

Your name

Your instructor's name

Course

Day month year

Bullying Can Be Stopped*

Years ago, it was common for there to be a bully in a school setting. They would take lunch, money, or clothes from other children, verbally abuse others, and, worse, physically attack them. It was considered a way of life. Nowadays, however, there is a realization that this behavior should not be tolerated, and there are concerted efforts to stop it. While some may disagree, bullying can be stopped with a coordinated effort by school administrators and teachers, parents, and children.

Administrators and teachers can create anti-bullying rules and enforce those rules in school. "Bullying" says that there is a critical emergency to act now to stop bullying. According to Gupta, "Schools are the first resource in the war against bullying." Gupta believes that a cohesive policy among schools is needed to bring attention to the problem and find solutions. Jensen and Jensen agree: "A uniform policy must be established." Beginning with the schools, especially across a school district, is a great starting place. "There first must be definitions so that students know which behaviors are not acceptable," says Gupta. Children have to know exactly what is considered bullying. "Not only should the school district define and give examples, there must be clear policies concerning enforcement and penalties," says Jensen and Jensen. Anwar et al. point out that sometimes children simply don't know what is expected of them. These children may have developed a pattern of bullying behavior that has been rewarded. Without consequences, simply creating policies will not work. "Bullying" urges that

the prevention program in schools include a requirement that teachers report all instances to their administrators who must keep a record. “It is critical to know how pervasive and persistent the behavior is” (“Bullying”). Schools also have a duty to keep records in case there is legal action – either criminal or civil. Those records can be very helpful if the behavior continues and law enforcement is notified. In fact, some bullying could actually be assault. Administrators and teachers are an important part in helping to stop bullying

Parents can educate their children not to bully and to report bullying or intervene if it can be done safely. Parents must also be involved, Gupta says. This makes sense since appropriate behaviors must also be required in the home. “Without a home environment that reinforces the behaviors required at school, the effort to stop bullying will just not work” (Gupta). Jensen and Jensen raise a concern about how realistic it is to involve all parents. “Often, bullying at school is the result of bullying at home. The child learns that bad behavior and brings it to school” (Jensen and Jensen). An effort to rely on parents to control bullying may be unrealistic. There are some parents that actually encourage their children to fight and be bullies. Jensen and Jensen are raising a legitimate concern about how much the effort against bullying can count on parents. Gupta says, however, that there are some parents who will encourage their children to tell them about bullying so that the parent can intervene. Those parents might also help train a child in safe intervention strategies. Anwar et al. think that the primary role parents can play is training. Some will have to be trained themselves first, however. Jensen and Jensen doesn’t seem to think parents can be helpful at all. “Bullying” goes much further and demands that parents be educated and take affirmative action to stop their children from bullying. “Parents can be implicated as conspirators,” according to “Bullying,” if they play an active part in continued bullying, especially if an injury occurs. Actually, there should be clear laws defining

the requirements of a parent to stop bullying. According to “Bullying,” if parents don’t stop their children from bullying, the local child welfare agency should step in and investigate neglect. “Abuse might also be present in such situations” (“Bullying”). To stop bullying, parents must be involved.

Children can let school officials and parents know about incidents and intervene as long as it can be done safely. “A necessary ally in the fight to stop bullying,” says Gupta, “is the children.” This is a good point since children are the ones who see and experience the bullying. “They must be the eyes and ears” (Gupta). While this sounds logical, it is sometimes very difficult for a child to speak up, especially if he or she is the victim and is afraid. Anwar et al. says, “Children are fragile. Adults have to be careful about they expect.” Jensen and Jensen agree that children cannot really help in the fight. “Children should not be expected to put their safety at risk or feel bad when they cannot stop the bullying. At best, all they should be expected to do is let a teacher or parent know” (Jensen and Jensen). There is another issue about information from children that neither Gupta or Jensen and Jensen mention. Children’s perceptions are sometimes not accurate. “Bullying” is silent on the issue of expecting children to participate in the war against bullying. However, children can be part of the solution.

School administrators and teachers can be a major influence in the fight against bullying. Parents can teach their children how to intervene, and children can also join the fight. Bullying can be stopped through a coordinated effort.

Works Cited

Anwar, Gabrielle, et al. "Children Helping Children." *Oregon Post*. 30 June 2012.

www.oregonpost.com/si heo/02/2549.

"Bullying Must Be Stopped." *ProtectOurChildren*. 20 Nov. 2007, http://www.protectchildren.org/site/c.8rKLIXMGIpI4E/b.6191697/k.F89E/Protecting_Children.htm. Accessed 22 Aug.

2013.

Gupta, Renuka. "Stop Bullying Now!" *Tampa Times*. 4 Apr. 2013. *America's News*.

db20.linccweb.org/login?url=http://go.galegroup.com.db20.linccweb.org/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA20278074&v=2.1&u=lincclin_phcc&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w&asid=8b1283f4da2e671d0f229480a4235a63.

Jensen, Marcia, and Mark Jensen. "On the Frontline of Bullying." *Parents Journal*. vol. 46,

no. 9, 4 Jan. 2016, pp. 80-81. *EducationFullText* b20.linccweb.org/login?url=

http://go.galegroup.com.db20.linccweb.org/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA20278074&v=2.1&u=lincclin_phcc&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w&asid=8b1283f4da2e671d0f229480a4235a63.

Note: These sources do not exist. I created them for the purpose of showing an example.

Important Notes

1. This document is formatted in MLA style. There should be double spacing throughout with the following settings in Paragraph: under Spacing, there should be a 0 next to Before and a 0 next to After and Line Spacing should be set to Double. There is a header in the upper right created using the Header tool. Further details for these and other MLA page formatting is in the link [MLA Page Format](#) under Related Pages.
2. The paper itself begins with a heading in the upper left followed by the title of the paper and specific paragraphs: introduction paragraph, three body paragraphs, and a concluding paragraph. The first line of each paragraph should be tabbed in .5 (1/2") which is the usual default hitting the Tab key. See [Essays](#) in Related Pages
3. There is a Works Cited page which is created on a new page by clicking Insert/Page Break at the end of the essay. The words Works Cited must be centered at the top. The list of sources must be in alphabetical order and have a hanging indent applied. The order of the information in the source listing is specific and should follow the example in [MLA Documentation and Format](#) from the PHSC library. See [Works Cited](#) in Related Pages