

Perceptions of Sri Lankan parents: On using corporal punishments on children in the districts, Colombo, Batticaloa, Galle and Polonnaruwa

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1. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Corporal punishment at global level

It is universally accepted that disciplining children is a key aspect of parenting. Psychologists and child care professionals emphasize the positive link between a child developing in a non-violence environment and the physical and mental well-being of the person. However, corporal punishment, in spite of being violent it is still practiced in different degrees in many cultures.

Use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary method is a much debated topic in parent-child relations (Soyza *et al* 2006 cited Evans and Fargason 1998). Corporal punishment is believed to have started in ancient times, with different magnitudes in different cultures from time to time (Soyza *et al* 2006 cited National Research Council 1993). Greek society is considered as one of the early western cultures to have practiced physical punishment..

Descending views on physical punishments on children also go back to several centuries. Quintilian (35-100 AD), the Roman educationalist John Locke (1632-1704 AD) and Rousseau (1712-1778 AD), philosophers have advocated moderating the use of corporal punishment on children (Soyza *et al* 2006 cited Peisher, 1989).

There is no universal definition for corporal punishment. Therefore this study applies the definition adopted by de Soyza (2008) for the Sri Lankan context, which defines corporal punishment as “the use of physical force with the intension of causing a child to experience pain but not injury for the purposes of correction or control of the child’s behavior”

There is a slippery slope between corporal punishment which society considers legitimate and child abuse (Jayawardena, 1995). However the cardinal feature in physical child abuse is the presence of a diagnosable injury.

Psychological consequences associated with the corporal punishment

Child care professionals emphasize that corporal punishment brings out harmful effects on the physical, psychological, emotional and social development of children (De Soyza *et al* 2006 cited McLoyd *et al*, 1994). Effects of hitting a child may lead to fatal injury, physical health problems and psychological and emotional disorders. Other documented effects include childhood depression and distress (McLoyd *et al*, 1994), aggression (Coie and Dodge, 1998), criminal and anti-social behaviour (McCord, 1997) and self destructive behaviour in childhood and adult life (Gomez-Tejedor & Montes 1999; De Silva, 2005; De Soyza *et al* 2006 cited McLoyd *et al*, 1994). Corporal

punishments occurring in schools could lead to increase the school absentism and drop-out rates. Therefore, it is widely believe that corporal punishment is a wrong way to discipline a child.

2.2 Corporal punishment in Sri Lankan context

De Silva (2005) and de Soyza (2008 cited Modrich 1986) reveal that king Voharika Tissa (214–236 AD), king Vijayabahu II (1186–1187) and king Vijayabahu III (1232–1236) three ancient rulers of Sri Lanka, have promoted non-violence principles and have prohibited any bodily harm, by way of punishment, of children and adults. However, this attitude has changed during the period Sri Lanka was occupied by western colonizers (1505-1948). Corporal punishment was especially promoted as a norm in the interest of “discipline” and “education” (de Soyza et al 2006 cited Modrich 1986).

Prevalence of corporal punishment

De Soyza (2008) reveals that 70 percent of school children in Colombo district of Sri Lanka had experienced at least one act of corporal punishment in the particular year recording of average of 12 acts in the year. Also, 37 percent of children had experienced at least one act of physical abuse in the same year with an average of 11.6 such acts in the year.

Rationale of the study

Many studies reveal that corporal punishment is associated with adverse psychological and physical outcomes for children (de Soyza, 2008). Corporal punishment negatively impacts on children in many ways. In addition to the pain, sorrow and anger it causes at the time of infliction, there are effects that manifest in the future. Corporal punishment as a method of disciplining children, is counterproductive. It promotes lying among children to avoid being beaten, and the feeling of vengeance that can occur can cause long term psychological effects. Physically abused children may, as adults, display anti-social and violent behavior (de Silva 2005). They may also learn to practice beating as a method of disciplining their own future children.

There are evidences to show that children who reported a more positive relationship with parents report less psychological maladjustments. The education system of Sri Lankan does not appear to focus much on positive disciplining skills. Therefore, it is timely to create awareness-raising and public education to promote positive, non-violent forms of child-rearing education. This research is a plenary to this.

