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## A study to assess the attitude regarding corporal punishment among teachers of selected schools at Moradabad

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### Abstract

School corporal punishment or unnecessary penalty is a shape of bodily punishment, covers administrator punishments of school pupils for mischief that engage striking the learner a specified number of period in a usually methodical and intentional ceremony. physical punishment has been a shape of punishment in schools in India for a extended time and unhappily, this form of penalty still continues to flourish today in bad feeling of the a variety of acts and laws approved by the government to forbid corporal penalty. Many western countries have disqualified corporal penalty and there are numerous laws that defend children from creature hurt in such a atrocious manner. However, most schools in India immobile advocate this type of penalty.

**Material and Methods:** Convenient sampling technique was used for selecting 120sample. The tools were developed to assess the assess the attitude regarding corporal punishment and association between attitude of teachers regarding corporal punishment with demographic variables. All the tool were validated by five experts and modification was done according to their suggestions.

**Results:** The results revealed that the majority of the sample 82 (68.3%) belongs to age group of 20-40 years, most of the samples were (59.1%) females, majority of the sample 90 (75%) were have a master's degree, and most of the 92 (76.6%) samples were married, majority of the sample (39) 32.5% were having a experience 3-5 years' experience, 57 (47.5%) sample are taking a salary 5000-10,000Rs per month, and majority of the sample 93 (77.5%) belongs to urban area. Regarding attitude majority 101 (84%) of teachers are with the positive attitude and 19 (15.08) % teachers are had negative attitude towards corporal punishment.

**Conclusion:** As the study reveals that most the of the teachers are having positive attitude regarding corporal punishment, that can be considered as adequate in some case, but further there is a need to improve their attitude. So, further studies can be conducted with providing knowledge regarding corporal punishment.

**Keywords:** Corporal punishment

### 1. Introduction

Substance abuse among adolescents has become a global challenge and also an important School corporal punishment or unnecessary penalty is a shape of bodily punishment, covers administrator punishments of school pupils for mischief that engage striking the learner a specified number of period in a usually methodical and intentional ceremony. physical punishment has been a shape of punishment in schools in India for a extended time and unhappily, this form of penalty still continues to flourish today in bad feeling of the a variety of acts and laws approved by the government to forbid corporal penalty. Many western countries have disqualified corporal penalty and there are numerous laws that defend children from creature hurt in such a atrocious manner.

### 2. Material and methods

Convenient sampling technique was used for selecting 120 sample. The tools were developed to assess the assess the attitude regarding corporal punishment and association between attitude of teachers regarding corporal punishment with demographic variables. All the tool were validated by five experts and modification was done according to their suggestions.

**3. Ethical clearance**

Ethical approval was taken from the Teerthanker Mahaveer University Ethical Committee for conducting the study. The permission for conducting final study was taken from the Principal of Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, Moradabad. Informed consent was taken from the participants.

**4. Procedure of data collection**

After obtaining formal sanction from the Principal, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of nursing, the pilot study was conducted from 13 December 2017-19 December at various schools of Moradabad. The pilot study was intended to assess the attitude regarding corporal punishment among teachers. Participants were informed regarding the purpose of the study before administration of tool to obtain a free and frank response.

The pilot study was carried out to find out the probability of the study. Therefore the participants were selected by simple random sampling. An informed consent was taken from the participants and reassurance was given for their ambiguity.

