

Anti-Bullying Policy:

Bullying refers to repeated aggressive behavior in which one person intentionally harms or dominates another person perceived as weaker. It can occur among children, adolescents, and even in workplaces. Bullying can take various forms, including physical, verbal, social, and cyberbullying. This behavior is typically persistent and causes distress and harm to the targeted individual. Bullying can have serious consequences, such as emotional trauma, low self-esteem, academic problems, and, in severe cases, self-harm. It is crucial to address and prevent bullying through education, awareness, and intervention strategies in order to foster safe and supportive environments.

Types of bullying:

The following behaviors are considered bullying, regardless of whether they occur on or off school premises, during school functions, or on a school bus:

Physical aggression: Acts of physical harm or violence towards others.

Intimidation and threats: Using aggressive body language and threatening behavior to instill fear in others.

Isolation/exclusion: Deliberately isolating, excluding, or ignoring a particular person by some or all members of a class or group.

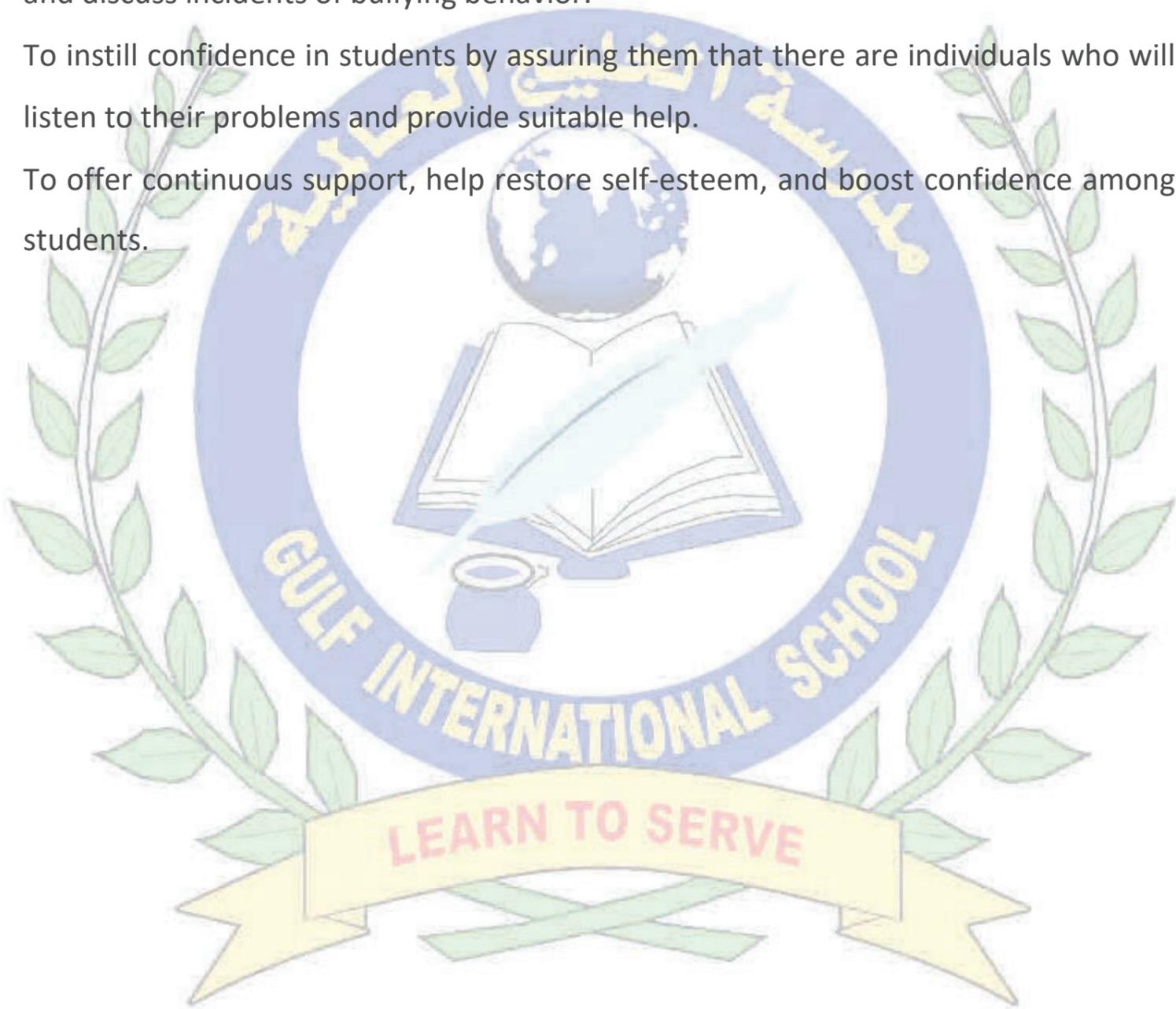
Cyberbullying: Engaging in bullying behavior through the use of information and communication technologies.

Name-calling: Persistently using derogatory or insulting names directed at the same individual(s), causing hurt and humiliation.

Property damage or extortion: Damaging someone's property or making demands for money, often accompanied by threats.

The purpose of the Anti-bullying Policy is:

- To ensure a safe and healthy learning environment in school.
- To foster a positive school culture and climate that embraces difference and diversity and promotes inclusivity.
- To cultivate respectful relationships throughout the school community.
- To create a non-threatening environment where students are encouraged to disclose and discuss incidents of bullying behavior.
- To instill confidence in students by assuring them that there are individuals who will listen to their problems and provide suitable help.
- To offer continuous support, help restore self-esteem, and boost confidence among students.



School strategies and procedures for Anti-Bullying:

Schools employ various strategies and procedures to address and prevent bullying. Here are some common approaches:

1. Policies and Guidelines: Schools establish clear policies and guidelines that explicitly define bullying, outline consequences for perpetrators, and provide support for victims. These policies often emphasize the importance of creating a safe and respectful school environment.

2. Education and Awareness: Schools conduct educational programs to raise awareness about bullying, its impact, and strategies for prevention. These programs may involve classroom discussions, workshops, and presentations to teach students about empathy, conflict resolution, and respectful communication.

3. Reporting and Support Systems: Schools establish mechanisms for reporting bullying incidents, such as reporting to designated staff members. It is important to ensure that students feel safe and supported when reporting incidents.

4. Intervention and Support: Schools provide support to both victims and perpetrators of bullying. This can involve counseling services, mediation programs, and interventions tailored to the needs of the individuals involved.

5. Collaboration with Parents and Community: Schools involve parents and the wider community in anti-bullying efforts. This collaboration may include parent education workshops, community awareness campaigns, and partnerships with local organizations focused on bullying prevention.

6. Creating a Positive School Climate: Schools promote a positive and inclusive school climate by fostering respectful relationships, promoting empathy and kindness, and celebrating diversity.

Anti-Bullying Procedure:

1. Students should report bullying incidents to teachers, floor monitors, school counselors, or any appropriate staff members.
2. The incident will be reported to the school counselor, who will interview the individuals involved in the incident.
3. The school counselor will make a report and provide recommendations.
4. Actions may include counseling sessions for the perpetrators and victims.
5. Disciplinary actions may include warnings, loss of privileges, and suspension.
6. Parents will be notified.

