



A Study on Attitude of Parent and Students towards Punishment in Education System

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ABSTRACT

This Paper examines parent attitude punishment in education system. During the gurukul system of Education the disciples were punished for their indiscipline and misbehaviour. But the punishment was only confined to do some physical work and had no adverse effect on the physical and mental abilities of the child. In modern time period universalization of elementary education is the prime motive of our govt. But unfortunately this type of Formal education makes the child more and unhappy. This reason behind this unhappiness is existence of punishment of Education System. Children should know how to discipline themselves and then grow up to become adults who are responsible i.e. able to carry on the important responsibilities of life.

Keywords: Attitude, Parent, Student, Punishment

1. Introduction

Children spend most of their time at home, with friends and in school. Intrinsically, they have some innate characteristics, while they learn most of the behavioural attributes from external sources. Most of the learned behavior is greatly impacted by the environment they receive at home and school. Children are interactive and creative. Their social, moral and psychological development is very crucial at the early age (Hurlock, 2001). They are sensitive to external environment. There are many problems face by them in society. The nature of these problems varies. These challenges often provoke their decision making skills and shape negative attitude towards various ideas and perceptions. Children spend most of their time at home, with friends and in school. Intrinsically, they have some innate characteristics, while they learn most of the behavioral attributes from external sources.

2. Concept of Punishment

Philosophical reflection on punishment has helped cause, and is itself partially an effect of, developments in the understanding of punishment that have taken place outside the academy in the real world of political life. A generation ago sociologists, criminologists, and penologists became disenchanted with the rehabilitative effects (as measured by reductions in offender recidivism) of programs conducted in prisons aimed at this end (Martinson 1974).

Two features at least of Foucault's explorations into the practice of punishment in Western society deserve mention here. First, he ignored the analytical distinctions that philosophers in the Anglo-American tradition had made familiar (to be discussed below). None plays any visible role in his account of the theory or practice of punishment. Some interpreters might not only acknowledge this, they would go further and argue that Foucault offers no philosophical views about punishment at all—because conceptual and normative analysis and the search for principles on which to rest policy are at best obscurely and indirectly pursued in his writings. Instead, so this interpretation declares, he is just a social commentator (or some other form of critical humanist) (Garland 1990). But this interpretation fails to do him justice. Foucault's views are, at least in part, unmistakably philosophical. Not only do

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they issue in claims that are not obviously testable empirical hypotheses, they involve large-scale reflections on and reinterpretations of human nature, public institutions, and the point of our punitive practices.

3. Review of Literature

Chingtham. Tamba, (July-Aug,2017), studied on “**parental attitudes towards girl’s education**”. The objectives of the study was to find out the attitudes of the parents of different educational level towards education of girl’s. This study was Descriptive Survey Method. Researcher found that education of the parents highly influence on their attitude towards girls education.

Ms. Savneet Sethia (2015), his article title as “**Parent’s Attitude towards Girls Education in Haryana** “. The objective of the study was to compare the parents belonging to rural and urban areas with regard to their attitude towards child’s education. In his study researcher taken their Primary data from Survey and secondary was taken from books and other published and unpublished journals. It has been observed since independence that has been a rapid expansion of education system in term of number of enrolment, number institution developed, growth rate. The system has undergone a unique transformation from elitist to an egalitarian one. Therefore the researcher requires a need to provide a special care and opportunities to the traditional disadvantaged population in our society which stresses social justice and economic development of the country. Thus with this aim our Indian constitution also provides a framework of “Equality of opportunity”.

Rana. Sohel, Halder.K.U. (Nov.2015), studied on “**Parental Attitudes Towards Education and Academic Achievement of the Student’s of class VIII**”. The objective of the study was to explore the pattern of parental attitude towards education between the total sample and subsample based on the background variables. Objective of the present study Survey Method of Descriptive Research. The study revealed that parents attitudes towards their child’s education has a positive.

Samal (2012) studied on “**Parents attitudes towards schooling and education of children**”. The objective of the study was to examine the attitudes of parents towards schooling and education of their children. The researcher found that Parents attitudes towards schooling and education of children was not highly favourable.

4. Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study was to analyze the parents and students attitude towards the use of punishment in school; accordingly the problem was stated as – “*A Study on Attitude of Parent and Students toward Punishment in Education System*”

5. Objectives of the Study

For the present study the researcher formulated the following objectives:

1. To find out the attitudes of parents toward the use of punishment in school.
 - 1 To find out whether there are any significance difference of attitude towards the use of punishment in school. in male and female parents.
 - 2 To find out whether there are any significance difference of attitude towards the use of punishment in school in rural and urban area’s parents.
 - 3 To find out whether there are any significance difference of attitude towards the use of punishment in school in male and female students of graduate degree.

6. Hypothesis of the Study

The following hypotheses were considered for the present study.

