

# CHARACTERISTICS OF APPROACHES TO THE PLACEMENT OF PRISONERS IN CONNECTION WITH POSSIBLE RADICALISATION<sup>1</sup>

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*DOI: 10.13165/PSPO-21-26-17*

**Abstract.** *The article is not only focused on work with inmates, but mainly on monitoring of radicalization of inmates, same like possibilities of their placement in frame of prisons facilities in the Czech Republic. It provides a basic awareness about models of implacement radicalized person so these models are used in other EU states which have a huge experience in this field. Every from described model has advantages and disadvantages. It is not easy to say which model is the best for using. The most important factor which must be take account of inmates placement is respect the law mainly the Law of imprisonment.*

*It is obvious that Prison service of the Czech Republic has not so many radicalized inmates which they would need specific treatment plans in this area, on the other hand, it is necessary to be prepared for future possibility that a problem with radicalization of inmates would will be on higher level than today. Very important role in monitoring of radicalization tendencies among inmates plays education of prison staff mainly professional staff Department of imprisonment. In Czech Republic is this type of education provided on Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague where was prepared three day course for employees of Prison service of the Czech Republic. The course is focused on manifestations of extremism and radicalization process inside prison facilities and lecturers of this educational programme obtain not only basic information about these problems but they will acquire knowledge how to work with analytic tool SAIRO (summary analyse of indicators inmate's radicalization). Currently is SAIRO used in every prison facility. This tool is result of good cooperation between academic and practical level primarily National central against organized crime, Prison service and Police academy in Prague.*

*Prisons are very vulnerable environment and knowledge about radicalization there will play important role during incarceration of persons especially for prison staff which is responsible for fulfilling their treatment plans.*

**Keywords:** *Radicalization, analytic tool SAIRO, incarceration, models of placement, inmates.*

## Introduction

The issue of radicalization and deradicalization resonates in professional, public and political discourse for several years in a pan-European context. The primary security issue is the early identification of radicalizing people and the ability of security forces to detect those who pose a security threat in the form of involvement in violent extremist and terrorist groups.

In Europe, the topic of radicalization has emerged in academic discussions following the Madrid (2004) and London (2005) bombings. In this regard, it should be noted that the term radicalization and violent radicalization is not synonymous with terrorism, we should also distinguish between radicalization, extremism and terrorism. Radicalization is a more open term, while extremism and terrorism are more closed terms and are at some distance from mainstream political thought and are also more closely linked to violence against civilians.

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<sup>1</sup> The article was created within the partial scientific task 2/3 Radicalization - symbolism of criminal tattoos at the PAČR in Prague, Czech Republic.

Radicalization has become one of the key words of our time, it is the focus of countless media, scientific, political and social discourses. Today, there are different concepts of radicalization, but also of research approaches and models. Experts also differ on the identification of the causes and developmental stages of the radicalization process. This often leads to confusion or overlap of the above concepts, which causes frequent misunderstandings and problems of further research. At the same time, they are multidisciplinary concepts, as they are explored by different approaches from different areas of the social sciences, which results in very inconsistent terminology and the very perception of radicalization. At the same time, the problem of radicalization is reduced only to the terrorist threat, which considerably narrows the space and possibilities of prevention against terrorist attacks. Indeed, one can work more effectively against radical and extreme views and ideologies than against terrorism itself.

At present, we encounter a wealth of literature focusing on the reasons and nature of the violent radicalization of individuals, which can be, and in some cases is, the cause of terrorist behavior. We encounter a number of different models trying to capture the roots of social radicalization from the perspective of the social science disciplines of their authors. The common denominator of these models is the description of the process of social radicalization of the individual. Attention is paid to a set of identifiers, signals, factors, etc., whatever they are called, that shape personal attitudes, group perceptions, group following, and violent behavior.

A wide range of actors deal with the issue of the radicalization process, from civic initiatives, think tanks, academic institutions, international organizations, national state institutions and security organizations. In the European context, let us mention, for example, the European Union project SAFIRE, COPPRA, RAN, as well as academic institutions such as the Danish Center for International Studies and Human Rights (DCISM) or the London Center for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence (ICSR). One of Europe's major think tanks is the Dutch The International Center for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague (ICCT).

