

BRITISH VALUES, PREVENT & SAFEGUARDING

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BRITISH VALUES

- ☑ **Democracy** – ensuring everyone is listened to
 - ☑ **Individual Liberty** – guiding you to reflect as you take responsibility for your own learning and behaviour
 - ☑ **Mutual Respect** – promoting respect of others opinions in discussions or debates
 - ☑ **Tolerance** – accepting the College values of providing a learning and working environment which values individuals equally
 - ☑ **The Rule of Law** – following the College code of conduct
-
- (5-10 minute task for each group to discover the meaning of one of these values)



DEMOCRACY

- Britain is a democracy.
 - We vote for the people who make the laws and decide how the country is run. If we didn't have this value, just one person might be able to make all the laws and this wouldn't be fair.
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- Turnout by age: 18-34 35-49 50-64 65+
 - 53.6% 62.6% 71.8% 77%



WHO SHOULD I VOTE FOR?

You can find links here to find information about candidates

- [How to vote: Overview - GOV.UK](#)
-  Register to vote
- You need to be registered in order to vote. If you aren't registered to vote you can visit <https://www.gov.uk/register-to-vote>



WHY PEOPLE DON'T VOTE

- Lack of interest
- Lack of knowledge
- Disillusionment
- Safe seat residents-a party holds a large minority and they feel their vote wont count.
- They cant-too young or:
most prisoners, and foreign citizens from outside the UK, Ireland, or the Commonwealth.



THE RULE OF LAW

- **Why does the rule of law matter? ;**
- The rule of law prevents the abuse of state power.
- Requires the law to be followed by all, and ensures that legal rights are fulfilled in practice.
- Provides the means for various other aspects of democracy to be safeguarded – E.g. making certain that laws made by parliament are enforced.
- Social functioning is underpinned by providing fair and legitimate routes for disputes to be settled.
- It supports stable economies and economic growth by upholding property rights.
- The rule of law alone is not sufficient to make a state democratic, but a state which does not observe it cannot be a healthy democracy.



INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY



Individual Liberty is the right to believe, act and express oneself freely.

Individual liberty suggests the free exercise of rights generally seen as outside Government control.

Protection of your rights and the rights of others.

It includes: Equality and Human Rights ·

Respect and Dignity

Rights, choice, consent and individuality

Values and principles



OUR FREEDOM

- The freedom to vote for whoever we like
- The right to be able to move around the world freely
- The right to free speech whilst respecting others values and beliefs
- The ability to spend time with/marry anyone we choose.
- The right to education

- This video explains more about Individual Liberty:
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lRHsnsm3VSg>



MUTUAL RESPECT

- Mutual respect means treating other people with dignity and recognising their value. It's a feeling of deep admiration for other people and their unique qualities. Being tolerant or behaving with tolerance means to accept other people's differences.

The respect you give others
is a dramatic reflection of the
respect you give yourself.