- Ho1. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward the use of punishment in rural and urban Parents.
- Ho2. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward the use of punishment in male and female parents.
- Ho3. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward the use of punishment in male and female students.
- Ho4. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward the use of punishment in urban and rural students.

7. Delimitation of the Study

- ✓ **Area of the Study:** The sample of the present study was restricted to 100 parents and 100 graduate students from the rural and urban areas, of Nadia District, West Bengal.
- ✓ **Variable:** Study was delimited within specific variable that is Attitude and punishment.
- ✓ **Tools:** Researcher used only Questionnaire for the present study.
- ✓ **Statistical Measure:** researcher used mean, standard deviation and the t-test for the present study.

8. Operational Definition of key Terms

Attitude :

In **psychology**, **attitude** is a psychological construct, a mental and emotional entity that inheres in, or characterizes a person. They are complex and an acquired state through experiences. It is an individual's predisposed state of mind regarding a value and it is precipitated through a responsive expression towards a person, place, thing, or event (the **attitude object**) which in turn influences the individual's thought and action. Prominent psychologist **Gordon Allport** described this latent psychological construct as "the most distinctive and indispensable concept in contemporary **social psychology**. Attitude can be formed from a person's past and present. Key topics in the study of attitudes include attitude strength, **attitude change**, **consumer behavior**, and attitude-behavior relationships.

Corporal Punishment:

Corporal punishment or physical punishment is a **punishment** intended to cause physical **pain** on a person. It is most often practised on **minors**, especially in home and school settings. Common methods include **spanking** or **paddling**. It has also historically been used on adults, particularly on **prisoners** and **enslaved** people. Other common methods include **flagellation** and **caning**.

Official punishment for **crime** by inflicting pain or injury, including **flogging**, **branding** and even **mutilation**, was practised in most **civilizations** since **ancient** times. However, with the growth of **humanitarian** ideals since the **Enlightenment**, such punishments were increasingly viewed as **inhumane**. By the late 20th century, corporal punishment had been eliminated from the **legal systems** of most **developed countries**.

The **legality** in the 21st century of corporal punishment in various settings differs by **jurisdiction**. Internationally, the late 20th century and early 21st century saw the application of **human rights** law to the question of corporal punishment in a number of contexts.

9. Research Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive survey type research for the present study to solve his research problem. It is mainly extended

10. Sample Selection

Researcher took 200 type of research work to drive his research of **A Study On Attitude Of Parent And Students towards Punishment in Education System** In his work there were 100 parents from Urban Area and rural area, 100 students from Rural Area and urban area.

Table 1. Sample Selection

GROUP	TOTAL
Total Parents	100
Total students	100
Rural Parents	50
Urban Parents	50
Rural students	50
Rural students	50

11. Construction of Tools

The researcher has to make tools first to make his research work. A synchronized tool always made the way shapely of research . The researcher started making the question on the test. He made many questions on girls in higher education. He faced many problems when he made his questions. At first researcher made 40 questions for parents attitude and 50 question student attitude. Then he took the paper to the experts. Researcher made that question following demonstration and many level. The expert choose 35 questions among 50 questions for student attitude and 25 questions among 40 for parents attitude. Where 20 questions are positively and 15 questions are negatively to students attitude

12. Testing The Hypothesis

Researcher made a many team with the parents of urban and rural for his research on girls in higher education and parent's feelings about it. To measure their feelings on this topic researcher used T-test as inferential statistics. Now the information is showing in this table –

The Mean, S.D, and T-test of attitude towards girls in higher education in Urban and Rural area have been presented in table 2.

Table No: .2. Comparison of attitude between Urban and Rural areas parents

	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Urban Parents	50	75.62	17.62638	0.052327
Rural Parents	50	82.16	15.60005	

Ho1. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward the use of punishment in rural and urban Parents

From Table 2. it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the urban under parents were 75.62 and 17.62638 respectively and Mean and SD value of rural parents were 82.16 and 15.60005 respectively. To observe the mean difference between the urban and rural parents group the T-value was found 0.052327 ,which was

