

## Seminar 5

Week 5- Lecture 5

### Is 'counter-extremism' the new 'counter-terrorism'? The problem of 'radicalisation'

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#### UK definition of terrorism:

*- the use or threat of action designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause*

#### 4 Waves of Terrorism – Rapoport 1984

- Anarchist wave (1878–1919)
- Anti-Colonial wave (1920s–early 1960s)
- New Left wave (mid-1960s–1990s)
- Religious wave (1979–?)

**Some data:** <https://ourworldindata.org/terrorism>

**From Lecture slides:** Example of counter-narratives / counter-messaging:

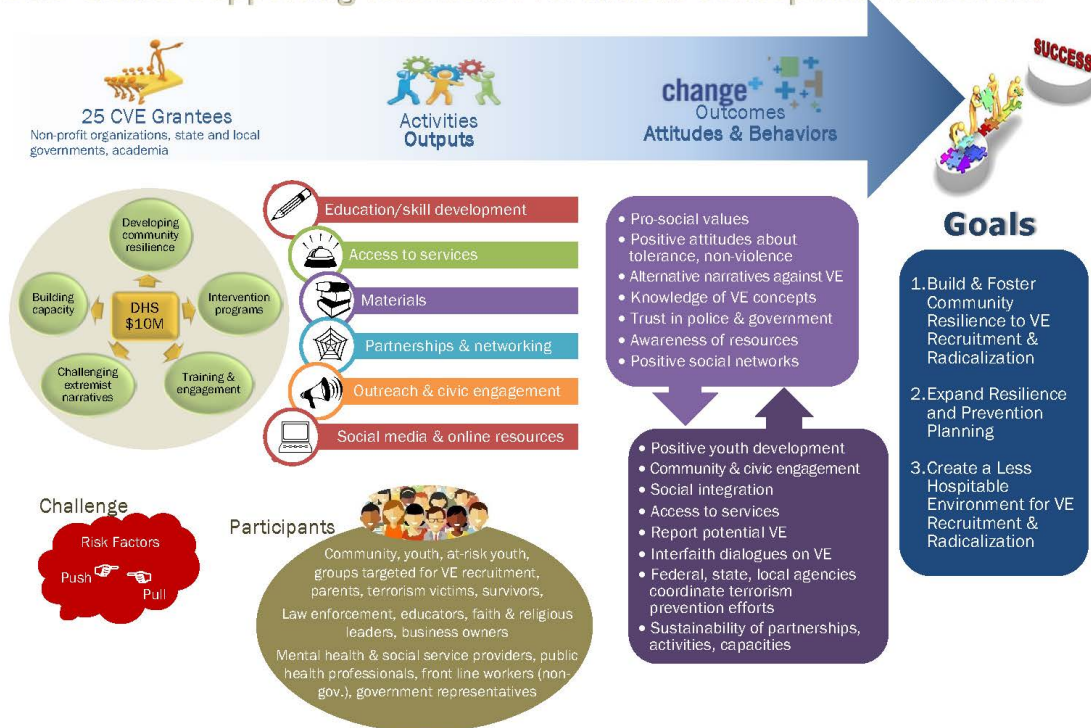
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ccv1o5uv4s0>

How do you feel about this clip?

*“Risk is understood as ‘performative’, in that it ‘produces’ the effects it names” (in Heath-Kelly 2013). What do you understand by this?*

**P/CVE programs**

**DHS Grants Supporting Terrorism Prevention: Conceptual Framework**



- **To what extent should civil society be involved in counter-extremism and counter terrorism?**
- **In the UK:** “Funding for ‘community-based’ approaches to counter-terrorism was first provided in 2007 with the provision of £6 million to 70 local authorities through the ‘Preventing Violent Extremism Pathfinder Fund’. The initial £6 million of PREVENT counter-terrorism provision was distributed to those 70 local authorities in England that have Muslims as 5 per cent or more of their populations; the Department for Communities and Local Government explained, apparently without problematisation, that:  
 ‘It is important that funds are focused on those areas of highest priority ... The fund will therefore be focused on local authorities with sizeable Muslim communities. As a starting point, authorities with populations of 5% or more should be considered for funding. However, that there are areas ... with significant Muslim communities concentrated in a few wards that fall below the threshold that should [also] be considered (DCLG 2007, 6)” ( In Heath-Kelly 2013)

Seminar questions:

1. How does counter-extremism differ from counter-terrorism?
2. Why is counter-extremism as a concept and as a policy criticised?

Other issues:

How do you then tackle the problem of terrorism?  
 What did you learn from this weeks topic?