POSITIVE DISCIPLINE

A CRUCIAL INGREDIENT IN AN EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT IS DISCIPLINE.

- 1. FOR A CATECHIST, DISCIPLINE MEANS: classroom order, good behavior, orderly conduct, and self control in the catechist and the student.
- 2. CLASSROOM ORDER IS THE RESULT OF careful planning
 - clear, positive, reasonable rules and expectations
 - a well-ordered environment
- 3. THE ULTIMATE AIM of all discipline is self-discipline or control, which is the result of the student making the basic principles of good conduct his or her own.
- **4. DISCIPLINE** is also related to the quality of the teaching. A well prepared, interesting and motivational lesson sustains student interest. The role of discipline is to make teaching and learning possible.

5. THE PRINCIPLES OF POSITIVE DISCIPLINE:

- -a positive attitude of the catechist toward self, the ministry and the students
- -respect for every student
- -develop skills of: -listening -sharing -following directions
 - -communicating -distinguishing fact from feeling
 - -doing for others at a cost to self.
- -good discipline hinges on good teaching, which hinges on good planning
- -must become self-discipline
- -self-discipline is a result of motivation- ideals and desires more influential than rules and regulations. One is directed from within.
- -need for significant adults who model self-discipline.

6. THE CATECHIST WILL

- -remain calm and composed
- -have rules that are few, clear, necessary and reasonable
- -set standards of behavior immediately, be consistent
- -praise good behavior, be sincere and specific
- -take away distracting objects without a word, return them after class
- -be fair and firm but be fair and flexible when appropriate
- -use "I " messages rather than "you" messages
- -give opportunities for responsible tasks in the class
- -keep all students actively involved
- -develop a rapport with parents; they should be your allies.
- -keep or develop a sense of humor
- -remember it is a class of students, not adults
- -tell students what is expected, not what is not expected

7. THE CATECHIST WILL NOT:

- -shout or yell
- -lecture or nag
- -ridicule or laugh at a student
- -think badly of a student
- -send a student who continues to misbehave out of the room unless escorted by an adult.
- -single out a student when more than one is involved in a disruption
- -punish a class for one student's misbehavior
- -make an issue of a trivial matter.



8. HANDLING A DISCIPLINE PROBLEM:

A. INITIAL MISBEHAVIOR:

-eye-to-eye contact

- look of disapproval for the misbehavior

-take distracting object away (return it after class)

-say a quiet word of correction

-Some misbehavior is prevented by the catechist's moving among the students as the class is conducted

B. CONTINUING MISBEHAVIOR:

-express disappointment in conduct

-explain its consequences: distracting teacher and students loss of time for learning, etc.

-change students seat

-Do not reward misbehavior with a lot of attention.

C. DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR:

-stop what you are doing and address the student directly

-expect undivided attention from the student

-state explicitly what behavior is inappropriate

-focus on the behavior and its effects, not on student

-explain the consequences of continued misbehavior

-have student repeat what you said

-don't force an apology; it is meaningless

-if misbehavior continues, have an adult take the student (with some class work to do) to the director.

D. SERIOUSLY DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR:

-speak with student in private after class. (Keep a record of events.)

-if to no avail, take the problem to the director. Then if necessary, to the parents. Do not allow

problem to go unaddressed

-the good of the group is a primary concern. If a problem cannot be resolved, an alternative means for the religious education of the student needs to be found. The consistently disruptive student may have a serious problem that needs to be addressed. Consultation With parents and Director is necessary and a solution found that meets the needs of the student, catechist and class.