



CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

By :
Regional G & C

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient. It is decorated with numerous water droplets of various sizes. Some droplets are at the top, some are along the sides, and a larger cluster is at the bottom right. The droplets have a realistic 3D effect with highlights and shadows.

UNDERSTANDING CORPORAL PUNISHMENT



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

Performance Indicators

Discussions

Corporal punishment & forms

Compliance, reform, punishment or discipline

Why we use corporal punishment

Why we need to discourage the use of corporal punishment

Conclusion

2015 SURVEY BY UNICEF AND G&C UNIT

- 60% of children who enroll in school do not complete primary school especially in rural communities.
- Violence in schools is linked to the lower enrolment and completion rate for primary education
- 74% of pupils/ students have suffered one or more forms of corporal punishment
- 15% of girls and 6% of boys reported sexual harassment in a month before this survey.
- 60% of incidences of sexual harassment were perpetrated against children by adults including teachers.

VARIOUS DIRECTIVES ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT BY GES

1994- HEADTEACHERS BOOK

- Provision was made for heads to cane themselves or to delegate, supervise and log with dates and number of strokes.

2010- REVISED HEADTEACHERS HANDBOOK (PAGE 42)

- “In your attempt to punish any student/pupil, you should remember, illegal punishment, violence, abuses and brutal acts against students/pupils are offences for which the teacher can be prosecuted in a court of law”.

TOTAL BAN

- February 2017 –Jacob Mkor (former DG) and reinforced it in 2019

DISCUSSIONS

What is corporal punishment?

What are the types of corporal punishment?

Why do teachers use corporal punishment?

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT



Corporal comes from the latin word corpus which means 'body'.

Corporal punishment is any type of punishment that inflicts pain to the body.

It is any punishment in which:

- ✓ Physical force is used against a child;
- ✓ There is some degree of physical pain; and
- ✓ It is intended to hurt.
- ✓ Not administered only by teachers, but also by prefects (i.E. Other learners) and other personnel at the school.

FORMS OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Hitting or slapping with the hand or an implement (belts, canes etc.);

Kicking, shaking, or throwing a child;

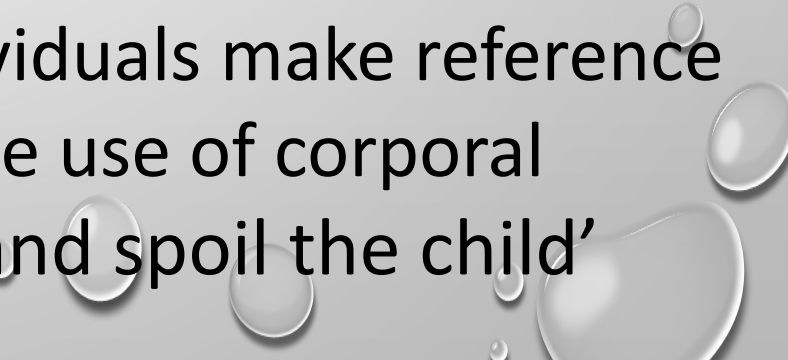
Pinching or pulling the hair /ear

Forcing a child to stay in an uncomfortable or undignified position, or to take excessive physical exercise; and

Burning or scarring a child.



WHY THE PERSISTENT USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

- ✓ “If we don’t hit children, they will grow up undisciplined.”
 - ✓ It’s part of my culture; prohibiting corporal punishment is a western idea.
 - ✓ It’s the only way to teach children right from wrong.
 - ✓ It happened to me and it didn’t do me any harm.
 - ✓ At certain times, some individuals make reference to the holy bible to justify the use of corporal punishment ‘spare the rod and spoil the child’
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WHY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD NOT BE USED

- ✓ Corporal punishment does significant harm;
- ✓ It has a range of adverse neurological, physical, behavioural, cognitive, emotional and social outcomes.
- ✓ Increases the risk of broad and enduring negative developmental outcomes.
- ✓ No study has found that physical punishment enhances developmental health.
- ✓ Most child physical abuses occur in the context of punishment.

WHY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD NOT BE USED-CONT'D

ADVERSE NEUROLOGICAL OUTCOMES

- ✓ Stresses caused by pain and fear of being hit can negatively affect the development and function of a child's brain.
- ✓ This can interfere with natural, healthy brain growth and result in life-long and irreversible abnormalities.
- ✓ It can cause alterations in the dopaminergic regions associated with vulnerability to the abuse of drugs and alcohol.

ADVERSE PHYSICAL OUTCOMES

- ✓ Broken bones, internal injuries, cuts and burns;
- ✓ In the worst cases, death.

WHY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD NOT BE USED-CONT'D

ADVERSE BEHAVIOURAL OUTCOMES

- ✓ Increased childhood aggression, delinquency and antisocial behaviour;
- ✓ Increased aggression, criminality and antisocial behaviour in adulthood.
- ✓ Increased risk of abusing their own child or spouse in adulthood and/or at increased risk of being the victim of abuse.

WHY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD NOT BE USED-CONT'D

ADVERSE EMOTIONAL OUTCOMES

- ✓ Decreased quality of relationship between parent and child or between teacher and child.
- ✓ Decreased child and adult mental health.
- ✓ Heightened levels of depression and suicidal tendencies.
- ✓ Mood, personality and anxiety disorders.
- ✓ Substance abuse/dependence

ADVERSE SOCIAL OUTCOMES

- ✓ There is decreased moral internalisation and self-discipline.
- ✓ It increases risks of becoming a perpetrator of domestic violence and/or the victim of abuse.
- ✓ It can lead to aggression and sexual violence.

SOME EFFECTS

- Research has shown that corporal punishment is ineffective in correcting misbehaviour in long term. On average, the misbehaviour of children who corporally punished gets worse over time.
- Relatively effective only in obtaining immediate compliance. This explains why corporal punishment is often inflicted on the same children for the same offense for many occasions.
- Corporal punishment resorts to blanket response to all types and levels of inappropriate behaviour.
- Corporal punishment is not deterrent enough.

CONCLUSION

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**WE ALL HAVE THE
RESPONSIBILITY TO
PROTECT EVERY CHILD**

THANK YOU.