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**The Current issues of terrorism and Far-right terrorism
In England and Wales and the Police and Government
response.**

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Declaration and Submission page

DECLARATION

This work has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted in candidature for any degree.

Signed: Rhidian David Williams (candidate)

Date: 9/3/2021

STATEMENT 1

This thesis is the result of my own investigations, except where otherwise stated. Where correction services have been used the extent and nature of the correction is clearly marked in a footnote(s). Other sources are acknowledged by footnotes giving explicit references. A bibliography is appended.

Signed: Rhidian David Williams (candidate)

Date: 9/3/2021

STATEMENT 2

I hereby give consent for my thesis, if accepted, to be available for deposit in the University's digital repository.

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Introduction

The Aim of this paper is to discover who the public and current serving or ex serving Police officers consider to be a bigger threat to our way of life. I will be looking at how racism could possibly be a factor in the issues regarding Islamophobic terrorist attacks that we have seen across the country in recent years. I will also be looking at how recent issues with the far-right and their ideologies can pose a bigger threat to us than Islamic Ideologies.

The paper will also look into the brief history of terrorism and those who laid the steppingstones for modern day martyrs and organisations who carry out attacks on civilians and the public sector to get their political agendas heard. Another issues I will be trying to solve is if the media and their portrayal of Muslims and the far right has caused or can cause tension between the community's and how the public have mixed opinions on it all.

Another factor is the radicalisation of vulnerable people in these organisations. I will be focusing on how these organisations approach or contact these people and how they persuade them to join these organisations. It will also analyse how racial profiling and terrorism has affected the younger Muslim community and how they have fallen victim to physical and emotional abuse.

Once all the information has been gathered and compared to other information that has been collected through the Literature Review and will be compared as one with my data analysis to conclude who is the biggest concern to our way of life and generations and if or how the police and government have preparations in place to protect the public and our way of life.

Research Background

During post war Britian, civilians and interest were a target for Zionist terrorists in the British mandate area of Palestine and also national terrorists in Cyprus. A great deal of other country's had suffered from terrorist attacks in Europe from domestic terrorist groups.

International terrorism is conducted by organisations who have the transactional compacity to carry out attacks in and from a number of country's and claim to have an international cause to do so. There is no distinction between organisational or domestic terrorism, and the terrorist threat we now face comes from international movements which make use and

affiliate themselves with domestic organisations across the world. The first-time international terrorism came on the scene dates back to 1968 in Palestine when a faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) hijacked a an Israelle airliner that was traveling back from Rome. Two years later the same organisation took over a British commercial aircraft as part of a of a multiple high jacking but later destroyed the airliner on the ground whilst it was stationed on the ground at an airfield in Jordan. Since then, the collaboration with the police and security services have led the development of a new program call Rich Picture. The program is intended to provide a wider picture and understanding on the context of terrorist activity and radicalisation In the country. Information is then collected on issues that is related to any violent extremist activity in local community's. Oversea the UK have counter terrorism police officers, who are based in foreign law enforcement agency's and UK missions. The role of these officers is to coordinate biliteral and multilateral liaison and that includes operational enquires and to requests that come from international and legal assistance of police counter-terrorism and extremism intelligence. Home Office (2009)

According to Hoffman (2006) 'The word terrorism was first popularized during the French Revolution'. The system, or as it was known as regime de la terreur that lasted from 1793-1794 in which the English would adapt the word as a means to establish order during the period that followed after the uprising of 1789. Unlike the term terrorism that we know today has other meanings to it such as revolutionary or anti-government activity that is carried out by non state and subnational entities. The regime de la terreur was an instrument that was used to govern the recently established revolutionary state. It was also designed to support the new governments power by intimidating counterrevolutionaries and all the others the regime regarded as enemy's of the people. Hoffman, B (2006)

Terrorism can trace its origins to the ancient world. The origins can be traced back to the Zealots & Sicarii. The Zealots & Sicarii were inspired by hope and also hoped to gain maximum publicity. They used their religion as a precedents for their tactics and to also mean that those who dies for their cause would secure their places in paradise. The Sicarii (Dagger men) were identified by the weapon they used. Both groups lasted around 25 years but their intimidation and their long running influence became enormous. Holy terrorists normally only concern themselves with people from their own religion, but the Jews were

interested in gaining a mass uprising against the large Greek population that lived with in Judea and also against the Romans who governed both areas. They would commit murders at the heart of Jerusalem In broad daylight. During the holy days, the Sicarii would hide within the crowds and would hide their daggers under their clothing, with which they would murder their enemy's. The Zealots and the Sicarii seen themselves as revolutionary's who were able to move men by their actions. Mahan, S & Griset, P (2008)

During 1916, the Irish began an uprising in the efforts to disband the British rule in Ireland. This would later become known as the Easter rising and the and the creation of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA). Irelands catholic population had found new hearos within the IRA. The important thing about this uprising on 1916 brought together Irelands political traditions together over the struggling fight against Britain. English, R (2003)

During December 12th, 1956 the IRA began to launch a series of attacks on police and military personnel across Northern Ireland in the efforts to remove Britain's last foothold in Ireland. Six years later the IRA were unsuccessful in attracting the interest of their own people. The IRA released a statement announced the end of their latest campaign. Finn, D (2019)

The 1970s in Northern Ireland were the most violent years. When the decade came to an end, over 2,000 had died due to the troubles and most of the deaths were at the hands of the Provisional IRA (PIRA). August 1969 had proven that the IRA were capable of rapid transition to deadly insurgency. Then at the start of 1970, there was a split Sinn Fein. The split was classed as a split between the political and the military tendencies of republicanism. When it was clear that there was a republican campaign developing in Ireland, the United States of America (USA) with its large Irish population became an important ally for Ireland. The influence the irish americans had helped direct the IRA push towards a direct path of republicanism both politically and militarily. During the 70s and 80s, US based organisations were sending large amounts of money, much of which had enhanced the military campaigns for the IRA. The 80s also bought on the hunger strikes of Bobby Sands had caused irish republicans to die as a result of the hunger strikes, but the deaths of Michael Gaughan and Frank Stagg who died in 1974 and 1976 did not succeed in receiving the same publicity despite the harsh treatment that Gaughan received when he was forced to attempt to eat. Sands hunger strike began on the 3rd of October but was

ended when up to 79 people were killed, 34 of them being civilians. Each of those deaths caused further division within the community which later provided a list of martyrs who supported or opposed the republican strategy. The IRA were responsible for a majority of deaths during the 70s and 80s which was combined with political success. From the perspective of the republican movement, it was important that an election took place where the hunger strikes were still ongoing. Members of Sinn Fein approached the Plaid Cymru party for Meirionnydd and Dafydd Elis Thomas to begin the process. Dafydd's decision was unpopular within his party and outside of the party, but he felt that it was his right to do so to ensure democratic rights within Northern Ireland. Sanders, A (2011)

Al Qaeda didn't emerge until the later half of the 1990s. By the time America managed to push Bin Laden and his associates out of Afghanistan, Al Qaeda had already been around for 5 years. They began as a social movement with historical roots within Muslim societies before they became a jihadist movement. Al Qaeda didn't emerge till after the Afghan war against the Soviet Union, the conflict lasted almost a decade. Gerges, F (2011)

In the early 90s, some protagonists arrived from places such as Egypt and settled with in London. British based extremists began to support the participation of extremist groups across the seas. One such organisation was Al-Qaeda, they began to recruit people from the UK and began to establish their network here. By 2000 the UK its self had become a target. In 2001 the police and security forces managed to disrupt an attack that was carried out in Birmingham months before the attacks that were carried out in the US. Since 2001 the police and other security services were able to prevent over dozen terrorist attacks. 2005 was the year the UK suffered its biggest terrorist attack to date. The attack took place on Britain's transport network where they terrorists were able to kill 52 people and injure hundreds more in the process. Home Office (2009)

Hours after America launched their first air strikes in Afghanistan, a pre-recorded videotaped was broadcasted across the world. The video was broadcasted by a man dressed in camouflage jacket and holding an AK-47. This was a video of Osama bin laden declaring war on the United States yet again. He thanked god for the death and destruction the members of Al-Qaeda had caused on 9/11, Bin laden also claimed that he US and all its people will enjoy security before the infidel armies will leave the land of Muhammad. Across history many terrorist groups have used religious component as part of their membership.