2.1 Objectives of the study

Main objective

The main objective of this study is to identify perceptions of Sri Lankan parents towards corporal punishment. The study inquires into the use of corporal punishment, the intensity of its use, types of corporal punishments used by parents and circumstances in which it is used. It also attempts to identify the expected results from the use of corporal punishment and parent' understanding and believes on other alternative methods of disciplining children.. The study also looks at parents

awareness on negative consequences of corporal punishment.

Limitations of the study

The study was limited to 1-2 Gram Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) of a one Divisional Secretariat Division (DSs) in the selected districts.

The data gathering was limited to field a survey and limited observations of the research staff.

METHODOLOGY

Sample selection

The study was conducted in the Colombo, Batticaloa, Galle and Polonnaruwa Districts. Colombo was selected as it is where the capital city of the country is where a multi-cultural society prevail. Galle And Polonnaruwa were selected as they represent rural generic districts where the majority of the population are Sinhala speaking. Batticaloa district was selected in order to include a district where a substantial proportion of the population belong to the Tamil and Muslim communities. Study population was limited to 1-2 Grama Niladhari Divisions in each district.

2.2 Sampling techniques and sampling frame

Rathanapitiya Grama Niladhari Division, Wandaduwa Grama Niladhari Division, Madirigiriya Grama Niladhari Division, Kattankudy Grama Niladhari Divisions were randomly selected to represent, the Colombo, Galle, Polonnaruwa and Batticaloa Districts respectively. Thirty households that had children among its occupants were randomly selected using the household lists available with the Drama Niladharis leading to a total sample of 120 persons.

Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected through the field survey by four Research Assistants, who were trained on subject matters, data collection techniques and research ethics. Data analysis was done using basic standard statistical software.

Table 1: Sample used for the study

| District | Divisional secretary Division | Grama Niladhari Division | No.of respondent |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Colombo | Piliyandala | Raththanapitiya | 30 |
| Galle | Balapitiya | Wandaduwa | 30 |
| Polonnaruwa | Madirigiriya | Madirigiriya | 30 |
| Batticaloa | Manmunai North | Kallady | 30 |
| Total | | | 120 |

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic characteristics of the samples

The table below shows the main characteristics of the sample. It is observed that 88 percent of the respondents were women. This is probably because the households selected were those that had children and the fact that women being more available than men at home for the interviews. It is also observed that a large proportion of the respondents belonged to the 31-40 years old category, representing 41 percent of respondents of the survey. The second highest category is 41-50 age group, representing 30 percent of total respondents. The educational level of most respondents were General Certificate of Ordinary Level accounting for 41 % and most of the respondents had an average income of Rs.5000-10 000 (25%).

Table 2: Characteristics of the sample

| Features | categories | Colombo | | Batticaloa | | Galle | | Polonnaruwa | | Total | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Sex segregation | F | 24 | 80 | 26 | 86 | 27 | 90 | 28 | 93 | 105 | 87.5 |
| | M | 6 | 20 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 12.5 |
| Age group | 18-20 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | 21-30 | 13 | 43 | 8 | 27 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 27 | 22.5 |
| | 31-40 | 9 | 30 | 16 | 53 | 12 | 40 | 12 | 40 | 49 | 41 |
| | 41-50 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 17 | 15 | 50 | 14 | 47 | 36 | 30 |
| | 50< | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| | Total | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 120 | 100 |
| Education | Primary | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| | Secondary | 3 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 12 |
| | O/L | 15 | 50 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 47 | 15 | 40 | 49 | 41 |
| | A/L | 8 | 27 | 15 | 50 | 12 | 40 | 10 | 33 | 45 | 37 |
| | Degree & above | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| | Total | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 120 | 100 |
| Income category | 5000> | 10 | 33.5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 34 | 7 | 23 | 27 | 22.5 |
| | 5000-10000 | 10 | 33.5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 34 | 8 | 27 | 30 | 25 |
| | 10000-15000 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 30 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 34 | 29 | 24 |
| | 15000-20000 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 33 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 16 |
| | 20000< | 2 | 6 | 9 | 30 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 12.5 |
| | total | | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 120 |

