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**THE PRACTICE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN DISCIPLINING
STUDENTS IN SMK SUNGAI TAPANG AND SMK DATUK PETER
MOJUNTIN**

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ABSTRACT

Corporal punishment is commonly practice as a disciplinary method in disciplining the children and it also may lead to physical and emotional pains to the children. This is the reason the United Nation Child Fund (UNICEF) wish to abolish the corporal punishment in Malaysia. However, some of the professionals disagree with the idea to ban corporal punishment due to limited number of schools' counselors. In year 2017, there were 402 secondary schools in Malaysia listed as the hot-spots with disciplinary problems (Category 1) and drug issues (Category 3). However, none of school in Sabah being listed, while in Sarawak, there were eight (8) schools out of nine (9) were listed under Category 1, while the other one was under Category 3. Therefore, this strongly stated that Malaysia was not ready to outlaw the corporal punishment due to discipline problems. Besides, some schools in oversea showed that the discipline cases increased after the government banned the practice of corporal punishment in schools. There are two territories in this study that cover two secondary schools which are SMK Sg. Tapang (Sarawak) and SMK Datuk Peter Mojuntin (Sabah). Based on statistics in 2016, there were 95,046 of secondary schools' students that involved in disciplinary problems. This study also covers form one until form five students. The study was using quantitative methods as a way to collect data where a minimum of thirty (30) questionnaires being distributed to respondents in April 2018 for each school. This study was intended to study the influences of corporal punishment towards the students' discipline. The findings showed that corporal punishment gave positive impacts on students' behavior as well as attitude. The respondents of the schools especially SMK Datuk Peter Mojuntin were disagreed if government of Malaysia ban corporal punishment. This is because the discipline of students were better when corporal punishment being practiced in schools. Therefore, in order to maintain the discipline of the students in schools, corporal punishment should not be abolished. This can be seen by comparing the discipline of students in Sarawak and Sabah where none of the schools in Sabah being listed as schools with discipline problem as compared to Sarawak. It can be concluded that corporal punishment plays important role in controlling students from misbehavior.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Background of Study	2
1.3	Problem Statement	4
1.4	Research Questions	7
1.5	Research Objectives	8
1.6	Hypothesis	8
1.7	Significance of the study	9
1.8	Scope of the study	11
1.9	Definition of terms/concepts	13
1.10	Chapter Summary	15

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter will explain on the study background which related to the influence of corporal punishment on secondary schools students' discipline in Kota Samarahan and Penampang. This chapter consists of study background in section 1.2, problem statement in section 1.3, research questions in section 1.4, objectives which present general and specific objective will be in section 1.5, hypothesis state in section 1.6, signification of study will be in section 1.7, scope of study in section 1.8, and definition terms in section 1.9 and conclusion will be in section 1.10.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses on the literature review regarding the influence of corporal punishment toward secondary school students' discipline. In Section 2.2 will be the concept and element of the study which consists of corporal punishment, public perception, students' attitude, students' behavior, and comparison on the influence of corporal punishment in secondary school between Kota Samarahan and Penampang. Besides, in Section 2.3 will be the relationship between the corporal punishment and students' discipline, in Section 2.4 will be the review of related study, the conceptual framework will be in Section 2.5 and lastly will be the conclusion in Section 2.6.