The issue of radicalization and its process is currently resonating in the field of security policy of states not only in Europe, but globally. Due to the close link between radicalization and political violence, including terrorism, today the attention of securitization is mainly focused on the radicalization process at the micro level (individual). Many European Union countries are making significant efforts in this area, developing specialized policies and programs to neutralize radicalization and preventive and deradicalisation programs. There are already a number of programs, some of which have been criticized for their lack of empirical evidence regarding the questionability of the applicability of their scope and the nature of the radicalization process. However, we encounter positively evaluated diagnostic tools and mechanisms for recognizing groups and individuals that could pose a security threat.

The issue of radicalization represents a challenge for public policy makers in the area of practical and terminological issues. It is academic research in this area that should contribute to deepening and refining the theoretical understanding of the issue, which is reflected in a more effective operational dimension of dealing with the phenomenon of radicalization. The definition and classification of radicalization, stages of the radicalization process, contributing factors, etc. differ for individual experts, workplaces and institutions. This theoretical and methodological plurality in the field of conceptualization, terminology and phenomenon diagnostics from the point of view of various scientific disciplines offers a wide range of explanations, which, however, may partially overlap, supplement or completely exclude. However, the current state of research into the phenomenon of radicalization already offers an extensive base of theoretical and practical knowledge that contributes to further scientific progress and reflection on the functioning of the practical approaches used and methods of intervention and prevention of radicalization.

The work is based on the experience of selected countries of the European Union. It seeks to combine academic knowledge, empirical findings and safety practice. It is based on reports

and analyzes of academic institutions, expert networks and think tanks, state security authorities and intelligence services.

The main task of this article is to describe basic models of placement radicalized inmates which is used in EU countries and give readers the idea of these models. Every model has some benefits and disadvantages. Which is the best from these possibilities is hard to say and application depends on a lot of specific factors. Next part of this article is targeted to specific tool to detect the process of radicalization and extremization, with an emphasis on the prison environment and reflection on Czech anti-extremist, anti-radicalization and deradicalization policy.

The multidisciplinary nature of the researched phenomenon requires that the theoretical framework of the research of the thesis be based on the approaches of sociology, criminology, political science, psychology, penology and law in particular. Therefore, the theoretical and methodological approaches of the work are based mainly on the research of extremism and radicalism, intergroup violence, negative identity, social deprivation, identity crisis or crisis of legitimacy.

The basic method of work is a comparison of the concept of extremism from a political, sociological and criminological approach. The main methodological approach is the use of radicalization theory, especially using sociological and psychological approaches. The authors compare individual models of radicalization, evaluating their application positives and negatives and draws attention to their specific aspects of practical applicability of security prison practices. These theoretical and methodological starting points are applied to the issue of radicalization in Czech prisons and work identifiers of radicalization are formulated, which became the basis for the creation of the diagnostic tool SAIRO.

### **Tools of detection**

A number of proclamations have been emerging over the last few years, especially in the various media, that in the radicalization process prison environments are highly vulnerable, and it is in them that this process is not only activating but also deepening. Prisons, as a total environment, provide lively supportive views and ideological tendencies that can ultimately lead to the radicalization of persons. It can be associated not only with religion and the associated attacks in the countries of Western Europe, but also with the radicalization of the political scene that encompasses the right-wing extremism or left wing extremism scene. Radicalization can also be monitored at a societal level, linking it to mainstream society, which often comes into being in the context of various electoral activities, whether local, regional or national (Malthaner, 2017, p. 369 – 376).

In examining this phenomenon, it is important to draw attention to the fact that radicalization is not only linked to a societal problems, and therefore to approaches to its examination, but to a wide range of influences. That is, we are talking about it at micro-level, meso-level and macro-level. We are talking about micro-level radicalization in relation to an individual and its internal perception of how it responds to external incentives, how it processes and evaluates them itself. The interaction between the person and the environment (the peer group, the environment in which the individual lives etc.) and the macro-level influences relate to the overall situation in society. Here we can talk about the security climate in the country, the effects of the media and other actors on society, etc. Each of these levels is specific and concerns to different side of the hearing and holding of a person. It is therefore also necessary to accept that the issue of radicalization and approaches to its examination cannot be addressed and defined in isolation, but in the context of a wide range of scientific disciplines entering the process. It is therefore evident that the process itself is multidisciplinary and, if the professional public tries to unify approaches to radicalization and its monitoring, this initiative is often not

successful. There may be a number of mistakes that devalue both the findings themselves and the data analysis and subsequently develop approaches to working with such individuals.