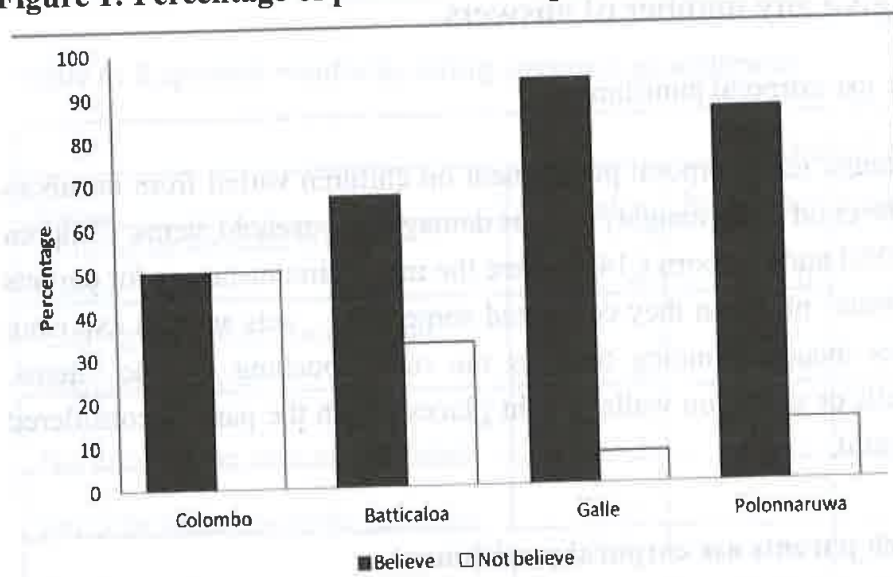
2. Acceptance of Corporal Punishment:

In terms of the rate of using corporal punishment, as shown in table : 01, 89 repondents out of the total of 120 respondents in all 4 districts, that is 74 % of total parents admitted to the use of some form of corporal punishment. They believed that it is necessary to use some kind of punishment. The highest prevalence (90 %), was recorded from the Galle district. Polonnaruwa recorded 86%, Batticaloa 67 %.. It is noted that the practice of corporal punishment was lowest in Colombo District (50%).

Table 3: Parents use Corporal Punishment by districts

| Distict | Necessary | % | Not necessary | % |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Colombo | 15 | 50 | 15 | 50 |
| Batticaloa | 20 | 67 | 10 | 33 |
| Galle | 28 | 93 | 2 | 7 |
| Polonnaruwa | 26 | 86 | 4 | 14 |
| Total | 89 | 74 | 31 | 26 |

Figure 1: Percentage of parents use corporal punishment



Types of corporal punishment practiced:

Table 03 shows the types of punishments used by parents. Hitting with the hand accounted for 31% and beating with a stick accounted for 27% when data for the four districts are aggregated. These two were the highest prevailing methods among the respondents. The other methods were pulling the ear (13%), small punishment (not specified (11.5%), hitting with a ekal stick (10%) kneeling down (3%) canning (3%) and throwing out whatever is around (1.2%) totaling to 8 common methods of corporal punishment.

Galle district records the highest number of cases of hitting with the hand (13 cases or 11%), while Colombo district receives the first place (8 cases or 7%) for beating with a stick. All of the above eight methods were being used by the parents in the Galle district. 'Small punishment' refers to hitting the child with mostly using the hand or a small stick on the back side or legs or hands of the child. Also explain "Throwing whatever is around" when the child is engaged something that makes mother angry, it is use to practice this method. Especially, childn is bit away from the mother or mother is not in the position to him him/her instantly. Whereas, whatever in the hand of the mother used to throw into the child (a book, a comb)

In addition to the eight types of physical punishment, nearly one-fifth of parents mentioned that they use heavy scolding/ verbal accusing also as a punishment in combination with physical punishment. However, it is possible that that the intensity of the corporal punishment is more extensive than reported, considering the fact that mothers are aware of the laws against child abuse. In addition, it may have been considered as a shame for them to highlight this negative part of the parenting to the researchers.

