

Identification of Aggressive Behaviour among Teenagers In Malaysia

Suhaila Abdullah¹Noor Azniza Ishak²Noor Azizah Ahmad³

(Department of Social Development, College Of Arts and Sciences ,UUM, Sintok, Kedah)

Abstract: One of the ever growing social issues among teenagers nowadays is aggressive behaviour. The objective of this research is define aggressive behaviour and to bring upon a discussion on the Malaysian schools' data of wilful behaviour by teenagers. This research is using secondary analysis taken from the report on teenagers' wilful behaviour by the Malaysian Ministry of Education in 2014, the result of this study and discussion will be focusing on the definition of teenagers and aggressive behaviour as well as some explanation on the teenagers 'misconduct in Malaysia.

Keywords: *Aggressive behaviour, teenagers, social issues, wilful behaviour, behaviour*

I INTRODUCTION

This paper aims to discuss the aggressive behaviour among teenagers. The information presented in this paper is the results of the initial literature review that was conducted in order to analyse aggressive behaviour among students in secondary schools in Kelantan. The phenomenon of teenagers behaving aggressively has been one of the most debatable issues recently. It is often portrayed and highlighted by the media to describe the news about young people's behaviour that is out of the norm of society. Aggressive behaviour such as the case of students punch the teacher, the students fight in the classroom, students beat the teacher, vandalism, theft, robbery, truancy, smoking, drinking, gambling, baby dumping cases, rapes, and other forms of negative behaviour often committed by juveniles now. This situation shows aggression behaviour of teenagers has reached an alarming level.

II RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

In particular, the information presented is focused to meet the following objectives, namely:

1. Analyse the definition of aggressive behaviour
2. Discuss the delinquency data in Malaysia

III METHODOLOGY

Information of this problem is the result of early exposure study that highlights the issue of aggressive behaviour of teenagers. In the context of research, this study uses secondary analysis approach to analyse issues centred on the issue. The reference material in the secondary analysis of improper conduct data was issued by the Ministry of Education (2014)

IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The description in the study and discussion focused on three main aspects that are the objectives of this paper, namely (i) the definition of aggressive behaviour; and (ii) data of delinquency in Malaysia.

4.1 Definition of Aggressive Behavior

According to the learners' dictionary Kamus Pelajar (2004), behaviour refers to the act of odd or inappropriate. While behaviour also has four purposes, but only one meaning in relation to behaviour which is a reference to the style (how) to do something, such as deeds and habits; "This is how you behave behind me." Theorists have explained the behaviour can be influenced by the present and the past. Behaviour also involves thinking. Any matters considering the present can be influenced by the thought of the future. According to Imam Al-Ghazali behaviour refers to the act of someone who has religious and humanitarian purposes. In the context of the study, the researchers refer to the behaviour being studied as an act or acts (aggressive physical), statements (aggressive verbal), emotion regulation (aggressive emotions), think negatively about others (aggressive hostility) used by someone whether he is aware or not, and such behaviour can be measured. Behaviour is an act while aggression refers to the rebellious or argumentative [1]. Aggressive behaviour is defined in psychology as a desire to attack out of frustration [2]. Aggressiveness is defined actions to attack,

harm or against another person physically or verbally. While verbal aggression is a form of censure, invective, strikes, taunts, and many others. Definition of aggressive behaviour from a psychological standpoint is that juvenile actions that can go beyond the rational thinking [3]. Bittersweet feelings can form the basic and fundamental of a juvenile, whether positive or negative treatment. In this study, negative behaviour means aggressive behaviour committed by juveniles. This aggression can exist either in the form of physical aggression, anger (emotion), oral (verbal) and hostility. Physically aggressive behaviours are behaviours that should be avoided because it involves an act done to cause injury to the victim [4]. Furthermore, aggressive behaviour, physical or verbal committed may lead to injury, discomfort or pain as mocking action, hitting, or boycott that is done repeatedly [5]. Emotional behaviour is an act or action that can cause a person to act aggressively to become angry as valid self-disappointment, aggravation or facing attacks from others. Aggressive behaviour refers to the behaviour of someone that is out of the norms of society whether the behaviour shown is acceptable or unacceptable by society [6].

4.2 Data of Malaysian Teenagers Secondary School's Misconduct

Various forms of delinquency among adolescent behaviour has been recorded. However the focus of the analysis in this study is on various disciplinary offenses by adolescent. To describe the diversity of disciplinary school adolescents, this study uses data obtained from the Ministry of Education in 2014 [7] as a materials analysis (Table 1).

No	Misconduct Category	2011		2012		2013	
		No. of Students	%	No. Of Students	%	No. Of Students	%
1	Crimes	18 457	41.3	14 321	33.1	13 766	32.9
2	Obscenity	2163	4.9	3778	8.7	3835	9.45
3	Vandalism	5343	11.9	3630	8.4	3804	9.38
4	Bully	0	0	4159	9.6	4120	10.16
	TOTAL	25963	58.1	25888	59.8	25525	61.89

Source: Ministry of Education (2014)

Table 1: Students' Misconduct Disciplinary Cases (Serious Offence) 2011 to 2013

Delinquency data of teenagers in secondary schools in Malaysia has recorded four categories of misconduct that are crime, obscenity, vandalism and bullying. The number of students who committed crimes in 2011 was 18,457, while in 2012 the number dropped to 14, 321 and 13,766 the next year. The second category of misconduct is obscenity involving a total of 2163 in 2011 and in 2012 amounted to 3778. There was an escalation for misconduct in 2013, which amounted to 3835. Vandalism recorded a decline in the number, 5343 (2011), 3630 (2012), and 3804 (2013). The last one is bullying that in 2011 there were no students involved but in 2012 the number of students involved in bully was 4159 people and in 2013 a total of 4120 students were involved.

V SUMMARY

Through a discussion of the issues raised, teenagers behave aggressively definition can be interpreted in the context of the study and the type of aggressive behaviour can be explained on the basis of data disciplinary adolescents drawn from the Ministry of Education in 2014. These data indicate that each year, there are misconduct of the teen to behave aggressively. This requires the cooperation of all parties to help curb this behaviour from becoming more widespread.

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