This article is focused on radicalization in the prison environment, on approaches to its monitoring and, last but not least, on the approaches of professional staff of the prison facilities, who are designated in the job to be responsible for the reintegration activities of persons during their incarceration. The article also aims to draw attention to other circumstances that may be linked to radicalization in the prison environment, such as the use of mobile phones, drug-related activities and, last but not least, expressions of violence among prisoners. If the prison environment is perceived as being susceptible to the acceptance of radicalization tendencies and expressions, it is important that the prison staff should also be aware of the speeches and be able to participate in the monitoring of radicalization in prisons. The specific course, prepared by the Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague, is also used for this purpose. It also includes the training of prison staff in the using of the SAIRO analytic tool, which was developed precisely for the needs of the Prison service of the Czech Republic.

In connection with the radicalization of persons, prison facilities, which have been called such “incubators of radicalization” (DeKerchove, 2015) are increasingly cited, an environment in which radicalization tendencies play important role. Furthermore, radicalization in prisons can also be reflected in the behaviour of a person after being released from a prison facility, and by its subsequent activity may carry out some exposed act, as the company was able to become acquainted between 2015 and 2019.

The imposition of a sentence is in itself a circumstance that can evoke in an individual the notions of unfair punishment and its amount. Especially when he encounters cases in prison, which he sees as similar in his view, but with different punishments. Here it is important to add that prisoners often distort information about their crime, whatever the reasons. Another fact perceived by the individual is the different approaches in employee behaviour towards the inmates. While there are standards governing employees' behaviour, they are not always strictly observed. Another important circumstance related to radicalization in a prison facility may be to try to belong to a number of people, to be part of a group of prisoners, to be under some protection, or to obtain some benefits within the prison group. Another decisive event in such an environment may be a meeting with a charismatic person (Kolář, 2016, p. 26 – 30), his opinion proclamations etc. Moreover, taking into account other circumstances such as inefficient science

Speaking of the prison environment, it is important to realise that the environment itself, as a total institution (Goffman, 2017, p. 7 – 11), constitutes a very appropriate basis for radicalization activities, since it really assumes that the persons placed in it can consider their presence to be an effort by the system to break their faith, belief, struggle, resistance to institutions and state organizations etc. (Kolář, 2020, p. 2 – 3).

The circumstances of radicalization tendencies can also be linked to the security climate in a particular prison or throughout the incarceration system in that country (Kolář, 2020, p. 2 – 3).

First and foremost, this is a climate linked to interpersonal relations between inmates. It is precisely the relationships have a major impact on the functioning of the entire community of them, not only on the sections on which they are staying, but also on the various workplaces, transfers to other parts of the prison (dining room, work zone etc.), between prison facilities etc. There is quite a lot of knowledge of the sentiment associated with the position of a person in a prison subculture, defines a certain hierarchy etc. The fact that such hierarchy can be the source of problematic interpersonal situations in prisons should not be kept secret by professional personnel in the system, as only good preventive work will result in a possible reduction of the negative activities associated with the specific ones in the section, their higher social status within the group.

Knowledge of the environment and people by personnel is also important in terms of limiting the emergence of different “prison gangs”, which are often discussed and which the Lay public has the idea that they operate on the same basis as foreign ones, especially in the US. It should be noted here that the system of prison gangs does not have representation in the Czech prison system (Vegrichtová, 2017, p. 142 – 146) and, if there is talk of the illegal activity of the prisoners, there is often only the personal profit of the individual or group behind this activity (Kolář, 2016, p. 23 – 25). On the other hand, profit is certainly part of the activities of prison gangs, but the fundamental difference is between the degree of organization and structure of individual members and different levels, as well as the extent of interference outside prison facilities and participation in illegal activities in the civilian environment.

Another important part of the overall security climate in the prisons is the relationship between employees and inmates and vice versa. Therefore, this relationship can no longer be equivalent from the logic of the matter, but it should not lack elements of respect and decency and behaviour. In the context of the relationship between prison staff and inmates, the transfer of competences from employees to inmates may seem very dangerous. It includes, for instance, various administrative acts involving the carrying out of visits to convicts, telephone calls to convicts, recruitment of convicts etc. These administrative tasks are, of course, in the diction of the staff of the Department of Execution of the Punishment, usually of the custodians of the various departments.

It is common practice that these activities are delegated to inmates, usually to those for whom the term ‘liaison’ is used in prisons. This term refers to a inmates who serves as a contact person between prison officials holding regular meetings with them on the one hand and the inmates themselves on the other hand. However, often such a position is “abused”, both by inmates in their own favour and by employees. Ultimately, the risk that the transfer of power to a incarcerated persons may involve a significant strengthening of the influence of such a person on other co-convicts and thus a greater position in the hierarchy of the prison subculture. It is precisely a higher position in the hierarchy of prisoners that can play an important role in the radicalization tendencies associated with the residence of persons in the execution of imprisonment.