Table 4: Types of punishments use by the parents.

((((Break each District into two and show % also????)))

*respondents were free to give any number of answers

Circumstances in which parents use corporal punishment.

The circumstances in which parents used corporal punishment on children varied from instances when the child was stubborn to the child being naughty such as damaging household items. Children Obviously, being disobedient (30%) and stubborn (14%) were the main circumstances for parents hitting children. Also, children were hit when they committed some risky acts such as exposing themselves to danger. Examples included running towards the road, touching electric items, climbing trees, jumping over walls or sitting on walls/ height places which the parents considered inappropriate for the age of the child.

Table 5: Circumstances in which parents use corporal punishment

| Ser /no | Factor | Colombo | B'caloa | Galle | P'naruwa | Total | % |
|---------|---|---------|---------|-------|----------|-------|-----|
| 1 | harmful matter/they are about to danger | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| 2 | Stubborn | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 14 |
| 3 | disobedient to parents | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 30 |
| 4 | Avoiding studies/refusing to go to school | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| 5 | Frequently watching TV | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 6 | Frequently playing | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | Fighting with siblings/friends | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.5 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|----|-----|
| 8 | unnecessary shouting | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | Imitate TV programmes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Not engaging in daily routine (washing/ bathing) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Demanding things which parents cannot afford | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | Smoking | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| 13 | When mother is in angry conditions | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2.5 |
| 14 | Telling inappropriate words | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2.5 |
| 15 | Love affairs | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2.5 |
| 16 | Stealing | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 17 | Damaging things (household/) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2.5 |
| | Total | | | | | 77 | 100 |

*respondents were free to give any number of answers

Purpose or change expected by parents to result from corpora punishment.

Table 6: Expected results by using corporal punishment

| Factor | District | | | | | % |
|---|----------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----|
| | Colombo | Batticaloa | Galle | Polonnaruwa | Total | |
| Bringing up the child in proper manner | 8 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 25 | 31 |
| Keeping away from inappropriate relationships etc | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 20 |
| Not to repeat the same mistake again | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 20 |
| Stress the important of the education | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 23 | 29 |
| Total answers | | | | | 80 | 100 |

* respondents were free to give any number of reasons

The data suggests that the majority of the parents (31%) use corporal punishment to bring up their children in a 'proper manner'. This shows an inherent problem with negative discipline as what is 'proper manner' or 'correct way' is only known by the parent. It does not tell the child how to behave, but only demonstrates that what the child did was not acceptable. The reason that ranked next was educational purposes, or to stress the education for children (29%). Twenty percent (20%) of parents responded that they use corporal punishment to keep away the child from doing things that they felt wrong such as engaging in inappropriate associations, or relationships and also to deter them from repeating a mistake..

How parents learnt to practice corporal punishment

The research attempted to see how the practice of corporal punishment was transferred from one generation to the next. It also attempted to assess whether parents still believe the practice is an effective method of disciplining children and to determine whether parents are aware of the negative consequences of corporal punishment.

It is seen that in all districts, transfer of knowledge from one generation to the other through parents is a significant way the practice propagates. This has implications for action, in that if we halt the practice now, it will probably significantly reduce the prevalence of this practice in the next generation.

Influence of parents is significantly higher in Galle and (40%) and Polonnaruwa districts (38%). While Colombo and Batticaloa receive the parents influence 30% and 20% respectively. School factor plays a significant role in Batticaloa (48%) in socializing the corporal punishment for the parents. At the same time, Colombo (30%), Polonnaruwa (28%) and Galle (24%) receive the influence from their parents. Society also plays a crucial role in influencing to promoting corporal punishment. Batticaloa (23%), and Galle (15%) remain with the influence of the society factor. Influence of other factors to perceive corporal punishment in Galle district (15%) is relatively higher. 'other factors', which has included the inability to control own's own aggression and perceived by own way. .

