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**EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES
POLICY**



DUIHS

ISLAMIC FRAMEWORK

O people, We have created you all from a single man and a single woman, and made you into nations and tribes so that you may recognise one another.

Certainly, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the one who is most God-fearing. Surely, Allah is all-knowing, all aware.

Al-Qur'aan 49:13

Verily in the sight of Allah, the most honoured amongst you is the one who is most God-fearing.

There is no superiority for an Arab over a non-Arab and for a non-Arab over an Arab, nor for the white over the black nor for the black over the white except in God-consciousness.

Prophet's last sermon

Serve Allah, and join not any partners with Him; and do good -to parents, kinsfolk? Orphans, those in need, neighbours who are near, neighbours who are strangers, the companion by your side, the wayfarer (you meet).

Al-Qur'aan 4:36

Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day let him treat his neighbour well

Bukhari and Muslim

Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day let him not harm or annoy his Neighbour.

Bukhari

Abdullah ibn Ami- had a sheep slaughtered and asked his servant,

Did you give some meat to our Jewish neighbour? For I have heard the Messenger of Allah say ' Jibreel kept on enjoining the good treatment of neighbours to the extent that I thought he would include neighbours as heirs'

Bukhari and Muslim

'He is not a believer. He is not a believer. He is not a believer.' The people enquired 'Who, O Messenger Of Allah?' He said 'The one from whose evil (or troubles) his neighbour does not feel safe,'

Bukhari and Muslim

Introduction

Equal Opportunities Policy is required because inequalities exist in society. This can make the achievement of some people's full potentials considerably more difficult to attain than others. Equal opportunities, in a school situation, means ensuring that every individual has equal access to an education and career development in education. Equality means having the same opportunities to rights and status as everybody else.

The law gives us guidance and provides positive duties for schools to promote equality. In particular this policy takes into account the Equality Act 2010 and other relevant Acts. This policy outlines how our school ensures that equality is being promoted, outlines what provision is available and what action is to be taken. Darul Uloom Islamic High School takes its commitment to the duty to promote community cohesion very seriously. It is the responsibility of the whole school community to abide by this policy.

The Aims of the Equal Opportunities Policy

At Darul Uloom Islamic High School we believe that every member of our school community has the right to receive education or employment in an environment which is free from prejudice. Every pupil has the right to receive the best possible education. We are committed to providing all our pupils with an equal opportunity to thrive in a setting free from discrimination in all its forms. We strive to be a school where adults and children, whatever their race, religion, gender, abilities, sexual orientation, family and social circumstances, will find safety and respect for themselves, their families and their traditions. Our policy should ensure that every member of our community respects others and is respected, achieves his or her full potential and is welcomed and valued.

To make this commitment real, we aim to develop policies and practices based on the particular needs of our school and its community.

We aim to:

- ✓ *ensure that pupils have the opportunity to reach their potential in all areas of school life;*
- ✓ *ensure that parents and pupils can make choices free from prejudice and stereotyping;*
- ✓ *oppose any form of racism, sexism or any other form of discrimination;*
- ✓ *value every pupil's language and cultural background;*
- ✓ *promote respect between other faiths;*
- ✓ *promote respect between cultures*
- ✓ *ensure students' identities are safe in that their data is protected*

Ethos and Atmosphere

The school positively values all the staff and pupils and welcomes diversity. We seek to promote the achievement of all pupils. Teaching staff make time to praise children for their behaviour, contributions and their work. Each term we hold a merit assembly where children are publicly awarded for achievement in all areas of school life. All pupils will have examples of their work displayed in classrooms and corridors.

Children and staff are called by their preferred names and we ensure that names are spelt and pronounced correctly.

Our school's assemblies, Citizenship and Religious Education promote justice, fairness and equality as well as informing pupils of many different religious customs, traditions and beliefs.

We will have a children's School Council which meets regularly to discuss concerns and suggestions raised in class council meetings. The councillors are elected by their class members. The council initiates many discussions and makes contributions to the decision-making process of issues concerning children in the school.

We have an equality statement which is displayed all over the school's premises. This highlights our commitment to promote the equalities act.

Playground behaviour is monitored and unacceptable behaviour challenged to ensure that pupils are safe and free from harassment. Unacceptable behaviour is dealt with immediately. We have

developed systems to deal with playground incidents and with racism. Offensive remarks or behaviour based upon prejudice or misinformation are always challenged (refer to Behaviour Management Policy).