Another important factor linked to the security climate of the prison facilities is the erudition of the personnel themselves, who enter into daily interaction with the prisoners. This concerns not only the degree of educational attainment, but also the education provided to them by the Prison Service of the Czech Republic. This is mainly a basic training which should not be the only educational activity offered to the employees of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic. Among other educational activities on which this security corps should be involved are events held by academic workplaces outside the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, but with which this security corps has concluded a bilateral cooperation agreement. They can be educational events in the framework of lifelong learning, vocational placements and seminars, participation in conferences, etc.

### **The project of education prison staff between Police academy of the Czech Republic in Prague and Prison service of the Czech Republic (Vejvodová & Kolář, 2019)**

At the beginning of the establishment of a programme of training of prison staff in the areas of extremism and radicalization in prisons, the analysis carried out by the National Central against organized crime, the Terrorism Section and extremism, National contact point for terrorism in cooperation with VS CR. The one of the analyse results was that the employees of the VS CR do not have knowledge of the expressions of extremism, extremist symbols, their activation potential etc. Their knowledge was confined only to the most basic ones that were part of annual training for prison staff. This training is carried out in each organizational unit,



but the time subsidy is very limited (usually around 20 minutes) and the level of information transmitted varies according to the relationship of each trainer who is normally a member of the Prevention and Complaints Department. It is these who are in charge of organizational units to conduct training in this area.

The above elements have therefore contributed to the development of an educational module which would enable prison staff to bring the issue of extremism and radicalization more closely closer, including in prison facilities. Following the request of the Directorate-General of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, a three-day course was prepared and it was agreed that it would be designated in its first phase primarily for members of the Prevention and Complaints Department. However, with the further development of training in this area, it appeared and continues to be desirable to include mainly professional staff in these activities in the Department of Imprisonment. The reason is that it is they who enter into a more intimate interaction with the prisoners.

The course was called “the manifestations of extremism in prisons and the monitoring of radicalization manifestations.” The Police College of the Czech Republic was selected for its implementation because it was best suited to the requirements of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic for the interconnection and sharing of information between the academic sector and this security level. In addition, the location of the academic institution also played its role here. The topics were selected to correspond not only to the situation in the civil sector which may affect, and as a rule, affect, the prison environment, and to the expressions of right-wing extremism, left wing extremism and the radicalization process. In addition, this part was supplemented by foreign experience in access to radicalized prisoners. The purpose of the education was also to approximate the author’s work of the National Central against organized crime and the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, i.e. the SAIRO analytic tool. Its purpose is to carry out basic screening of prisoners in connection with their possible radicalization.

It can be noted that the course was started in 2016 and up to now it has been possible to train around 600 employees of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, mainly members of the Prevention and Complaints Department, as well as professional staff from the Department of Imprisonment. One of the basic requirements raised by the participants in the course was the requirement for printed educational material which would be distributed to the organizational units of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic and where it would serve as a teaching tool in training all employees in the course of professional training.

It remains to be added that another observation that emerged from the course evaluation was that this training should continue, expand and enrich it with new knowledge in the above areas. The advanced course, however, could not yet be implemented due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, is therefore currently being prepared. However, it has severely restricted the possibility of organizing this educational activity. New approaches to the training of prison staff are currently being sought, and one of them is, for example, an effort to prepare an e-learning training platform. If there is a realization, it will depend on many circumstances, such as IT means, which would be compatible and would have both the Police Academy of the Czech Republic and the Prison Service of the Czech Republic with them.

### **New challenges of SAIRO analytic tool**

This analytic tool has been established by the staff of the National Contact Point for Terrorism, The section on terrorism and extremism, National central against organized crime in cooperation with the Prison Service of the Czech Republic and representatives of the academic community at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic. After its entry into full service, data related to the expressions of extremism of the prisoners and their possible radicalization were entered. An important feature in the work in this tool is that it is not a single

entry of information without the possibility of further work with such person and the information obtained, but it is a longitudinal tool where the evolution of the radicalization tendencies of the monitor can be monitored over a longer period of time. It should also be added that this is by no means a repressive but preventive programme in order to better map the manifestations of extremism and the radicalization tendencies of people in an environment that is highly vulnerable to these tendencies.