Groups such as the IRA, they were a catholic organisation who fought against their protestant counterparts such as the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF). The IRA were fighting for a united Ireland and push the British out of the north and turn Ireland in to one united country, where as organizations such as the UFF were loyalist groups who wanted to keep the north of Ireland under British rule. Hoffman, B (2006)

During 1980, a small number of IRA challenged their prisoner status that had been defined by the British authorities. The challenge had begun a new battle between the Irish republicans and the British government, this political battle would play a critical role in the IRA's most influential times. The members of the IRA who were held as prisoners came up with 5 demands for the British Government. Those demands were not to wear a prisoner uniform, not to do prison work, to free association with other prisoners, to organise their own educational and recreational facilities and to have one visit/letter and one parcel per week. All 5 of these demands were refused by the government. The then Prime Minister Margret Thatcher had already made her view clear on republican prisoners and that murder, conspiracy, firearms, explosives were crimes even if they were carried out in a act of terrorism and other people who have committed those crimes should be convicted appropriately by the Criminal Justice System (CJS). October 1980, seven of the republican prisoners had volunteered to protest against the governments ruling. Brendan Hughs, who was the commanding officer of the IRA in the prison, he would go on to lead the other prisoners on a hunger strike, they thought that the hunger strike would gain them support in their fight against the British. Staniforth, A (2013)

Today, Political terrorism is a mode of warfare. A insurgents struggle is directed by the circumstances they are facing and they then begin to adapt a different variety of strategies. Terrorism is seen as the easiest form of insurgency. Terrorism has many different meanings for different groups of people. Chaliand, G & Blin, A (2007)

Islamic state (ISIS) launched an offensive blitz in 2014 and were given the task of taking Mosul which is Iraq's second most important city, which has a population of around one million. The city was taken and the leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi had requested an allegiance Ayman al-Zawahiri but al-Zawahiri had rejected the offer. Later on there was a change in leadership, the new leader Ibrahim, claimed he was a descendent of the Quraysh tribe who use to reign over Mecca during the 7th century. Himself and his troops were victorious in

Sindjar in Iraq, they were able to push Kurdish forces out of the area. ISIS were able to take more land from the Kurdish, and were then able to launch proper attacks and were only two hours away from claiming Iraq's capital city Kurdistan. Much of what ISIS have done has been covered by the media, from kidnapping for ransom to mass killings and the seizure of women and girls for rape or forced marriages to IS fighters. There have also been reports that they have destroyed century's old artifacts which has devastated the historical world. ISIS use punishments such as crucifixion or stoning as a form of execution to non-believers. Most execution styles are modern punishments, for example Saudi Arabia still use beheadings as a form of penal punishment. The US began dropping bombs on what they thought were IS targets, but they dropped their bombs on al-Atareb or on Raqqa Syria's second oldest city with a population of quarter of a million who didn't have a say on ISIS take over of the city. Bennis, P (2016)

By early 2014 the authorities on both sides of the ocean were watching the extremist group ISIS expand and start consolidating their territory and a growing number of western militants joining IS. The European Union (EU) Home Affairs Commissioner warned Europeans who were traveling abroad to start training and start fighting in combat zones are at more of a risk in becoming more radicalised in the process of their training. The Commissioner also added that younger men who have joined the group and have a terrorist agenda and is hardened in combat experience would become a threat to our security when they return home from combat. In recent years the media and academic discourse have frequently tried to highlight that there is a decline in individuals that are attracted to joining the jihadist ideology. The many cases in adolescents who are radicalised and in certain cases have travelled to Syria or even attempted to carry out their own attacks have received a far amount of attention. The data has shown that the average attacker is not as young as thought. The average age is ranged between 25-30, around 5 of the attackers would be aged 18 or under. Around most of the older members make up around 74% of ISIS and along with all their younger perpetrators are able to carry out their attacks across Europe so easily. Also women who Join Jihadist play a non-combat role, but play roles in areas such as recruitment, logistics and support or the advocacy for terrorist activity or attacks as well as playing the role of mothers to the new generation of IS militants. Vidino et al (2017)

Terrorism isn't coming from foreign lands its also on the doorstep of the UK. In 1953 a group of individual's were arrested in Scotland and they faced trial in the Edinburgh. An undercover police officer explained to the court that he has been asked of he could require explosives for the group, he then went on to say that the group were going to use the explosives to destroy communications and any transport in and out if Scotland to England. During the trial, an electricity pylon just outside of Dumfries was damaged by an explosion and at another pylon that was just south near the border with England. Brooke, N (2018)

Literature review

There are many pathways that lead to becoming a terrorist. Some people are born into the role whilst others are radicalised. Terrorist can also emerge from ethnic nationalists or religious conflicts that have been a long part of their history. These can be traced to the legacy of recent wars within Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. Then there is the threat of lone wolf terrorism, lone wolf terrorism is seen as one of the most intriguing and the least understood pathway to becoming a terrorist. Lone wolf terrorism cuts across the political, religious and social spectrums. Across the world, there have been Islamic and anti-Islamic, white supremacists, black militant and many other types of lone wolf terrorism. Their terrorism is often based on their own personal grievances and their desire for revenge. The only answer for a lone wolf is to carry out a one-person war against society and the government. One example could be the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand the heir to the throne of Austria Hungary. Ferdinand was assassinated by the Balck hand who were a Serbian terrorist organisation. The assassination sent of a series of events that would later lead to several country's declaring war on each other. Simon, J (2019)

Across the media platform and the world, Islamic State (IS) appeared from nowhere and managed to spread across Syria and Iraq at a rapid pace. According to reports, the terrorist organisation were founded in 2004 by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. The group were originally called Islamic State within Iraq, but became an umbrella organisation under Al-Qaeda in 2006. 4 years later during 2010, the leadership was transferred to Awwad Ibrahim Ali al-Badiri al-Samarrai also known as Al-Baghdadi. He started to rebuild the military capabilities of the organisation within three years and because of the rebuild the group were able to begin carrying out terrorist attacks within their local region. In an attempt to gain more followers al-Samarrai changed his name to al-Baghdadi and announced that IS will be

merging with other organisations. by taking advantage of the political unrest in the region, IS were able to expand across the country taking control of cities, towns and villages, IS were able to declare their proclamation and there for became known as Islamic State. Is appointed Abu Mosa as their head press officer and in 2014 he made it clear that IS had been established and they will not stop and that they would embarrass the soldiers we would send to stop them like they had done in Iraq. Ross, S (2019)

According to Ross, S, the United Kingdoms definition of terrorism is 'Terrorism is distinguishable from other forms of criminal activity and aggression by the indiscriminate killing of innocent civilians, the lack of nexus between the victims and perpetrators and by the motivational aspect to gain publicity'. The threat that is posed by terrorism on National Security and to the public, and because of this it has paved the way for specialist counterterrorism legislations and has increased powers on electronic communications and data surveillance. The capabilities of terrorism have changed because of the use of digital devices, terrorist's are able to remain anonyms to the police and other security services until they launch their attack. Ross, S (2019)

Over the last four decades, the British governments responses towards bomb attacks that were carried out by PIRA and Al-Qaeda have reflected the moral outrage of the media and the public. Even though there is an understandable need for political leaders to be tough on terrorism, such results have not been successful in reducing the terrorist threat. The legislations that were unsuccessful in reducing the terrorist threat benefited the strategists who were behind the planning of the terrorist attacks rather than it benefit the police and other security services who are trying to seek and disrupt the attacks. Its very rare that political leaders to feel inclined to advise the public and the media that a softer and counter intuitive response would be more effective in countering terrorism. Both terrorist organisations have targeted London and other UK cities where many of their own followers reside, and yet every attack has been carried out is due to the poorly focused policies that have come from the British government. Two former prime minister Margret Thatcher and Tony Blair lead government responses that were insufficiently focused upon the terrorist conspiracies that were stigmatised within surrounding communities. Lambert, R (2011)

There have been a number of failings found in the way people who have been convicted for terror related incidents are monitored by authorities in England and Wales. An review had

found that there were gaps within the powers that are used to check offenders and it highlighted as an unreliable flow of information about the offenders behaviour and the way they are glorifying terrorism. This review was launched when convicted terrorist Usman Khan killed two people during a attack in London. Khan was released from prison on licence when he killed two people at Fishmongers hall near London Bridge. The Justice Minister Chris Philip explained that the governments latest legislation would require terrorism offenders to conduct a lie detector test before release. Jonathan Hall QC, criticised the risk assessment tool that is used by the Prison and Probation services that are used in England and Wales and said that this tool 'seriously minimised' the severity of terrorism offences and accepted the way they characterised their offences. Amongst other problems, the report also found that the authorities lacked in their capability's to monitor the risk of terrorism that is posed by dangers offenders that have been convicted of non terrorism related offences and that also, the opportunity's to reduce the risk offenders was lost due to unreliable information about the offenders behaviour within prison. Shaw, D (2020)

During 2017, A man from Cardiff was arrested in Spain for terror offences. His name Ataul Haque, he was a web designer from Cardiff and was sentenced to 7 years in prison for funding and supporting terrorism. The national court in Madrid heard that Haque and his brother Siful Sujun were transferring money and high-tech equipment to Islamic State (IS). Haque fled to Spain in 2015 after his brother was killed by a drone strike in Syria. The Police were able to discover large money transfers and jihadi propaganda and spread sheets about drone technology during the police raid. The FBI launched their own investigation and alleged that Haque's brother used a Ibacstel as a front in order to order to supply IS with military-grade scanners and surveillance equipment. Sujun was a computer hacker if IS and he was classed by the group as an IT mastermind. BBC News (2020)

The Home Secretary Priti Patel has warned the UK that lone wolf terrorism is a growing risk. After the attack in reading, Patel told MPs that the terror threat the Uk is facing is complex, diverse and is rapidly changing. She also added that the threat of lone wolves is also growing and also praised student police officers who put themselves in danger to help those in need during the attacks. Khairi Saadallah who is a Libyan national, was arrested for carrying out a attack in Reading park in which he killed three people and another three seriously injured. Saadallah was released and on appeal from HMP Bullingdon just 2 weeks before he carried

out the mass stabbing. Since 2017 security services have foiled over 25 terrorist plots and 8 of these attacks that were foiled were driven by right-wing ideologies. There have been a series of attacks that have been carried out on UK soil by lone wolf terrorist's and that includes the attack that was carried out on Westminster Bridge back in 2017. Nick Thomas-Symonds the shadow home secretary called for a review on how prisoners are deradicalised and another review into how law enforcement agencies can work together. He also told Patel that in case of another terrorist attack months after the London bridge attack, people in the country will want answers. Devlin, K (2020)

