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THE INFLUENCE FACTORS AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE STUDENT PERFORMANCE AND THE TENDENCY TO CHOOSE PUBLIC RELATIONS COURSE

Siti Nirmala Binti Mohamad Ishak
Abdul Rauf Bin Ridzuan

Faculty of Communication & Media Studies, Universiti Teknologi Mara Melaka

*correspondent: abdulrauf@melaka.uitm.edu.my

ABSTRACT

The ultimate aim of Public Relations is to present organizations in the best light possible. This requires special skills in the area of research, managerial, persuasive communication, strategic planning and writing. The standpoint is needed to evaluate the progressive of the profession growth in the industry. Public Relations itself can be a best platform for a person to represent themselves and express their interest towards the profession. This research examined the study of factors and perceptions towards the student's school and academic performances and their tendency to choose Public Relations course as the main options. The amount of survey calculated based on Krejcie and Morgan Table, N=95 , S=76 by using purposive sampling method. Descriptive quantitative research study was conducted through survey using questionnaire form. The hypothesis testing gained by using two different methods which indicated different result which are Pearson Correlation and Multiple Linear Regression. Based on the research by using Pearson Correlation method, the five listed null hypothesis is accepted based on the standardized significant values which is must be or less than 0.05. However, based on Multiple Linear Regression method, there is different reading which formed different results. Based on significant value in Coefficient Multiple Linear Regression analysis, the null hypothesis of self-interest (0.042) and industry prospect (0.037) is being accepted with significant value below than 0.05.

Keynote: Public Relations, Motivation Factor, Perception, Influence Factor

INTRODUCTION

An extensive decision making to choose the suitable college major which represents a major life decision may become the most difficult process. Some of undergraduate or post-secondary student admit that they can make their own decision making without referring to the guideline. Some of them might choose their college major course based on their interest,

influence by their surrounding such as family and friends or some of them being more influence towards the course job scope and opportunity. Most of graduating student especially from the secondary school may not have a solid decision on deciding where the suitable college or what the most suitable degree course to further their study (Ramirez & Dizon, 2014). Academic institution is responsible to promote and preparing the guideline for an educational program to promote the possible course or college (Nadelson, 2013).

Some of the student may not have enough knowledge or awareness about the application process or how they should choose the course based on their ability and academic performance. Pafili and Mylonakis (2011) believe that the right decision towards the proper profession and courses can successfully utilize their skill and knowledge that could contribute to the development of society and country. However, some of studies shown that not all the students who further their study to the university have the intention to obtain the qualification.

The research study is only focused for Bachelor of Public Relations students in UiTM Alor Gajah, Melaka. As the first batch to be the main pioneer in the campus with 21 students for the first intake on September 2015, it is a big improvement and a new platform for new courses establishment in Faculty of Communication and Media Studies. The courses students' intake now almost reached to 95 students to further their study in Bachelor of Public Relations.

This research will give us the overview of tendency by the student in choosing these courses and perception towards the courses content itself. The factors of the tendency may include the motivation factors, family and education background, and self-interest and how the student states their own perception towards the courses. Furthermore, the research can be used by the educator to study the enhancement and rational of the courses established in the campus.

Tendency factors and students perception can be shown by how their academic performance and their involvement towards the course assessment itself. The findings and data analysis are important for the education institute to play their roles in enhancing the study environment or the on-going assessment itself for an excellent academic performance.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Academic performance of students has been of great concern to educationists, guidance and counselors. It is important for the student to choose suitable course based on their interest, ability and previous academic performances. Decision making process can be influence by various factors that indicated towards the future results and performances. Education institution plays an important role to give an exposure to the student about the background and potential course to wisely choose the suitable field.

Such of influence factors and perceptions discussed in the study indicated that there are significantly affected the decision making process. Motivation from internal and external factors, family and education background, self-interest are the main influence factors that indicated the tendency of the student to choose the suitable course and academic performances.. Industry prospect and course assessment content are two main dimensions of perceptions that indicated the result towards the student performances.

Main issues for secondary school student are about to make right choice and decision making. Some of them might not have a clear exposure or academic guideline towards the provided and suitable course based on their ability and academic performances. If they failed

to make correct decision making on the selected course, they may tend to have a problem during the university academic session or it might cause to risk their job opportunity.

ELEMENT OF INFLUENCE FACTORS (LITERATURE REVIEW 2)

Motivation Factor

Motivation play an important roles in student behavior towards the student performances such as in achieving a certain goals, increasing initiative and perseverance of an activity (Ormrod,2000). Bandura (1997) define motivation as a strong passion and desire in a personal identity to encourage them on doing and trying something in order to succeed. Motivation effects student learning which play as a main key factor in keeping the students in their learning process and have been found as the most significant factor that influence academic and student performances (Pintrich,1994).

Family and Education Background

Many investigations have demonstrated that understudies whose families have low instructive levels and low financial status encounter higher rates of early school leaving, low scholastic desires, and rejection from higher instructive tracks than those from more advantaged social gatherings (Bourdieu and Passeron, 1970; Flore). Albeit social disparities endure, schools can basically advance social change past generation (Giroux, 1988; Willis, 1981) and families' inclusion in their kids' instruction can assume an essential part in this change. In spite of the fact that a broad collection of writing has concentrated on the effect of various kinds of family interest, the capability of family instruction to close the accomplishment hole among scholastic and non-scholarly families, still should be further created.

Self-Interest

Interest is often thought of as a process that contributes to learning and achievement. That is, being interested in a topic is a mental resource that enhances learning, which then leads to better performance and achievement (Hidi, 1990). Indeed, research has demonstrated that both situational and individual interest promote attention, recall, task persistence, and effort (Ainley, Hidi, & Berndorff, 2002; Hidi, 1990; Hidi & Renninger,2006).

ELEMENTS OF PERCEPTIONS (LITERATURE REVIEW 3)

Content and Course Assessment

The students performances during class can be observe and measure by the development of direct involvement of the student from classroom instruction, group work and activities. It can be considered as a valid and reliable method to facilitate the student's participation in evaluation process. The evaluation process can be control and observe through the given task, decision making, problem solving and the implementation of the skill through the student presentations.

Industry Prospect

A recent study by Richardson's (2009), the perceptions of Australian tourism and hospitality students was important factors for them to choice of career and the extent to which a career in

these industries would offer those factors as an enjoyable job, pleasant working environment, job security, colleagues they can get along with and high earnings over the length of their career were the most important.

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCES (LITERATURE REVIEW 4)

Education plays an essential role in the acquisition of knowledge and skills. It is a tool which can be used to train the future generations to inculcate skills and competencies. The way a child is raised has an adverse impact not only to oneself but to the whole society. While growing up the child spends most of his time at home and the type of environment he or she is brought in also hamper their cognitive development. In order to help a child grow in good health, parents should come into the picture in shaping the child's character and frame of mind. Literature around the globe shares that the level of education which the parents have achieved can also affect the child's growth as literate parents have the ability to instill wisdom acquired by them to their children. Literate and illiterate parents differ in the sense of being able to read and write and the accumulation of skills and knowledge of certain fields of study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research examined the study of factors and perceptions towards the student's school and academic performances and their tendency to choose Public Relations course as the main options. The amount of survey calculated based on Krejcie and Morgan Table, N=95 , S=76 by using purposive sampling method. Descriptive quantitative research study was conducted through survey using questionnaire form. The hypothesis testing gained by using two different methods which indicated different result which are Pearson Correlation and Multiple Linear Regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

a) Profile of the Public Relations Bachelor Student of UiTM Melaka

The profile of the sample is discussed in terms of six characteristics: sex, age group, current semester, previous education, PR as first choice and the happiness towards the choices.

Table 1: Distribution of Public Relations Bachelor Student by Profile (n=95)

ITEM	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
SEX		
• MALE	22	23.2
• FEMALE	73	76.8
AGE GROUP		
• 19 Y/O	6	6.3
• 20 Y/O	27	28.4
• 21 Y/O	30	31.6
• 22 Y/O & ABOVE	32	33.7

CURRENT SEMESTER		
• 1	22	23.2
• 2	20	21.1
• 3	15	15.8
• 4	16	16.8
• 5	22	23.2
PREVIOUS EDUCATION		
• STPM	46	48.4
• MATRICULATION	18	18.9
• FOUNDATION	15	15.8
• DIPLOMA	16	16.8
PR AS FIRST CHOICE		
• YES	57	60
• NO	38	40
HAPPINESS WITH THE CHOICE		
• YES	81	85.3
• NO	14	14.7

Table 1 above shows the profile of respondents of Public Relations degree student in UiTM Alor Gajah, Melaka is from different background. Based on the female is the dominant population in the sample of study which is involving 76.8%. The highest age group of the student is 22 years old and above which represent 33.7%. The highest previous education background is mostly come from STPM qualification which indicated 48.4%. From 95 Bachelor in Public Relations students, only 60% is possible to choose Public Relations course as the first choice. However, most of the population which represents 85.3% is happy with their decision to choose Public Relations course.

Table 2 : Coefficient for Multiple Regression Analysis

Coefficients^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	.735	.46		1.600	.113
	Motivation Factor	.086	.07	.120	1.245	.216
	Family & Education Background	.030	.06	.047	.499	.619
	Self-Interest	.190	.09	.211	2.064	.042
	Course & Assessment Content	.185	.12	.171	1.542	.127
	Industry Prospect	.252	.12	.234	2.116	.037

a. Dependent Variable: STUDENT PERFORMANCE

The Coefficient table above shows Beta value for all the independent variables when they are regressed jointly against dependent variable. Based on the standardized coefficients reading, the Beta values for all independent show positive relationship towards the dependent variables.

