

Abstract

The aim of the thesis is to analyze the current state of policies proposed to address the issue of radicalization in Europe. More specifically, the thesis deals with the topic of the fight against radicalization through education. The paper highlights how security debate in Europe is changing the understanding of educational institutions and their role in anti-radicalization policies. In the past, states in Europe had to deal with various forms of violence caused by either separatist movements or other radical and extremist ideologies. Unfortunately, the problem of the occasional outbreak of violence has not been resolved yet in Europe. In relation to the theme of radicalization, the role of educational institutions is perceived as significant to counter the process. They are considered to be the main institutions able to support the social inclusion and critical thinking of students during the globalization and modernization of Internet technologies. For these reasons, educational institutions should be responsible for protecting European students and pupils and preventing them from being drawn to extremism. This work, however, points out that this understanding is not the only way promoted by governments to tackle radicalization through the sector of education. The role of educational institutions is better described as a mix of policies. On the one hand, this concerns a policy that promotes education for social inclusion, tolerance, democratic principles and open debate. On the other hand, countering radicalization through education often includes methods of surveillance, monitoring, and reporting on the behavior of students and pupils in educational institutions, which can be perceived as a precursor to radicalization. In this regard, we can talk about the significant impact of securitization on policy-making in the education sector, which is aimed at preventing radicalization.