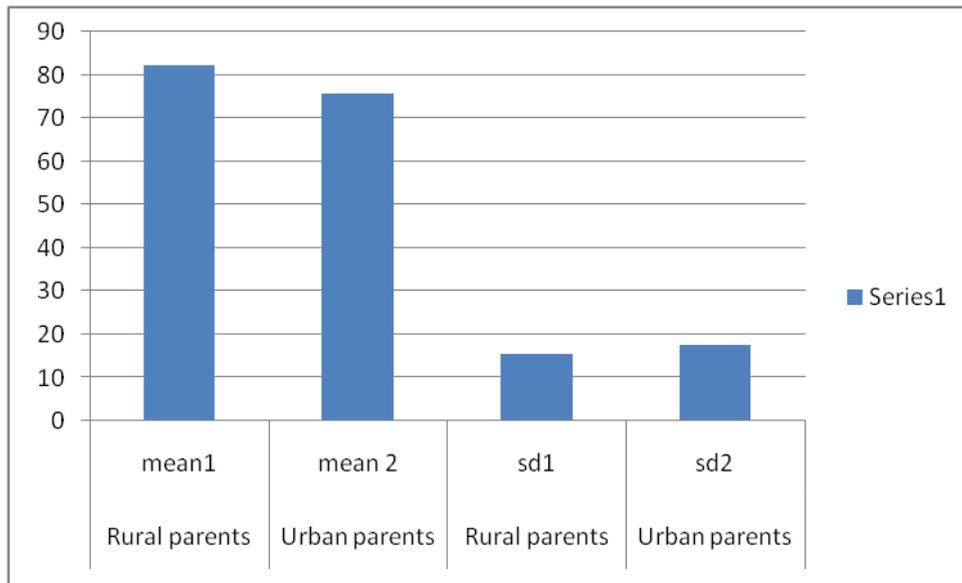


Fig.1: Graphical Presentation of Mean & Sd of Attitude Of Urban and Rural Parents

Ho2. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward the use of punishment in male and female parents.

Table – 3 Comparison of attitude between Male and Female Parents

Group	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Total Male Parents	60	78.43333333	16.98290932	0.742204
Total Female Parents	40	79.575	16.92348921	

From Table 3 it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the Male under parents were 78.43333 and 16.98290932 respectively and Mean and SD value of female parents were 79.575 and 16.923489 respectively. To observe the mean difference between Male and Female parents group the T-value was found 0.742204, which was

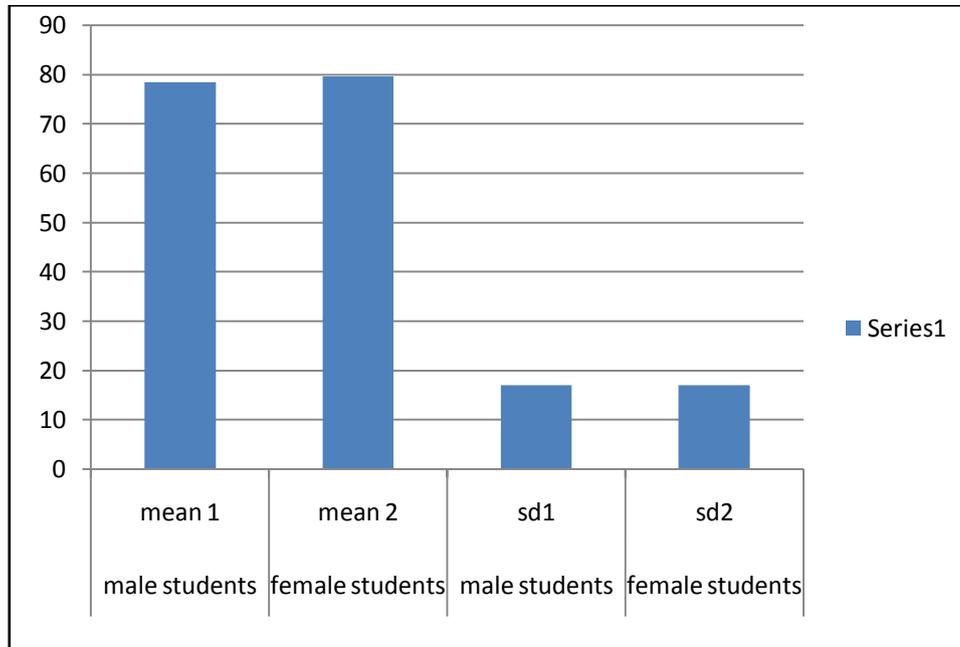


Fig.2: Graphical Presentation of Mean & Sd of attitude of Male and Female Parents.

Ho3. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward the use of punishment in male and female students.

Table – 5.2.d Comparison of Attitude Between Male and Female Students

Group	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Urban Male Parents	40	98.625	18.49835405	0.378489
Urban Female Parents	60	95.41666667	16.54914783	

From Table 3 it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the Urban Male parents were 98.625 and 18.4983 respectively and Mean and SD value of Urban female parents were 95.4166 and 16.5491 respectively. To observe the mean difference between the male and female students group the T-value was found 0.15518 , which was