- **H₁ The higher the level factors of motivation factor, the higher the level of student's academic performances.**
Factor 1 is regarding motivation factor which indicated Beta value of positive relationship ($\beta=0.120$) with the significant level ($p=0.216$). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and accepts the new alternate hypothesis. Bandura (1997), stated motivation as the highest desire to be the main factor for the student being influence towards their school performances. Kimani (2003), student's performances will be positively affect by the strong interest and high motivation through internal and external aspect.
- **H₂ The higher the level factors of family education background, the higher the level of student's academic performances.**
Factor 2 is referring to education and family background which indicted the lowest positive reading ($\beta=0.047$) at significant level ($p=0.619$). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and accepts the new alternate hypothesis. Epstein (1995) said, the parental involvement directly to their children school activity and social interaction will enhance their children cognitive behavior towards their school performances and decision making process.
- **H₃ The higher the level factors of self-interest, the higher the level of student's academic performances.**
Factor 3 stated that the positive reading of self-interest ($\beta=0.211$) at significant value ($p=0.42$). Thus the null hypothesis is accepted due to the significant value is ($p<0.05$). Self-interest is the strongest influence for an individual to attract on each action, belief and decision making process (Hidi,1990).
- **H₄ The higher the level perception towards the course content and assessment, the higher the level of student's performances.**
The Perception 1 which refer to the perception towards the content and course assessment with positive Beta value ($\beta=0.171$) at significant value ($p=0.127$). The null hypothesis is rejected and accepts the new alternate hypothesis. The enhancement of individual skill based on their learning process will directly influence their interest towards the course and positively affect on the academic performances (Linn & Miller, 2005).
- **H₅ The higher the level perception towards the industry prospect, the higher the level of student's performances.**
Perception 2 which refers to the industry prospect indicated the highest Beta value which is ($\beta=0.234$) at significant level ($p=0.037$). Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted because the significant level is ($p<0.05$). Coulthard (2000) said that the perception and influence from the industry will encourage an individual to positively attract towards the school performance and social interaction.

CONCLUSION

Based on Multiple Linear Regression method, there were two indicated result based on the coefficients analysis. The first reading indicated the Beta (β) values which represent the significant relations directly from the independent towards dependent variables. The Beta (β) values shown, industry prospect ($\beta=0.234$) was the strongest significant relations towards the dependent variable of student's academic performance which influenced the tendency of the decision making process to choose Public Relation course. Besides, based on coefficients significant level of Multiple Linear Regression analysis indicated the standardized significant value must be or less than 0.05. They were two independent variables and hypothesis is accepted. Thus, the null hypothesis (H_0) for H_3 (Sig.= 0.042) and H_5 (Sig.=0.037) is accepted. The remaining null hypothesis (H_1 , H_2 , and H_4) is rejected and accepted the alternate hypothesis (H_a).

HYPOTHESIS	Sig .	RESULT
H₁ The higher the level factors of motivation factor, the higher the level of student's academic performances.	.216	H₀ REJECTED H_a ACCEPTED
H₂ The higher the level factors of family education background, the higher the level of student's academic performances.	.619	H₀ REJECTED H_a ACCEPTED
H₃ The higher the level factors of self-interest, the higher the level of student's academic performances.	.042	H₀ ACCEPTED
H₄ The higher the level perception towards the course content and assessment, the higher the level of student's performances.	.127	H₀ REJECTED H_a ACCEPTED
H₅ The higher the level perception towards the industry prospect, the higher the level of student's performances.	.037	H₀ ACCEPTED

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SEX EDUCATION AWARENESS IN MALAYSIA

Noor Syahirah Binti Amran
Ros Nor Atirah Binti Abdullah
Aifah Syafiqah Muhammad Rizal
Siti Nur Afiqah Bt Mohd Jafary

Faculty Of Communication & Media Studies, Universiti Teknologi Mara Melaka

*correspondent: atirah.abdullah@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Sex education is an information about the issue of human sexuality that is clear and true. The information includes the process of conception, pregnancy to birth, sexual behavior, sexual intercourse, and aspects of health, psychiatry and society. There are other opinions stating that this sex education is a knowledge that is taught about everything about sex. This encompasses the growth of sex (men and women). How it works, and more include marriage problems, pregnancy and others. In this study there are 3 factors that affect sex education that affects the level of awareness in the community. This study involved 265 respondents, selected through google docs. In this way, the questionnaire can be answered online only. The results show that the level of awareness influenced by safety, knowledge and value factors are considered high.

Keynote: Safety, knowledge and value.

INTRODUCTION

Malaysia faces significant, for political and economic problems regarding the consequences of lack of sex education. As displayed by the high rates of unwanted teenage pregnancies, sexually transmitted disease (STDs), baby dumping, sexual crime which have affect the productivity growth by the future leader for the economic development need to raise more attention in order to ensure the youngster's exploration along with making the right choice. Sex education is a high teaching and learning about a broad variety of topics related to human sexuality while exploring right values to navigate the provision of skills necessarily for one's health in building the right relationship. The provision of sex education is still vital in order

to provide appropriate information and sexuality health especially for young generation to be ready physically and mentally for any challenges might encounter. Equipped adolescent with the information about puberty, reproduction, abstinence, contraception and condoms, right relationship, sexual crime, sexual orientation, safe sex, gender identity, body image, caused and consequences of sex along with the pros and cons with the sex education would help in preventing crime, violence and childbearing among the adolescent. It should be informed by the evidence of what works the best to prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections but it should be done completely with honest information. They should also be informed as the sexual development is a normal and natural part of human development. (www.plannedparenthood.org, Dexter, 2017)

Many adolescents and young people are at especially high risk. Adolescents and young people who are forced to live on the social and economic margins of society have even less access to information, skills, services and support. If they are already living with HIV, they suffer even worse stigma and discrimination and have virtually no access to care or treatment drugs when they fall ill. Further, some adolescents and young people engage in multiple risk behaviors, such as both injecting drugs and having unprotected sex. (www.unicef.org, 2011)

The biggest role in this matter played by the parents. Guardian is the right people that closed enough to have the informal education to seat and communicate with their child. Parenthood will indirectly touting the misbehavior of sex which should be avoided and somehow will prevent any kind of trial in sex experimental. A new study found that middle school sex education program successfully delays sex for both girls and boys by at the end of 8th grade by encouraging more talk about the subject between student and their parent outside the classroom. Parental guidance could have done so much in the conversation between the kids about the sex education by insisting the values and morals in their heart and lining the religious matter to restrict what is forbid. The well Planned Parenthood role played a critical thinking on each matter especially in teaching the sex education. They will just have to be a good listener, paying a lot more attention, honest in keeping secrets so that the kids will be more secured in sharing their secrets, feelings and get to know the people they are socialized with. However, research found that, majority parent Malaysia will tend to do so. This worrying numbers of sexual crime cases back in year of 2007 until 2009, will keep increasing if there isn't any action taken to prevent this situation. The limited knowledge about the sexual health due to the sensitivity of this issue, makes the adolescent receive inadequacy guidance and services on reproductive health in which has led them vulnerable to sexually transmitted disease and infections. Unplanned early child bearing and unsafe abortions. (NCBI, Med J,1995)

Adolescents have the right to know about HIV and AIDS and how to protect themselves. It is important to provide this information before they become sexually active and/or use drugs. The full range of prevention options must cover the diversity of their sexual and substance abuse-related behaviors. A combination behavioral change approach includes encouragement of delay in sexual debut, reduction in the number of sexual partners. Therefore, the Malaysian government has come out with the suggestion to introduce the

sexual education to the youth, especially to the school teenagers. Moreover, in line with that, this study has been designed and carried out with the aim to determine the level of acceptance towards the implementation of sexual education in schools among adolescents. (Siti Syairah Mohd Mutalip and Ruzianisra Mohamed, 2012)

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Introduction to sexual education school was suggested by the Malaysian Government as one of the effort taken in the aim to reduce the sexual related social problem among Malaysian teenagers nowadays. However, some problems are stated regarding the implementation of sex education by the Malaysian government in raising the awareness to help running for solutions and better future for teenager's development. Hence, the study is to propose upon the inadequacy of sex education in Malaysia increase the sexual problem among teenagers. Whereas, the Ministry of Health's Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey Office 2014 found that rate of sexual activity increases from reported rape cases in Malaysia between year of 2007 to 2009. Based on the reported cases, some might not have occurred only when the rape victim was attacked but also happen when the curiosity level of both boys and girls to experiment the sexuality matter turns into rape cases filed after one of them asked for more. Moreover, some sexual violence and exploitation aren't reported. Based on the results from logistic regression collected by Sexual Intercourse Experienced data in the Journal of Adolescent Health stated that variables significantly predictive of sexual intercourse experience are sexual attitudes, gender and less conservative attitudes score was five times greater of being sexually experienced than a conservative score. Due to the sensitivity of the issue, the limited knowledge of sex education by the teenagers received inadequate education and guidance especially on the reproductive health which has led to the vulnerability of sexual transmitted disease (STD) and infections, unplanned child bearing and unsafe abortion. (Siti Norazah Zulkifli(Sc.D.) , Wah-Yun Low Ph.D , 2000) – Journal of Adolescent Health

Related to that as well, the second purpose is to study the factors that might lead to vulnerability of sexuality problems. Some adolescent may be vulnerable to HIV or just one step away from engaging the high-risk behaviors because of such factors. Based on Protecting Adolescent At Risk by the Malaysia UNICEF fact sheet, stated that the presence of these factors put people at greater risk of HIV infection including multiple of unprotected sexual and injecting drugs without sterile equipment. The factors that put adolescent at high risk include the factors as living in poverty, family breakdown and abuse, social exclusion, influenced by the people surround in which take drugs and harmful cultural practice. The vulnerabilities and situations encountered by both urban and rural adolescents expose them to HIV infection are many. (<https://www.unicef.org/malaysia> - Protecting Adolescent At Risk). Beside that, according to The Determinants of Sexuality Among Adolescent School Girls In Kenya support the finding in the discussion that sexually experienced adolescent tend to live away from their parent and family. This mean, they are exposed to the vulnerability of sexually experiences. The discussion has also stated that peer group pressure and influences in social interaction may contribute to premarital sexual activities. (V.M Lema 1990)