This analytic tool has been adapted several times on the basis of the requirements of the security corps itself. An upgrade of it is currently under way, which should address other aspects related to work with prisoners. One of the essential requirements for working with the SAIRO is the monitoring and ongoing evaluation of the age of registered information. It seems desirable to adopt an internal regulation here, where not only the period of work with the tool will be established, but also the persons who will monitor and evaluate the information, as well as the ongoing assessment of the risks associated with the possible radicalization of the prisoners. It is also necessary for information to appear in the programme as to whether an intervention meeting has taken place with the prisoner, to what extent or with what result. This activity should be in the section of Department of imprisonment, and its guarantors should be primarily psychologists in organizational units.

An important area of work with imprisoned persons is always the creation of a treatment plan which will best fulfill the purpose of the execution of the sentence and which, in its content, will contribute to the successful reintegration of the imprisoned person back into society after its release. The preparation of a specific programme connected with the above speeches is also a challenge not only for the professional staff of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, but also for the security corps itself.

### **Placement of radicalized inmates**

Placement of prisoners so that all the basic conditions for their successful reintegration back into society are fulfilled is one of the basic activities of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic. The placement of the convicts is, in general terms, included primarily in the law on the enforcement of imprisonment, but also in other fraudulent measures and internal acts of procedure by which the security force is obliged to follow. Convicted women and men, smokers from non-smokers, first-time residents from multiple convicts must be housed separately<sup>2</sup>. However, it is important to take into account other factors when placing people who may be linked, for example, to attacks against state organizations, security forces etc. One may be the assumption that the imprisoned person, by his behaviour, conduct and activity in the section, could influence other convicts, convince them of the correctness of his procedure, the advocacy of his action etc. It is therefore important to reflect these facts in the placement of convicts and, where appropriate, to include:

Prison systems in European countries are currently differentiated into two basic headings in relation to acts against persons in the execution of a custodial sentence which could, or are radicalized, radicalizers (influencers) or persons convicted of serious terrorism-related crime. It is important to draw attention to the fact that even the Western European countries are not united in their action against the above-mentioned persons as regards their placing in prison facilities. Nevertheless, it can be noted that the so-called diffusion model, or a combination of the both, is currently being used (Council of Europe, 2018, p. 63 – 66). Even experience abroad does not suggest that the placement of prisoners is essential for the use of one of the above models for the execution of imprisonment. For example, the separation model is used in

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<sup>2</sup> The Law of imprisonment No. 169/1999 Col.

Holland and Spain, a diffusion model in Belgium and Germany and combined in the UK (Rushchenko, 2019), for instance.

As far as the position of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic is concerned, it is important to mention above all the fact that up to now our prisons have not had more extensive experience of radicalization in prisons. Therefore, even the question of using any of these concepts to place radicalized convicts has not been addressed by senior management. So what are the basic characteristics of the models cited:

### **Separation model**

Separating or placing in a high security prisons (maximum security prisons) would be primarily for those jailed who pose a major and permanent risk of planning, preparing or committing terrorist attacks (violent extremist acts). Where appropriate, they would be persons who pose a significant risk of recruiting additional persons or personnel in order to participate in illegal activities leading to the commission of a serious crime. Separation does not in any way mean a separate location, solitary confinement. In accordance with human rights and prison rules, as well as psychological, emotional and psychological effects, using a location in so-called solitary confinement would not be an effective tool for the reintegration process of a prisoner.

The reason for placing prisoners separately, in specialized sections of prisons or in specialized prisons, is, on the one hand, better monitoring of changes in their behaviour, attitudes and the possibility of intervention on the part of specific prison staff, leading to the possibility of placing them in the normal prison population. In this model, suspects and convicts for serious crime are placed together in a special section of the prison, segregated from other prisoners and prison influences. The potential benefits may appear to be that all such prisoners are continuously monitored, their contacts with other prisoners on the section being monitored.

Another advantage may appear to be their limited ability to influence other prisoners. Working with a prisoner can be an individual or group – small therapeutic group. As far as staff training entitlements are concerned, they are high, but on the other hand, there is no need to train a large number of people. However, even in this model, a number of disadvantages can be found, which clearly include the fact of strengthening self-belief among like-minded people, strengthening mutual ties and cooperation after the execution of a custodial sentence.