Figure 2: Most influential way in which parents perceive corporal punishment

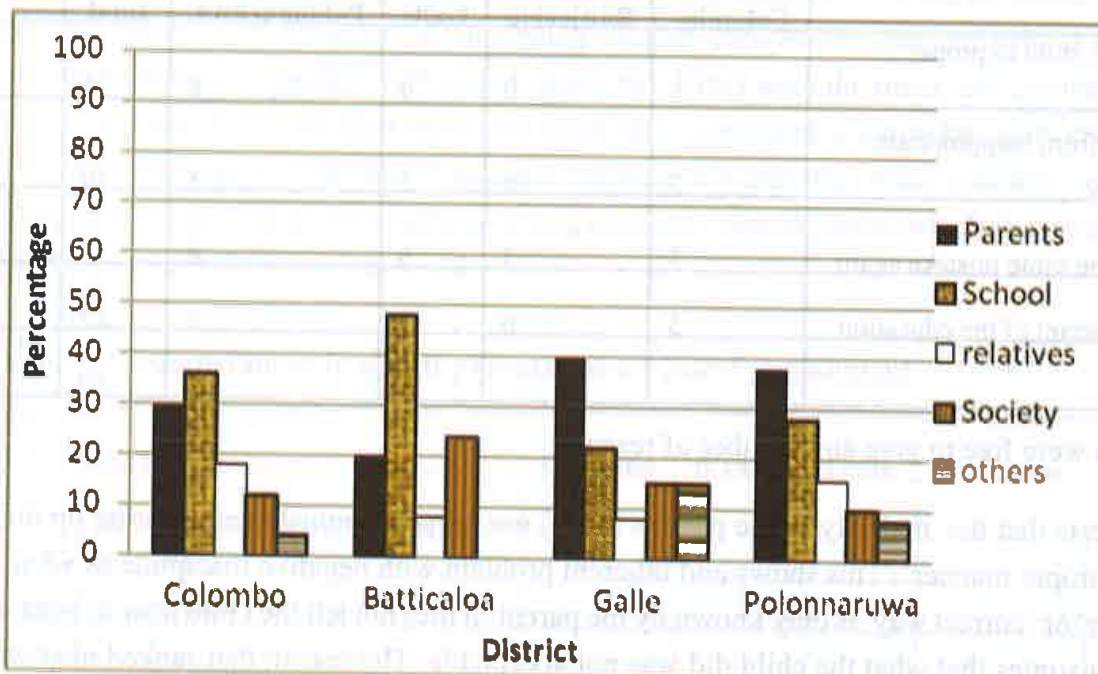


Table 7: Most influential way in which parents perceive corporal punishment

| Factor | Colombo | | Batticaloa | | Galle | | Polonnaruwa | | District results | |
|-----------|---------|-----|------------|-----|-------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| Parents | 9 | 30 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 36 | 12 | 38 | 38 | 32 |
| School | 11 | 36 | 14 | 48 | 7 | 24 | 8 | 28 | 40 | 33 |
| relatives | 5 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 12 |
| Society | 4 | 12 | 7 | 24 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 16 |
| others | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Total | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 120 | 100 |

(((Add a total aggregate set of columns??)))

It is widely believed that children experienced different type of violence in their childhood brings negative consequences for their adult life. Aggression in childhood may obviously impact on the relationships of the adulthood also. Whereas, children, spouse or both may be the victim of that particular person (Soyza, 2006). Study conducted in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on children's attitudes toward corporal punishment, reveals that 25 percent of students of the sample was in the some sort of favorable attitudes towards physical punishment. Also, 57 percent was in a moderately favorable attitude. Whereas, only, 17 percent of students were completely favorable with the physical punishment and only 01 percent of children had completely unfavorable attitude towards physical punishment (Soyza, 2006).

(Table for this section. I'll draw from the calculations from field data collection forms)

In contrary, some parents who experienced corporal punishment or physical punishment do not continue with their own children (Soyza, 2006 cited Holden, 1997). In this study also, it is found out similar results. Where, out of 82 percent of parents who experienced physical punishment in their childhood 72 percent do not like to continue it with his/her children. However, out of that 72 percentage of dislike percents still practice the corporal punishment. It may be due to combination of several reason, common habit of the society, not knowing the alternative methods to replace the bad practice and even very rear opportunities are not existing in the present society.