Research Objective

Adolescent that inadequate by the importance of sex education tends to score less conservative in behavior rather than those who has been equipped with the correct way to respond in sexuality matter. Therefore, Malaysian government has come out with the suggestion to introduce the sexual education to the adolescent at school. This study has been designed and carried out with the aim to adequate a little bit much information on sexual reproductive system, process and prevention suits the level needed by the adolescent and under the parental acceptance. (Siti Norazah Zulkifli(Sc.D.) , Wah-Yun Low Ph.D , 2000) . Nora Murat, the regional director of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) says “while most of the program related to sexual health and education awareness only covering certain group such as students in urban areas and specific high-risk group targeted. But not the people who live in outskirts of the town or even those who don’t get the chance to school”. She also stressed, currently NGOs do not have access to conduct comprehensive sex education in schools or tertiary institutions and that sex education is not taught in its entirety in classes across the nation. What is viewed as sex education is actually a combination of two or three topics related to the physical development of children and adolescent, development of reproductive and fertility system and also sex within the Islamic context, she says , quoting 2011 UNESCO study. She also added, sex education is much broader with topics relating to the physical development of the child, the reproductive system, sexual intercourse, subsequent childbirth, pregnancy control, the aspect of dealing with or judging of sexual advances from men to women, the spread of sexually transmitted and also illicit sex. (Star Online, 2016) –

(LITERATURE REVIEW 2)

SEX EDUCATION AWARENESS IN MALAYSIA AND IT’S DEFINITION

Sex education is high quality teaching and learning about a broad variety of topics related to sex and sexuality, exploring values and beliefs about those topics and gaining the skills that are needed to navigate relationships and manage one’s own sexual health. Sex education may take place in schools, in community settings or online. Planned Parenthood believes that parents play a critical and central role in providing sex education. Sex education helps people gain the information, skills and motivation to make healthy decision about sex and sexuality. Planned Parenthood is the nation’s largest provider of sex education, reaching 1.5 million people a year. (www.plannedparenthood.org)

Sex education is the provision of information about bodily development, sex, sexuality and relationship along with skills building to help young people communicate about and make informed decision regarding sex and their sexual health. Sex education should occur throughout a student’s grade levels, with information appropriate to student’s development and cultural background. It should include information about puberty and reproduction, abstinence, contraception and condoms, relationships, sexual violence prevention, body image, gender identity and sexual orientation. It should be taught by trained teachers. Sex education should be informed by evidence of what works best to prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, but it should also respect young people’s right to complete and honest information. Sex education should treat sexual

development as a normal, natural part of human development. (<http://www.advocatesforyouth.org>)

The UNICEF Malaysia has prepared AIDS agenda for young people in 2001 UN Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS into concrete actions. This include the sex education awareness in Risk-reduction skills are important for most-at-risk adolescents and youth to help them negotiate condom use, develop strategies for refusing unprotected sex and avoid clients who are alcohol/drug affected and potentially violent. In areas, for example, where injecting drug use is the main driver of the epidemic, a risk-reduction intervention might focus on safer injecting practices as well as skills for safer sexual practices. Participation of young males and females engaging in HIV risk behaviors in the planning of services and decision-making about HIV interventions is critical. Advocacy to raise awareness of the situation of most-at-risk adolescents and young people and to stimulate increased investments from decision makers on their behalf is also called for. Awareness programs can be effective in promoting broader societal change using advocacy, social and community mobilization, especially to inform young people about the dangers of trafficking in children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, the unacceptability of gender-based violence and harm associated with injecting drugs. (<https://www.unicef.org/malaysia> - Protecting Adolescent At Risk)

(LITERATURE REVIEW 3)

ELEMENTS OF ETHNOCENTRISM

Based on extensive literature review, Smootha (1987) has classified ethnocentrism in his research into four major areas: safety, knowledge, value and the level of awareness. Neulip and McCroskey (1999) also has developed Scale Items and Factor Loadings for the Generalized Ethnocentrism (GENE).

Safety: This element refers to the safety of a person, especially in this title to children and adolescents. Their safety will be more secure if they are more exposed to sex education. this is because they know what is good and what does not. therefore, they will not be cheated easily. Additionally, this statement is supported by Miriam Kaufman, MD that in her statement 'Sex education is safer than no sex education'.

Knowledge: Knowledge is also one of the important factors. this is because if children and adolescents are unaware of this sex education they will be easily trapped by social and free social interactions in the elderly or older. this fact is supported by Diana Septi Pernama stating 'Pentingnya Pendidikan Seks'

Value: Value is also one of the important factors. This is because if this sex education is applied from a young age of teens and children will better understand this sex education and they will look into this issue in a more mature manner. This statement is also supported by Miriam Kaufman, MD who states 'Sex education also provides an opportunity to instill your family values in your kids'.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are three types of research method that has been used in solving the problem statements of Sex education awareness which are, the effect of inadequacy of sex education in Malaysia increased the sexual problem amongst youngster and to determine how much sexual education helps in preventing the sexual crime and sexual experimental in society. The first method second, was through some references made online upon some past researches in local and certain countries, parental hood blog based on in sex education awareness's opinions and agencies that running on sex education awareness websites. The third method used was distributing questionnaire papers to the target audience in UiTM Alor Gajah Campus's compound. By three methods used, had assisted a lot in gaining points in order to complete the survey on sex education awareness.

The quantitative survey involve is conducted as the most appropriate research method for large samples and able to task hypotheses. However, the effectiveness of quantitative research is heavily based on logical statement upon the initial premise being correct an attempt to explain what is observed, while outcomes may not be perceived as reflecting the opinions of a small population. (n.a, 2005)

RESULT AND DISSCUSIONS

a) Profile of the sample responders

The profile of the sample is discussed in terms of sex, status, age, education and some general questions about sex education.

Table 1 : Distribution of responders by profile (n=265)

Profile	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex		
Male	85	32.08%
Female	180	67.92%
Status		
Single	247	93.2%
Married	18	6.8%
Age		
13 to 18	57	21.51%
19 to 24	189	71.32%
25 to 30	7	2.64%
31 above	12	4.53%
Education		
Spm/Stpm	68	25.67%
Diploma	47	17.74%
Degree	119	44.91%
Others	31	11.7%
Where did you learn about sex?		
Friends	65	24.53%
Family	17	10.3%
Internet/Social media	120	45.28%
Others	63	23.77%

Table 1 above shows the profile of respondents from Malaysia. Based on the survey, most of the respondents who answered the questionnaires are Female (67.92%), single (93.2%), age between 19

to 24 (71.32%), degree education (44.91%) and most of them learn about sex education on internet/social media (45.28%).

b) Value of Sex Education

Based on research findings, we can identified that one of the solid reasons on sex education (value) is whatever comes sex is always okay and save after marriage because we know our partner. That is the highest mean that most respondents agreed with that statement $M=3.70$ while the the second highest mean shows $M= 3.69$, where it relies on the statement of “I will concerned about the victim of sex harassment”. Hence, this also can conclude that value is also one of the factor for people to learn about sex education with an overall mean of $M=3.60$. As discuss by Miriam Kaufman, MD (10/13/2011) that ‘Sex education also provides an opportunity to instill your family values in your kids’.

Table 2: Value

Value	MEAN
I believe that sex is okay after marriage.	3.70
I will concerned about the victim of sex harassment.	3.69
I will respect other gender’s sensitivity.	3.68
I will not encourage to be sex predator.	3.66
I believe that sex education will improve my confidence level to socialize.	3.29
Overall	3.60

c) Knowledge of Sex Education.

Based on the research findings, we can identified that one of the solid reasons on sex education (knowledge) is because after receiving sex education they will know about the bad side of free sex. That is the highest mean that most respondents agreed with that statement M=3.68. While the second highest mean shows M= 3.66, where it relies on the statement of “I will know about how baby was fertilization”. Hence, this also can conclude that knowledge is also one of the factor for people to learn about sex education with an overall mean of M=3.58.

Table 3: Knowledge

Knowledge	MEAN
I will know the bad side of free sex.	3.68
I will know about how baby was fertilization.	3.66
I will prevent myself from getting sexual abuse and violence.	3.64
I believe that sexual play among adolescent is wrong.	3.53
I can share my knowledge about sex education to my friends so that they can be more alert.	3.40
Overall	3.58

d) Safety of Sex Education

From the table shows above, we can conclude that the highest mean for this factor is for the statement “I will be careful so that I will not get stuck with sex predator” which shows the mean of $M = 3.66$. This is because children / teens will know who they’re going to be good and they will insecure with other people. So, they will not get stuck with sex predator. While the second highest mean stated above is $M= 3.56$ where it mentioned that “I can prevent risk of getting disease such as HIV, HPV, STD and Hepatitis B”. So, based on the findings above, it proves that peoples will be more careful after they receive sex education by the overall mean of $M=3.51$. As discuss by Miriam Kaufman, MD (10/13/2011) ‘Sex education is safer than no sex education’.

Table 4: Safety

Safety	MEAN
I will be careful so that I will not get stuck with sex predator.	3.66
I can prevent risk of getting disease such as HIV, HPV, STD and Hepatitis B.	3.56
I believe that children / teens will beware of touch whether it’s a good or bad touch.	3.28
I feel save in my social environment after receiving sex education.	3.13
I believe that children / teens can decrease the curiosity of sex.	2.90
Overall	3.31

e) Level of Awareness

Based on the table shows below, the highest mean for this level of awareness is the statement of people realized that sex education is important to be inserted in their life proved by the mean of $M=3.52$. Besides of that, we can conclude that all the factors mention ; safety, knowledge and value lead to sex education awareness with shows the overall mean of $M=3.31$.

Level of awareness.

Level of Awareness	MEAN
I realized that sex education is important to be inserted in a person's life.	3.52
I believe that everyone will have his/her awareness about sex education.	3.39
I realize that advocating sex education and the benefits of contraception is important to reduce sexual harassment.	3.37
I believe that sex education should be taught in school.	3.26
I believe that children will not keep silence when they are sexually abuse.	3.01
Overall	3.31

CONCLUSION

Based on the table below, it shows that has the highest mean is the component of value of sex education. Regarding to our survey, most of the respondents agreed with that value of sex education because they believe that sex is okay after marriage. Just a few respondents disagree with this statement. Thus, it drives the value of sex education component to be the highest mean among the four factors which is $M=3.60$.

The second highest mean of this research is knowledge component. Based on the statement, most of the respondents agreed and know the bad side of free sex. The research findings shows that a mean $M=3.58$ proves the statement to be viable and accepted as the general knowledge about sex that people should know.

