

Stop!!



Remember!!

Before you hit your children...

- Beating teaches children violence and pushes them to practice it with other children and adults in the future.
- Often the child does not realize the reason for which he was hit, and thus his anger and stubbornness increases.
- Beating as an educational and disciplinary method does not lead to solving problems, but rather teaches children undesirable behaviors.
- Raising and disciplining children without hitting them is possible, and it is not as some people believe that children cannot be controlled without hitting.
- Beating creates psychological and behavioral problems in the child, such as: (anxiety, introversion, poor self-confidence, bedwetting, excessive stubbornness, anger, running away from home or school).

Remember!!

Your children need your protection from all types of abuse, neglect and exploitation, in order to build a sound, psychologically and healthy generation.

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How to avoid hitting your child?

- Continuously reinforce positive behaviors in the child.
- Avoid confronting the child if he is upset or angry.
- Try to distance your child from unacceptable behavior by getting him to do other acceptable behavior.
- You should be patient when dealing with children, as their mental ability is not the same as that of adults.
- Seek professional help to control your child's behavior if you feel out of control.
- Calmly explain to the child what annoys you about his behavior and the impact of his continued behavior, then ask him to stop it.
- Ignore simple wrong behaviors that may come from your child if they do not have a significant impact on the course of life.

Prevention is better than cure

- Listen carefully to your child and constantly talk to him.
- Be a good role model for your child in all your words and actions.
- The child's right to rest and play in a manner appropriate to his age must be taken into consideration.
- Continuously reinforce good behaviors in your child instead of constantly blaming and reprimanding them.
- The child must be assured that he is always loved, and that his behavior is undesirable, not the child himself.
- When talking to your child, use participatory phrases, such as: (how about we do such-and-such?) instead of using a phrase (Don't do that..!!)

Alternatives to bodily punishment

Depriving the child of doing an activity after he has engaged in the wrong behavior, depending on the severity of the behavior. For example, he can be deprived of watching a television program that he likes, playing outside during his free time or depriving him of parts of that time, not going on a specific outing or postponing it.

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