



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL CONTROL AND AGGRESSIVE TRAUMA WITH THE AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF TEENAGERS IN PADANG

KEY WORDS: Aggressive Behavior, Youth, Social Control

Costarin Enopadria

Master Program of Nursing Faculty of Nursing Andalas University

Meri Neherta*

Master Program of Nursing Faculty of Nursing Andalas University *Corresponding Author

Feri Fernandes

Master Program of Nursing Faculty of Nursing Andalas University

ABSTRACT

Aggressive behavior is a major cause of morbidity and as much as 5.5% of deaths caused by aggressive teens in the world (1). This research aims to see any significant relationship between social control with aggressive behavior in teenagers in the city of Padang. Research done at CMS students with a total of 351 people male and female. Research of the correlation type. Data retrieval is performed with Proportional Random Sampling techniques. The chi square test results obtained a significant relationship between social control with aggressive behavior in teenagers with the highest p value 0.001. It brings a significant relationship between trauma aggressive with aggressive behavior with a value of p value 0.036.

INTRODUCTION

Aggressive behavior is the behavior, beliefs, thoughts, desires, and anger aimed deliberately with intent to threaten or hurt feelings or self-respect of the victim both on objects or people(2,3).

Aggressive actions arise as a combination of intense frustration with the stimulus (impulses) from the outside as a trigger, when normally a reflex response in the face of threats from the outside in the form of aggressive thoughts and feelings then aggressive actions will appear (4). In the year 2016 are estimated 200,000 aggressive behavior occurs in teenagers in the world, as well as making it the fourth leading cause of death for adolescents(5).

According to Buss – Perry aspects of aggressive behavior is composed of four aspects, namely: (a) physical aggression, verbal aggression (b), (c) anger, hostility and (d) (6).

Teen behavior in Indonesia is very concerned. Based on the data of KPAI occurs 105 cases of teenagers as perpetrators of aggressive physical (pengeroyokan, persecution, fights), a total of 36 cases as the perpetrators of the killings, a total of 46 cases as the perpetrator of a student Brawl, as many as 27 cases as perpetrators of aggressive Psychic (threats, intimidation) has increased in the year 2014, a decrease in the year 2015 and rise again in 2016(7). Physical impacts in natural by teenage perpetrators of aggressive physical injuries or death i.e. (8). While the psychological impact that is developed into positive symptoms skizotipal(9). While the teenager as the perpetrator of the aggressive experience a greater risk for anxiety, depression, and suicidal behavior as well as the risk associated with the law, while the Teens as victims suffered traumatic psychological and emotional and psychiatric disorders, such as panic attacks, phobias, and depression(10). The social impact of the aggressive behavior of teenagers is bekurangnyanya an appreciation for tolerance, peace and the values of life(8).

Aggressive behavior can be caused by many factors. According to Stuart aggressive behavior is the interaction between biological factors, psychological, and socio-cultural (11). Self-esteem, and exposure to aggressive, economic, interpersonal relations, social control etc. (11).

Results of the study stated a higher bahwakristen religiosity as a social control is correlated with levels of violent behavior at lower (12). The results of other studies also said that control sosia (the strong confidence in the legal system, the parent-child bond is healthy, and strong school commitments) is a significant protective factors to prevent teenagers involved theft and aggressive behavior(13). Exposure to children against aggressive in the household will cause symptoms such as externalization of physical aggressive behavior on the further development (14). The experience of trauma and persecution is also a predictor of results

for the physical and mental health was bad (the onset of aggressive behavior)(15).

METHOD

Doing research on adolescent 351 people. Sampling with Proportional Random Sampling techniques. Design research is a descriptive cross sectional approach correlation study.

MATERIALS

Measuring instrument used the Brief questionnaire, aggression to aggressive behavior that consists of 4 factors i.e. physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger and hostility. This instrument consists of 12 statements in size with ratingscale (0-3) with alternative answers that is very appropriate (SS) at the rate of 3, subject (S) at a rate of 2, it is not appropriate (TS) at the rate of 1, very not appropriate (STS) at the rate of 0. Examples of aggressive physical statement: "If I am in hasut, I would hit someone else,"

Measuring social bond scale TrivilHirschi to social control consisting 36 statements of social bonding components namely 4 attachment, engagement, commitment, and conviction. Penilaian using the likert scale with alternative 4 answers consists of items favorable and unfavorable. Item favorable answer to SS (strongly agree) rated 3, S (agreed) at rate 2, TS (disagree) at the rate of 1, STS (strongly disagree) of berinalail 0, Item unfavorable answers SS (strongly agree) is given the value 0, S (agreed) at rate 1, TS (disagree) at rate 2, STS (strongly disagree) of berinalail 3. Example of a statement of attachment: "Follow the activities supported by the school".