Then, the safety component for this study shows the third highest mean (3.31) after knowledge and value component. Most of the respondents agreed that they must be careful so that they will not stuck with the sex predator.

Component	N	Mean
Value	265	3.60
Knowledge	265	3.58
Safety	265	3.31
Overall		3.50

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EARLY MARRIAGE IN MALAYSIA

Mohamad Danish bin Jaffri

Anis Irdina binti Azman

Nur Qirana Nabila binti Mohamad Rashidi

Nur Farah Iryanti Binti Mohd Riduan

Faculty of Communication & Media Studies, Universiti Teknologi Mara Melaka

*correspondent: danish9105@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

Early marriage, is defined as the marriage between two people in which one or both parties are younger than 18 years of age. Early marriages are also an option for parents as they can protect their daughter's dignity. In addition, many parents agree to marry their daughter at a young age due to financial problems and so on, so they trust the men who will marry their daughter to take care of her. There are two types of early marriage. The first is because of parents' coercion, and the second is because of their own will. But for today's early marriage has become a trend for young people. This study involved 421 respondents who answered the questionnaires that had been distributed. The questionnaire are about the acceptance of public towards early marriage.

INTRODUCTION

In this age, early marriages has become a trends towards young people. This is because, today many young people are already have their own job and are able to bear their own families. But there are some young people who are forced to get married early because of their parents' coercion. However, when these young people get married early, there are many disadvantages that often happen in their lives. According to INSTAH.com (2009) there are some of disadvantages that happen in the young marriage couples. One of them is that, they are missing out on the fun of teenage life and being young. The drudgeries of married life can get on to the unmatured minds. This affects the couples a lot because they do see their friends can still enjoy their teenager life while they have to manage their household.

Other than that new couples usually have a lack of responsibility. Responsibility has to be shouldered at a very young age. One has to take on household responsibilities, take care of the child things and else. There is no adult to guide or help out in case the couple are living alone. This will make them more stressful in their life. But early marriage also has its own advantages. According to TOPFOR.com the advantages of early marriage is, it will develop mental capabilities. It is the duty of a husband to go out and work for money to support their family. This is a must as he has to raise the family. In the same way, a wife have a responsibility to manage the households and the children. When the early marriage takes place, the younger couple would have enough time to develop better mental capabilities so that they can give a new edge to their lives and enjoy a bright future together.

Next is, it will help them to boost the energies for success. As compared to the old-age couples who usually don't even have time to think of their lives but profession and earnings to raise the families, the younger couples are more energetic. They can boost their energies more effectively and work hard for a better future together and a successful life ahead. Because they have each other to support what are they going to do. They will easily get motivated to do the things. So basically, early marriage has it owns disadvantages and the advantages. So, what is the acceptance of public towards early marriages?

PROBLEM STATEMENT

There are a few problems that a couple can face when marriage happened at an early age such as financial problems. Early marriage happened at the age between 16 years old to 25 years old which means that a person has no strong financial to actually build a family yet. They are probably still studying or working in part time jobs and the money they received could barely be enough for them to support their family, so it's impossible for them to support their family.

Secondly, bad communications between the couple are also one of the problems. This is because they have no understanding between them and it's always the misunderstanding that get the best of them instead. This is why two ways communications is important to everyone so that there won't be any problems at the end of the day but somehow people seems to take it for granted.

Thirdly, divorce could also happened when people get married at an early age. Mostly, divorce happen because the young couple still not matured and it is hard for them to understand each other. In this case, divorce are most likely to happen since a lot of

problems occurred that young people could barely handle it in a matured way. So as a solution, they choose to divorce to settle up their problems.

LITERATURE REVIEW (2)

Marriage is the legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship (historically and in some jurisdictions specifically a union between a man and woman). Child marriage is any formal marriage or informal union where one or both of the parties are under 18 years of age. Each year 15 million girls are married before the age of 18. Child marriage is widespread and can lead to a lifetime of disadvantage and deprivation. According to Nour, NM (2009), child marriage affects both boys and girls, though the overwhelming majority of those affected are girls, most of whom are in poor, socioeconomic situations.

There are a few main types of early or child marriage:

1. Child marriage, in which children under the age of 10 are wedded.
2. Adolescent marriage, which involves girls aged between 10 and 15.
3. Promissory marriage, a verbal promise is made at infancy even childbirth by the parents to have their children get married.

LITERATURE REVIEW (3)

FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Financial problem is the most important type of problems that early married couple face. Most of the young couple, divorce because financial problems. This is because today's economic decline and it will give a big impact to the young couple. Moreover, nowadays most of the people are unable to get a stable job because the limited opportunity. Most of the couple make materialism become necessary. According to Nancy L Anderson (2011), Couples nowadays more valuing thing more than relationship. They felt like the household, furniture, jewellery and etc is more important than their spouse. This thing will lead to a higher chance to financial problem. The will have lack of money after spending a lot of things that is not too necessary. Beside, extended family. According to James E. McWhinney (2015), Extended family is a real problem when it comes to financial problem. Imagine if the young couple marry at the early age around 18-25, and they still have their siblings to support them behind. It really cost them a lot of money use. Imagine if the young parent do not have enough income. It will be unfair if they treat on their side only. Other than that, some couple still adopting traditional roles when they don't fit. According to believe that men should handle the financial of the family. This type of tradition is wrong and will lead to unstable financial in marriage. Marriage will have a lot of problem from money side. This type of tradition may not fit to every couples

MISSING OUT TEENAGE LIFE

According to INSTAH online (2009), Missing out on the fun of teenage life and being young if we marriage at the early age. The life of married life can get on to the unmatured minds. This affects the overall growth of individuals and in most of cases they do not turn up to be a responsible citizens. This might have health problems because they are always depressed and stress the couple has to go through when their minds are not capable to taking them up. Based on Simon Fuller (2017), teenagers are hardly grown up yet when they get married at the young age and this means that their behavior and attitudes are sometimes will be childish. This immaturity can cause both partners to make decisions without thinking wisely. Immaturity can also get in the way of the marriage, as the couple begins to annoy with each other's attitudes. According to Simon Fuller (2017), teens will always making decisions that they will later regret. Some teenagers might view marriage as a means to satisfy a desire and not an institution that demands commitment and responsibility. For an example, a teen couple might get engaged without really thinking through the implications of what they will go through later. Based on Top10For (2014) online, early age sexual relationship sounds interesting but it is not good from a health point. Chances are there that you won't be able to follow the precautionary measures during sexual relation and as a result various health issues can arise. The teenagers will don't even care about their health when it comes to this issue because they will take it for granted.

LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY.

In every marriage, either woman or man has their own responsibility and they have to do the responsibility so that the couple will live together peacefully because each other have their own things to do. For example woman have to do house chores. That is actually a responsibility. Young couples who get married early do not know how to manage responsibility. They are still young in their mind set and still have to learn what a marriage is all about. According to Simon Fuller (2017), the teenage years are a period of formation for young people, in which part is that they started to learn something like who they are and what they want. A teen couple will discover they are less right for each other than they had thought. Based on Top10For (2014), when the boys at the age between of 16 or 17 are burdened with a wife and he has to work to raise the family and in addition if he already has a child then, that might be a problem for him, then definitely he would find it to be quite hard to have a successful life. The same is the situation with a girl of this age group, she would have to run the whole house and manage the things, becoming a fulltime house-wife. That sounds quite complicated for the two to manage their live. Based on INSTAH online (2009) work opportunities are limited for the youngsters. Since their education levels are very low, they cannot get highly paid jobs or even a stable job. In addition since most are not able to complete even their high school education, they have to settle with menial jobs which are often not well paid.

MENTAL AND HEALTH PROBLEM OCCURS EARLY

Many parents think that young marriage will give them a very positive impact for them. But, in every action that you take, will have the bad effect. It will give them for those who married at the early stage will have both effect, from psychological and physical effect. According to Catherine Pearson (2011), she said that, girls under 18 who get married are more likely will have to experience mental health problem. This will give them anxiety, depression and bipolar disorders. This health problem will can cause them to take more alcohol, drugs and nicotine. According to Dr. Yann Le Strat, "With a 41 percent increased risk of mental disorder, child marriage should be considered a major psychological trauma" he added. According to Dr. Malik Haruna King (2013), those who involve in young marriage are still young and still growing. They have their own special immune and challenges and peculiar illness, being children. They further depresses the immunity and are most likely to getting infection. Girls brides are more likely to become infected with STDs, especially HIV and HPV. Young people who get married at young age have poor relational skills. They missed the opportunities of bonding with their age mates. In fact, some are not given the rights to choose their life partner and most even hardly know their partner before marriage. So, no concerns, no full understanding of the terms of the marriage contract and no freedom of choice. (Dr. Malik Haruna King, 2013).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Explanatory research was used in this research. According to Kowalczyk (2013), explanatory research is describe as an attempt to connect ideas to understand cause and effect, meaning researcher want to describe what is happening. Explanatory research looks at how things come together and interact. This study employed the quantitative study approach (explanatory study) to identify the pattern and magnitude of relations and interactions existing between the pre-decided of independent variable (unstable financial in young marriage, missing out teenage life, lack of responsibility and mental and health problem occurs early) and dependent variable (acceptance of people toward early marriage) in order to understand about cases of incest in Malaysia. The study involved 421 respondents and a cross sectional survey and structured questionnaire were used for data collection. All variables were measured through scales previously used by other researchers. Google Docs and Microsoft Office Excel 2013 were used in the analysis. For this research, the first step is to measure the acceptance of people toward early marriage. Then, it is necessary to measure the content of early marriage such as unstable financial in young marriage, missing out teenage life, lack of responsibility and mental and health problem occurs early.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

b) Profile of the respondents

The profile of the respondents is discussed in terms of six characteristics: age, sex, occupation, religion and marital status.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by Profile (n=421)

Profile	Frequency	Percentage (%)
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Age		
13-17	18	4.3
18-25	373	89
26-30	22	5.3
31-35	0	0
36 and above	9	2.1
Sex		
Male	101	24
Female	320	76
Religion		
Islam	407	96.9
Hindu	3	0.5
Buddha	4	0.7
Christian	7	1.7
Others	0	0
Marital Status		
Single	390	93.1
Married	28	2.6
Divorced	0	0
Occupation		
Student	379	90
Government sector	7	1.7
Private sector	27	6.4
Unemployed	8	1.9

Table 1 above shows the profile of respondents who participated in answering the questionnaires given about Early Marriage in Malaysia. Based from the findings, most of the respondents who answered the questionnaires are aged between 18-21 years old (89%), female (76%), students (90%), Islam in religion (96.9%) and single (93.1%).

b) Financial Problems

Based on the table below, the highest mean for the items factors of financial problems is $M = 3.52$. This shows that most of the respondents think that not everyone are from wealth background. Besides that, the respondents also think that the Malaysia's economy is unstable at the moment as the mean is $M = 3.4$. It is stated in the Department of Statistic Malaysia itself that the economy in Malaysia is going downhill and if so, it may be impossible for young people to support their family needs in this economy.

