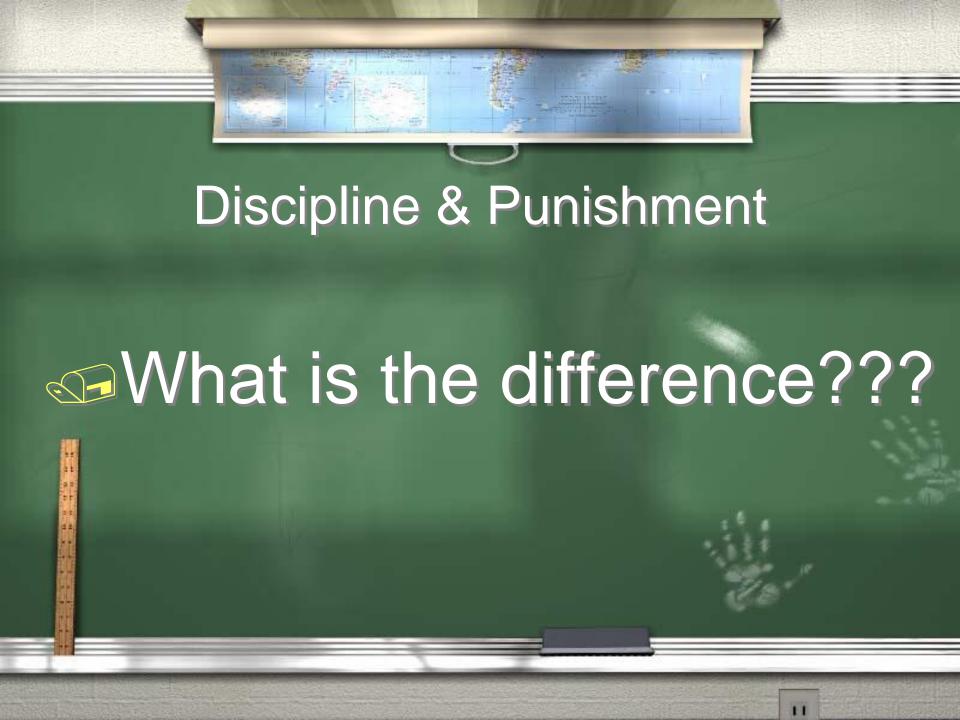
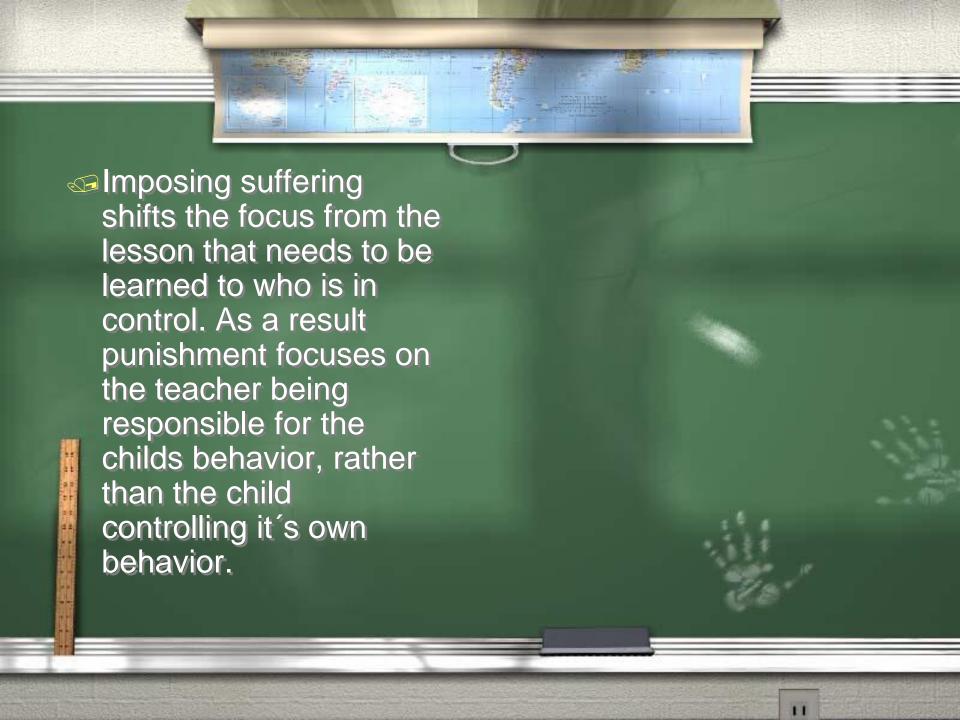
# School Discipline & Punishment