On the other hand, though 76 percent of parents use corporal punishment for their children, for the question that whether do you believe that any other methods of parenting instead of corporal punishment, 100% respondents have accepted there may be more suitable methods. Which are the areas needed to look at, if any changes plan to introduce to eliminate corporal punishment.

With reference to the 24 percent of parents, who do not use the corporal punishment as a parenting method, have highlighted, provide kind guidance 30%, being with children reasonable amount of time (60%), build up close relationship with children (80%) and patiently looking at them since they are still children (5%) as the methods they use to cope with the issues coming up from the children. This results drawn from the answers, which they could give any amount of ways they practice.

It is noteworthy to highlight that both parents, who use corporal punishment and who do not use corporal punishment well aware about the reasonable scope of negative consequences could happen as a result of the corporal punishment.

Table 8: Negative outcome of the corporal punishment as understand by the respondents

| Negative outcome of the corporal punishment | District | | | | Total no. | % |
|---|----------|------------|-------|-------------|-----------|------|
| | Colombo | Batticaloa | Galle | Polonnaruwa | | |
| Depression/stress | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 14 |
| Mental disorders | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| Aggression towards parents | 5 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 24 | 24 |
| Injuries/body harm | 4 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| May cause to develop some disorders in future | 2 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| May become more stubborn | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 17.5 |
| Get on with bad society/people/left the home | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 8.5 |
| Total no. of responses | | | | | 101 | 100 |

*respondents were free to give any number of answers

Table 06 clearly shows that though they use the corporal punishment even aware about the negative results could happen. The most notable factor is that Galle district, which remains with the highest prevalence corporal punishment (90%) more aware about the negative impacts of using it. Their remarks specially identify that aggression towards parents, may cause to develop some disorders in future and bodily injuries may can occur as a result of the corporal punishment. Which are the factors deeply highlighted factors among total seven negative consequences highlighted by the respondents of four districts.

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

With referring to the corporal punishment related issues, results shows that nearly three quarter of parents use some sort of corporal punishment/physical punishment and believe that it is an integral part of disciplining their children. The highest percentage of parents (90%) records from Galle district while Colombo district remains at lowest relying only fifty percent of the parents use corporal punishment.

In terms of the types of punishments use by parents, hitting with the hand and beating with a stick become the prominent methods showing nearly one-third of the parents rely on those two. Caning and kneeling in a marginal use of method showing only 3 percent of parents practicing it. It has found that parents tend to use corporal punishment under 17 circumstances, These are varied from stubbornness from damaging of household goods/important items. Obviously, being disobedient and stubbornness have become crucial circumstances for using corporal punishment, showing one-

third of parents use corporal punishment for that. Also, children get corporal punishment, when they commit harmful acts or they are near to a danger have deliberated as, running towards the roads, touching electric items, climbing trees and jumping on walls or sitting on walls/ height places, which is not achievable for the age of the child.

One-third of the parents expect to bring up the child in proper manner or correct way by using the corporal punishment. Another, one-third of parents, relies on corporal punishments for educational purposes, more to keep children's concentration to the education. Keep the children away the child from unsuitable things/relationships and not to repeat the same mistake again.

With reference to the background of perceiving use of corporal punishment, almost only half of parents believe that it is inherent from the parents. Remarkably, nearly three-fifth parents of Galle and two-fourth parents of Batticaloa have the influence of other factors such as, inability to control own aggression, experience from the society and own way of perceiving etc. Influence of the school/teachers is less than 10% percent, which has recorded from Batticaloa.

In relation to the awareness on negative impacts of using corporal punishment, Galle district, which notably remains with the highest prevalence corporal punishment more aware about the negative impacts of using it. It was eight possible negative remarks pointed out by parents. Out of which aggression towards parents, possibility of developing some disorders in future and bodily injuries have been identified as key outcomes. Apart from them, become more stubborn, leaving away from home and depression are to be the other key negative remarks they aware.