According to South Wales Police, the radicalisation process is when an individual starts to support terrorism and its extremism ideologies. The advice that is given to those who are concerned about family or friends who may becoming radicalised is to seek advice and help for them as soon as possible. If they are able to receive the help they need quickly, the police will be able to protect the individual from being groomed or exploited for a second time. The police forces across the country have specially trained officers who work with other organisations through the Home Office program that is called prevent. Prevent helps vulnerable people that are easily prone to radicalisation avoid that path. South Wales Police (2020)

South Wales police along with other police forces across the UK are better trained and equipped to handle the international terrorist threat. The South Wales force are part of an ongoing national counter terrorism training strategy along with organisations such as Counter Terrorism Security Advisers (CTSAs) and National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NCTSO), together these organisations have the primary role to provide protective and counter terrorism advice to help support businesses and the public sector. The advice that is available to takes into account the conventional and non-conventional techniques of terrorist organisations and also aims to reduce the vulnerability towards terrorist threats. The CTSAs along with the Counter Terrorism Awareness Advisers (CTAA's) promote the awareness of the terrorist threat and both work closely with local business community and other organisations. They are then able to encourage a co-ordinated approach in order to tackle terrorism and ensure protective security on the behalf of everyone and to also help others around us. South Wales Police (2019)

Across England and Wales there is prevent duty guidance. Under section 26 of the counter terrorism and security act (2015) places a duty on certain bodies such as the police and security services and to have due regard in preventing the public from joining terrorism. This is issued under section 29 of the act, it states that the authorities who are subject to these provisions must regard to the guidance when carrying out their duty's. The duty applies to authorities across England and Wales even Scotland. Counter terrorism is the responsibility of the Government, However many of the local delivery mechanisms that is used in England and Wales such as health, education and local government are devolved. Parliament will ensure that there is close cooperation between the Welsh and Scottish governments in implementing the prevent duty even though there are independencies between devolved and non-devolved element and there a separate guidance for authorities in Scotland. Home Office (2020)

The radical right in the UK have traditionally been associated with failure. The failures of the radical right parties in the UK has lead academics to point out British exceptionalism. Explanations on the failure of the radical right has been focused on the political culture and the electoral system and mainly the toxic legacy of fascism than dominated post war Britain. Kitschlet (1995) traced the weaknesses to the role of agency specifically its failure to adapt to the electoral winning formula and the tendency of the main stream conservative party. In 2010, the extreme right in the UK remain committed to their beliefs in biological racism, anti-Semitism and some hostility towards liberal parliamentary democracy. After that, the collapse of the extreme right in the UK came alongside the rise of the UK Independence party (UKIP) who merged with a goal with Britain's exit from the European union (EU). UKIP had the same radical ideas as the extreme right by anti-immigration, nationalism and anti-establishment populism. Most of the members of UKIP are former conservatives who's suspicions about the European integration had been confirmed by the UK's disaster when the country was involved in the European Exchange. Rydgren, J (2008)

In the UK, the rise of groups such as Britain First, National Action, the English Defence League (EDL), and the British National Party (BNP) and the Anti-Paki league were all established in the 1970's. All these organisations point to the problem of national racism within the UK. The groups also emphasise the purity of the nation and the people and see their heritage as a racial community set apart from other groups. Even though these groups

emerged within the twentieth century, it's clear that there is a modern notion of radical hierarchy that was first established in the 19th century European colonialism. The scientific view on racism underpinned that colonialism was not used to simplify people who they classed as backwards but they believed in a hierarchy within humankind. The link that lays between capitalism, racism and religion was formalised through the exploitation of people who had darker skin across distant lands. Tribalism is another concept that refers to the process that groups will identify themselves as having a unique identity. The differences between tribalism and racism aren't always clear, in some way individuals and groups are at some level of racialism, most people can identify racial characteristics of other individuals without instrumenting modes of oppression that is associated with racism. Tommy Robinson is the current leader of the EDL, Robinson courted publicity for his organisation until he stood down from his position in 2013 due to concerns related to his criminal record. To this day Tommy Robinson continues to be involved within various groups that are criticised for inciting hate and is also championed by UKIP. He supported a anti-EU movement and also a wider projection of hatred towards Islam and Muslims based on the foundations of Islamophobia. The attention is devoted to the way Muslim community's have used their religion and culture to mobilise society. The racism that British Muslims and other ethnic groups experience can be understood with capitalism with racism. Like other racisms, Islamophobia can be colour coded and biological. During June 2017, Grenfell tower erupted in flames killing up to 70 people during the blaze, most of the victims were black Muslims who were not on the radar with immigration and the welfare services. After the incident at Grenfell, Darren Osborne drove in to a crowd of worshippers with the intent to kill, he went on to explain in court that he wanted to kill all Muslims, and as a result he was then convicted of murdering Makram Ali and the attempted murder of several others. Abbas, T (2019)

The EDL are regarded as just foot soldiers of the BNP, the group are far more specific about their aims and causes. For the group, they believe that their ideas are necessary for Britain's politically correct culture, into which they pander to what they describe Jihadist preachers. Their evidence points towards nativity plays being cancelled in schools and that halal meat is being served on lunchtime menus in schools and also Englishness is being marginalised and that the national flag of St George's Cross has been banned by most councils. But it was the

handful of Muslims who were offensively protesting the return of the Royal Anglian Regiment who returned to Luton from their tour of duty in Basra in Iraq, the protest was the final straw for the EDL. They claim that they are composed of non-racist citizens of England and supporters who are fed up of being treated like second class citizens by the Jihadists in their own country. In less than a year, the EDL have mobilised a significant amount of followers to march across the towns and cities all over the UK. These marches would often gather violent protests towards the EDL but despite the violence towards the group they are still gaining support and more followers and have planned further marches for future support. Observations since 9/11 has looked at how the gaps between the extreme far right and the left wing when it comes to their attitudes and perceptions of Muslims. The former home secretary David Blunkett verbally attacked a group of young British Muslims who were in Bradford protesting peacefully about the harsh sentencing of their family and friends by calling them 'whining maniacs'. Blunkett also ensured that the widespread media coverage would endorse that Muslims should accept our ways and our cultures and that asylum seekers and immigrants are swamping our schools. These echoed similar suggestions that former prime minister Margaret Thatcher said beforehand. The statement by Thatcher was deemed as a formative moment in to the development and the transition of the 'new racist' ideologies of the 1980s. Since 7/7 a few other members of parliament have followed Blunkett's perspective. Even though he wasn't on the front bench with Britain's politics, many members of the government have criticised Muslims and their community's. The Home Secretary John Reid addressed his first speech to a Muslim community in east London by telling parents to look for signs of extremism in their children. He pointed out that the government's fight was not with Muslims generally but with extremism and how terrorists are looking to groom and brain wash their children. According to research conducted by Lambert and Githens-Mazer, the increase in anti-Muslimism hate crimes and discrimination and violence towards Muslims. Since 9/11 and 7/7, the fear of terrorism is the cause of the increase in islamophobia. For a few Islamophobia is a re-emergence of the historical anti-Muslim discourse that has been going on for centuries. In a report that was released by Runnymede back in 2004 stated that hostility between Muslims has been a feature in European society's since the eighth century. People agree with this view and argue that colonialism have caused negative images on the way people look at the Muslim world in most European country's. Allen, C (2010)

Since there have been publications on orientalism in the media, there have been a number of academic studies that have focused on the representations of Islam and Muslims in the media. The research has found that some of the stories that are told about Islam and Muslims seem to ring True or make sense as news is limited to negative and stereotypical (Macdonald, 2003; Said, 1997). The volume of news coverage that features Muslims has had a dramatic increase since the 2001 attacks. More recent scholarships have suggested that the media position Islam as a threat to the Nations security and to our way of life. Poole (2002, 2006) discovered that the majority of coverage involving Muslims in the British press tended to be focused on global events such as the Taliban in Afghanistan and the 2003 war in Iraq which had regular association with Muslims and the situations of conflict and violence. When the coverage of Muslims is being domestically orientated, had indicated framework of reporting Usually lead towards and emphasis upon violence and conflict. Another study conducted by Poole found that print news that was conducted in 2003 found that the topics that were associated with Muslims were terms such as terrorism, politics and peoples reactions towards the war in Iraq (Poole, 2006). Further studies also found that news media coverage have caused social tensions and has raised questions about the loyalties and belonging of Muslims that are living in Britain and the emphasis on concepts such as integration and the social cohesion as a political issue. There is also evidence that a growing body of Muslims who are living in Britain have themselves considered the news to misrepresent or is representing them unfairly and to be a big factor in the discrimination and the lack of understanding between the communities. The images of Islam that have been running through the media are just the construct ideas about Muslims living in Britain. It is known that journalism specifically tries to pursued people that particular versions of events are the most meaningful or true. Print news also plays an important part in the circulation of news and the contribution to the news that is broadcasted to millions. Petley, J & Richardson, R (2013)

