

BEHAVIOUR POLICY

POLICY INFORMATION	
Policy Owner	M&S Heads of Sections
Applicable To	Parents – Students - Staff
Last Updated	2025
Next Review Date	2027

Policy Review and Amendment

The Lebanese School Qatar reserves the right to review, amend, or update this policy at any time to ensure alignment with school needs, applicable regulations, accreditation requirements, and best educational practices. Any approved revisions shall take effect from the date of publication unless otherwise specified.

1. GOALS

At LSQ, we seek to build within each student a love for learning, a sense of responsibility, self-discipline, a positive self-image, high self-esteem and respect for others. We teach and model positive behaviour including active listening, constructive communication, collaboration, problem solving and mutual respect. Students are expected to make positive behaviour choices that promote their safety, the safety of others in an environment that is conducive to learning.

2. CORE BELIEFS

We believe that school discipline is a collective effort of school staff, guardians, and students. Mistakes are a natural part of growth, so we help our students reflect on their behavioural errors and support them in learning how to make better decisions.

The policy recognises and rewards students who display positive behaviour. It does, also, explain consequences/sanctions of undesirable/inappropriate behaviour.

3. STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS

A. Student Standards of Behaviour

Students are expected to:

- take responsibility for learning.
- follow the directions of adults in charge.
- be sensitive to the needs and feelings of others.
- respect others.
- use appropriate language.
- take care of school property.
- move safely around the school.
- conform to the rules and guidelines set by the school.
- follow the transportation and bus safety rules.
- settle differences in a peaceful manner.
- use technology wisely and responsibly.
- uphold the laws and traditions in our community and the host society.

B. Expectations With Regard to Faculty Members

Faculty members are expected to:

- ensure students are safe.
- collaborate with HOS and Parents to ensure good behaviour.
- be fair, consistent, and respectful.
- promote and reinforce positive behaviour in the classroom.
- reinforce clear expectations of behaviour.
- criticise the behaviour not the person.
- endeavour to arrive on time to their lessons.
- deliver a suitably planned and structured lesson which meets all individual needs.

- Adhere to the school's procedures when dealing with incidents of inappropriate behaviour.
- use private rather than public reprimands.

C. Expectations With Regard to Parents/Guardians

Parents and guardians are expected to:

- work in partnership with staff to ensure good behaviour.
- inform staff of any concerns.
- respond to concerns raised by faculty members.
- ensure students come to school correctly equipped and prepared to work.
- ensure students arrive to school on time.
- preserve school's reputation.

4. THE REWARD AND RECOGNITION SYSTEM

At LSQ, we use a wide variety of strategies to promote good behaviour and to minimise the occurrence of undesirable behaviour (See Appendix 1). Positive rewards range from words of praise and friendly gestures to individual and class certificates. Below is a description of the Reward System.

- Rules and Expectations are displayed around the school, in the classrooms and the playground.
- Monthly themes focus on promoting positive behaviour and raising awareness on students' role in building a productive and friendly school environment.
- Specific time is allotted to discuss and reflect on aspects of personal and social development including positive and negative behaviour.
- A class-based reward system is implemented relevant to the age range of the class (Preschool).
- Awarding certificates, gifts and key responsibilities for positive behaviour and achievement are awarded in areas across the curriculum (Primary Section).
- 'Star of the Week' is selected to celebrate achievement (Primary Section).
- Termly assemblies are held to discuss moral and social issues (Whole school).
- For Cycle 1, each time a student collects 10 tokens of good behaviour (registered on the portal), he/she will receive a gift from the head of section.
- For Cycles 2&3, each time a student collects 10 tokens of good behaviour (registered on the portal), he/she will receive a special privilege such as skipping a homework assignment, changing seats in class, not wearing uniform for a day....
- Tokens of good behaviour include:
 - Participating enthusiastically in class.
 - Showing recognizable progress in a certain subject.
 - Helping a student in need.
 - Helping the teacher in class.
 - Presenting a project or craft to show extra effort.
 - Exhibiting traits of good citizenship.
 - Exhibiting great improvement in behaviour.
 - Finishing a task/assignment brilliantly.