Robin S. Sharma

quotefancy



TOLERANCE OF THOSE WITH DIFFERENT FAITHS AND BELIEFS

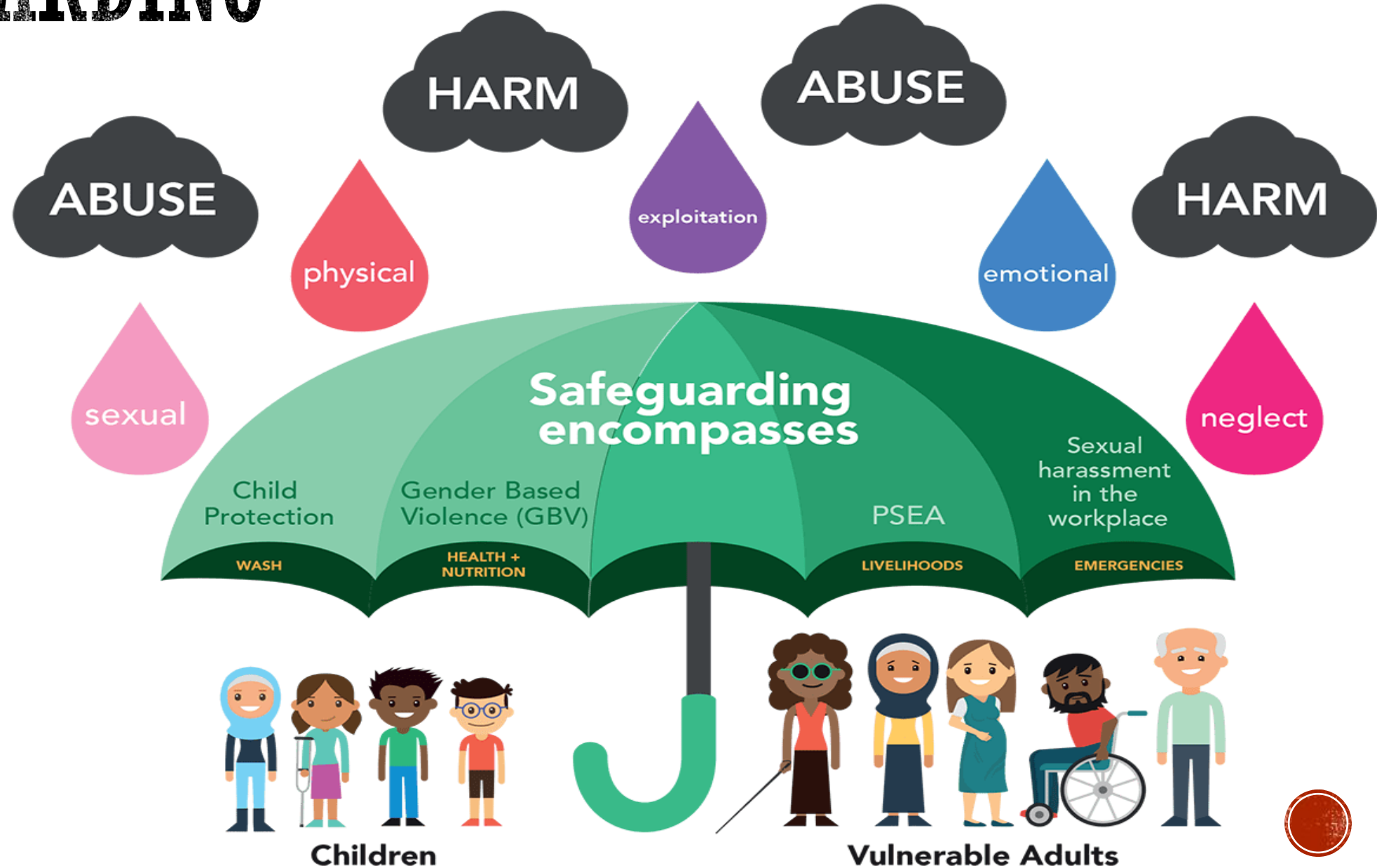
- In Britain we accept that other people might have different beliefs than ours and they may believe in different religions.

- What young people around the country say:

https://www.etflearners.org.uk/course_files/sidebyside/facilitators/values/5f.html



SAFEGUARDING



WHY IS SAFEGUARDING IMPORTANT TO YOU?

■ Your Rights

- The right to be safe
- The right to feel safe

People MUST not harm or abuse you, or threaten to do this

■ Your Responsibilities

- To respect other people's rights to safety
- Not to harm or abuse others
- Not to threaten to harm or abuse others

This applies both inside and outside of College



SAFEGUARDING

DO YOU KNOW WHAT ALL THE TERMS MEAN?

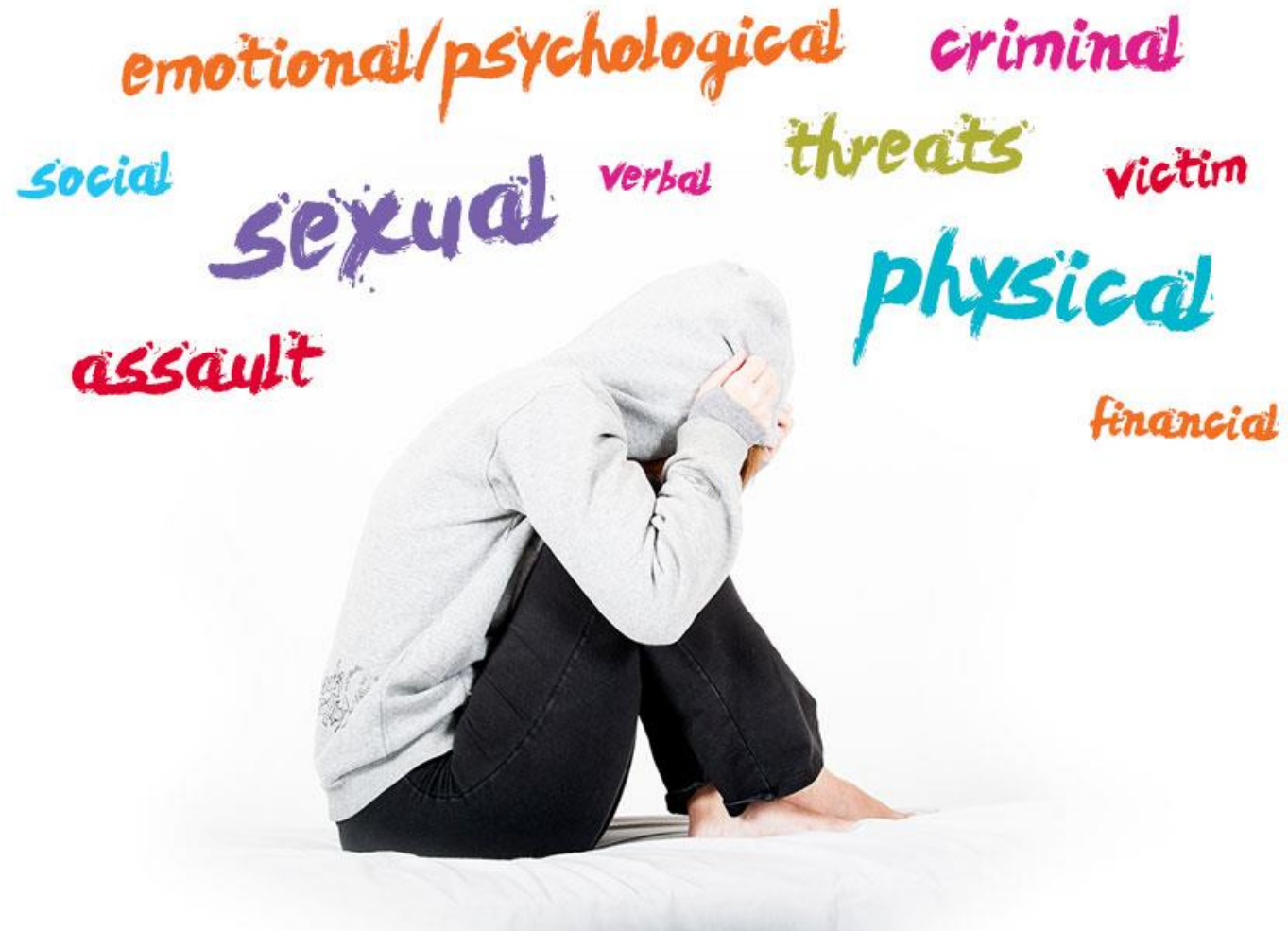
- Violence at home
- Neglect
- Cyberbullying
- Trafficking
- Relationship violence
- Emotional abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Drugs
- Forced marriage
- Faith abuse
- Sexting
- Gang violence
- Mental health
- Child sexual exploitation
- Radicalisation
- Exploitation

