustain this process

(Davies, 2013)



Cycle











Nurture inclusivity

- Knowledge and use of international human rights
- All staff, parents and governors learn about the conventions and what they mean for relationships



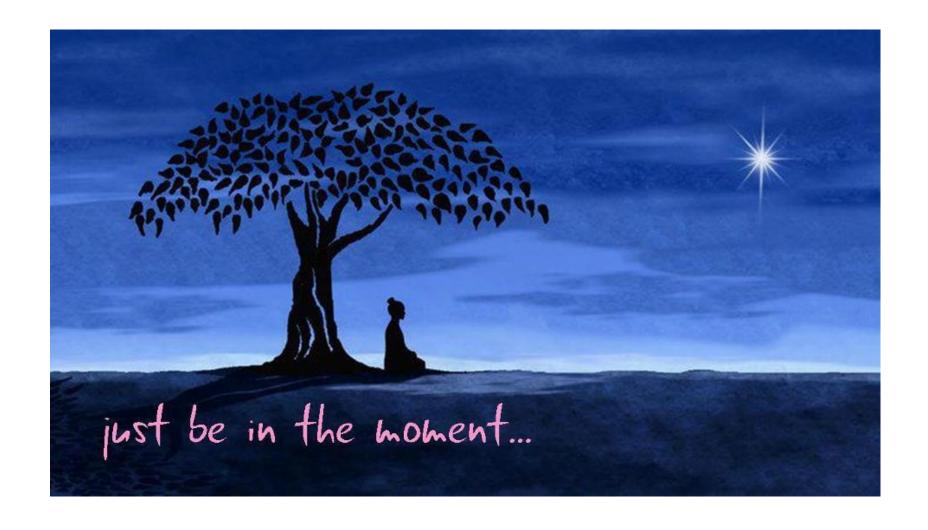
Promote discussion

- Try not to cement sectarian, religion-based identities
- Encourage critical dissent
- Promote awareness of democratic, non-violent procedures of negotiation and compromise

Dissolve boundaries

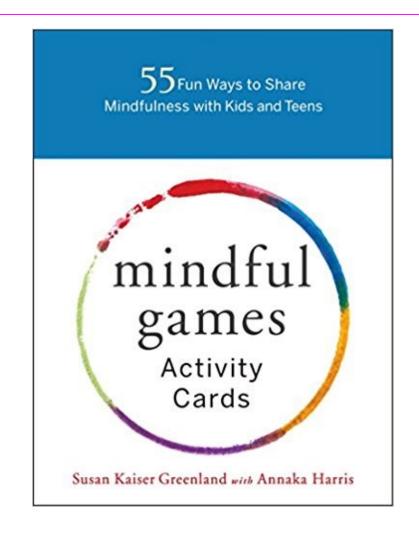
- Encounter and contact with:
 - Dissimilar people
 - Divergent ideas
 - Sacred texts example of Egypt

Mindfulness interventions

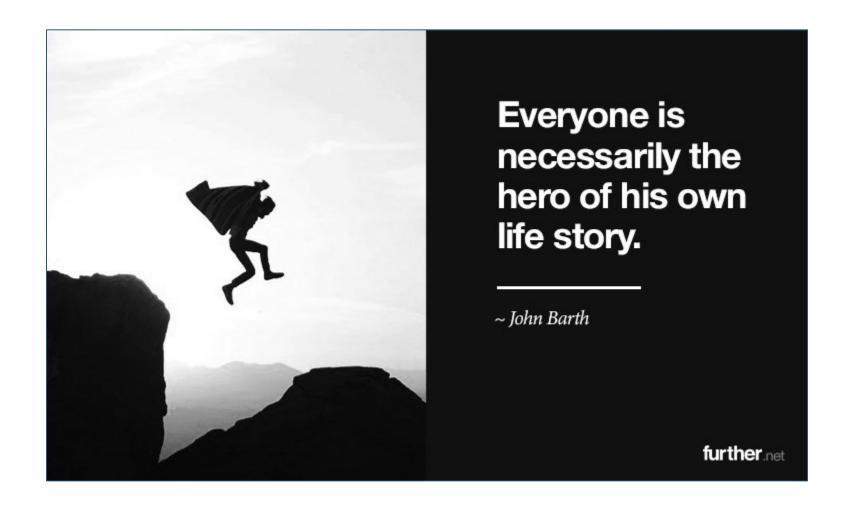


Develop skills

- Build a range of thinking and self awareness skills to enable learners to manage feelings of uncertainty
- Develop mindful responses to situations rather than reactive responses



Use narrative approaches



Practical suggestions

- Co-teaching
- Observation of other educational practices
- Inviting social workers or cultural activists to talk in the classroom
- Collaboration with the civil society

Activism for social justice

- Build habits of engagement
- Allow learners to see themselves
 - As a member of society
 - As a participant in society
 - As an actor who can shape what goes on

We need to feel part of a wave of change, rather than isolated or powerless (Goss, 2010, p.1)



Human rights: articles 18 & 19



Freedom of Speech

- Be able to voice views, however unpalatable
- Be able to challenge and unpick views
- Establish ground rules for discussion
- Bringing in former extremists on both sides to debate with each other
- Drama, film making...

Belfast: the place where I was born