5. SUPPORT AND REMEDIAL STRUCTURES

The following structures exist within the school to support students whose behaviour is causing concern. Referral to these areas of support is via the teacher and the HOS and in all cases parental involvement is essential.

- **Mentoring Scheme**

The HOS, HOS assistants, and the school counselor work collaboratively to support and encourage students who are not meeting the school's expectations.

- **School Counselor**

The school counselor works with students on an individual basis and/or in groups depending on the needs. The counselor assesses the students' case and determines whether he/she is the best person to handle the situation or if there is a need to refer parents to external services. These include referrals for disciplinary issues, referrals for special education evaluations, and referrals to receive counselling services. LSQ maintains the confidentiality and privacy of student data when studying students' behaviour.

- **Student Individual Behaviour Plan**

These plans are for students who are of behavioural concerns. Students are set targets and the school's interventions are stated.

- **Hearing Council**

Disciplinary hearings are required for permanent expulsion or for suspensions for 3 days and above. Those hearings usually include the school counsellor, the Superintendent, the Head of Section, some of the students' teachers, and sometimes the students' parents. They are usually held to make sure that the student has been given a fair consequence for his/her actions.

6. PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOUR

The school has a clear code of conduct which describes expectations, violations and all relevant sanctions. (See Appendix 2)

Violations and sanctions are divided into levels, ranging from minor to very serious. Sanctions will be decided after considering the age of the student, the severity of the violation and the frequency of the behaviour within a certain time frame. Sanctions will be applied fairly, and exclusion will be used when no other alternatives are available.

The Superintendent is the only member of staff who can sanction **permanent exclusion after obtaining approval from the Ministry of Education and Higher Education**. In the case of all exclusions, parents/guardians are informed in writing of the reasons for the exclusion and their right of appeal.

- **Minor Incidents**

Minor incidents are listed in Appendix 2. The first time a student commits a minor incident, the teacher will address it through a verbal discussion with the student to reinforce appropriate behaviour, and this initial incident will not be recorded on CampusLive.

However, starting from the second minor incident onward, all sanctions applied will be recorded by the teacher on the behaviour module, and parents will automatically receive a notification through the parent portal. When recording an incident, teachers select a consequence from the list of available options that they consider appropriate for the situation.

Starting from the fifth recorded incident, the Head of Section is automatically notified and will issue a sanction. After that point, the Head of Section has the discretion to decide when to

intervene again. In some cases, if a new type of minor incident occurs, the Head of Section may choose to wait until a later incident before applying another sanction, while in other cases — particularly when incidents are repetitive — the intervention may happen sooner. In all cases, sanctions applied by the Head of Section should increase in severity over time.

Minor incidents for each student are eliminated at the beginning of every term.

- **Serious Incidents**

Serious incidents are dealt with by the Assistant HOS or the HOS and are directly published to the parents:

Assistant HOS or HOS's actions/ sanctions include: (HOS will choose the sanction that she deems most appropriate)

- Discussion with the student's teachers
- Meeting with the student
- Creating an action plan with the counsellor
- Contacting parents /guardians
- Parents/guardians signing a written warning
- Employing a Behaviour Booklet
- Assigning Break Detention
- Assigning after school detention
- Excluding the student internally
- Applying External Exclusion (Not applicable to Preschool)

At the Preschool Department, the team follows the above-mentioned procedures after the first few weeks of adaptation. In case a child's behaviour was inappropriate and repetitive, the teachers with the support of the counsellor design an individual behaviour plan and implement it for a period of six weeks. In case no progress was observed after six consecutive weeks, the school management meets the parents and requests external assessment of a psychologist or a therapist. Parents will need to share the therapist's recommendations with the school management and provide all relevant resources indicated by the therapist.

In case the school management didn't witness any progress in the child's case, the child's re-registration at LSQ will be put on hold for further investigation.

- **Very Serious Incidents**

These incidents are dealt with by HOS, School Counselor, and Senior Leadership Team.