An Inclusive Curriculum

At Darul Uloom Islamic High School pupils have the opportunity to develop their knowledge, skills, concepts and experiences through their participation in a broad and balanced curriculum. We have high expectations of all our pupils and do not make assumptions about ability or areas of interest.

The school aims to deliver an inclusive curriculum. The teachers have due regard to three key principles:

- 1 setting suitable learning challenges;
- 2 responding to pupils' diverse learning needs;
- 3 overcoming potential barriers to learning and assessment for individuals and groups of pupils.

The focus is far wider than and special educational needs. It includes pupils from all social and cultural backgrounds, pupils of different ethnic groups including travellers, refugees and asylum seekers and those from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

The commitment to meet the diverse needs of children is through:

- ✓ careful planning;
- ✓ appropriate teaching strategies and support;
- ✓ providing a safe environment where racial, religious, disability, class and gender stereotypes are challenged.

An awareness of multi-cultural issues informs all our planning. Through R.S and PSHE topics, pupils learn about different societies, environments and cultures, religions, traditions and societies are presented by the teacher with equal respect and value. When discussing these issues, teachers focus upon similarities as well as on differences.

Teachers aim to take into account individual pupils' experiences and try to make lessons and activities interesting and accessible to all.

Children who speak English as an additional language and those who have been identified as having educational or physical needs are considered in all aspects of planning, teaching and assessment.

Observing inclusive teaching strategies is a key element of the Head teacher's annual programme of monitoring.

Classroom Management and Organisation

All class teachers develop strategies to ensure appropriate access to classroom equipment and resources which include computer timetables, rotating activities and providing independent choice time.

In the classroom, teachers regularly mix groups working together to enable pupils to work with a variety of class members.

As some styles of teaching can advantage particular pupils, we use a variety of strategies which include whole class teaching, group discussions, paired and individual activities.

Pupil Welfare and Guidance

Pupils are offered sympathetic support by their class teacher and other members of the school community.

There are planned opportunities, often arising from literacy and humanity topics, to discuss equality issues, to challenge stereotyping, discrimination and harassment. This ensures that these issues are

dealt with pro-actively, not just after an incident. We have developed a behaviour policy and an anti-bullying policy which includes positive strategies and monitoring procedures.

The phone number for children's support agency networks are displayed.

Child Protection

Our utmost priority is the safety and wellbeing of the children in our care. The school-based Child Protection Officers, the Head teacher and SLT are always made aware of any concerns staff may have and appropriate steps are taken for the child's protection.

Teaching staff receive regular training and support on how to act when suspicions of child abuse are raised and how to proceed with sensitivity if a child discloses information. The Designated Safeguarding Leads, as Child Protection Officers, works closely with other agencies to promote the safety and well-being of the child. The Headteacher has undertaken mandatory Safer-Recruitment Training in order to strengthen our recruitment procedures.

Resources

The term "resources" is used to include all the learning materials used in school.

We intend for pictures and posters on display around the school to present positive messages from all sections of our society. We aim to show a positive portrayal of women and men, people of different ages, physical abilities, races and religions, across the social class spectrum. When ordering new resources, time is spent to choose material which challenges stereotypes and promotes our diverse community.

Staff

The school is committed to the implementation of equal opportunities principles and the monitoring and active promotion of equality in all aspects of staffing.

All staff appointments and promotions are made on the basis of merit and ability and in compliance with the law. Further details of some relevant legal provisions are set out in section 15 of this policy.

A commitment to equal opportunities is included in the selection criteria for all posts.

Teaching and support staff are encouraged to further their professional careers by attending courses suited to their posts.

Parents, Carers and the Community

We acknowledge and support the varied family circumstances in which our pupils live and we try to ensure that all carers and parents are always welcomed at our school. A termly newsletter is sent home to parents and carers detailing current events and other information about school life. This, the HUB and the school website are our key forms of communication. In addition, specific letters are sent home each term to inform parents of work being undertaken in their children's classes and in advance of class trips.

A formal written report of children's progress is provided twice a year. The interim report highlights levels and the final report details levels and progress over the year. We will give help with understanding, or translate, any of the above if necessary.

Language can sometimes be used to exclude certain groups; therefore, we aim to use appropriate and accessible language in all written and verbal correspondence.

We hold two official Parent Forums each year. Parents' commitments and availability are taken into consideration: therefore, as well as a parents' days, appointments can be made during the day. Parents are also invited to make appointments with class teachers throughout the term to discuss particular concerns or issues.

Protected Characteristics

DUIHS recognises the value of diversity. At our school, all pupils are free to, and taught to, respect the differences of others according to the protected characteristics.

