**COMMITTEE:** Human Rights Council

**QUESTION OF:** Promoting the End of Corporal Punishment in Schools

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Kuwait

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Holy sea, Lao PDR, Georgia, Sudan, UAE, Greece, Peru, UNHCR, Bulgaria, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Myanmar, Luxembourg, Egypt, Venezuela

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Defining* corporal punishment as the use of physical force on an individual to cause a degree of pain or discomfort, the practice is intended to punish, control, discipline, or educate,

*Understanding* that corporal punishments are detrimental for student academic progress,

*Noting* thatby 2012, 117 countries had prohibited corporal punishment in schools,

*Acknowledging* that people of any age may receive corporal punishment,

*Further noting* the declaration of the right of the child, signed in 20 November 1959, strictly condemns any harm on the child’s physical, mental and social development,

*Addressing* the widespread acceptance or tolerance of corporal punishment of children in schools, and eliminating it in, is a key strategy for reducing and preventing all forms of violence in societies,

*Bearing in mind* that children's brains and bodies are more fragile than those of adults and, in young children, may not be fully developed, therefore a slap or a shake may cause lasting injury and even fatality, the practice may leave psychological scars in the form of depression and low self-esteem,

*Alarmed* that more than 160,000 children were subject to corporal punishment in one year, in the 19 US states that have not banned the practice,

*Fully alarmed* that in 2003, 10,000-20,000 children had to get medical treatment for bruises, hematomas, broken bones, and nerve and muscle damage after being struck by school authorities in the United States,

1. Requests educating teachers and school officials on alternative and effective ways of punishment, to limit the need for corporal punishments in countries where the practice is still legal, some of alternative punishments include:
   1. deduction of grades that would affect the students final Grade Point Average,
   2. involving the parents of the students and discuss ways of discipline,
   3. enforcing detentions after school, where students are expected to serve their community in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. cleaning the School,
      2. helping the environment through planting trees or cleaning shores,
      3. helping teachers with tasks such as printing paper or organizing classrooms,
      4. hours of the detention may vary on the severity of the action
   4. in extreme cases, students can be punished through suspension or expulsion;
2. Suggests that governments monitoring teachers behaviors closely and insure a safe education for the student, free from any form of corporal punishment, through means such as but not limited to:
   1. conducting private interviews with students, to offer the students right to discuss the teachers behaviors and methods of discipline freely,
   2. conducting private interviews with teachers to offer them the chance to report any chances of child abuse or corporal punishment,
   3. the input of cameras in school hallways, cafeteria and class rooms;
3. Asks for governments and private companies to creation for courses that are given to teachers and school officials that focuses of the effects corporal punishment has on children’s mental and physical health;
4. Recommends that schools educate children on their basic human rights through means such as but not limited to;
   1. Spreading posters in public areas or educational environments recognizing the child’s human right,
   2. Slightly altering Social Studies curriculums to include a lesson in children’s rights;
5. Further Requests governments and private institutions to publicize its opposition to corporal punishments and set basic standards for educational facilities through social media such as but not limited to:
   1. Twitter,
   2. Facebook,
   3. posters,
   4. these messages shall include:
      1. governments of private institutions condemning the practice of corporal punishment,
      2. setting the basic standards for schools, to show them as a setting, that respect the inherent dignity of the child, enables the child to express his or her views; this will help by creating an wide- known standard for education, as a result student will feel more comfortable reporting incidents that do not meet those standards;
6. Encourages teachers, school officials and medical officials to report situations of corporal punishment or child abuse in school;
7. Calls upon countries to create of a hotline for children who are being physically punished, this hotline will help:
   1. Identify the victims
   2. Provide victims with legal, psychological and medical services;
8. Urges member states to take appropriate legislative and other measures to assert children’s right to respect their human dignity and physical integrity and to equal protection under the law.