Table 2: Financial Problems

ITEMS	MEAN (M)
-------	----------

I believe that not everyone are from wealth background.	3.52
Economy in Malaysia is unstable	3.4
I believe that younger people have a lot of thing they desires.	3.3
I believe that younger people still rely on their parents' financial.	3.02
Younger people does not have a proper job to support his family.	2.82
Overall	3.2

c) Lack of Responsibility

Table 3 shows that the highest mean is $M = 2.90$ which the respondents believe that girl will struggle to take care of new born baby at an early age. It also shows that the respondents are agree with the statement, which makes those who are involved in early marriage are lack of responsibility. This follows with the mean $M = 2.75$, which makes the respondents think that younger parents are still unclear about parental guidance. The lowest mean is $M = 2.40$ which our respondents think that younger woman/parents may not be able to provide appropriate care for child.

Table 3: Lack of Responsibility

ITEMS	MEAN (M)
-------	----------

I believe that girl will struggle to take care of new born baby at an early age.	2.90
I believe that younger parents are still unclear about parental guidance.	2.75
I think young boy will find it quite difficult to have a successful life.	2.64
Younger age are not matured enough to carry big responsibilities.	2.61
I believe that younger woman/parents may not be able to provide appropriate care for child.	2.40
Overall	2.66

d) Missing Out Teenage Life.

Based on Table 4, it shows that the highest mean for this factor is $M = 3.1$ which the most agreed by the respondents. The respondents think that younger parents will be depressed thinking about their responsibilities in college and their family at the same time. This follows with the mean $M = 2.69$ which stands for the time to spend between young couple and their friends will be neglect are chosen by our respondents as the second highest mean.

Table 4: Missing Out Teenage Life

ITEMS	MEAN (M)
Younger parents will be depressed thinking about their responsibilities in college and their family at the same	3.1

time.	
I believe time to spend between young couple and their friends will be neglect.	2.69
Teen couple are less right for each other than they had thought after married at young age.	2.68
I believe that mental disorder will occurs at young age.	2.65
Young parent have no time for entertainment.	2.55
Overall	2.73

e) Mental and Health Problems Occurs Early.

Based on the table 5, the respondents are mostly agree with first item with the mean of $M = 3.34$. This shows that they agreed that young people need to take care of their health before they turn old as they are still young and healthy. It also follows with the statement that girls are most likely to face health problems with the $M = 2.77$. This means that everyone should take care of their health in every situations and basically young people who are still healthy and living life without any health problems should always make sure it maintains that way. And surely, every disease has its own cures.

As stated in the Quran 26:80,

“There is no disease that God Almighty has created, except that He also has created its treatment.”

Table 5: Mental and Health Problems Occurs Early.

ITEMS	MEAN (M)
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Component	Number	Mean
Financial Problems	421	3.2
Missing Out Teenage Life	421	2.73
Lack of Responsibility	421	2.66
Mental And Health Occurs Early	421	2.48
Overall		2.77

I believe that young people need to take care of their health before they turn old.	3.34
Girls are most likely to face health problems.	2.77
I believe that young people will get depressed if they get married at young age.	2.31
I believe that they will get suffer from STDs (sexually transmitted diseases) especially HIV and HPV.	2.11
I believe that young girl will face death if they get pregnant before 20s.	1.89
Overall	2.5

CONCLUSION

TABLE 5.1

Based on Table 5.1, it shows that the component with highest mean is financial problems with $M = 3.2$. Most of our respondents agreed with the statement everyone are not from a wealth family. Meanwhile, based on the statement that younger parents will be depressed thinking about their responsibilities in college and their family at the same time which is linked to the missing out teenage life component makes the component as the second highest mean with $M = 2.73$. It basically proves that the statement are to be accepted by most of our respondents. In this research paper, data analysis method, study results and the discussion of the findings has been presented. The results of this study has been proved to

be successful ($M = 2.77$). In addition, the acceptance of public towards early marriage has been explored.

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AN ADMIRABLE WIFE

Tengku Nurul Syahira Binti Abdul Rasheed
Farah Batrisyia Binti Sarizal
Nur Atiqah Fatimah Binti Adnan
Anisa Binti Mamat
Anis Nor Syuhada Binti Kamsani

Faculty of Communication & Media Studies, Universiti Teknologi Mara Melaka

*correspondent: jijihira97@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

*Wife is a married woman, especially when considered in relation to her partner in marriage. This study is done in order to find the main criteria for men to choose a woman as their soul mate. The minimum sample size was determined through G*Power analysis. The study involved 851 respondents, selected through a purpose sampling technique involving three main ethnics in Malaysia. A cross sectional survey and structured questionnaire were used for data collection. All variables were measured through scales previously used by other researchers. SPSS ver. 20 software was used in the analysis. Results of the SPSS indicated that for the main criteria for men to choose a woman as their soul mate are maturity ($M=3.23$) then virginity ($M=3.10$).*

Keynote: wife, marriage, husband

INTRODUCTION

According to Shafi-Q (2013), marriage or wedding is a very demanded thing in Islam. The meaning of marriage in terms of language is met, gathered and mixed. According to Islamic term, 'ijab and qabul' ('aqad) to legalize sex between men and women uttered by words that express the marriage, according to rules determined by Islam. However, many divorce cases often adorn the newspapers, magazines, radio, television and internet. The divorce case is not only applicable to newly married couples. In fact, couples who have been married for 10 years even if there is a divorce after no understanding (Dhia Kamila,2014). According to Dr. Tengku Asmadi T. Mohamad (2017), often exposed in the newspapers about the woman who mistakenly choose the husband in marriage. However, there are also men who mistakenly choose a wife so that they had to bear the pain occurs when the wife cheating on his back. This thing happened because of the man himself from the beginning do not know how

to choose a good wife. Men are more looking at the appearance of the women to make a wife. Therefore, they prefer a woman who is beautiful and sexy to make as a wife without looking at their attitude and personality. According to Norhafzan Jaafar and Saadiah Ismail (2016), in the issue of late marriage not only for the women but these issues also involve men. There are 3 main causes that led to a late marriage. The main causes are financial problems, no suitable partner and prioritise career first. In 2014, 56 percent of men in Malaysia choose as the main cause of the financial problems that led to their late marriage. 18.4 percent of men chose no suitable partner as the main causes that led to their late marriage and 9.4 percent of men chose to put his career first. There are three criteria that are important to the men in choosing a wife. 39.6 percent of men chose women because of religion, 30.4 percent of men prefer women who are responsible and 26.4 percent of men prefer women who are courteous.

According to Shahizatul Farha S Rosli (2012), A total of 90% of divorce cases were recorded in Johor Baru found to have originated from the family background of neglecting prayer. The 3 major causes of many divorce cases in Johor are because of economic problems, the communication gap and dissatisfaction in sexual relations. According to Dr. Nurhidayah Hasim (2016), reported almost 156 Muslim couple's divorce each day and more than 274,000 couples divorced in the last 6 years. If the statistics are true, then it can be said that 156 women became widows per day, 156 men became widowers and how many children lost grew up in a nice home with their mom and dad.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Actually mistaken in choosing mate cases can occur not only to women but also to men. One of the reason that contribute to make a mistake in choosing mate is because a person felt lonely and desperate (Mengapa Kamu Bisa Salah Pilih Pasangan?, n.d). According to Danois (2013), some people argue that long relationship able to ensure a happy and lasting marriage. Thus, they began to take the next step to legalize their relationship. According to Ali Imron H (2016), many mistakes are often happened when men are choosing a soul mate. Therefore, they will have problems in marriage when they mistakenly choosing a partner. Among the common mistakes made by men in choosing a future wife is because they decide to get married at a young age. It's not a mistake to marry at a young age but usually the couple that married at a young age are still immature. In addition, the other mistake is because not recognize the partner's family properly. It is most important to avoid fights or misunderstandings with the in-law later. Then, because most of the men just looked at appearance only.

CRITERIA OF A GOOD WIFE

Based on our reading, there are 4 criteria of a good wife that mostly men look in a woman in order to find a good future wife. These criteria can make the men feel satisfies if they get a wife that have all of these criteria. Those criteria are:

Virginity: According to Dr. Fuad-deen Olabisi Kekere-ekun (2015), keeping virginity before marriage is very importance. Virgin is a person who has never had sexual intercourse.

Besides that, The Prophet s.a.w. also recommended men to marry a virgins. Whithat virginity symbols, its means that no one has touched the lady before.

Attractiveness: According to most of the men that the key to a long and happy married is about how attractive women they are married to. Men are more likely to appreciate their attractive wives more. This has been confirmed by Professor Benjamin Karney who studied the same topic in 2008 (Woollaston,2013).

Background Family: Those who were attracted to the opposite mate, they mostly didn't last long because didn't know really well about their mate's family background. Everybody care if our mate's family members was a prisoners (One Thing to Look for in a Mate: Advice from Long-Married Elders,2013).

Maturity: According to Heather (2017), John MacNaughton said, "Maturity begins to grow when you can sense your concern for others outweighing your concern for yourself," mature men is for mature women. Mature person who married immature will face a lot of problems. Immature people will cause a lot of unapologetically childish moments. Mature people have a different view from immature people.