Equal Opportunities Affecting Particular Groups

There are times when an individual or group of people need additional support to assist them in reaching their full potential. It is our aim to recognise these areas for concern and to act accordingly. We have identified particular groups and we aim to address equality in the following ways:

Class

The school values all its staff and pupils. We are not judgmental of our families regarding their employment status and all people are valued regardless of social background and social or economic needs.

We recognise that some families have difficulty paying for school trips and arrangements can be made to provide support. We have a system of collecting yearly fees, trip money, dinner money which is sensitive and does not cause embarrassment.

It is recognised that homework can be more difficult for pupils with little space or extra responsibility at home. Staff are sensitive to these issues and invite parents to discuss difficulties so that an understanding exists between parent and teacher.

Gender

The school recognises that we are a boy's school therefore naturally have more interaction with boys. We therefore teach the importance of women and their roles in all aspects of life. We have visiting speakers consisting of males as well as females.

We encourage all our boys to be assertive and articulate and to be proud of their abilities.

Language

Bilingualism is seen as a positive advantage.

We understand that children need time in which to feel secure and that they may experience a "silent" period. We recognise, however, that some bilingual pupils may also have special educational needs.

Children are encouraged and given opportunities to use their first language.

Bilingual pupils work with monolingual pupils who provide good role models of language use at their own level.

Learning Ability

The school is proud to be a true "community faith school" and welcomes and provides for pupils of all levels of attainment. We recognise that all pupils are entitled to follow a broad and balanced curriculum and we aim to ensure that all pupils have access to such a curriculum.

Children with an IEP or a statement of need are treated with equal respect and value. All staff have high expectations of all pupils.

There is a wide range of resources available to cater for pupils of all abilities and work is often differentiated so that pupils can achieve personal goals.

Physical Ability

The school welcomes staff and pupils with differing physical abilities.

We try to use resources which challenge stereotypical views of those with different physical abilities.

The terminology used to describe forms of physical ability should not be offensive.

Staff are made aware of pupils' individual needs and how to cope with them (e.g. asthma attacks) in a safe, sensitive and practical way.

Race

Britain consists of a racially diverse population and we recognise that our multi-cultural society enriches schools in a positive way. All staff and pupils are encouraged to adopt a respectful awareness of other cultures and languages, to be thoughtful, tactful and to examine and be critical of their own racial prejudices. It is important to remember that racism can take place on a conscious and unconscious level.

Resources should give a positive view of our multi-racial society and encourage respect for people as individuals.

Religion

We welcome families of any religious or non-religious persuasion. All individuals have the right to express their religious views and practices within the constraints of the National Curriculum, whilst maintaining respect for the belief of others.

Lessons and assemblies regarding religion give pupils opportunities to learn about the variety of world religions. Pupils are encouraged to accept and respect a variety of religious and cultural views within the religions studied. Pupils are encouraged to challenge stereotypes and discuss diversity.

Displays and resources should reflect the diversity of religions.

Mental health and drug/alcohol abuse

The school is sympathetic to the needs of families with mental health issues or drug or alcohol abuse. Information given to teachers is treated with sensitivity and only passed on to other members of staff who have contact with the child and may need to be aware of a particular home situation as part of our commitment to safeguarding.

When teaching children about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, teachers are sensitive to the experiences of children in their class. We aim to give factual information in a balanced non-judgemental way. We encourage children to discuss issues and develop their own opinions.

Offensive language is challenged and staff explain why certain language is considered offensive to groups of people.

Dealing with Harassment

Harassment on account of ability, gender, race, religion, sexuality or social background are unjust and totally unacceptable. Harassment can take many forms including verbal or physical abuse, name calling, exclusion from groups and games, unwanted looks or comments, jokes and graffiti.

We aim to take all incidents of harassment seriously and the school has a statutory responsibility to deal with racial and sexual harassment.

We have developed a clear procedure for dealing with complaints and grievances including those regarding harassment.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Head teacher and trustee in charge monitor the policy, its effectiveness and any issues arising.

Appendix I

The Law

The following section provides short summaries of some relevant legal provisions on equality issues affecting schools. It is not a comprehensive guide to the law, and should be read in conjunction with detailed guidance and Codes of Practice available from the Department for Education and Skills, the Equal Opportunities Commission, Commission for Racial Equality, Disability Rights Commission and other bodies.

Education Reform Act 1988

All pupils in maintained schools should follow the national curriculum to the maximum extent possible.