Available sanctions include:

- Internal exclusion
- External exclusion
- Withhold re-registration
- Permanent exclusion
- Police involvement

7. REPORTING ON STUDENTS' BEHAVIOUR

For students in Grades 6–12, a summary evaluation of each student's behaviour and general conduct is included in the student's report card at the end of each term. This part includes:

- A summary of the student's overall days of absence (notified and unnotified)
- A summary of the student's overall days of tardiness (notified and unnotified)
- An overall count of the student's "Good News" uploaded on the portal
- A general evaluation of the student's conduct graded on a scale of 1 to 4 in four different categories:
 - Homework and Classwork
 - Punctuality and Readiness
 - Engagement and Participation
 - Behaviour and Respect

The rubric used for the above evaluation is directly linked to the incidents recorded on the portal as per the below:

Mark	Minor	Serious/Very Serious
4	0-3 incidents	0 incident
3	4 incidents	1 incident
2	5-6 incidents	2 incidents
1	More than 6 incidents	More than 3 incidents

APPENDIX 1

Useful Strategies for The Promotion of Good Behaviour

Public praise and private criticism

Public acknowledgement of good behaviour can be very powerful in a positive way. Praise can be verbal as well as non-verbal: a smile, a thumbs-up or a sticker. Expand your vocabulary for praise. Some students find direct praise hard to handle so praise should be as descriptive as possible, and you should be sensitive to the impact.

Criticism, on the other hand, should be as private as possible. Reprimanding a student in front of his classmates is likely to lower a student's self-esteem and increase misbehaviour, if not now, later. Avoid standing on one side of the classroom, telling someone off on the other side as it may make the rest of the class feel 'told off' too.

Three positives before a negative

This can apply to individuals as well as to classes. Before criticising a student's work or behaviour, aim to have made three positive contacts with them beforehand. They will usually be more receptive to what you have to say. The lesson students will learn is that they are more likely to get attention when they behave or work well than when they behave badly.

Acknowledge feelings

Students and children in specific often misbehave because they feel upset. One reason for this can be to attract adult attention to their bad feelings in the hope that they will get some help with them. Acknowledging the child's feelings can pre-empt them resorting to other ways to get your attention.

Give them a choice

Give students a choice as often as possible. This can be as simple as deciding which piece of work they want to do first. Being given choices increases a student's sense of independence, which in turn contributes to the development of their self-esteem.

Being consistent

When staff act consistently and reliably, they make the students feel safer and therefore less anxious. This in turn will make it less likely that events will trigger off bad behavior.

Model desired behaviour

It is important for adults within the school to model the kinds of behaviour that they expect from students in terms of respect, concern, fairness, apology, resolving difficulties fairly and amicably.

Scan the classroom

Teachers who seem to know what is going on even before it has started and seem to have eyes in the back of their head impress students. Put yourself in a position where you can see what is going on and scan for students who are off task. Re-direct students before behaviour becomes disruptive. Listen for changes in patterns of conversation, which might indicate off-task behaviour. Establish your presence through eye contact or by repositioning yourself.

Listen to students

Listen to students and make them feel significant. It is important to make students feel aware that you recognize their feelings ... “You seem cross, did something happen?” Follow up concerns raised, and complaints made, even if you need to say that you will deal with it later. Students need to feel able to share issues with you and not to be driven ‘underground’.

Maintain frequent contact

Aim to make fairly frequent contact with all students. This will communicate that attention is predominately given for behaving well and meeting the needs of the situation appropriately. For students who have difficulty maintaining concentration on their work, ensure you make very frequent contact with them. Notice what they have already achieved, ask what they must do next and remind them that you will be back to check on them.

Pre-empt disruptive behaviour

If a student is off task, the important tactic is to return their attention to the task before they become disruptive.

Be aware of yourself

When dealing with disruptive incidents, consider the following:

- Your position in class.
- Your proximity to disruptive students.
- Your facial expression.
- Your tone of voice.
- Your posture.
- Your choice of words.
- The use of eye contact.

Do they all communicate your confidence and authority?

Catch them being good

This can be hard with some students, but it is usually more important for them than for many others. Noticing and acknowledging the slightest positive behaviour will motivate these students to give their best.

Intervention

To enable the student's learning, it may be necessary to provide them with 'time away' in a quiet environment away from the classroom. This may be a time for them to reflect independently, or they may need 'talk time' with an adult to 'be heard' e.g. the counsellor.