Long before the events of 7/7, people used the term Paki towards Muslims. But after 7/7, it has changed. The media have printed hundreds of articles saying horrible about Muslims and that Muslims are to blame for everything and that they are killing everyone. The media are hoping that within the wider society someone is going to say that they hate Muslims and that they don't like them because people are afraid of them. This is a reference to an

interviewee called Shujauddin who is aged 18 and identifies himself as mixed race and British because he was born in Britain. When the increase of Asian immigrants was on the up, the BNP became more aggressive and started to attack immigrants and some of the participants of the attacks spoke of the impact of 9/11 and the 7/7 attacks. A Syrian born Muslim spoke about his arrival in Wales. He spoke about how his friend gave him a shalwar-kutra, which is a Pakistani styled men's dress, when the interviewee wore the dress out, he explains that some of the main stream Welsh called him Bin Laden and that days before there was an attack on a woman because she was wearing a hijab and the attackers tried to take it off. Some of Cardiff's older generation had noticed a change in the wider Welsh community's and the Muslim community's. There is great apprehension between Muslims and the wider Welsh community since the 7/7 bombings, but there has also been initiatives that have been carried out by the Muslims community and the Welsh community in order to address some misconception's of Islam. Kabir, N (2012)

One Muslim family had to flee their home in Skewen in the Neath Port Talbot area after they suffered too much from Islamophobic. Ayesha Abdol-Hamid was 23 when her parents decided to leave Skewen and begin a new life in Cardiff. The police had received 63 complaints about hate crime towards Muslims during 2018 and an organisation that supports Muslims had reported the rise of Islamophobic hate crime in Wales. The number of incidents is likely to be higher due to the fact that 43% of the victims did not report the hate crime due to the lack of confidence with the police. Sahar Al-Faifi, who is the manager of Muslim Engagement & Development (MEND) said that within the last 2 years MEND had dealt with over 418 cases of Islamophobic hate crime in Wales and England. The warning came after the police recorded a 40% increase in hate crime against people in Wales and England due to their religious beliefs most of which was aimed at Muslims. Ayesha went on to explain that the families experience got even worse would arrive at the family home with balaclavas on and surround their house. She also recalled when someone put a nail in their doorbell and when someone dumped their rubbish in their garden. The family moved to Cardiff and it wasn't long before Ayesha became a target for physical bullying. On her first day in school she received a black eye from another boy and how she thought it was normal for her to defend herself against the bullying because of the colour of her skin. Ms Abdol-Hamid also spoke about the hurt of being called 'Paki' or being told to go back to her own

county has a mental impact on her and makes her question her existence and how all of it is worse than being physically attacked by someone. Spencer, C (2019)

A famous Chinese proverb from the war theorist Sun Tzu states 'kill one, terrify 10,000'. Today, following the events of 9/11, a modern terrorist would go as far to say 'kill one, and terrify 10 or even 100 million'. In today's society, we no longer need an organisation group to generate terror. One individual can suffice. The global media discovered this on July 22nd, 2011 when Anders Behring Breivik a far-right extremist murdered 77 people with many young people amongst the victims. Initial reflex like and premature assessments were conducted if the work of Al-Qaeda could be observed within these killings. A lone wolf is when an individual acts alone when carrying out their attacks. He or she is not in a position to build up an organisation of people who have similar outlooks and they are not able to recruit people for their murderous plans. According to its definition, lone wolf terrorism means intended acts that can be committed by people who profess they act on grounds of political convictions or act without direct influence of a leader or any kind of command structure or obedience hierarchy. A question has arisen whether we should use two different scales to measure the threat of far-right terrorism and the underestimated time and attention that remained on Islamic terrorism. It quickly transpired that there was a single actor when Breivik carried out his attacks. Breivik wasn't known to the police before he carried out his attack. Before he carried out his plan, he tweeted a single message that reviled the destructive powers that lone wolves will possess. The then President of the United States Barack Obama demonstrated that he was far sighted regarding the attack that was carried out. In 2011, Obama stated that the threat of lone wolves is far greater than the threat of organised groups. The same thing can be said about New Zealand, a lone wolf carried out an attack on mosque in Christchurch where 51 people were shot and killed and dozens more were injured the man behind these attacks was Brenton Tarrant, he achieved his goals like he imagined the way, he also recorded a live video on Facebook when he carried out his attacks, the video lasted 17 minutes and he pinned the video with a war time song that Bosnians-Serbs had sung when they had fought against Muslims. Hartleb, F (2020)

'Napoleon, Hitler, and various other people tried this out and it ends tragically. The EU is an attempt to do this by different methods' Boris Johnson (2016). During the 2015 general election UKIP just won under 3.9 million votes which was a dramatic increase upon their

2010 total. If Britain had a proportional electoral system, UKIP would have gained over 80 seats. During the time of the general election, anti-immigration politics had normal. Nigel Farage was invited to the televised national debates, he didn't waste time to take the opportunity to scapegoat for the issues and problems that are facing Britain. With an audience of millions viewing the debate he complained about HIV positive migrants traveling to Britain and costing the NHS thousands of pounds per patient. The media also provided a platform for increasingly extreme voices. For example, Katie Hopkins who was a former contestant on the apprentice placed an article in her regular sun column expressing incalculable callousness towards refugees who are seeking sanctuary within Europe. A week after the article was published a boat that was carrying refugees sank in the Mediterranean killing over 400 men, women and children. When asked about the incident, Hopkins replied that she didn't care and that if people were to show her photos or videos of the disaster she still wouldn't care. She describes immigrants as cockroaches and we need to be like Australia and use our gunships to send migrants back to their shore and burn them. The economic problems relating to Greece continued in 2015. The predictions for an economic collapse in Greece were a daily occurrence, and terrorist attacks shook the world beginning with the attacks in the offices of Charlie Hebdo. Farage sought to exploit the attacks by using it as an example of the failures of multiculturalism and argued that with inflammatory guile, Britain has turned a blind eye towards fifth columnists within the country. He then used the attacks as another platform to scapegoat the British Muslim community following the grooming scandal that happened in Rotherham. Nigel then went on to say that the country only needed to look to the north of England to see the sexual grooming of young people. The migrant crisis has caused Europe to be divided between those who have responded to the migrants with welcome and those who greeted them with anger. Stocker, P (2017)

Methodology

During 2019, it was discovered that far right organisations are the fastest growing terrorist threat in the UK. Neil Basu who is the head of counter-terrorism explained that the 22 terrorist plots that were foiled in March of 2017, seven of them were linked to the far right. Basu also said that in recent years far-right terrorism has risen from 6% to 10%, he quoted that even though the figures are small it is still a fast growing problem for him. One example

could be the case of Vincent Fuller. Fuller was jailed and sentenced to 18 years in prison for stabbing a 19-year-old Bulgarian boy. The judge described this stabbing as a terrorist attack. When Basu was asked if there if the police approach to terrorism, he explained that the criticisms that the police didn't look at white-supremacist terrorism in the past is probably justified. BBC News (2019)

In another case, 26 year old Filip Bednarczyk was arrested for having explosives in his home. Bednarczyk was a white-supremist and pleaded guilty to terror offences for possessing explosives. This was no the first time he was caught with explosives and even admitted to possessing terrorist documents. He was given a one-year extended license and was made a subject to a 15 year notification order. The search of his home lead officers to discover handwritten notes, electrical components and around 2kg (4lb) nag containing sulphur powder hidden at the back of the wardrobe. Mr Bednarczyk claimed he hadn't opened the tub of sulphur and claimed he was planning on doing experiments in his garden. Further inspection of the house uncovered files and scientific papers containing information on how to make explosives. They had also discovered a manifesto belonging to the man responsible for the Christchurch attack in 2019. The judge found some of the evidence to be contradictory and was convinced that Bednarczyk's right-wing sympathy's were the motivation behind his actions. BBC News (2020)

In the past decade, counter-radicalization and deradicalization programs have proliferated whether or not they were administered by governmental agencies or by any other organisational agency. The aims of these programs are to encompass disparate objectives as an individual to prevent radicalization influences and the disengagement from terrorist activity. There are narrow definitions on what radicalization is, some say it's a development process in which an individual acquires a propensity to commit acts of terrorism. Defined radicalization is neither necessary or sufficient cause for a individual to engage in terrorist activity and disengagement from terrorist activity require the individual shed their propensity. The case has been that the length of physical or emotional disengagement from terrorism does not have necessarily mean that the individual has denounced from the terrorist ideologies. Thorton, A & Bouhana, N (2017)

Research is a common parlance that refers to a search for knowledge. It can also define research as a form of scientific and systematic search for information on a specific topic.