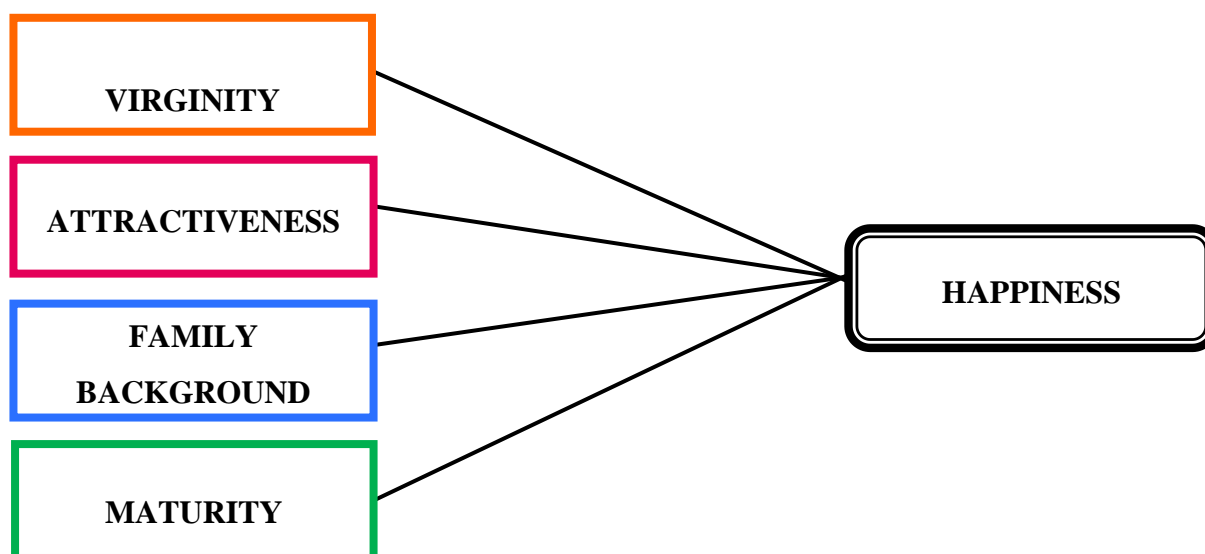


FIGURE 1.1 HAPPINESS STRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

HAPPY FAMILY

According to Kim (2009), being happy as a family is something deeper than simply having fun together or feeling the immediate euphoria of joyful event such as celebrating aid together. A family can be two or more people who share goals and values, have long-term commitments to one and another. According to Kim (2009), a happy family also have well-organized between parents and children.

HOW TO BUILD A HAPPY FAMILY

Building a happy family is not an easy thing. Every family members should play their role to build it especially parents. So, there are 5 ways to build a happy family. Those ways are:

Working Parent Needs to Balance Work and Home Life: Parents have to be professional in handling their kids and work. Do not bring work problems to home because it can make the bond between them and kids become less because they feel that they being neglected by their parents (Top Ten Tips for a Happier Family, n.d).

Every Family Members Need to Talk: According to Dr. Markham (2017), communication is the key to success and play important role in maintaining a happy family. For example, having dinner together as a family is a good thing because we know eating together can boost achievement in children, lower the chance for eating disorders, lower depression rates in both girls and boys. Simple and humorous rituals are what children remember as adults.

Parents or Any Family Members Need to be Patient: Some children learn to act out or create problems for shock value when they want attention from their love ones. Anger subsides when a child learns effectively communicate their feelings. Learning how to effectively express feelings can reduce the arguing and yelling in a household as well as increase satisfaction and the sharing of feelings (How to Have a Good Family Life,2000).

Every family members need to always communicate even through texting: According to Froeber (2013), in this modern day, we need to always to communicate through texting. A simple question like “how are you?” is an easy way to say without embarrassment. This modern day version of the note in the lunchbox can help keep your family connected.

Parents need to stop fighting in front of their children: Kids often worry about what it means when parents fight. They might jump into conclusions and think arguments mean their parents do not love each other anymore. They might think it means their parent will get divorce. Seeing parents are upset and out of control can make kids feel unprotected and scared (Froeber,2013).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed the quantitative study approach (explanatory study) to identify the level of criteria for men to choose a women as their soul mate among multiethnic in Malaysia. For sampling, by referring to Krejcie & Morgan table, 16.5 million population in Malaysia can be equal to 384 sample of respondents with 95% confidence (The Research Advisors, 2006). The study involving 851 respondents. A cross sectional survey and structured questionnaire were used for data collection. The data were keyed in and analyzed by SPSS. (Abdul Rauf Ridzuan et al., 2015).

In this study, the sample size used was also determined by two technique namely G*Power analysis (Erdfelder, Faul and Buchner, 1996), and Green (1991) recommendation on using Multiple Regression Analysis. Using G*Power analysis, specifically for F – Test in Multiple

Regression analysis , the total suggested sample is 138 (effect size $f^2 = 0.15$ (medium); $\alpha = 0.05$; power = 0.95; number of predictors / independent variables = 5). The value of Alpha and power were acceptable for social sciene research. G*Power is a general power analysis program that perform high precision statistical power analyses for the most common statistical test in social science research. Moreover G*Power is design for sample size calculation based on specific statistical analysis used in the particular study (Erdfelder et al., 1996). The data was collected through a survey questionnaire. The method used to distribute the questionnaire is through online and self –administered questionnaires. A likert scale was used for the students to answer questions relating to the criteria for men to choose a woman as their soul mate. Data was key in and analyzed using SPSS version 20.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

a) Profile of the respondents

The profile of the sample is discussed in terms of seven characteristics: age, ethnic, status, state, education, occupation and 6 of general questions.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents by profile (n=851)

Profile	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
18-25	776	91.20
26-30	44	5.20
37 and above	18	2.10
31-36	13	1.50
Ethnic		
Malay	763	89.70
Others	45	5.10
Chinese	25	2.90
Indian	18	2.10
Status		
Single	618	72.6
In a relationship	185	21.70

Married	43	5.10
Divorce	5	0.60
Occupation		
Student	701	82.40
Working at public sector	67	7.90
Working at private sector	37	4.30
Self employed	24	2.80
Unemployed	22	2.60
State		
Selangor	193	22.70
Johor	112	13.20
Terengganu	82	9.60
Kelantan	79	9.30
Wilayah Persekutuan	70	8.20
Kedah	65	7.60
Perak	50	5.90
Pulau Pinang	38	4.50
Negeri Sembilan	32	3.80
Sarawak	31	3.60
Melaka	30	3.50
Pahang	29	3.40
Sabah	29	3.40
Perlis	11	1.30

Table 1 above shows the profile of respondents from the men of Malaysia. Based from the findings, most of the respondents who answered the questionnaires are aged between 18 – 25 (91%), Malay ethnic (90%), divorce (55%), student (82%). Most of the respondents also are from Selangor (23%).

b) Respondent's opinions toward their future wife

There are 6 questions that were asked in this section. The reason of asking this questions to the respondents is to know what is their opinions toward their future wife.

Table 2: Respondent's opinions toward their future wife

Questions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Is it easy to find a good wife?		
No	710	83.40
Yes	141	16.60
Are you okay if your wife has a better career than you?		
Yes	695	81.70
No	156	18.30
Do you mind if your wife do not know how to do housework?		
Yes		
No	465	54.60
	386	45.40
Do you prefer to marry a single woman or a widower?		
Single woman	821	96.50
Widower	30	3.50
Do you prefer to marry younger or older woman than you?		
Younger	720	84.60

Older	131	15.40
Do you prefer to find your future wife by yourself or by someone else?		
By myself		
By someone else	783	92.00
	68	8.00

Table 2 above shows the respondent’s opinions toward their future wife. Based from the findings, most of the respondents who answered the questionnaires find that it is not easy (83%) to find a good wife and agree (82%) if their wife has a better career than them. They also mind if their wife do not know how to do housework (55%). Most of the respondents prefer to marry single woman (97%) and younger (85%) than them. They also prefer to find their future wife by someone else (78%).

c) Level of maturity in choosing a wife

From the table 3, respondents think a woman who is matured enough knows how to make good decisions (M=3.38) and maturity is an important aspect in choosing a wife as it is a proof if that the woman is ready to be a wife or not (M=3.25). It shows that respondents mindset that maturity is one of the criteria that they look in looking for a wife. Heather (2017) also stated that mature men is for mature women. Overall, the average mean for maturity is M=3.23.

Table 3: Maturity

Maturity	Mean
I think a woman who is matured enough knows how to make good decisions	3.38
Maturity is an important aspect in choosing a wife as it is a proof if that the woman is ready to be a wife or not	3.25
I want to marry a matured woman	3.23
I think having a matured wife is really important in creating a happy family because if I get married with an immature woman, I will have to face a lot of problems	3.06
Overall	3.23

d) Level of virginity in choosing a wife

The data analysis in table 4 described that respondents think if their partner is a virgin, their family will be happy (M=3.32) and for them, the virginity is very important in the

search for a good wife because it proves that the woman know how to take care of herself (M=3.31). The has result has proven that the virginity is the important criteria that men look in a woman to make a wife. In addition, result from similar studies done by Dr. Fuad-deen Olabisi Kekere-ekun (2015) shows that keeping virginity before marriage is very importance. Overall the mean for virginity is M=3.10.

Table 4: Virginity

Virginity	Mean
I think if my partner is a virgin, my family will be happy	3.32
For me, the virginity is very important in the search for a good wife because it proves that the woman knows how to take care of herself	3.31
I am sure that a woman that is still a virgin will be a good mother and wife	2.87
I will marry a virgin woman because I am sure that she is a good woman	2.86
Overall	3.10

e) Level of family background in choosing a wife

Based from the table 5, respondents choose to marry a woman that knows how to communicate in a good way with her family is the highest mean (M=3.61) and followed by respondents will marry a woman that comes from a stable family (M=2.74). It shows that family background is one of the thing that men look in order to look for a future wife. Results from similar studies done by One Thing to Look for in a Mate: Advice from Long-Married Elders (2013), It is really important to know how your mate is. Overall, the average mean for family background is M=2.93.

