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FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE  
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SCHOOL CORPORAL PUNISHMENT: PUBLIC  
PERCEPTIONS ON USING THE METHODS  
TO DISCIPLINE THE STUDENTS

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## THE DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work contained in this research proposal is original and our own except those duly identified and recognized. If we are later found to have committed plagiarism or acts of academics dishonesty, action can be taken in accordance with UiTM's rules and academic regulations.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

TITLE: SCHOOL CORPORAL PUNISHMENT: PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON USING THE METHODS TO DISCIPLINE THE STUDENTS.

#### 1.1 Introduction

Most of the people had experienced situations of corporal punishment, especially during their school sessions either in secondary or high school and some of them have suffered from the incidences do not have any courage to tell their parents because they might think that it is allowed to be done by the teachers. Corporal punishment is the practice of physical force with the purpose of causing the children pain but it is for the means of correction and controlling the child's behavior (Gershoff E. T., 2002). It is a common situation where punishment uses to modify a person's behavior or to discipline as what happen in school till today. However, to the extent to which it gives an impact towards the student's growth in school either can help to prevent unethical behavior or put them in a bad environment in which school as a place they supposed to learn and gain knowledge.

Furthermore, corporal punishment, including spanking or slapping on the head, which not being classified as abuse which as long as no marks are left over a relatively short period of time. So, to distinguish physical abuse and corporal punishment, two factors need to be consider which is the force and the intention

In terms of force or intensity, violence is used in in punishing the student and resulting injuries. While for purpose or the intention of the punishment is to discipline the children. Thus, it is not an appropriate action to do so while actually that kind of punishment might give a long-term effect to the student itself.

For Malaysia, implementing the corporal punishment towards children is lawful in Malaysia as it is stipulated under the Malaysia Child Act, 2001 in article 91. The article stated as follows: - The judicial body will command a male child to be whip with not exceeding than ten stokes of light cane. This will be conducted in the court and with the present of the guardian or parent of the children if he wants them to be present.

The procedure on caning explained in article 92 where the court allows the child to be cane using a lighter one but not more than ten hits as it is the same method using in school to discipline the students where it is using average force without affecting the head, chest, stomach, face and the private part. . But before that, the medical officer has to ensure the child is appropriate to accept any punishment

Furthermore, the caning must be done at the court with or without the child's parents or guardian attendance. This article is referring to the penal code whereby the child committing a serious offense or juvenile crime. However, this act cannot be applied to women or a man who are sentenced to death. Beside the Malaysia Child Act 2001, the Islamic Law also makes the corporal punishment are applicable to Muslim children, though it is not the same as the secular law (Malaysia Child Act 2001), as in Islamic law, the women can also be caned. This law is only for the peninsular and the federal territory in Malaysia. The procedure of caning is more than six hits when they commit an offense