The perspective of an authentic educator

Prof. Dr. Gabriele Gien



Discipline is different from punishment, because it teaches children to learn from their mistakes rather than making them suffer from them.

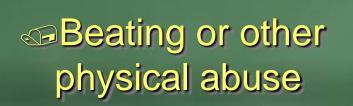


#### Different kinds of punishment

Physical Punishment

**□** Caning

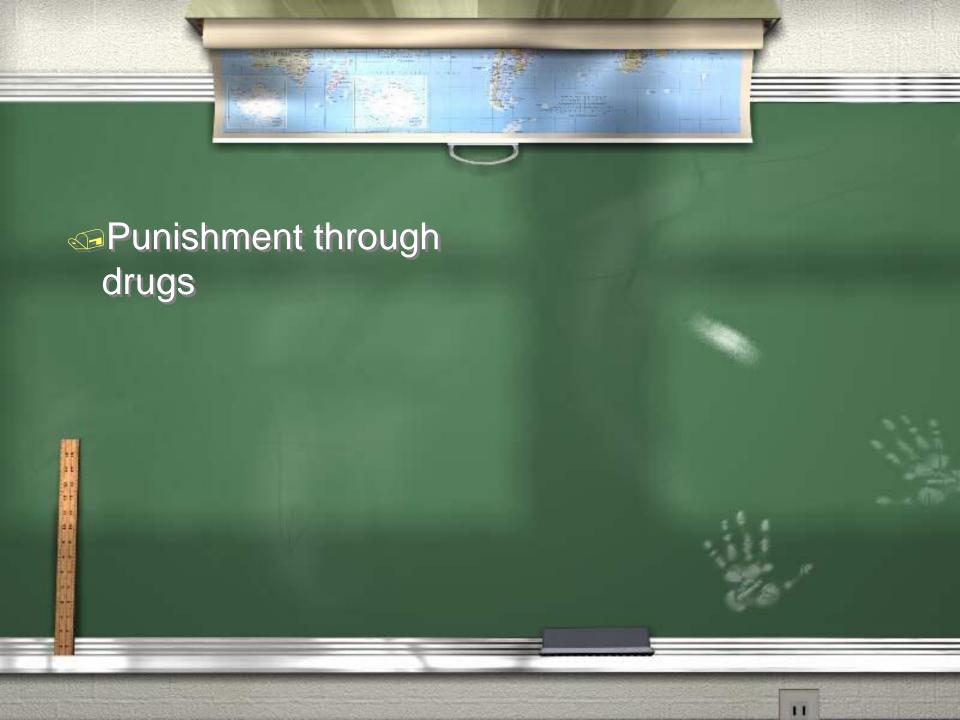
- "Spare the rod and spoil the child" (Dickens)
- "You should see a child and not hear it!"



Caning and beating are forbidden in Germany, you go to jail!