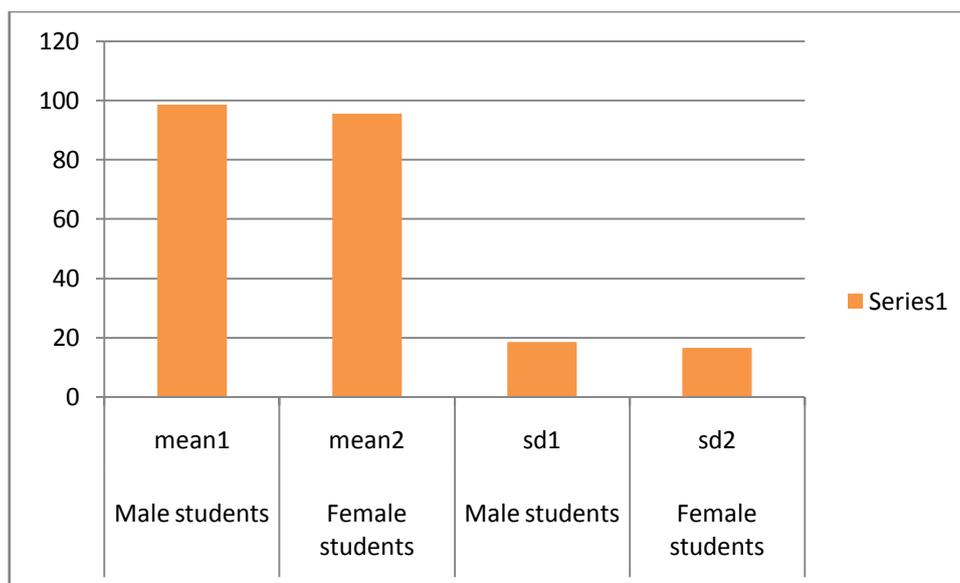


Fig.3: Graphical Presentation of Mean & Sd of Attitude Of Male and Female Students.

H04. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward the use of punishment in urban and rural students.

Table – 5.2.E Comparison of attitude between Urban and Rural students

Group	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Urban students	50	96.8	16.92118585	0.954348
Rural students	50	96.6	17.91134631	

From Table 5.2.e it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the Urban students were 96.8 and 16.9211 respectively and Mean and SD value of Rural students were 96.6 and 17.9113 respectively. To observe the mean difference between the rural students and urban students group the T-value was found 0.9543, which was

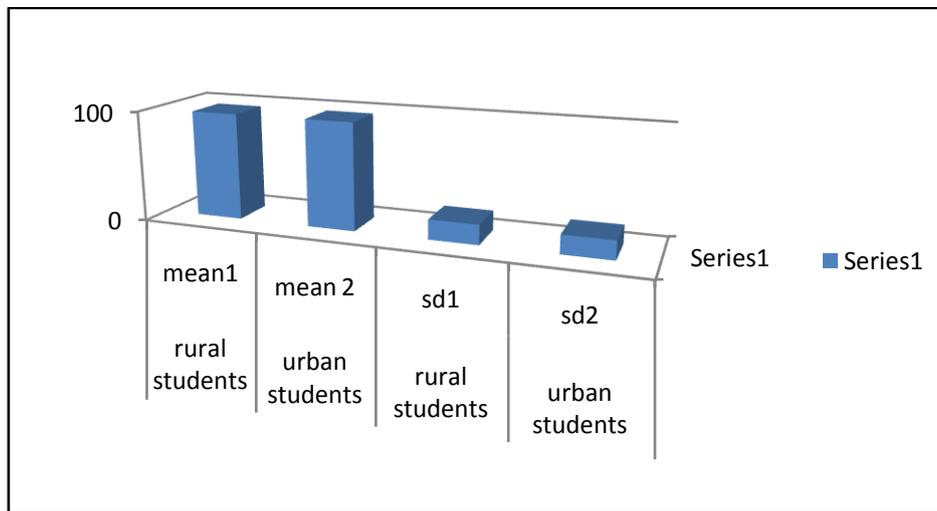


Fig.4: Graphical Presentation of Mean & Sd of Attitude of Urban Students and Rural Students.

13. Findings of the Study

Attitude plays an important role in order for people to be successful in their work. Girls education as an important component of healthy society. Phy.Edu lesson in college could play an important role in the promotion of regular involvement in physical activities and healthy life style. In general the primary goal of Phy.Edu is to develop positive attitude of student the promote lifelong Physical activity.

- The rural parents were better in attitudes towards girls in higher education than urban parents.
- Female parents were better in attitudes towards girls in higher education than Male parents.
- Urban male parents were better in attitude towards girls in higher education than urban female parents.
- Rural female were better in attitude towards girls in higher education than rural male parents.
- Rural male parents were better in attitude towards girls in higher education than urban male parents.
- Rural female parents were better in attitude towards girls in higher education than urban female parents.

14. Conclusions

After the research work researcher comes to on this point that, rural parents have positive feelings about the girls in higher education. In the female parents has more positive attitude than male parents. The parents of urban area the male have more positive than the female parents. And the parents rural female has more positive attitude than the rural male parents. Rural male parents has more positive attitude than urban male parents. And rural female parents has more positive attitude than urban female parents

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