Table 5: Family Background

Family Background	Mean
I choose to marry a woman that knows how to communicate in a good way with her family	3.61
I will marry a woman that comes from a stable family	2.74
I will choose to marry a woman that comes from a good family only	2.73
I want to marry someone that do not has any prisoner in her family members	2.61
Overall	2.93

f) Level of attractiveness in choosing a wife

The data from table 6 below shows that the respondents prefer a woman that know how to seduce her husband because for them it is attractive (M=3.30). They also think that woman who always take care of her skin and appearance is their choice (M=3.00). As discussed by Woollaston (2013), according to most of the men that the key to a long and happy married is about how attractive women they are married to. The result has proven that men nowadays also look at the attractiveness of a woman to make as a wife. Overall, the average mean for attractiveness is M=2.54.

Table 6: Attractiveness

Attractiveness	Mean
I prefer a woman that know how to seduce her husband because for me it is attractive	3.30
Woman who always take care of her skin and appearance is my choice	3.00
I like woman who always keep up to date with fashion	2.49
I am very attracted to woman who wears make up	2.26
I don't mind my partner wears revealing clothes in public because for me it is attractive	1.69
Overall	2.54

g) Level of happiness among men if they get the wife that have all of the criteria

In terms of level of happiness among men if they get the wife that have all of the criteria, majority of respondents prefer to marry someone that has all of these good criteria will make their life more meaningful, (M=3.35). Many respondents sure that their marriage will be long lasting if they married a woman that has all of these good criteria (M=3.25). It shows that respondents really look at the virginity, attractiveness, family background and the maturity of the women in order to find a future wife.

Table 7: Happiness among men if they get the wife that have all of the criteria

Happiness	Mean
Marrying someone that has all of these good criteria will make my life more meaningful	3.35
I'm sure that my marriage will be long lasting if I married a woman that has all of these good criteria	3.25
I know that my child will be a good person if my wife has all of these good criteria and I will be very happy	3.22

I'm sure that I will have a peaceful marriage if my future wife has all of the good criteria	3.21
If I have a wife that has all of these criteria, then I am sure that I will have a happy family	3.20
Overall	3.25

CONCLUSION

Table showed the mean score achieved for all respondents on this dimension is 2.95. It shows the level of happiness among men if they get the wife that have all of the criteria is at high level. The highest mean for criteria for men to choose a woman as their soul mate is maturity (M=3.23) and followed by virginity (M=3.10). It shows that maturity is the main criteria for men to choose a woman as their soul mate. Research done by Heather , (2017) have proven that mature person who married immature will face a lot of problems. Virginity is the one of the top criteria for men to choose a woman as their soul mate. This can be seen through research done by Dr. Fuad-deen Olabisi Kekere-ekun (2015) keeping virginity before marriage is very importance. Besides that, The Prophet s.a.w. also recommended men to marry a virgins. Therefore, the results from this research have proven that maturity is the main criteria for men to choose a wife as their soul mate and followed by virginity.

Table 8: Descriptive statistics of criteria for men to choose a women as their soul mate

Constructs	N	Mean
Maturity	851	3.23
Virginity	851	3.10
Family Background	851	2.93
Attractiveness	851	2.54
Overall		2.95

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DISCIPLINARY MISCONDUCT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

LUQMAN NURHAKIM KASIM
NURNISA ATHIRAH ZUHANDRI
BALQIS AMEERA NORISMAIL
NUR FARAHANI MAZELAN

Faculty Of Communication & Media Studies,
Universiti Teknologi Mara Melaka,
Kampus Alor Gajah.

Correspondent: nissaathirah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study are to examine the factors, characteristic, and the level of disciplinary misconduct among secondary school students. Based on the research, we want to study the causes of the students misconduct and want to know whether there is the existence of relationships between causes of misconduct and the personality profile of the students. However, the disciplinary problem and misconduct of the students are often a hot topic that discussed by various parties. The study involved 230 respondents, selected through a cluster sampling technique involving three main ethnics in Malaysia. A cross sectional survey and structured questionnaire were used for data collection. All variables were measured through scales previously used by other researchers.

INTRODUCTION

In the school education, an individual student is trying to establish his identity in preparation for the challenges of his adult world. Usually these students are teenagers who want to build a mature personality, noble character, positive thinking, brilliant and useful human beings. In general, the formation of this student personality has been helped by the formal education system such as learning a subject taught by teachers in the school. However, informal education also has many effects in the formation of student personality as students spend not only their time in school but also spend time at home, in certain places such as shopping centers with their peers. This does not directly effect to the development of student personality formation.

According to Syarifah Raudzah Binti Syed Junid (2007), these students are often recognized as an important part of society because of their role in the formation of future generations. This is because the students are the main asset for building a steady and quality Malaysian generation. They will realize the dream of insight 2020. However, this discipline problem and misconduct of the students are often a hot topic that discussed by various parties. Mass media whether print or electronic media has always been extending coverage on this issues. Every day we will be presented with news of disciplinary deterioration among students. What we are really worried about today is in relation to the moral collapse of secondary school students involved in misconduct such as truancy, visiting entertainment centers, adultery, drag abuse, sniffing glue, taking imaginary pills, gambling, extortion, quarrel, and so on. These misconducts sometimes become so serious that contrary to what a student is supposed to practiced and learn. Therefore, researchers want to study the causes of the students misconduct and want to know whether there is the existence of relationships between the causes of misconduct and the personality profile of the students. Finally, we will able to identify the weakness of the students, using new rules besides personalities in handling disciplinary problems and student misconduct.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A school is an institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments to teach the students under the direction of teachers. In other words, school is a place for the students to build up better personality in all aspects in order to become a better person in the future. Unfortunately, discipline cases and social problems among school students are increasing rapidly in these days. The purpose of this research is to study the major factors that lead to disciplinary misconduct among secondary school students and the solutions for this situation. There are many cases involving school students reported recently. Issues that related to disciplinary misconduct among school students have been the focus of the media. It is very significant and this situation is very disturbing the community

especially the parents. Here we need to understand what exactly is meant by 'discipline'. Discipline is one of the important components of a school system that is closely linked to morals and decency. However, issues of disciplinary violations are an endless issue that is being discussed by the community. According to Abdul Rahemang Taiming (2017/07/31), the case involved a female student who was bullied by a group of female students at their school field in Kunak, Sabah. Next case was reported by Tamilar Kural (2017/06/05) in Putrajaya. The case involved a group of school students wearing school uniform who were disturbing one of the students who was believed to be drunk. A short video of this case was spread on Facebook widely. It was told that the case happened outside of the school compound and that the teachers have no idea about the case. This is the result of gangster culture that threatens students in school. The fights between student groups, joining secret societies, collecting money from students as well as hurting the teachers. Other than that, there was also a case where a 15-year-old female student gave birth to a baby girl in the school's mosque in Bandar Baru Serling, Negeri Sembilan. It was understood that the student could hide it from her parents and friends because her stomach is small and does not look like she was pregnant. In addition, her boyfriend is also a student from the same school with her. This case is reported by Abnor Hamizam bin Abd Manap (2017/09/20). Another case was reported by Abdul Hakim Rahman, Astro Awani (2017/09/20) involving a 13-year-old boy who stamped his teacher's head with a rock while the teacher was performing her prayer. It was understood that the 23-year-old female teacher was then sent to the hospital and received 17 stitches. The boy acted that way after the teacher caught him for stealing. Despite an increase in viral news on misconduct involving students, disciplinary cases among school students have steadily decreased since 2012. Deputy Education Minister Senator Chong Sin Woon said disciplinary problems have reduced significantly with only 1.78% of students reported to be involved in cases of misconduct in 2015 compared to 2.01% in 2014 and 2013, and 2.3% in 2012. "Truancy cases, for example, have seen quite a reduction from 2012 to 2015, with 17,343, 15,039, 15,161 and 14,496 cases respectively.

TERM DEFINITION (LITERATURE REVIEW 2)

There are a few terms explained to have a better understanding between the connections of things that will be discussed by researchers in this research. Firstly, student's personality, the personality word was taken from Greek which is '*persona*' meaning a mask that were worn by humans to hide bad things and showed some good things. In scientific research, personality is an individual difference in thinking, feelings, and behaviour that causes a response to a lot of situations (Richard M Ryckman, 1982). The student's personality in this research can be seen on the student's behaviour whether the individual are good or bad. A good student's behaviour stabilizes the self-concept, build self-

confidence, and rational thinking in their behaviour. On the other hand, a bad student's behaviour causes the individual to act irrational in their actions. Next is student misconduct, student misconduct refers to deviant behaviour from trusted norms and it is in a society with the opposite form of treatment and against the criminal law rules that is caused by an individual who is still underage. The Role Of Parents, role means character or the purpose of someone in a particular situation. As a parent, the first main role is to build a noble child, full of moral and ethical. Parents need to play their role because they influence their child the most and on the child's personality progress. This is because parents are the first sources on learning and personal development of their child. Lastly is peer influence, the sociologist said that peers is a group of kids or teenagers that are the same age. (Hazil Abdul Hamid, 1990). Peers also plays an important role to form self-concept, attitude and one's view on themselves. It is an informal agency that creates experience which they cannot obtain from their families or in school.

THE FACTORS OF DISCIPLINARY MISCONDUCT AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS (LITERATURE REVIEW 3)

There are a few major factors that contributing to the increase of disciplinary misconduct cases among secondary school students. Firstly is **parental control**. As usually stated, parents are the persons who are responsible for the children's development especially in their education and personality. This is because parents are the closest person to them. They are the one who gives moral supports and encourage them to have the interest to study. One of the factors contributing to the disciplinary misconduct among school students is lack of family values in every family in our society. Family values are very important for the children's development and emotion.