APPENDIX 2

	Code	Violations
Minor	1.1	Being careless about schoolwork
	1.2	Failing to complete an assignment
	1.3	Damaging other people's property or invading personal space
	1.4	Causing disruptive noise in the hallways
	1.5	Having fun in the bathrooms
	1.6	Having fun in the hallways
	1.7	Talking without permission
	1.8	Laughing loudly to distract others
	1.9	Chewing gum in class
	1.10	Standing on chairs or tables without permission
	1.11	Bringing toys to school without prior permission
	1.12	Plagiarizing homework from peers
	1.13	Forgetting to bring the required material to class
	1.14	Not handing in your phone in the morning
	1.15	Disregarding the teacher's instructions
	1.16	Being constantly distracted during individual or group work
	1.17	Avoiding responsibility during group work
	1.18	Showing a lack of interest or effort during class activities
	1.19	Being distracted during class time

Serious	Code	Violations
	2.1	Repeating a minor infraction
	2.2	Not wearing the school uniform to school
	2.3	Disrespecting peers
	2.4	Whistling or booing during assemblies or other school events
	2.5	Behaving in a way that poses a risk to the safety of others
	2.6	Using technology at home or at school, to harass, intimidate, or offend other students
	2.7	Disrespecting any adult in charge
	2.8	Bullying, threatening, or intimidating another person
	2.9	Causing minor damage to the school's or other's property
	2.10	Using language with sexual connotation
	2.11	Insulting or using foul language when talking to friends
	2.12	Cheating or attempting to cheat on exams
	2.13	Arriving late to class
	2.14	Using a phone without permission
	2.15	Playing games on a device
	2.16	Deliberately disrupting classroom discussions or activities
	2.17	Refusing to take part in a compulsory assignment or assessment.

Very Serious	Code	Violations
	3.1	Repeating a serious offence
	3.2	Missing school without a valid excuse
	3.3	Missing classes
	3.4	Missing an exam without a valid reason
	3.5	Exhibiting aggressive behavior
	3.6	Fighting with friends or staff
	3.7	Being extremely rude to staff
	3.8	Stealing from friends or staff
	3.9	Vandalizing the school's or other's property
	3.10	Committing physical acts that are sexual in nature
	3.11	Initiating a physical fight or getting involved in one
	3.12	Bringing a knife or other weapons to school
	3.13	Bringing or consuming tobacco at school
	3.14	Bringing or consuming alcohol at school
	3.15	Bringing or using illegal substances at school
	3.16	Arriving late to school

APPENDIX 3

Lebanese School – Qatar Counselor Referral Form

It is important to monitor your student and relate only observable behavior when making a referral to the counselor. The following behaviors, if observed, may indicate the need for a referral. Please document the behaviors you observe in order to help the counselor to best assist the student.

Student	
Grade and Section	
Referring Person	
Referred to (counselor)	
Date	

Priority

☐ Low (schedule when available)
 ☐ High (schedule asap)
 ☐ Emergency (see now)

Please mark the behaviors you have observed **over an extended period** of time.

ACADEMIC

- ☐ Perfectionism
- ☐ Struggles for achievement
- ☐ Cheating
- ☐ Assignments completed poorly
- ☐ Difficulty completing work

SOCIAL

- ☐ Shy / Quiet
- ☐ Seeks Attention
- ☐ Problem making friends
- ☐ Problem with friends
- ☐ Bullying (Victim or Bully)

BEHAVIORAL

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Frequently off-task | ☐ Uses obscene language |
| ☐ Short attention span | ☐ Has difficulty accepting mistakes |
| ☐ Is very active / impulsive | ☐ Appears sad / depressed mood |
| ☐ Has frequent mood swings | ☐ Makes excuses / blames others |
| ☐ Difficulty concentrating | ☐ Lacks confidence |
| ☐ Disturb others | ☐ Frequently leaves the classroom |

Behaviour Policy

PHYSICAL

- ☐ Poor hygiene / self-care
- ☐ Sleeping in class
- ☐ Consistently tired
- ☐ Expresses physical complaints

FAMILY

- ☐ Recent separation / divorce
- ☐ Family Problems
- ☐ New-born in family
- ☐ Loss of family member

Other:

Have you discussed your concern(s) with the student's parent(s)?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Additional Concerns / Comments: