



Polasaí ar Fhionraí agus ar Dhíbirt

Is cuid den cód iompair é seo- Chuir an Bord an Polasaí seo leis an gcód iompair i rith Téarma 2+3 den scoilbhliain 2017/18.

Fionraí:

Fionraí: Is gá do scoileanna, faoi Alt 23 (2) den Acht Oideachais (Leas), 2000 a shonrú ina gcód iompair, na nósanna imeachta le leanúint má chuirtear mac léinn ar fhionraí nó má dhíbrítear an mac léinn ón scoil.

Cuirfead páiste ar fhionraí má bhíonn:

- Tionchar dochrach tromchúiseach ag iompar an mhic léinn ar oideachas na mac léinn eile.
- Bagairt ann do shábhailteacht agus an mic léinn ag fanacht sa scoil I láthair na huaire.
- An mac léinn freagrach as damáiste tromchúiseach do mhaoin.

Sula gcuirtear páiste ar fhionraí tógfar san áireamh:

- Cinéal & tromchúis an iompair
- Comhthéacs an iompair
- Tionchar an iompair
- Iarrachtaí idirghabhála go dtí seo
- An é an rogha is feiliúnaí don mhac léinn é a chur ar fhionraí nó nach é.
- Tionchar féideartha na fhionraí de ghnáth, déanfar iarracht tabhairt faoi idirghabháil eile roimh fhionraí agus míneoidh foireann na scoile na fáthanna nach raibh ag eirí leis an idirghabháil sin.

Má chuirtear páiste ar fionraí leanfaidh an scoil na céimeanna seo a leanas:

- Déanfaidh an Scoil a ndícheall cothrom na féinne a thabhairt chuig gach ball sa phróiséal seo.
- Beidh na céimeanna seo sa phróiséal:
 - Déanfar fiosrúchán neamhchlaonta chun na sonraí a bhailiú.
 - Cuirfear na tuismitheoirí ar an eolas i bhfoirm scríbhinn, go pearsanta nó le glaoch faoin eachtra.
 - Beidh deis ag na tuismitheoirí an fionraí a phlé leis an príomhoide. (Ach amháin i gcásanna fionraí láithreach)
- Má sheasann an fionraí tabharfaidh an Príomhoide fógra na fionraí i scríbhinn chuig tuismitheoirí an Mhic Léinn.
- Sa litir beidh na rudaí seo a leanas:
 - Tréimhse na fionraí
 - Fáthanna na fionraí
 - Clár Staidéir ar bith le leanúint
 - Socruithe ar fhilleadh ar scoil, agus gealltanais ar bith a gcaithfidh an mac léinn agus na tuismitheoirí a thabhairt.
 - Foráil achomhairc don Bhord Bainistíochta, don CG más iomchuí, ceart achomhairc d'Ard Rúnaí na Roinne Oideachais agus Eolaíochta .
 - Nó le cásanna níos lú ná trí lá má bhíonn achomharc i gceist caithfidh an scoláire an fionraí a dhéanamh. Má faightear i bhfábhar an scoláire beidh an fionraí glanta ó thaifid an scoláire.
- Is féidir páiste a chur ar fionraí ar feadh suas le trí lá scoile an chéad uair agus suas le deich lá scoile ina dhiaidh sin.

Díbirt:

Díbrítear mac léinn ón scoil nuair a dhéanann Bord Bainistíochta cinneadh an mac léinn sin a eisiamh go buan ón scoil, tar éis don Bhord forálacha alt 24 den Acht Oideachais (Leas), 2000 a chomhlíonadh.

Is ag an mBord Bainistíochta amháin atá an tÚdarás páiste a dhíbirt ón scoil. Is céim olltromchúiseach é díbirt agus ceann a chaithfidh an Bord Bainistíochta a ghlacadh i gcásanna tromchúiseacha iompair.

Na Forais le h-aghaidh Díbeartha:

- Ba chóir don scoil gach iarracht a dhéanamh a chinntiú go bhfuil próisis soiléire in áit le díbirt a sheachaint, lena n-áirítear, de réir mar is cuí:
 - Cruinniú le tuismitheoirí agus leis an mac léinn le hiarrachtaí a éascú le hiompar doghlactha an pháiste a fheabhsú.
 - Chinntiú go dtuigeann an mac léinn céard a tharlóidh má leanann a (h)iompar ar aghaidh.
 - A chinntiú go bhfuil iarracht déanta gach rogha eile a chíoradh
 - Comhairle a lorg ó na háisíneachtaí seo a leanas: (An tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Síceolaíochta Oideachais, TUSLA, An tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Um Thacaíocht Iompair, Seirbhísí Meabhairghalair Leanaí agus Ógánach, An Chomhairle Náisiúnta Um Oideachais Speisialta

Ba cheart mac léinn a dhíbirt sna cúinsí seo a leanas, m.sh:

- Go mbíonn tionchar tromchúiseach díobhálach ag iompar an mhic léinn ar oideachas na mac léinn eile.
- Go bhfuil fíorbhagairt shuntasach ann do shláinte agus do shábháilteacht na mac léinn nó na ndaoine eile fad is a bhíonn an mac léinn sa scoil.
- Go bhfuil an mac léinn freagrach as damáiste tromchúiseach do mhaoin nó as ábhar a ghoid arís agus arís eile.

Is ionann na cúiseanna le haghaidh díbeartha agus na cúiseanna le haghaidh fionraí. An difríocht is mó atá eatarthu ná go bhfuil na húdaráis scoile tar éis triail a bhaint as raon idirghabhálacha, agus go bhfuil siad den tuairim go bhfuil na féidearthachtaí go léir cíortha acu le athrú ar iompar an mhic léinn a bhaint amach.

Díbirt láithreach: Tá an t-údarás ag an mBord Bainistíochta páiste a dhíbirt ón scoil láithreach i gcásanna eisceachtúla m.sh na cásanna seo leanas:

- Bagairt thromchúiseach foréigin in aghaidh mic léinn eile nó baill fóirne
- Foréigean nó ionsaí iarbhír
- Ag soláthar drugaí do dhaltaí eile sa scoil.
- Ionsaí gnéasach.



Policy on Suspension and Expulsion

This policy is part of the code of Behaviour and was added to the code of behaviour during term 2+3 of 2017/2018.

Suspension

Schools must under section 23 of the education act 2000 state the practices to follow if a child is suspended or expelled from the school.

- The following are examples of serious misconduct which would warrant suspension:
- If a child's behaviour is having damaging effects on the education of other children
- If there is a health and safety issue with the child remaining in school
- If a child is responsible for vandalism or theft.

Before a child is suspended the following are taken into account the

- Type and severity of the behaviour
- Context of the behaviour
- Impact of the behaviour
- Mediation efforts to date
- Is the suspension the most suitable option for the child.

· Possible impact of the suspension. Usually every effort is made to mediate before expulsion and the school staff will outline why this mediation process did not work

If a child is suspended the school will follow this procedure:

- The school will endeavour to treat each party fairly and equally in this process.
- The following are the procedural steps:
 - An impartial investigation will begin to collect the facts.
 - Parents will be notified in written form or by telephone call or in person about the incident.
 - The Parent(s)/ Guardian(s) shall have an opportunity to discuss the suspension with the principal.
- If the suspension stands the Principal will notify the parents of the suspension in writing.
- The letter shall contain the following information
 - The length of the suspension.
 - The reasons for the suspension.
 - A study plan, if requested, to follow.
 - Arrangements for returning to school, and any assurances that the child or parents have to fulfil.
 - Notice of right of appeal to the Board of Management, and if applicable, the right of appeal to the Chief Secretary of the Department of Education and Science.
 - In cases of three days suspension or less the suspension must be served immediately. If the appeal is found in favour of the suspended student the suspension shall be expunged from his/her record.
- A child may be suspended for up to three days on first offence and up to ten days from the next offence onwards.

Expulsion.

A child will be expelled from the school when the board of management decides that a child should be permanently removed from the school after following Section 24 of the education act 2000.

The Board of management alone has the authority to expel a child from the school. Expulsion is a very serious step that the Board of Management must take in the case of very serious behaviour.

Factors relating to expulsion:

Every effort must be made by the school to make sure procedures are put in place to avoid expulsion, including, where appropriate

· Meet with parents and child to facilitate ways in improving the child's unacceptable behaviour

· Ensure that the child understands the impact and consequences of continuing with his/her behaviour.

· Make sure that every possible effort has been made to avoid expulsion

· Advice should be sought from the following agencies: TUSLA, NEPS, NEWB, CAMHS and NCSE.

Expulsion should be made in the following circumstances:

· If a child's behaviour is having serious damaging effects on the education of other children

· If there is an extreme health and safety issue with the child remaining in school

· If a child is responsible for extreme vandalism or repeated theft. The reasons for expulsion are like the reasons for suspension.

The main difference between them are that for expulsion the school authorities have made every possible effort to negotiate and mediate with the child and family and are certain that this is the only option left available to them.

Immediate expulsion: The Board of management have the authority to immediately expel a child in the following exceptional circumstances:

· A serious violent threat to child/ staff. · Violent assault. · Selling drugs to children. · Sexual assault.