

Tackling Extremism and Radicalisation Policy

There is no place for extremism and terrorism in Islam and here in LNS our curriculum and ethos is intended to make that evident. As people are committing violent and barbarous acts in the name of Islam, we feel it is our duty to educate our students about how terrorists go about grooming young, venerable people into terrorism and to inoculate them being swayed by extremist opinions and agendas. We will provide children with the knowledge, skills and critical thinking to challenge extremist ideas.

Terrorism or *hirabah* is forbidden in Islamic law, that is any illicit use of fear and coercion in public spaces for money or power. The principle of forbidding the spreading of terror in the land is based on the Qur'an (Surah al-Ma'ida 5:33–34). Prominent [legal scholar Prof. Sherman Jackson](#) writes, “The Spanish Maliki jurist Ibn `Abd al-Barr (d. 464/ 1070)) defines the agent of hiraba as ‘Anyone who disturbs free passage in the streets and renders them unsafe to travel, striving to spread corruption in the land by taking money, killing people or violating what God has made it unlawful to violate is guilty of hirabah...”

The government definition of extremism in its ‘Prevent Strategy’ is:

‘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; and/or calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.’

At LNS we have a rigorous Islamic Studies curriculum to ensure children are not brainwashed into believing what the extremists preach. We actively promote FBV, which in truth are completely in line with Islamic principles of respect, tolerance, freedom of religion and so forth.

For a more detailed exposition of how FBV are equally valourised in Islam (See Appendix 1).

We do recognise that exposure to extremist materials and influences can take place at home, (and often without parents being aware) so we must build strong ties with parents and maintain open channels of communication. Parents are also made aware about e-safety and monitoring what their children are viewing online.

Indicators that an individual is engaged in an extremist group, ideology or cause, include:

- Spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists
- Changing their style of dress or personal appearance in accord with the group
- Loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause
- Possession of material or symbols associated with an extremist cause

If you have a concern about a child or group of children vocalising potentially extremist views, record your observations/incident and inform the DCP.

Teaching Approaches

We place high priority on spiritual, moral, social and cultural development, which we achieve through our quality delivery of:

- Islamic Studies
- Collective worship
- RE
- Tutorials
- School assemblies

which all instil in our children a positive and strong self-identity.

We also adhere to the main methods outlined in the governmental guidance ‘Teaching Approaches that help build resilience to extremism among young people.’ (DfE 2011):

- We make good connections with our children through good teaching design and a child-centred approach
- We facilitate a safe place for discussion and dialogue
- We equip our children with the skills, knowledge and understanding and awareness to develop resilience.

We promote the values of democracy through our School Council, Prefects, Politics Week, visits to Parliament, and ample opportunities to vote on decisions regarding our school.

We value the rule of law and individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance to those of other faiths, backgrounds and beliefs. We teach all our children to respect each other and tolerate differences.

Policy Adoption, Monitoring and Review

Policy adopted by Governors on:

Policy last reviewed on:

Policy due for review on

Appendix 1

Suggested further reading

The Place of Tolerance in Islam Paperback – 22 Aug 2003

by [Khaled Abou El Fadl](#) (Author)

Freedom of Expression in Islam (Fundamental Rights and Liberties in Islam Series) Paperback – 31 Aug 1997

by [Mohammad Hashim Kamali](#) (Author)

Defending the Transgressed by Censuring the Reckless Against the Killing of Civilians Paperback – 1 Sep 2005

by [Muhammad Afifi al-Akiti](#) (Author)

Citizenship and Accountability of Government: An Islamic Perspective (Fundamental Rights and Liberties in Islam Series) Paperback – 1 Jun 2011

by [M. H. Kamali](#) (Author)