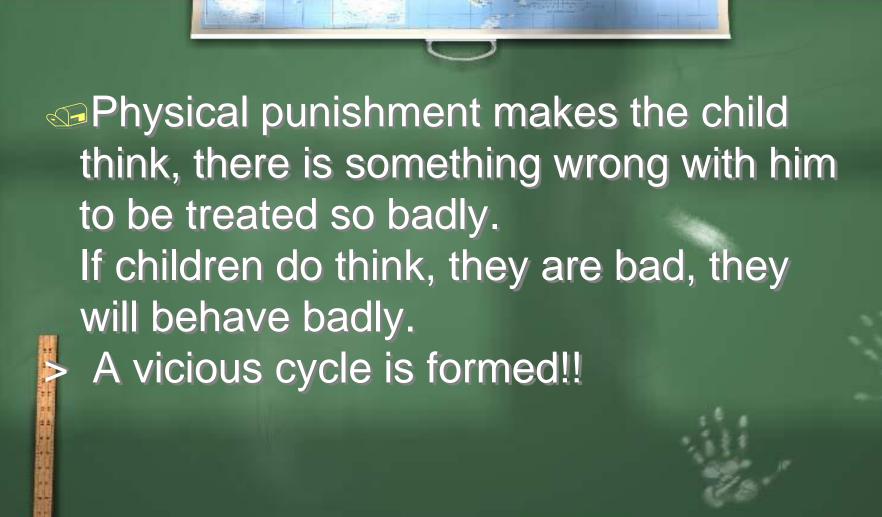
- Screaming and Shouting (Ignoring)
- Insulting
- Blaming
- Beiing sarcastic and ironic
- Shaming
- Rediculing



# Why doesn't punishment work?

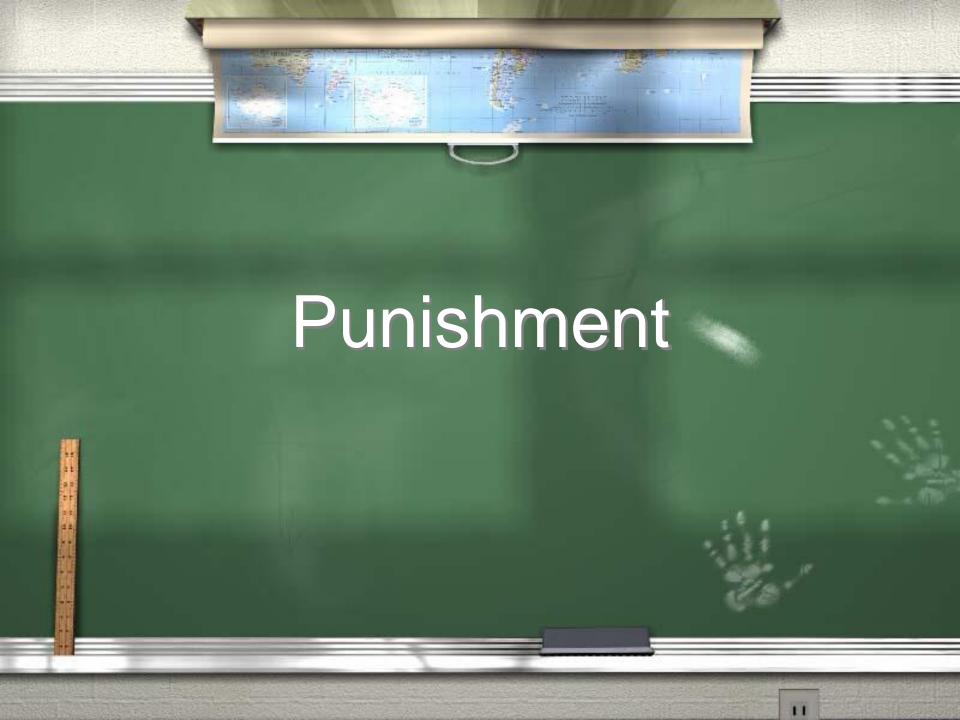
All those forms of punishment are humiliating and focuse anger and hate towards you or they make the child hate itself.

Teachers, who use physical punishment set an example for the use of violence to settle problems or solve conflicts, children imitate the behavior of adults!

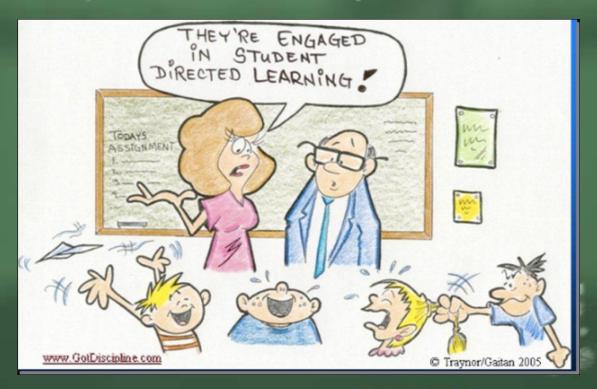




- The dignity of a child!!!!
- When we punish a child we are in effect saying to him: You are not loved, because of the things you do!