Education Act 1944/Children Act 1989

Pupils are entitled to efficient full time education suitable to their ages, abilities, aptitudes and any special educational needs they may have.

Education Act 1981 and 1993

Where a pupil has been assessed as having special educational needs, a statement of needs must be prepared and maintained in accordance with its provisions.

Children with special educational needs require the greatest possible access to a broad and balanced education, including the National Curriculum. Close partnership with parents and consideration of the wishes of the child are deemed essential to effective assessment and provision for special educational need.

Education Act 1993

Equality Act 2010

This act legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.

1. Types of discrimination ('protected characteristics')

It is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of:

- age
- being or becoming a transsexual person
- being married or in a civil partnership
- being pregnant or on maternity leave
- disability (DDA)
- race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin
- religion, belief or lack of religion/belief
- sex
- sexual orientation

These are called 'protected characteristics'.

All people are protected from discrimination:

- at work
- in education
- as a consumer
- when using public services
- when buying or renting property
- as a member or guest of a private club or association

A person is also protected from discrimination if:

- he/she is associated with someone who has a protected characteristic, e.g. a family member or friend
- he/she complained about discrimination or supported someone else's claim

Disability Discrimination Act 2003

It may be unlawful to discriminate against disabled people applying for jobs, or against existing

disabled staff. A person has a disability if he or she has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Reasonable adjustments (such as the provision of ramps) may be made if premises or employment arrangements substantially disadvantage a disabled person compared with a non-disabled person.

Disabled people are also protected from discrimination in the provision of non-educational services (such as fund-raising events) on school premises.

Equal Pay Act 1970

Women and men are entitled in principle to the same pay and contractual terms if they are carrying out the same or similar work, or work of equal value. 'Pay' is broadly defined and includes, for example, pensions, bonus and performance pay, sick pay and overtime.

Human Rights Act 1998

It may be unlawful for the school to act in a way which infringes the rights and freedoms of a pupil or member of staff under the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. An example of a possible infringement might be failure to take action against bullying of a pupil in breach of the prohibition of inhumane and degrading treatment.

Race Relations Act 1976

A school must not treat a person less favourably on racial grounds with regard to admissions, exclusions, access to benefits, facilities or services or the employment of staff. Racial grounds are grounds of race, colour, nationality, or ethnic or national origin. Discrimination on racial grounds can also be indirect. Indirect discrimination is unlawful unless justified irrespective of racial grounds and can occur when a practice appears neutral, but in fact has a disproportionate adverse impact on those from a certain racial group.

It is unlawful for an educational establishment to discriminate directly or indirectly on racial grounds with regard to:

- admissions
- access to benefits, facilities or services
- exclusions
- the employment of staff

Racial grounds are grounds of race, colour, nationality - including citizenship - or ethnic or national origins. A more precise definition of racial group has been given by the House of Lords, who said that;

- a long-shared history, and
- a cultural tradition of its own were essential characteristics, but that other characteristics were also relevant:
- a common geographical origin, or descent from a small number of common ancestors;
- a common language;
- a common literature;
- a common religion;
- being either a minority or a majority within a larger community

For the purposes of the Race Relations Act, 'gypsies' (Travellers) are defined as a racial group.

Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000

Schools are required to carry out their functions with due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups.

Sex Discrimination Act 1975

A school must not treat a person less favourably on grounds of sex or status as married with regard to admissions, exclusions, access to benefits, facilities or services or the employment of staff. Discrimination on grounds of sex can also be indirect. Indirect discrimination is unlawful unless justified irrespective of grounds of sex and can occur when a practice appears neutral, but in fact has a disproportionate adverse impact on those of one sex.

It is unlawful to discriminate against a boy or a girl on the grounds of sex with regards to:

- admissions
- access to benefits, facilities or services
- exclusions

An exception is made for admissions to single sex schools, though the facilities available at such schools should not be less favourable than those at another schools.

It is also unlawful to discriminate against staff with regard to employment on grounds of sex or marriage.

Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001 (in force since 2003)

A school will be placed under new duties not to treat disabled pupils less favourably than non-disabled pupils and to take reasonable steps to remedy substantial disadvantage to disabled pupils. The Act also affects the law on Special Educational Needs, including strengthening the rights of parents to a mainstream place for their child with SEN.

Corresponding documents

1. Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2022(DfE)
2. DU Policies: Safeguarding, Anti-bullying, Health and Safety and Equalities, British Values, Curriculum, Behaviour, GDPR, RSE
3. Coronavirus / Covid-19 Guidelines
4. Equality Act 2010 (Gov)