We are here to help!



TYPES OF ABUSE

- What are they?
 - Physical
 - Emotional / Psychological
 - Sexual
 - Neglect
- What do they mean?



THREATS AND DANGERS

- What threats and dangers might affect you at college or at your work placement?
- What threats and dangers might affect you outside of college?
- Do you know what to do to avoid/deal with these threats?



RED, AMBER OR GREEN ?

R = RED = this is a danger I **don't** know how to deal with

A = AMBER = this is a danger I **do** know how to deal with

G = GREEN = this is not a danger



WHAT DO WE DO ABOUT THE REDS?

- Any of the issues discussed today can be resolved.
- You do not need to deal with them on your own
- You can speak to your PDC/ tutor, or you can speak to any member of staff at College



WHAT TO DO?

Tell your Personal Tutor about your concerns

or email a member of the safeguarding team

safe@bedford.ac.uk

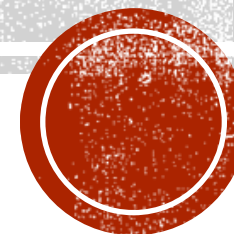
or phone the college safeguarding team on

01234 291 888

This information is located on the back of your student ID card



PREVENT



CONTEST

The Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism works to counter the threat from terrorism. Their work is covered in the Government's Counter-Terrorism Strategy, CONTEST.

The strategy is based on 4 areas of work:

- **protect:** to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack
- **pursue:** to stop terrorist attacks
- **prepare:** to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack
- **prevent:** to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism



HOW DOES RADICALISATION ACTUALLY WORK?

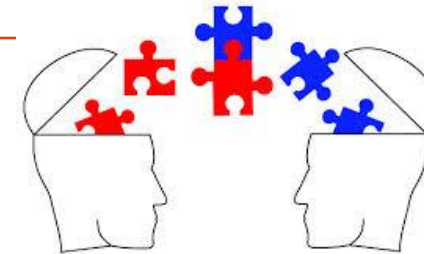


Grievance & Vulnerability

Grooming

Ideology (beliefs)

Taking action



<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/33428800>



WHAT MAKES SOMEONE VULNERABLE TO BEING RADICALISED?

Personal	External
• Loss or bereavement	• Media bias
• Personal crisis	• Internet
• Victimization	• Propaganda
• Isolation	• Peer pressure
• Sense of injustice	• Foreign policy
• Drug or alcohol abuse	• Global events
• Links to criminality	• Economic
• Lack of or limited religious or historical understanding	• Family pressure

Vulnerable
young adults
people

Safeguarding

Extremism

Grooming



Radicalisation



WHAT ARE EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES? SOME ACTIVITIES COULD INCLUDE...



Collecting money in support of extremist groups



Housing members of groups, even temporarily



Providing equipment or other resources



Distributing or passing on material e.g. leaflets

Agreeing to carry out actions that support the group





Any Questions?