Research is an art of scientific investigation. According to the advanced learners dictionary of current English it describes the meaning of research as 'a careful investigation or inquiry specially through the search for new facts in any branch of knowledge.' Redman and Mory they define research as a 'systemized effort to maintain new knowledge.' most people consider research as a type of movement that's stretches from the known to the unknown. Research is a voyage of discovery and we all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for when we are faced with the unknown and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full and a fuller understanding of the unknown. Our inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method which we as humans employ from obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown is, can be termed as research. Research is a form of academic research and the term should be used in a technical sense. According to Clifford Woody, research is comprised of defining and redefining problems. The purpose of research is to discover the answers to scientific procedures. The main goal for research is to find out the truth which is hidden and hasn't been discovered yet. Each research method has its own specific purpose. We use research to gain familiarity with phenomenon's or achieve new insights, to accurately portray characteristics of an individual or to determine the frequency with which something occurs or is associated with something else. Kothari, C (2004)

It is important that we understand that there is a wider range of the foundations to research. Williamson, Burstein and McKemmish (2002) discussed the two major philosophies or the traditions of research that are labelled as Positivist and interpretivist, also known as interpretive. They are known as the dichotomous approach, where the labels are representing opposing groups that each believe that their method is the only reliable way in requiring knowledge. Jones, G (2018)

Qualitative research is term that covers a range of techniques and philosophies, hence why its not easy to define. Qualitative research allows us to examine other peoples experiences in detail by using a specific set of research methods, like in-depth interviews or other methods such as focus groups or observing a group or an individual. However, there is much more than just the application of qualitative methods. One of the many distinct features of qualitative research is the approach that allows us to identify any issues from the prospective of our study of the participants and in understanding the meanings and the interpretations that they give with their behaviour, events or objects. An example can be

how we focus on their experiences with illness, disability's or their experiences whilst using a health service and also how we identify their social and cultural norms, this is then referred to a qualitative method of research. This type of research should be used in a wide range of applications, they are typically used to provide an in-depth understanding of the research issues that have been embraced with the perspectives of the studying population. It is also useful for exploring new topics or in the understanding of complex issues when it comes to explaining people's beliefs and behaviour. Hennink M, Hutter I & Bailey A (2020)

The research interview was once seen as a straightforward way for data collection. The respondents were contacted and the interviews were scheduled and the location and ground rules were set before the interview was conducted. Questions are designed to collect elicited answers from the respondents until the interview was complete, the respondent's job is to provide information that is relevant to the research project. It is important to select an environment that is comfortable both physically and mentally for the interviewee and the interviewer. If the participant ends up feeling uncomfortable it may be reflected in the findings. It is also good practice to ask the interviewee where they would like to go to carry out the interview. They will more likely decide to conduct the interview on their own property or at their workplace this allows the limits of the interview to be carried out in a physical space and manner and the interviewer can let participants know

For my research I will be looking into the Far right and terrorist organisations, and how much of a threat they are to modern-day Wales and England. In order to conduct my research, I will be asking the public and current serving or ex serving police officers their views on the situation. Gubrium et al (2020)

Qualitative research has been known for its thickness and richness. A number of data collection methods have become more available for the qualitative researcher. These methods include observation, descriptive questionnaire, textual analysis and qualitative interview. These along with other methods have been devised because qualitative studies have generally have a greater need for corroboration. Salmons, J (2012)

For carrying out good research, qualitative research relies on more than just interview skills. The physical space for an interview is to have a strong influence on how it will proceed. There are three key aspects in carrying out an interview and they are comfort, privacy and

quiet. The first requirement is that the environment for the interview is as comfortable it can be for the interviewee. The range of technology in audio recording has changed over the years. Whatever type of recording device is used, it is important that the person using, it is familiar with the way it operates before the interview is conducted. The equipment should be tested before in the room that is being used to see if there is an issue with the acoustics and work out where the best place in the room to carry out the. It is also important to tell participants that they are being recorded and they must consent to the interview being recorded. Horrocks, C (2010)

Due to the current Covid19 pandemic, I have had to make alterations in order to carry out my research in a safe and comfortable manor that is suitable for all participants. For the interviews, they will be conducted through an online call where the interview will be recorded for gathering information. After the information has been gathered and used, the recording will be deleted from the recording device for security reasons. For the questionnaire, all those who take part they will remain anonymous. From the data that is collected with the questionnaire and the interview, the results will conclude who people think is the current threat to England and Wales and it will also asses their current knowledge on current government policy's on terrorism or their understanding on the far right.

For my interviews I will be conducting them from home via video call. The questions will consist of the interviewee's experiences with the far right or any terrorist experiences they may have had in recent years. The participants will have the option if to skip any of the questions if they find some to personal to answer. I will be asking questions on their thoughts about the increase in far-right activity and if they are a growing concern for the police and are slowly becoming a threat to the public. Questions on terrorism will be based on the radicalization of vulnerable people and if terrorism is still a growing threat across the country. I will also ask if the current issues of immigration and refugees is fuelling the far-right to carry out actions of aggression and protest towards these foreigners that are arriving in the country. This could possibly lead to groups such as ISIS carrying out attacks in public in retaliation towards the far-right movement and the way they have been acting towards the Muslim community and their way of life. Once they interviews have been conducted, the research that is gather will be compared with both interviews and if both

have the same response or if both of the interviews have different thoughts on who is a bigger threat to the England and Wales in the last three years.

The questionnaire will contain around 10-15 questions for people to answer. I am hoping that as many people as possible will fill out the questionnaire and express their thoughts and opinions on the current issue of far-right groups and terrorist organisations and how they feel about their children or themselves being possible targets for radicalisation. If a person finds it personal or difficult to answer a question then they have the option if they wish to answer it or skip it. The information from the questionnaire is completed, it will be compared to my r and compared with the interviews as well. People may have different views on who they consider to be the biggest threat, but all the research should come to a conclusion on who is considered to be the biggest threat to our way of life in todays society.

Brooke, N (2018)

Data analysis

Questionnaire results

What is your gender
32 responses

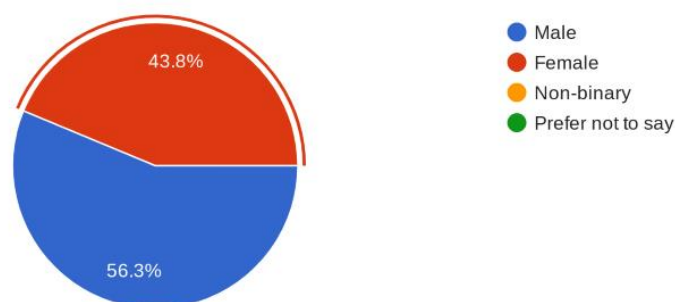


Figure1: Figure one shows the gender of the participants who took part in the questionnaire.

Figure one shows the gender of the participants who filled out the questionnaire, as you can see the highest figure 56.3% meaning that mostly males have filled out the questionnaire and the lowest figure being female with only 43.8% filling out the questionnaire.

What is your age group
32 responses

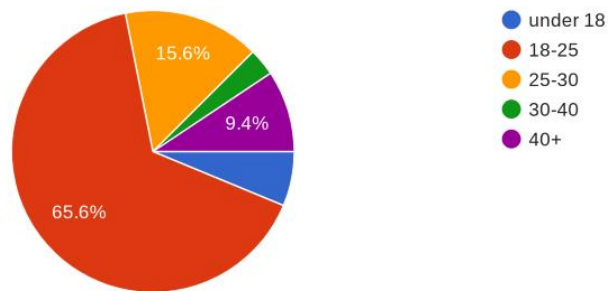


Figure 2: figure 2 shows the age groups of the participants who took in the questionnaire.

The above chart has a wide range of participants ages under 18 and older. 65.7% of the participants were aged 18-25, 6.3% were under 18, 15.6% were aged 25-30 and only 9.4% people were aged 40 or over.

Do you know what terrorism is?
32 responses

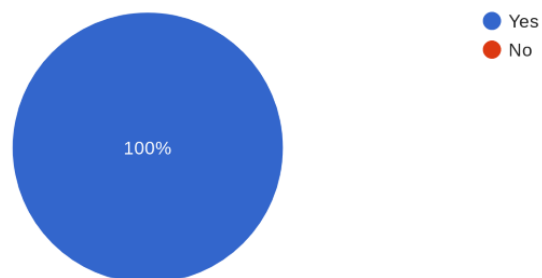


Figure 3: figure 3 asked the participants if they know what terrorism is.

The above figure asked the participants if they knew and understood what terrorism is. The figure shows that all the participants knew what terrorism was, and as the questionnaire went on there has been mixed answers about their knowledge on terrorism.

Do you think the Government are doing enough to protect the country from terrorists?
32 responses

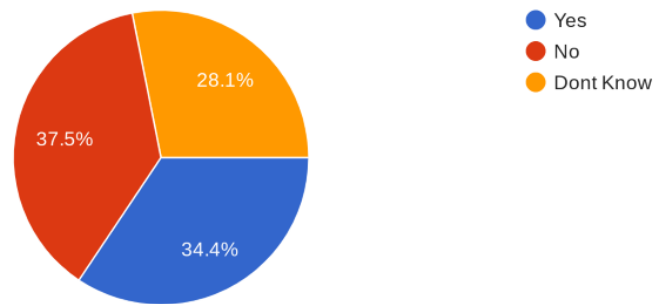


Figure 4: Figure 4 asked participants if they think the government are doing enough to protect the country from terrorism.

This figure asked people if they believe that the government are doing enough to protect the country and the public from terrorism. 34.4% of people agree that the government are doing their best in protecting us and the country. 37.5% of people disagreed and believe the government aren't doing enough to protect us, maybe this is due to the distractions and the priority's that is facing the country such as Brexit and the current issue of the COVID-19 pandemic. 28.1% don't know if the government is doing enough, this could be due to the lack of information the government are giving, or for the same reasons as before the focus on Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic have been more of a priority to the government at this current time.

Are you aware of any government policies that aims to prevent terrorism?
32 responses

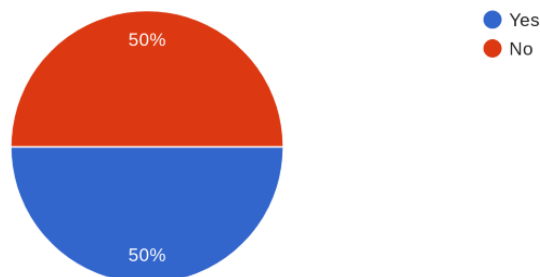


Figure 5: This figure asked participants if they are aware of any Government policies that aim to prevent terrorism.

