

British values and the curriculum – ICT and digital media

The Prevent duty requires providers and practitioners to exemplify British values in their practice and to use opportunities to explore British values and to challenge extremism.

British values are defined as including:

“democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs.”

This includes complying with the Equality Act 2010 and preventing discrimination against those with protected characteristics:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marriage and civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

The Prevent duty also includes an expectation that staff will encourage students to respect other people with particular regard to the protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act 2010.

Behaviour in classrooms, workshops and workplaces

Effective learning and work takes place in classrooms and the workplace where there is tolerance and mutual respect for different faiths and beliefs as well as respect for people with protected characteristics as set out in the Equality Act.

Learners in the workplace should also be aware of the need to ensure that no one in protected groups is discriminated against. Those employers who allow discrimination to take place have been prosecuted using the Equality duty.

By maintaining high standards of behaviour, including mutual respect and tolerance for different faiths and beliefs and encouraging learners to respect the protected characteristics, class teachers, lecturers and trainers will be promoting British values.

The law

In any area of employment, regulation is very important

- As part of IT and media courses, the importance of health and safety and copyright legislation will always be taught.
- Discussion of employment rights will also present a perfect opportunity to discuss employment law and how it impacts on employees.
- Data protection legislation will be very important to many people working in the IT and digital media sector.

Democracy

Legislation that directly impacts on learners' work can provide an opportunity to discuss how these laws have come about through the democratic system and as a result of the use of the democratic system to achieve change.

Examples for this might be:

- Trade union pressure to introduce health and safety laws and employment protection laws
- Businesses that want changes to legislation to make it easier to trade
- Politicians' pressure that often comes from constituents contacting them about issues
- Public pressure, such as demonstrations and letter writing campaigns and petitions
- Newspaper, TV, radio and social media campaigns to introduce new laws.

Individual liberty

Learners will usually have considered what their options were and used their individual liberty to select from them before they chose their course or apprenticeship. They will also have choices to make while they take their current qualification and they will often have choices to make as they consider further education, training or careers after completing their apprenticeship or course.

Challenging extremism

The Prevent duty is not intended to stop students or apprentices debating controversial ideas.

If students or apprentices make comments that could be regarded as extremist, staff should encourage the students or apprentices to consider:

- what they have said
- where the views they are expressing came from
- whether the evidence they have is accurate and full
- whether they have received a partial or incorrect interpretation of evidence
- alternative interpretations and views
- whether they need to make a referral to the designated safeguarding lead.

Staff should use opportunities to challenge extremist narratives through discussions with students or apprentices. If staff do not feel confident in challenging extremist ideas with their students or apprentices, they should ask for support.

If students or apprentices behave in a way that contravenes the equality and diversity aspects of the code of conduct that they have signed, then this is a disciplinary issue, e.g., refusing to work with a gay student or apprentice or a student or apprentice of a different ethnicity.

Applying British values to your subject area: Example	
British values	Examples from: Edexcel BTEC Level 3 Certificate in Creative and Digital Media (QCF)
Rule of law	<p>Understand how media products are constructed for specific audiences: Constraints: codes of practice, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC guidelines • web accessibility guidelines (W3C) • press codes of conduct • advertising standards • legal restrictions, e.g., privacy, libel law, defamation, Equality Act 2010 • data protection • freedom of information • copyright. <p>Equality Act Health and safety: e.g., using electrical equipment, handling chemicals, darkroom protocols, working on computer screens Be able to develop ideas for printed material: legal and ethical issues Understand conventions in production and post-production Legal issues: copyright; performing rights; licences; contracts Devising materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and ethical considerations: copyright; ethical issues, e.g., confidentiality, representation (race, gender, religion, sexuality), decency
Democracy	<p>How have the laws come about, e.g., pressure from the public? Trade union and public pressure for health and safety legislation?</p>
Individual liberty	<p>Choices in terms of education, employment and careers. Limitations on individual liberty, e.g., by complying with employment or training contracts and individual liberty within the law and social expectations</p>
Tolerance and mutual respect of different faiths and beliefs and promotion of the Equality duty	<p>Student or apprentice code of conduct Good working relationships and client service Compliance with the Equality Act 2010 Describe the regulations that affect how they should be treated at work (such as Equality Act 2010, working time directive) Representation in materials representation (race, gender, religion, sexuality)</p>

Applying British values to your subject area: Example	
British values	Examples from: ICT Level 3
Rule of law	<p>Understand how legal, ethical, safety and security issues affect how computers should be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how legislation affects business computer users, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health and safety • data protection • copyright • computer misuse • how moral and ethical issues affect business computer users, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use and abuse of personal and private data • cyberbullying • the implications and consequences for organisations of data loss, corruption and theft, i.e: legal implications (e.g., action from the Information Commissioner)
Democracy	<p>How have the laws come about, e.g., pressure from the public? Trade union and public pressure for health and safety legislation?</p>
Individual liberty	<p>Monitoring of individuals by organisations through the use of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – worker monitoring/logging – cookies – key logging – worker call monitoring/recording – electronic consumer surveillance – mobile phone triangulation <p>Choices in terms of education, employment and careers. Limitations on individual liberty, e.g., by complying with employment or training contracts and individual liberty within the law and social expectation.</p>
Tolerance and mutual respect of different faiths and beliefs and promotion of the Equality duty	<p>Student or apprentice code of conduct Good working relationships and customer service Be able to establish and maintain productive working relationships</p>