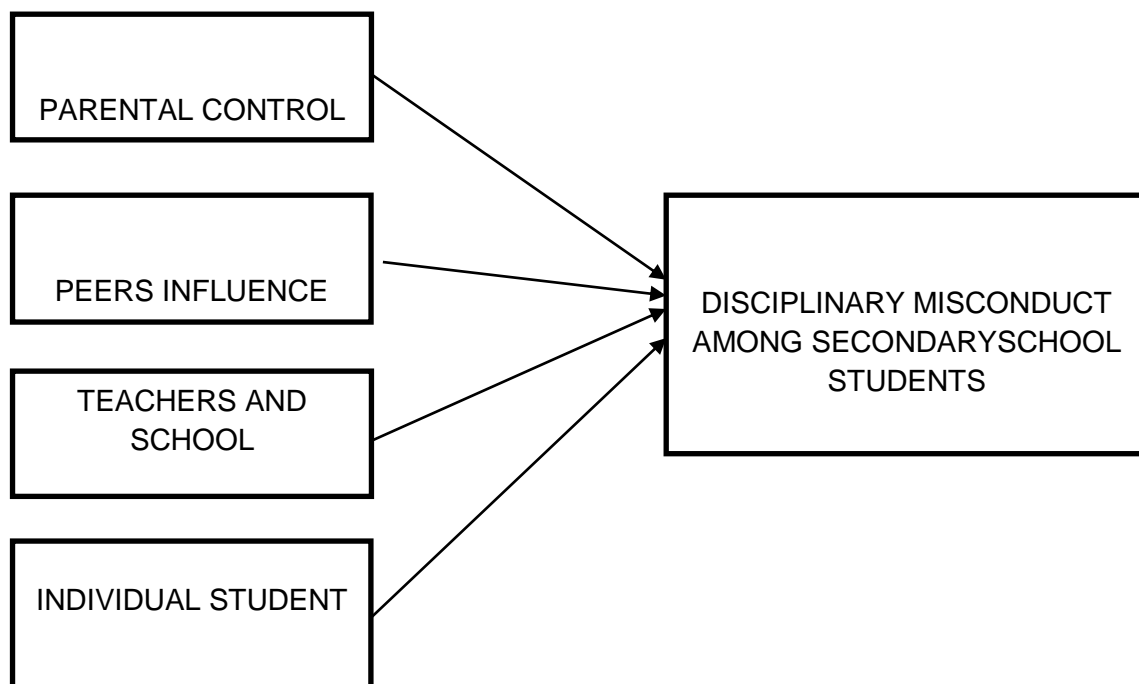
Second is **peers influence**. Sociologists defines that peers are also the closest person to the students as they are in the same age and probably have the same feeling and thoughts in some particular things. For most students, peers are their place to share their problems instead of their parents especially those who are having the problems at home. This is clearly seen that when a student is interacting with a friend, they tend to choose a friend who would have the same thought as him as defines by psychologist, Piaget as equal footing (Ismail Yusof, 1983).

Besides, **school and teachers** are one of the factors of disciplinary misconduct among students. Through past research, school environment also give major impact in building students' behaviour. Boyson (1973), Gordon (1974), Gragey (1970) and Maslow et al (1962) states that a strict control at school is the factor of the increase of disciplinary misconduct among students. This is because the

students are against the strict rules at school with doing discipline cases to show rebel. The most popular disciplinary misconduct nowadays are bullying, vandalism, gangsterism, play truant and do not respect the teachers. Students spend most of their time at school.

Lastly is **individual**, according to Duke (1980), said that every individual is responsible on their behaviour. Students might be not discipline because there are following their own requirements of themselves without any outside influence, which is what are they said as “ the potential influence of the student’s free will “. They might be breaking the rules in school while studying or playing because they did not realize that their actions had violated the rules. This is one of the important factors that students do things that are not disciplined. There are also regulation violations that have been done by the students who have emotional problems.

THE LEVEL OF DISCIPLINARY MISCONDUCT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed the quantitative study approach (explanatory study) to identify the act of disciplinary misconduct among secondary school students. The study involves 227 respondents, selected through multistage sampling techniques which are cluster sampling and purposive sampling. A cross sectional survey and structured questionnaire were used for data collection. The data were keyed in and analysed.

In this study, the sample size used was also determined by two technique namely GPower analysis (Erdfelder, Faul and Buchner, 1996), and Green (1991) recommendation on using Multiple Regression Analysis. Using GPower analysis, specifically for F – Test in Multiple Regression analysis, the total suggested sample is 138 (effect size $f^2 = 0.15$ (medium): $\alpha = 0.05$; power = 0.95; number of predictors / independent variables = 5). The value of Alpha and power were acceptable for social science research. GPower is a general power analysis program that performs high precision statistical power analyses for the most common statistical test in social science research. Moreover GPower is design for sample size calculation based on specific statistical analysis used in the particular study (Erdfelder et al., 1996). The data was collected through survey questionnaires. The method used to distribute the questionnaire is through online and self – administered questionnaires. A likert scale was used for the students to answer questions relating to disciplinary misconduct factors. Data was keyed in and analysed using SPSS version 20.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

a) **Profile of respondents**

The profile of the sample is discussed in terms of seven characteristics: gender, age and ethnic, status, state, education and occupation.

Table 1: Distribution of experienced secondary school students (n=227)

Profile	Frequency (%)	Percentage
Gender		
Male	63	27.6%
Female	164	72.4%
Age		
13-16	20	9%
17-20	179	79%
21-24	9	4%
>24	18	8%
Ethnicity		
Malay	207	91%
Chinese	18	8%
Indian	2	1%
Religion		
Islam	132	58%
Buddha	23	10%
Christian	20	9%
Hindu	52	23%
Occupation		
Student	207	91%
Government sector	9	4%
Private sector	9	4%
Unemployed	2	1%

Marital

Single	178	89%
Married	16	8%
Divorced	0	0%
It's complicated	6	3%

Table 1 shows the profile of respondents from people who had experienced in secondary school in Malaysia. Based from the findings, most of the respondents who answered the questionnaires are female (72.4%), aged between 17-20 (79%), Malay ethnic (91%), single (89%), student (91%), and also Islam (58%).

b) Parental Control

As usually stated, parents are the persons who are responsible for the children's development especially in their education and personality. This is because parents are the closest person to them. They are the one who gives moral supports and encourage them to have the interest to study. One of the factors contributing to the disciplinary misconduct among school students is lack of family values in every family in our society. Family values are very important for the children's development and emotion. The data from table 2 below shows that the respondents believe that parent's behaviour affects their children's personality ($M=3.34$). Other than that, a lot of respondents believe that parents do not monitor their children's development in their academic ($M=2.99$) and parents nowadays are too busy and have no time for their children ($M=2.95$). Lastly, the respondents believe that the parents did not emphasize on the religious education ($M=2.71$) and the parents do not monitor their children's development in their academic ($M=2.53$). Overall, the average mean for respondents' is $M=2.9$.

Table 2: Parental Control

Factors	Mean
Parents behaviour affects their children's personality	3.34
Parents nowadays do not know their children's daily activities	2.99
Parents nowadays are too busy and have no time for their children	2.95
The parents did not emphasize on the religious education	2.71
Parents do not monitor their children's development in their academic	2.53
Overall	2.90

c) Peers Influence

Sociologists defines that peers are also the closest person to the students as they are in the same age and probably have the same feeling and thoughts in some particular things. For most students, peers are their place to share their problems instead of their parents especially those who are having the problems at home. This is clearly seen that when a student is interacting with a friend, they tend to choose a friend who would have the same thought as him as defines by psychologist, Piaget as equal footing (Ismail Yusof, 1983). In disciplinary misconduct, peers influence is one of the factors which leads to disciplinary misconduct among secondary school. The data analysis in table 3 described that respondents believe that friends influence their behaviour (M=3.05).

Table 3: Peers Influence

Factors	Mean
Friends influence my behaviour	3.05
I spend most of my time with my friends	3.00
At times, my decisions are influenced by my friends	2.87
I changed my behaviour to fit in with my friends	2.5
Overall	2.83

d) School and Teachers

Through past research, school environment also give major impact in building students' behaviour. Boyson (1973), Gordon (1974), Gragey (1970) and Maslow et al (1962) states that a strict control at school is the factor of the increase of disciplinary misconduct among students. This is because the students are against the strict rules at school with doing discipline cases to show rebel. The most popular disciplinary misconduct nowadays are bullying, vandalism, gangterism, play truant and do not respect the teachers. Students spend most of their time at school. Based from the table 4, there are schools that hide their disciplinary problems because they do not want the name of the school to be affected is the highest mean (M=3.35) and followed by strict school rules will lead to student's misconduct problems (M=2.80).

Table 4: School and Teachers

Factors	Mean
There are schools that hide their disciplinary problems because they do not want the name of the school to be affected	3.35
Strict school rules will lead to student's misconduct problems	2.80
School are lack of discipline programs	2.68
Teachers are less concerned about the students	2.39
Overall	2.80

e) Individual Student Factors

Students might be not discipline because there are following their own requirements of themselves without any outside influence, which is what are they said as “ the potential influence of the student's free will “. They might be breaking the rules in school while studying or playing because they did not realize that their actions had violated the rules. This is one of the important factors that students do things that are not disciplined. There are also regulation violations that have been done by the students who have emotional problems. In terms of individual student factors, majority of respondents agreed that individual's weakness in terms of mental development. The student is a weak learner, often failed many times in the exam and lost the spirit of learning and do whatever that comes along to their mind (M=3.57). Many respondents believes that the individuals breaking the rules in school while studying or playing because they did not realize that their actions had violated the rules (M=3.40) and following the requirements of themselves without any outside influence (M=3.15).

Table 5: Individual Student

Factors	Mean
The student is a weak learner, often failed many times in the exam and lost the spirit of learning and do whatever that comes along to their mind	3.57
Breaking the rules in school while studying or playing because they did not realize that their actions had violated the rules	3.40
Following the requirements of themselves without any outside influence	3.15
Students have emotional problems, this student is called 'neurotic' or 'psychotic', his behaviour is bad, often make mistakes, default and cannot be formed	2.93
Overall	3.40

CONCLUSION

Table showed the mean score achieved for all respondents on this dimension is only 2.15. The highest mean is parental control (M=2.90) and followed by peers influence (M=2.83). In this research paper, data analysis methods, study results and discussion of the findings have been presented. Findings from this study have been proved to be successful (M = 2.84). In addition, the impacts of various demographic data on disciplinary misconduct among secondary school students have been explored. Data findings were described as correlations to the variable and presented as tabulations and pie charts.

Component	Number	Mean
Parental control	227	2.90
Peer influence	227	2.83
Teachers and school	227	2.80
Individual student	227	2.83
Overall		2.84

Table 5.1 Descriptive statistic of disciplinary misconduct among secondary school students

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