

CORPORAL DISCIPLINE: PHYSICAL FORCE CAUSING PAIN, NOT INJURIES

by:

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“The State recognizes the vital part of children and youth in nation structure and shall promote and cover their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. The State shall defend the right of children to- and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, atrocity, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development. The State shall cover the stylish interests of the child through measures that will ensure the observance of transnational norms of child protection, especially those to which the Philippines is a party.” Anti-Corporal discipline Act of 2013

Corporal discipline has long been a controversial content, with proponents arguing that it's an effective correctional tool and opponents claiming it promotes violence. still, it's important to distinguish between physical force causing pain and inflicting injuries.

” Also, President Duterte also said he forcefully believes that responsible parents can and have administered carnal discipline in a “tone- restrained manner,” similar that children flash back it isn't as an act of hate or abuse, but a loving act of discipline that ask only to uphold their wellbeing.”

Lawyers of corporal discipline argue that it helps inseminate discipline and obedience in children. They believe that a nippy smack on the hand or a light spanking can discourage misbehavior and educate children right from wrong. They contend that this form of discipline doesn't beget lasting detriment but rather serves as a interference for unborn misconduct.

On the other hand, opponents argue that corporal discipline perpetuates violence and can have mischievous goods on a child's internal well-being. They claim that physical force causes fear, anxiety, and aggression in children, leading to long-term cerebral damage. Also, they assert that there are indispensable correctional styles available which concentrate on positive underpinning rather than inflicting pain.

While both sides present valid arguments, it's pivotal to separate between physical force causing pain and inflicting injuries. Corporal discipline should no way involve unreasonable force or leave any lasting marks or injuries on the child's body. It should be used sparingly as a last resort when all other styles have failed.

“In DepEd’s Child Protection Policy primer, preceptors aren't allowed to use corporal discipline to discipline a learner, which refers to any correctional act involving “physical, humiliating, or demeaning discipline. DepEd also enforces zero forbearance policy for any act of child abuse, exploitation, violence, demarcation, bullying and other forms of abuse, according to its Child Protection Policy or DepEd Order No. 40, s. 2012.”

Corporal discipline should only involve physical force causing temporary pain without leaving any injuries or lasting detriment. It's essential to strike a balance between discipline and compassion when enforcing similar measures. By doing so, we can insure the well-being of our children while still maintaining effective correctional practices. There's general agreement that corporal discipline is effective in getting children to misbehave incontinently while at the same time there's caution from child abuse experimenters that corporal discipline by its nature can escalate into physical maltreatment.

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