# Discipline is not punishment





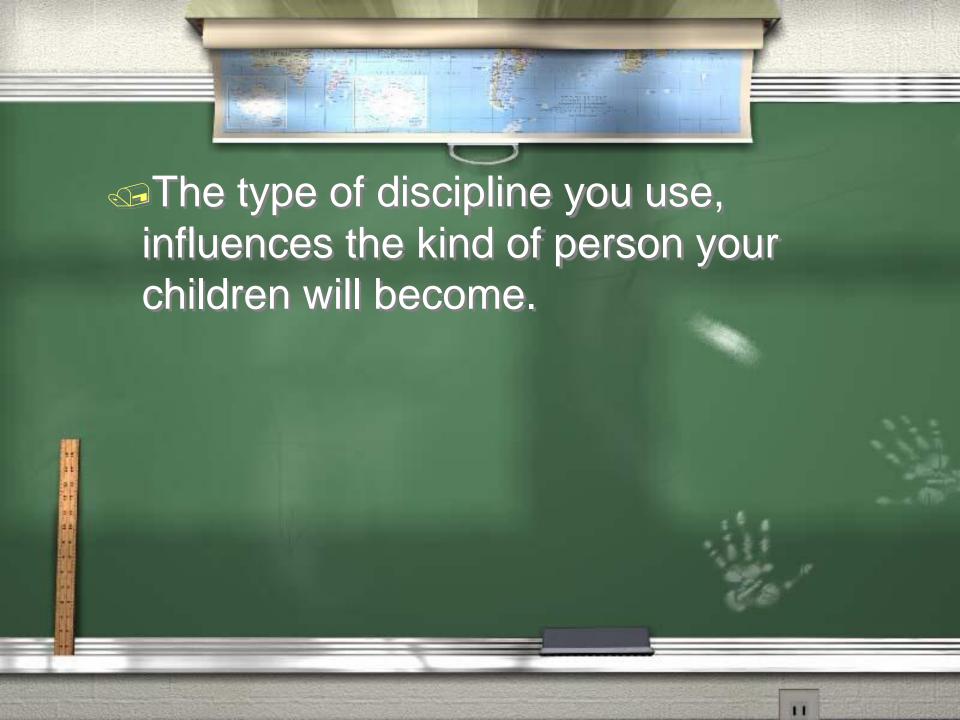
- helping the child to get along with his family
- teaching a child to behave in an agreeable way
- allowing the child the freedom to learn from his mistakes and experience the consequences of his decisions.
- helping to build the child's selfconfidence
- setting a good example of solving problems
- respecting the child

## The Purpose of Discipline

- Whereas punishment focuses on the child, discipline targets the act.
- Discipline seperates the child's "goodness" from how well he does on a task. The message is "You are ok, even when your behavior is not ok!!"

The purpose of discipline is to raise responsible, confident children, who grow up to be persons, who think for themselves, who care about others and who live satisfying and useful lives.

Children are curious. They just naturally want to learn about things arround them. They may take things apart to see, what will happen. They don't do those things to annoy parents or teachers. We should encourage our children to be curious and discover.



#### A look at this side of discipline

Effective discipline is positive and helps to look at the individual child and encourages it to find it's own way and not the way the teachers or parents find for him!!

Discipline is a matter of relation, because if a child sees, that you are somebody he or she can trust, it will take advice, because it knows that you see it through the eyes of a friend!!!