The above chart asked the participants if they know of any government policies that aim to prevent any terrorist attacks from happening. The figure shows that the question is balanced with around 50% of people saying they know of government policies that aim to prevent terrorism and the other 50% saying they don't have any knowledge of any policies that aim to prevent terrorism.

Are you aware of the following organisation
31 responses

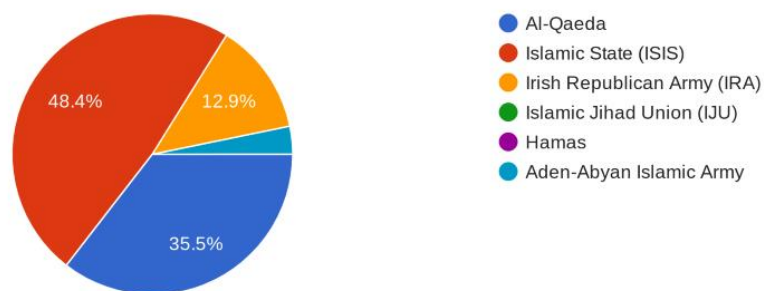


Figure 6: figure 6 asked people if they are aware of the following terrorist organisations.

The above figure asked people if they know any of the following terrorist organisations. 48.4% of people have heard of Islamic State (ISIS), 35.5% have heard of Al-Qaeda, 12.9% have heard of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and only 1% have heard of Aden-Abyan Islamic Army. Regarding the higher figures with ISIS and Al-Qaeda, more people have heard of these organisations due to media coverage and social media, not to mention the recent attack such as Camden market and the West minister attacks where ISIS claimed responsibility. And also the recent war in Afghanistan where US and British troops were fighting Al-Qaeda after their devastating attacks such as 9/11 and the 7/7 bombings where they killed innocent civilians for their political gain. Whereas those who know about the IRA know about the history of the cause behind the creation of the IRA and their political goes that were broadcasted to the UK through the 80's and 90's.

Are you aware of the following Far-Right organisations?
28 responses

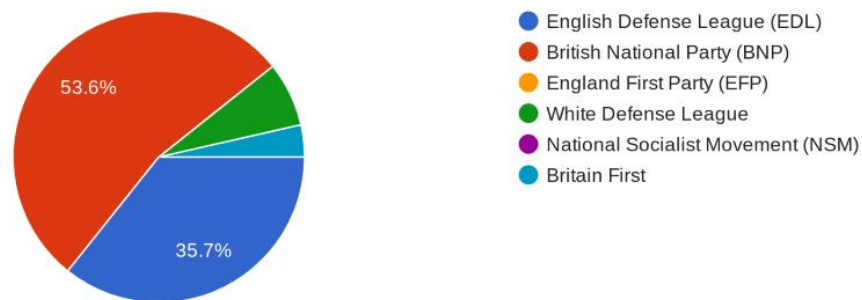


Figure 7: Figure 7 asked the participants if they know of the following Far-Right groups.

The above chart asked the participants if they have heard or have any knowledge of the far-right groups that are listed above. 53.6% have heard of the British National Party (BNP), 35.7% of participants have heard of the English Defence League (EDL) whilst 7.1% have heard about the White Defence League and the smaller percentage 3.6% have a understanding about Britain first. The BNP could have the higher percentage due to the fact they are a political party who have members such as Tommy Robinson who had his own opinions on immigration and Islam and many people who are part of the Far-Right have the same ideologies as Robinson. The same thing could be said about the EDL, except for the fact they are more of a movement and organise marches and rallies for their members and do demonstrate their power to people.

Do you think Jihadi terrorism is the biggest threat in the UK today??
31 responses

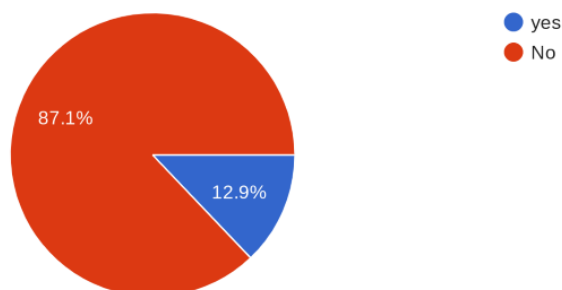


Figure 8: Figure 8 asked people if they think that Jihadi terrorism is the biggest threat to the UK today.

This figure asked people if they think the threat from jihadi organisations such as ISIS are the biggest threat to the UK today. 87.1% of people said that it is not and 12.9% of people said they believe it is. For this part of the questionnaire I placed a comment box for people to fill out if they think they Jihadi terrorism is a threat. One person went on to explain that they don't think it is a big threat, but they do think it is the biggest threat to face the whole of the UK because they are able to constantly recruit and with today's technology they are able to cause more damage. Another person explained that jihadi terrorism is unpredictable and they are able to carry out any of their attacks before the police and any other public sector can prevent them from happening. The others that filled out the box also went on to explain that they are highly publicised in the news and they were able to carry out an attack on a MP back in 2016 and that racism is playing its part in the threat of jihadi terrorism.

Do you think the Far-right is the biggest threat to the UK today?
31 responses

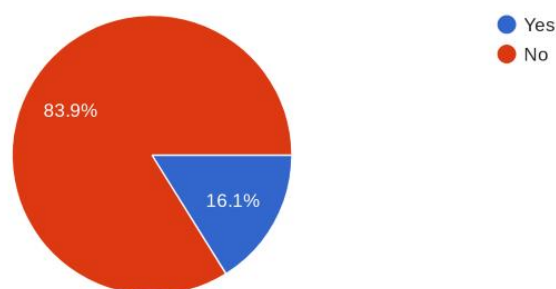


Figure 9: The above figure asked the participants if they think the Far-Right are the biggest threat to the UK today.

The above figure asked people if they think the Far-Right are a growing threat today. 83.9% of the participants said no, but 16.1% of people said yes. Like figure 8, I left a comment box for people to explain their thoughts on the Far-Right. One person stated that there are more and more people gaining right wing views and used America as an example when the BLM protests were happening and there were clashes with Far-right members which they took a turn and turned in to a riot. Another said that the increase of immigration could be the reason why there is a growing interest with people joining the far right and that they will not stop until they get what they want. Another is the fact the government are more concerned about how to stop Jihadi terrorism.

Have you had any personal interest with Far-right activity?
32 responses

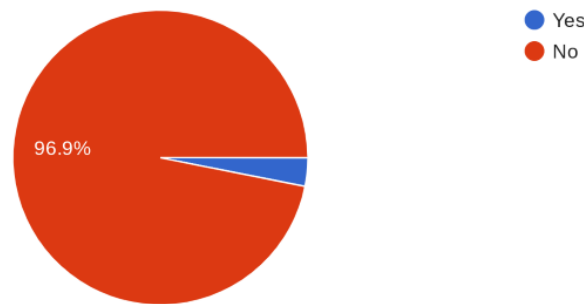


Figure 10: the figure above asked participants if they have had any personal Interest with Far-right activity.

96.9% of the participants have admitted they have not had any personal interest with far-right activity, whereas a small portion of participants have said they have had some sort of encounter with members of the far-right. One participant noted that they were a subject of racial abuse to the fact they are from a mixed heritage background. Another person also said that they would like to know what makes a person want to join a member if the far-right and know their reasons why they are against immigration and foreign people living in the country.

Have you had any personal interest in Jihadi activity?
32 responses

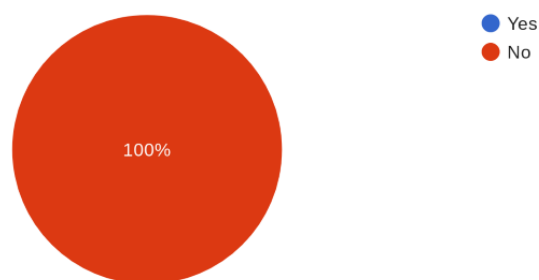


Figure 11: The above figure asked people if they have any personal interest in Jihadi activity.

A 100% of participants said they have no interest in Jihadi activity. Could be this be down to the fact that people already have an understanding what a Jihadi is and what their goals are,

and also the fact that the media have played their role in showing and explaining to us what the consequences are from the devastating attacks that Jihadi organisations are able to do.

Which age groups are most at risk of radicalisation
31 responses

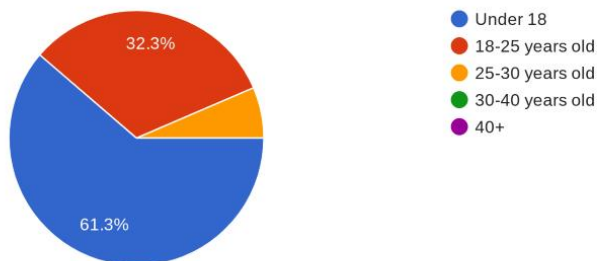
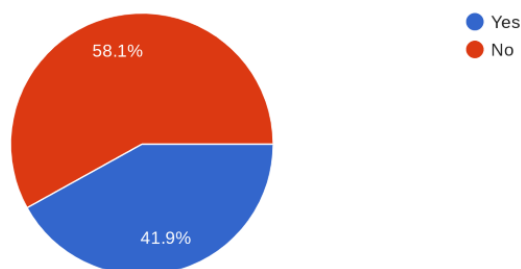


Figure 12: the above figure asked people what age group they think is more at risk of being radicalised.