Restricting social contacts can create problems within interpersonal relationships following release from prison sentences, perception of unfair sentencing and society. By being placed in a given section or in a specific prison as part of the application of this model, prisoners may feel stigmatized. Ultimately, however, the placement of the prisoners in this way may lead to the strengthening of their own exceptionality and exclusivity from other persons in the exercise of a custodial sentence.

It is evident that all the advantages and disadvantages of the system cannot be affected, but at least the so-called separation model had to be brought closer to the framework.

### **Diffusive model**

As the title already suggests, persons who have been indicted or convicted of committing, supporting, preparing, etc., a terrorist attack are placed in the normal prison population and in a standard prison, depending on the seriousness of the actual offence. This does not mean, however, that they are placed on a normal partition. The location shall be determined on the evaluation of a risk assessment. The main advantages of this model are that prisoners themselves do not regard themselves as a marginalized group and perceive that they pose no greater threat to society than other prisoners.



Other advantages include the fact that the prison subculture is highly variable and can interact with groups from a completely different social spectrum, not just relationships with the future promise of further crime. However, a major disadvantage for this model is the fact that these persons are often employed by less trained staff or by staff whose knowledge of the issue is minimal. The possibility of radicalizing other convicts is also a serious risk. This may also concern prison staff, who may also be radicalized, or may be intimidated, blackmailed, etc. The possible interconnection of these persons with other criminal groups in prisons also plays an equally important role (Council of Europe, 2018, p. 66).

### **Combined model**

This is essentially a combination of the two above models, and based on an initial assessment of the risk factors, it is decided by the professional staff of the prison whether the prisoner will be placed in the normal prison population or segregated from others in a specific part of the prison or in a specific prison as such. One of the very fundamental advantages is a specifically “designed” treatment programme for a prisoner, which is a combination of risk factors and the needs of a convicted person to work on. After screening has been carried out and a treatment programme has been established, the prisoner may be transferred to a regime best suited to his / her needs. By contrast, one of the major drawbacks is the education of a large number of prison staff, as well as the need for a relatively large tool to assist in identifying the risks and needs of the prisoner (Council of Europe, 2018, p. 66).

As can be seen from the above, the location of convicts is a problem which must be addressed in the context of the radicalization of prisoners. On the one hand, it must be remembered that if convicts are segregated from others on some specific sections, it may give them a sense of some exclusivity. It is then able to stimulate radicalization tendencies to a much greater extent, as only like-minded persons will be on the section. There will be much more concerted attempts to interact, and if the person of some charismatic leader is to add to that, this way of placement will seem very counterproductive.

This may also be linked to the efforts of other prisoners to be a member of such groups, especially if it is found that there is a section where fewer persons are involved and the conditions for the execution of a custodial sentence are more favourable, for example as regards the capacity of the section, the possibility of leisure, the use of sports and other activities, etc. Yet this model is used in some European countries, but it is due to a higher number of radicalized people, or those who have committed a terrorist act, on the basis of ideological convictions.

However, if the prisoners are watered down among the normal prison population, there is a risk of radicalizing more people. However, such a risk is much less, which is due to the diversity of the convicts themselves and their crime. However, this assumes a greater knowledge of the various manifestations that may be related to the radicalization process than the previous model. It is therefore necessary for more training activities for employees to be carried out when this model is applied.

It should be noted that radicalization is a multifactorial problem, so experts from psychologists, educators, sociologists, etc. should also participate in education. However, the prison service of the Czech Republic does not have a number of experts who would be able to educate employees in these areas. For this reason, it is necessary for academic experts to enter into educational activities, who will not only be able to speak in a meaningful way on the subject, but who will be willing to participate in the training and share information with representatives of the security corps. Sometimes, however, sharing information and experience between security forces may seem problematic, mainly because of various security checks.

## Conclusions

Working with persons in the execution of a custodial sentence is one of the most important activities which the professional staff of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic devote to. In the context of this article, it is also important that these employees prepare themselves for the fact that their attention will also need to be focused on working with radicalized individuals. There is currently a lack of a comprehensive programme to focus in this direction, but experience from other European countries confirms that any underestimation of work with these people may ultimately pose a threat to society as a whole.

It is also necessary to accept the fact that the placing of such persons in prison facilities plays a key role in the possible influence of other prisoners. There are several views focused on their location, both in specific sections and in the normal prison population. The article therefore focuses on the difference in the positioning approaches of persons in relation to their possible radicalization. Last but not least, it is also important to draw attention to education in this area, as well as to the possibility of using the SAIRO analytical tool, which provides basic screening for people, with the possibility of better setting rules for the professional treatment of prisoners.

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