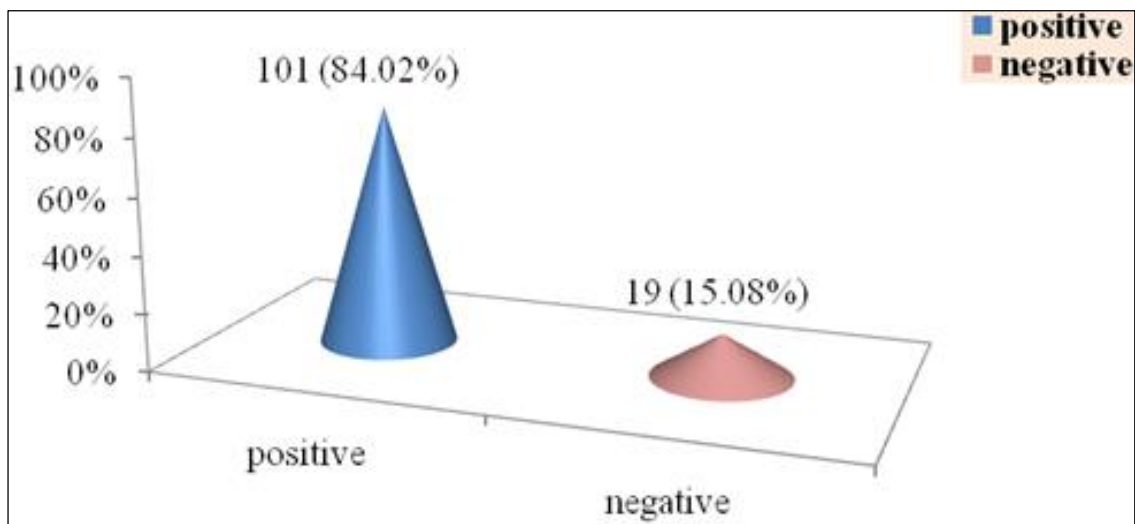
On an average time taken for each subjects for commencing the data was 20 minutes. Firstly the data was collected from the 20 participants for the pilot study. The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The subject did not experience any complications during the entire study. The tool was originated to be realistic to collect the required information.

**5. Result and Discussion**

Table 1 revealed that the majority of the sample 82 (68.3%) belongs to age group of 20-40 years, most of the samples were (59.1%) females, majority of the sample 90 (75%) were have a master’s degree, and most of the 92 (76.6%) samples were married, majority of the sample (39) 32.5% were having a experience 3-5 years’ experience, 57 (47.5%) sample are taking a salary 5000-10,000Rs per month, and majority of the sample 93 (77.5%) belongs to urban area.

**Table 1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics

| Sample Characteristics                          | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Age in years</b>                             |               |                |
| 20-40 years                                     | 82            | 68.3%          |
| 41-60 years                                     | 38            | 31.6%          |
| <b>Gender</b>                                   |               |                |
| Female  | 71            | 59.1%          |
| Male  | 49            | 40.8%          |
| <b>Level of education</b>                       |               |                |
| Bachelor’s degree                               | 21            | 17.5%          |
| Master’s degree                                 | 90            | 75%            |
| Doctorates                                      | 9             | 7.5%           |
| <b>Marital status</b>                           |               |                |
| Single  | 28            | 23.3%          |
| Married   | 92            | 76.6%          |
| <b>Years of experience at current school</b>    |               |                |
| 0-11 month                                      | 25            | 20.8%          |
| 1-2 years                                       | 19            | 15.8%          |
| 3-5 years                                       | 39            | 32.5%          |
| 6-9 years                                       | 13            | 10.8%          |
| 10-15 years                                     | 19            | 15.8%          |
| 16years   | 5             | 4.1%           |
| <b>Number of class taught at school per day</b> |               |                |
| 1-4 Class                                       | 68            | 56.6%          |
| 5-8class  | 52            | 43.3%          |
| <b>Types of family</b>                          |               |                |
| Nuclear family                                  | 57            | 47.1%          |
| Joint family                                    | 63            | 52.5%          |
| <b>Monthly income</b>                           |               |                |
| <5000 Rs  | 11            | 9.1%           |
| 5001-10,000Rs                                   | 57            | 47.5%          |
| 10,001-30,000Rs                                 | 44            | 36.6%          |
| >30,000   | 8             | 6.6%           |
| <b>Domiciliary background</b>                   |               |                |
| Rural   | 27            | 22.5%          |
| Urban   | 93            | 77.5%          |



**Fig 1:** Figure 1 shows that the 101 (84%) teachers are with the positive attitude and 19 (15.08) % teachers are had negative attitude towards corporal punishment

**6. Discussion**

The present study shows that, majority of the teachers are having positive attitude towards corporal punishment. These findings are consistent with the findings of the study conducted by Iran Babaei

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