61.3% of the participants think that people under the age of 18 are more at risk of being radicalised. This could be because people under that age of 18 use more social media platforms, and because social media platforms are easily accessed far-right and Jihadi organisations are able to reach out to those under the age of 18 who could be vulnerable or have no friends and want to be part of a group to fit in. 32.3% think that 18-25 year olds are at risk of being radicalised. This could contribute to the same reasons as those who are under 18, this age group also use a lot of social media platforms and could be as easily persuaded to join these organisations because they feel isolated or are in the vulnerable category.

Do you think men are at more risk of being radicalised?
31 responses



13: The figure above asked people if they think men are at more of a risk of being radicalised.

58.1% of the participants said that they don't think that men are at risk of being radicalised, whereas 41.9% of people said they do think men are at risk. One person said that from the media coverage from 9/11 up to the Camden market attack, it was mostly men who were at the forefront of the attacks. Another said men are more interested in new things easily and they make a easy target. But one answer stood out from them all, one participant explained that men have a stronger urge to fight and protect in what they believe in and that radicalisation feeds from making a difference and instead of organising peaceful protests or teaching their religion privately, but they decide to go out and show the whole world they are doing 'gods will'.

Do you think women are at more risk of being radicalised
32 responses

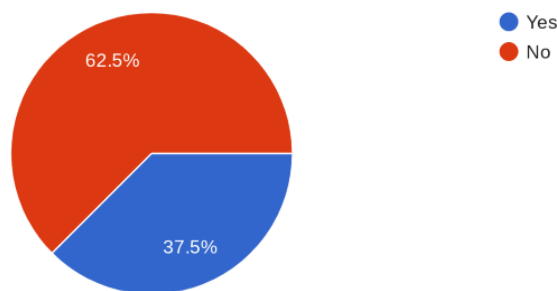


Figure 14: the above figure asked people if they think woman are at risk of being radicalised.

This figure asked the participants if they have thought about the fact that women can or could be at risk of radicalisation. 62.5% of the participants said no they do not think women are at risk of radicalisation, whereas 37.5% said yes they think women are at more of a risk at being radicalised. One person said that they think everyone is at risk, but when it comes to women the Far-right and Jihadi organisations sell the perfect imagine of a perfect life for women that doesn't exist. Another said this type of life is mostly seen as a mans world therefore certain cultures feel as though they have the right to control women and therefore women are at more risk of being of being told what to do and what they should believe in. One person also said women are equally to blame, far-right and jihadi alike. They

then went on to say that Far right women feel like they have an equal sense of ability to force change upon those who are different. Jihadi women allow their beliefs to be changed and twisted to fit with their radical husbands views, this allows their children to be brainwashed from early on.

Do you think immigration is the reason behind the increase of Far-right activity?
31 responses

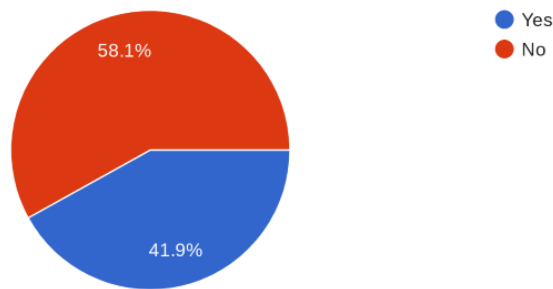
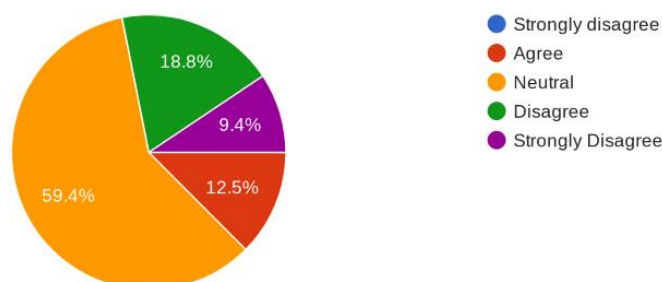


Figure 15: the above figure asked participants if they think immigration is the reason for the increase in far-right activity.

The figure asked that participants if they thought that immigration is the reason behind increase far-right activity. 58.1% of the participants said that they don't think that immigration is to blame for the increase of far-right activity, whereas 41.9% said they do believe that immigration is the issue with the increase of far-right activity.

Are the Far-right the reason behind the increase of Jihadist terrorist attacks in the UK?
32 responses



Figure

15: This figure asked participants on their thoughts about the far-right being the cause of the increase in Jihadi attacks.

This figure shows mixed results from the participants. 59.4% of them decided to remain neutral with this question compared to the rest. 12.5% of people agree that the far-right are to blame for the increase of Jihadi attacks, 18.8% of people don't believe that they are to blame for the increase of attacks and 9.4% strongly disagreed to the question. One person said that the far-right can antagonise relationships with certain religions and countries with their strong view points. They can also influence others to believe that religions teach us that its okay to be a part of terrorism and unless religion is interpreted in the wrong way. All the groups will have the minority who will adapt the beliefs of those groups to act in a negative way and that all groups have good and bad members, but the good will always out the bad members.

Is Jihadi terrorism the reason behind the increase in Far-right Activity?
32 responses

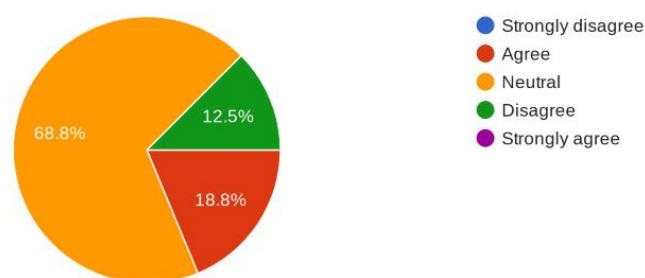


Figure 16: The above figure asked the participants if they think that Jihadi terrorism is the reason for the increase in Far-right activity.

68.8% of the participants decided to remain neutral for this section of the questionnaire. But 12.5% of the participants disagreed that Jihadi terrorism is not the reason why the Far-right have had an increase of activity, however 18.8% agreed that Jihadi terrorism is the reason why there has been an increase in Far-right activity. One participant said that the political and governmental inability to prevent terrorism has forced the far-right extremists to develop the want to make a change for themselves in turn have created a negative force that's thought to fight Jihad but also stems into racism. Other participants also added that the far-right think its wrong for Islam to be in the country and that terrorism from other religions are reported more in the media than any other terrorism.

I asked the participants to explain their thoughts on the relation with terrorism and the far-right and over 21 people responded to this question. One participant believes that both groups are a threat to the UK's population and that organisations in the public sector are doing their best to combat the issue. Another said they haven't thought about the idea and that they know that individuals from far-right want to have authority and their ideologies to be used in the UK and that all groups can be a threat to our way of life. Some personally think that Jihadi is more of a threat because they have a much more aggressive approach to putting their message out there. Another participant said that both the far-right and Jihadi organisations are negative and when they both collide, they cause a lot of tension which could possibly lead to a race war or an increase in attacks.

Another participant considers Westminster is a threat to their life and that the leadership is poor and that's why the Far-right and Jihadi organisations are able to grow in support in recent years and that the only way we can be safe is for Wales to become an independent nation of its own. One other also went on to explain that terrorism has posed a threat to them for years and it's exactly what it tended to be, it's been snuffed out for a while but as always it resurfaces with new extremists groups at the fore front, this seems to be a obvious threat to us even though it is combated with the armed forces and the police. They also think that Far-right movements will be the cause of another world war whether it will be a British or American far-right group and that for this individual the Far-right are posing the biggest threat to our way of life for that reason. One participant also said that Jihadi terrorism and Far-right organisations are both to blame, and that the government have made it easy for people to enter the country and that the government have no idea many of these Jihadi members have entered the country and they have left it to late to act against these organisations. Another participant also agreed that terrorism is the real threat and that the police aren't able to report on all the measures that are in place to reduce terrorism as that it's self would feed further information to terrorists. This participant also believes that certain religions are being seen in a negative way due to the actions of a minority few who interpret their religion in the wrong way.

Do you think there is enough funding for the police and other parts of the public sector to prevent any further attacks from happening?
32 responses

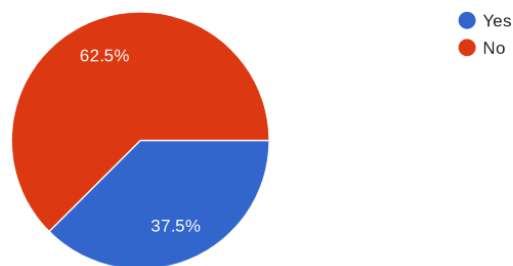


Figure 17: the above figure asked participants if they think there is enough funding for the police and other public sector organisations to prevent any further attacks from happening.

Over 62.5% of the participants believe that the police and other public sector organisations do not have enough funding from the government to prevent another terrorist attack from being carried out, whereas 37.5% of the participants agreed that the police and other organisations do have enough funding from the government.