Recommendations

Despite, large percentage of parents uses corporal punishment as a disciplinary method for their children, they themselves have the understanding about the negative outcome to larger extent. Also believe that there may be alters but not know. Hence, popularizing the positive parenting practices and create sensitivity towards children's matters at all levels could be the main way of addressing this issue.

For this awareness process, it could be draw lot of lessons from the campaigns launched to eliminate using of children as domestic servants in Sri Lanka.

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Annex 1: Questionnaire used for the study

Perception of the people towards children's issues in Sri Lanka: corporal punishment, child rights and age of marriage

General information: Demographic, social and education related information

Name

Address

Contact no.....

I. District

| | | | |
|---------|-------|-------------|------------|
| | Galle | Polonnaruwa | Batticaloa |
| Colombo | | | |

II. DS Division

III. GN Division

IV. Sex:

| | |
|------|--------|
| Male | Female |
|------|--------|

V. Education:

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Primary | Secondary | GCE O/L | GCE (A/L) | Diploma/Degree, Post graduate |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|

VI. Age Group:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 15-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | over 50 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|

VII. Marital status

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|-------|
| Married | unmarried | Divorced | Widow |
|---------|-----------|----------|-------|

VIII. Spouse's educational level

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Primary | Secondary | GCE O/L | GCE (A/L) | Diploma/Degree, Post graduate |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|

IX. How many children you have?

X. Age of children (years)

| | | | | |
|-----|------|-------|-------|-----|
| 0-5 | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-18 | 18< |
|-----|------|-------|-------|-----|

XI. Do you employed

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

XII. If yes, employment

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Government | Private sector | Wage labour | Agriculture | Self employed |
|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

XIII. Family income

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| 5000> | 6000- 10,000 | 11000-15000 | 16000-20000 | 25000< |
|-------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|

SECTION 01: What type of corporal punishments/physical punishment use by parents for their children, under what circumstances parents use corporal punishments what are the expected results and how do they feel it?

I. Do you use corporal punishments for your children to discipline them?

| | |
|-----|----|
| yes | no |
|-----|----|

II. If yes, what types of punishments do you use

.....

.....

III. If yes, under what circumstances?

.....

IV. Do you believe that corporal punishment is necessary to discipline the children?

| | |
|-----|----|
| yes | no |
|-----|----|

V. If not, what type of methods do use to discipline the children?

.....

VI. Do you feel that there are many other methods of disciplining children rather than physical punishments?

| | |
|-----|----|
| yes | no |
|-----|----|

VII. If yes, what are they?

.....

VIII. Do you believe that there may be any other methods of disciplining children rather than physical punishments?

| | |
|-----|----|
| yes | no |
|-----|----|

IX. Is so, what types of methods can be use

.....

.....

X. What result would you expect from corporal punishment?

.....

.....

SECTION 2: Background and understand about the subsequences of corporal punishment and physical punishment

Objective: to understand the background of perceiving habit of using corporal punishment/physical punishment to disciplining children, what are the experience of parents on their childhood in relation to corporal punishment/physical punishment, do parents believe corporal punishment/physical punishment as a effective method of parenting, and do they aware about any negative outcomes of corporal punishment.

I. How did you learn to discipline the children through corporal punishment

| | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|
| My parents | School | Friends | Other |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|

II. Do you believe that corporal punishment is a positive parenting method

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

III. If yes reasons

.....

IV. If not why

.....

V. Do you know that corporal punishments/physical punishment bring some negative results?

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

VI. If so, what are they

.....

VII. Have your parents used corporal punishment to discipline you in your childhood

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

VIII. If yes, what type of punishments?

.....

IX. Do you agree that, it was alright to use corporal punishments to discipline you?

| | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | No |
|-----|----|

XI. If yes, reasons

.....

XII. If not reasons

.....

| Response | Strongly agree | Agree | No idea | Disagree | Strongly disagree |
|--|----------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| It is acceptable for parents and teachers to use corporal punishment for children | | | | | |
| It is acceptable for parents and teachers to scold seriously to children | | | | | |
| It is acceptable for teachers/parents to beat children in order to discipline them | | | | | |