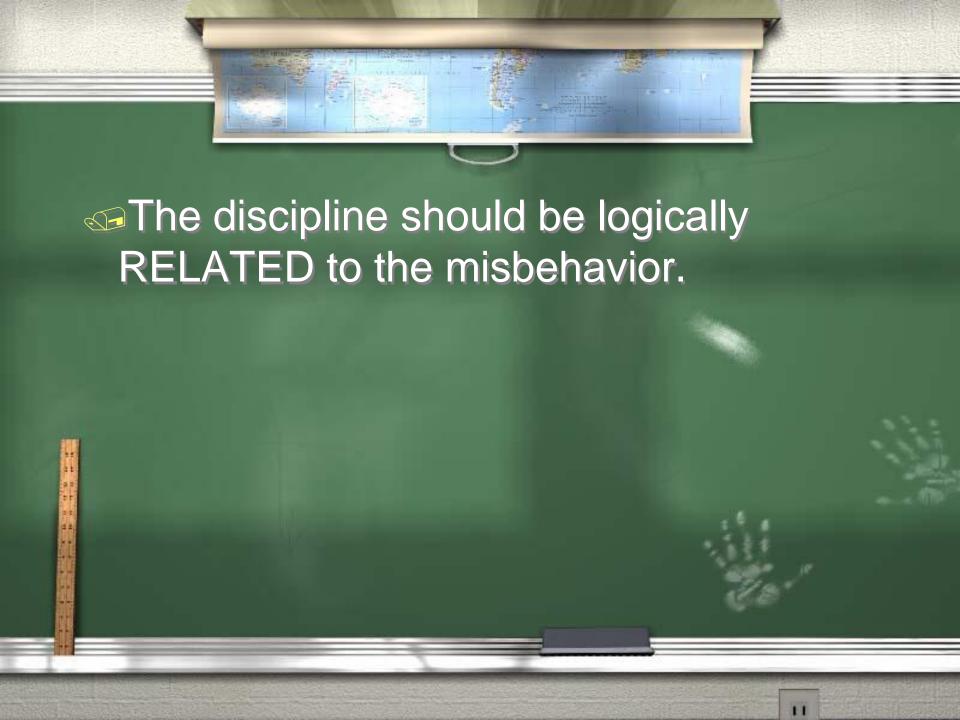
### Four R's of consequences

Whenever possible, REVEAL the consequences of misbehaviour ahead of time what they will expect the next time they choose to misbehave.

If you want to ride your bike, you need to stay on the sidewalk, because it is very dangerous to drive on the street or I'll know you've decided to put it in the garage."

or....

Don't go in the street or I'll take your bike away."



Present your comments in a RESPECTFUL manner that lets children know they have a choice about how they behave. "When I see you riding your bike in the street, I know you're not ready to ride it safely and need to put the bike away."

Notice how different this sounds than,

"That's it, get out of the street! I'm taking your bike away for the rest of the day! Why do you never listen!!

Provide a REASONABLE solution that will allow children an opportunity to correct the behavior while the lesson is fresh in their minds. "You can try to ride your bike again on the sidewalk after lunch."

### Feedback & Discipline

- Feedback is a positive form of discipline
- Rather point out the positive than the negative! (80 % wrong or 20 % right)
- There is a lot of motivation if you support the child in a positive way

#### Rules & Discipline

- Clear rules, which you can discuss together
- Rituals will help to structure the day
- Interactive and inspiring teaching with clear rules is the basic of schooldiscipline



- The purpose of using consequences is to help to make decisions and beeing responsible for his own behavior.
- Consequences are learning experiences, not punishment.

- The child learns, if it doesn't pick up his toys, he can't go out and play

  If a child at school doesn't put his books away he can't start the art
  - If a child at school doesn't put his books away, he can't start the art lesson
- The child has the freedom to choose
- Example: Kirstin

#### If there are still problems....

- Talk to the child, watch it, look at the pictures it paints, the poems it writes and the word iit speaks!
- In most cases, there is a problem at home, something inside the child, in this case, he needs nothing more than a teacher, who is interested in it and helps him to solve problems in a different way.
- Some children need a lot of love and trust!!



- Find out, who the child is, and don't try to explain his behaviour all the time.
- The teachers behavior is the best example
- Use your eyes and ears, your brain and your heart and you won't need your stick or a loud voice!!!!!!!