Some participants expressed their opinion on why the police and other public sector organisations should have more funding. One went on to explain that police funding has always been an issue and particularly the amount of police officers that are available. Without enough funding, there will not be enough police officers or equipment to deal with a terrorist attack let alone prevent another one from happening. Another participant expressed their own views on how the government are spending the taxpayer's money of funding's that does not benefit the public enough and doesn't enough to justify and the government should use the money to focus more on constructive things that would benefit public safety. A few others have gone on to explain that the police have had enough of their funds cut along with other public sectors, and because of the cuts there isn't enough police or staff to cover certain areas and the public sector are massively overwhelmed. They also go on to explain how the police haven't got enough powers power to enforce any sort of action or force that are required in certain situations. But one participant explained that due to the current Covid-19 crisis, the government are more focused on trying to prevent an economic downfall, and have more focused on spending the money on areas such as the

NHS, local businesses and members of the public who are still on the furlough scheme. Some participants are unaware of any funding the is received by the public sector or how much money they receive from the government.

One participant added a further comment at the end of the questionnaire. They claim that people blame immigration for the increase in terrorism, but the vast minority of immigrants are stigmatised by this and a lot of people are legally allowed to work in the country as they are needed and where would the NHS be now without allowing people to work in this country.

Interview Results

Due to the current COVID-19 crisis, the interview was conducted from home via Microsoft teams. I have selected certain conversations from this interview that I am able to compare with the research I have been able to gather from my literature review and the Questionnaire.

Interview

With experiences in the police force what's your view on far-right organisations do you think they have the same type of goals as jihadi terrorism, or do you think they are completely different?

If you look at jihadist terrorism alright caseation the UK and the incidents, we have regarding it for example 77 London Bridge and Westminster and Borough Market you'd argue that the methods used are somewhat different in relation to the deadly attacks but having said that I would say that very much like any extreme group they're always pretty dangerous they always have extreme views where they right left jihadist racist the view started extreme are the most dangerous views. there is clearly evidence shows they have been more deadly immortalise they've taken but that doesn't mean we underestimate the far right either.

With jihadist terrorism do you think it's more of a political goal or do you think it's more of a religious goal? For example, they want to bring in Shira law and have a lot of people that agree with them or do you think they are trying to get a political point of view in, or do you think they are doing it so they could take over??

I think that it's never as simple as it first looks, clearly there's a huge divergence between their belief system, their religious beliefs and their cultural beliefs to that of the West, but I just think people should lose sight that it is still an organised crime group so for instance I know they have links to banking they have links to oil fields and often what can start out as a they martyrdom cause for a religious reason like a jihad you could compare it to Ireland at the height of the trouble about the mistreatment of the Irish people about Catholicism versus Protestant beliefs but the reality in the end when it came to the end was what they breaking up and smashing down were organised crime groups so I think there is a multi-strand thing going on well there's a lot of money to be made on the jihadist movements like al Qaeda and other organisations are multi million if not billion dollar corporations under the name of a religious belief.

In a recent survey that was conducted by the Metropolitan Police in London, it says that around 8 to 20 terrorist attacks have been foiled and most of these attacks that have been foiled were far right plots, do you think that's a growing concern for the police and the government?

Yes I do because I think that we have become a populist country, for example we can look we can look at America screaming out populism even our press a lot of our newspapers a lot of our social media has become populist is telling people what they want to hear telling people we're gonna have £150,000,000 back from the any chance if we leave Europe and It was a bareface lie, but it went down with people because that sounds great that sounds good all of our fishing grounds will comeback, And I think far-right viewpoints for a lot of people it's population it's an extreme form of populism and there is still people in the UK that think The UK is still predominantly white. That's not the case we are one of the most diverse countries in the world, but there's still people that think if you're not white British you're not British. So I do think the far right are an extreme threat, if you look at what's happening in America, if somebody had written that 10 years ago you wouldn't have believed them, now it's happening in front of our own eyes and it's like watching a reality TV show. I think you're asking me personal opinions here, im not academically qualified but I've got some experiences with it in the police force, but it's it's outstanding how populism has gone so far that the truth no longer matters.

Do you think the current attitude the far right have given towards immigration is the reason why we have jihadi attacks so for example it's some sort of retaliation and also a way of saying we're still here so watch yourselves?

Yeah, I think so but you're talking about a battle between extremists. you're not talking about a battle between a group of Muslims and a group of white Europeans, you are talking about a battle between extremists, and you'll never win there because to an extent it's always going to be a threat, it only takes point 1% off the population to have extreme views and go out and do something for there to be lives lost where did it be right wing or left win or jihadists. So, dealing with extremes like I said earlier it is always a big problem for the police because the vast majority of people whether they be Muslim, Black Chinese or European want to live their lives in peace. But you only need a couple out of millions to cause absolute carnage and there will be tit for tat and I think over the years we've always underestimated intelligence and resourceful Ness of the people who live in the Middle East on the Far East, I think they are very cunning in the way they carry out and organise their operations, sometimes we don't realise that.

With radicalisation how is it you think it is for these organisations to find someone? Do you think they pick on vulnerable people or do you think they go for someone they think is fit and is worthy of their cause or do you think they take whoever they can?

I'm sure they've got some sort of foot soldiers out there looking for people with certain traits vulnerability could be one of them but you can also have a young person that is full of anger and resentment towards the way his community has been treated by members of the white community, for instance The Christian community and they become easily attracted to somebody such as ISIS because they are already partly radicalised they've already got the anger underage but you think they pick on people with certain traits. These types of people are perfect to start working on.

During my research I came across an interesting fact, what are your views on the use off women for radicalization in these organisations? what do you think and how do you think?

I think women, again this is only an opinion, but I think women could be especially an intriguing ploy because generally speaking we see this sort of activity that is that is only carried out by men, women being more maternal and not as violent generally in the nature

as men can be, so to use women in this way again, it shows to me how much thought they put into view potential suspect could look like and is sometimes it's hard to see woman carrying out a major bombing attack in places like Manchester where there were lots of children killed then you would a man. I think it's built in us to say that women a mam on why would mam do that. it's another ploy over what is actually going on, so I think the use of women is going to increase whether it be jihadi or far right.

Do you think the government are doing enough to protect us from attacks what do you think they are in the same issue as the police they don't have as much information of what's going on or whether when stuff could happen?

From my experience in the intelligence world with the police there is levels of intelligence that is disrupted or stopped and done at security levels that we wouldn't necessarily get to know about. if there was an exponential threat that was going to happen, then the police would be involved obviously. the counter terrorism squad for instance in London would have insight intelligence from MI5 and other organisations, but for the police located in the boroughs, they wouldn't get to know unless it was immediate, I do think an awful lot off work goes on in the background that nobody knows about in relation to disruption, and I do think there is an awful lot of security officers within ISIS and ISIS don't know they there but as far as the prevent strategy goes, which is a strategy of deradicalization, I'm not so sure about that I've got my misgivings about it and having looked at it, they involve the communities enough, but they don't involve the Muslim community enough on what's the best way to deradicalise.

With all the current issues between ISIS, Al Qaeda and the Far-right, who would you consider to be the biggest threat to the whole of the UK at the moment, and who do you think will have the bigger impact on the police and on government at the moment?

That's an interesting question, not an easy one to answer, I come back to what I said earlier on, the threat on loss of life with the jihadist extremists, but I think the threat to the fabric of the country, democracy, common decency and racial equality are the far right. this is only my opinion, if we want to live in a country we are proud of then we need to get away from the far right as fast as we can. and I don't me into the far left because that is another extreme, but somewhere in the middle, because at the moment all I see is hatred for no real

good reason, you read stories of people who are getting attacked in the streets for nothing, because they may have a turban on or they may be black or they may be left when. but anybody who doesn't agree with you and you're far right is scum I will do anything to hurt them. we can't live in a country like that it's not a sort of place for a young person to live and bring up their children in future. I think the far right are the biggest threat to Britishness than jihadist's will I ever be.

So, you're comparing the far right as modern-day Nazis in Britain because if they don't get their way, they would have a pout and that everyone else is the problem and not them?

We have short memories, we have seen *what* far right fascism can do in 1939 to 1945, doesn't tell us we don't want to go there, I don't know what else would. because what we're looking at is far right extremism because if you don't look like me and you don't agree with me then you're history. that is effectively what the far right are trying to say. I find far right extremism disgusting in the same way I find jihadi terrorism as disgusting.

Conclusion

To sum up the recent findings from my questionnaire and the interview, there are mixed feelings about how people view the far-right and Jihadi organisations. Most people blame the far right for the increase of jihadi attacks within with UK, where as some people disagree and blame jihadi organisations for the increase in far-right activity. But one thing kept coming up, and that was radicalisation, everyone agreed that both the far-right and the Jihadi Organisations are able to access social media platforms and spread their propaganda across the web and recruit people for their organisations and also to carry out their attacks whether it be carried on the public or religious communities. In my opinion, there is no telling who the biggest threat to our way of life is. Both the Far-right and Jihadi organisations are changing their tactics on a daily basis, which leaves us, the government and the public sector not knowing where or when the next attack will happen. That to me has already caused a change in our way of life already and any further attacks could change that for the worse. The media also play a role in the way we view Muslims by making us believe that all Muslims are all terrorists, therefor it has caused a lot of tension in relations between the Muslims communities and White British communities, not to mention the relation with the police and their efforts in trying to reduce radicalisation, because without

the help of the Muslim and White British communities, they aren't able to give any information to these communities on how to spot the signs of radicalisation and how to prevent or report it. Therefore, the media portrayal of Muslims has created some problems for the police and other public sectors in their efforts to try and eradicate the issue of radicalisation and how they try and police terrorism.

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