RESULT

TABEL 1. The distribution characteristics, kontro, social and aggressive behavior of teenagers

characteristics	Category	f	%
age	Early teens	20	5,7
	Midle Teens	322	91,7
	End teens	9	2,6
Gender	Male	302	86
	Female	49	14
Social control	f		%
	weak	189	53,8
strong	162	46,2	
Aggressive Behavior	f		%
	low	155	44,2
high	196	55,8	

Based on table 1 it can be seen that most teens are teens as much as 91.7% associate, whereas the majority of teen-sex male that is as much as 86%. More than half of teenage social weak controls namely 53.8%. Aggressive behavior of teenagers more than half in the high keategori that is 55.8%.

Tabel 2. The relationship of social control and Aggressive Trauma With aggressive behavior

Social control	Aggressive Behavior				Total		P value
	low		high		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
weak	87	53,7	75	46,3	162	100	0,001
strong	68	36,0	121	64,0	189	100	
total	155	44,2	196	55,8	351	100	
Aggressive Trauma	Aggressive Behavior				Total		P value
	low		high		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
low	88	50	88	50	176	100	0,036
high	67	38,3	108	61,7	175	100	
total	155	44,2	196	55,8	351	100	

Based on table 2. It can be seen that social control has a significant relationship with aggressive behavior that is the value of p value 0.001 and trauma has a significant relationship with aggressive with aggressive behavior that is the value of p value 0.036.

The results of the research on the relationship of social control with aggressive behavior describe from 189 responden with a weak social control as much as 64% experienced aggressive behavior on high

The results of the research on the relationship of aggressive trauma with aggressive behavior didapikandari 175 responden with high aggressive trauma as much as 61.7% experienced aggressive behavior on high

DISCUSSION

Social control is a process that is planned or not planned that aims to engage, guide, even forcing residents in order to comply with the applicable rule values(16). The results of the analysis of the questionnaire obtained that 58.4% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "is active in a group of peers". Teens less interact with peers have a weak attachment with a group of peers. Teenagers who are not active in a group of peers is easy to violate the good values in a group. Teens who have a weak bond with the group will have a weak controls to avoid evil.

Teenagers also have a weak bond with God Almighty. Based on the analysis of the questionnaire obtained by 56.1% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "get into the class of religious subjects". Teens have less desire for closer with the creator through learning religion. Adolescents who are away with the creator has a weak capability in controlling myself to Sin.

Teens less participate with activities organized by the school. Based on the analysis of the questionnaire obtained by 74.6% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "following the sports supported by school". Teens who do not follow the extra-curricular activities in schools have a weak attachment to the school. Teens will be easily for breaking the rules are made by the school.

Teens are less involved in the family. Based on the analysis of researchers obtained 65.8% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "with the parents". 62.1% of the respondents Have a low value on the statement "mother or woman who reared me". 57.8% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "true parents". 62.1% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "gathered with family". 54.4% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "father or male guarding me." Teens who are less involved in any activity in the family would have felt less between family members. Teenagers who are not invited to the communication in the family will give rise to a sense of lack of empathy between members of the family. Based on these teenagers will be easy to disobey the advice of both of their parents.

Teenagers do not have a good commitment in achieving success. Based on the analysis of the questionnaire obtained by 57.0% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "it is important

to get a good value", 51% of respondents have a low value on the statement "want fun teacher", 59.8% of respondents have a low value on the statement "hope after graduating later want to go to College", 56.4% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "want fun father or men who take care of me", 55.8% of the respondents Have a low value on the statement "want pleasant grandfather and grandmother". Teenagers who do not have the motivation to achieve success and happiness of the people who are close to them. Teens feel will not get a loss if they do not succeed and not to appease the people closest to you. Teens will be more generous to violate various forms of applicable rules.

Teens have less confidence to the environment. Based on the analysis of questionnaires obtained 67.2% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "teachers think that I am a good student", 68.9% of the respondents have a low value on the statement "appreciate the police". Teens are not convinced that a teacher that will guide teens to get success. Teenagers will not be convinced by advice-advice given by a teacher or law enforcement. Teenagers have the wrong belief toward their environment. based on the analysis of questionnaires was obtained by 50.1% of the respondents have a high value on the statement "parents allow minors to purchase alcohol", 78.6% of the respondents have a high value on the statement "parents let the violation origin of the law can deal with it", 51.0% of the respondents have a high value on the statement" parents allow minors to buy cigarettes ", 51.3% of the respondents have a high value on the statement" could be a steal under Rp. 50,000 ". Teenagers think that environment allows to dokejahtan. Teens consider the crime of ordinary things to do.

The results of the research on the relationship of social control with aggressive behavior describe from 189 responden with a weak social control as much as 64% experienced aggressive behavior. Test results Chi Squarediperoleh value p value = 0.001 (p < 0.05) which means there is a meaningful relationship between the factors of social control with aggressive behavior. The results of this study are supported by other studies that a higher Christian religiosity as a social control is correlated with levels of violent behavior at lower(17). Research results Chui, W, H, H, Chan & C also said that social control (a strong confidence in the legal system, the parent-child bond is healthy, and strong school commitments) is a significant protective factors to prevent teenagers getting involved theft and aggressive behavior(13). Aggressive high trauma in teenagers because teenagers are in a family environment that has a lot of problems. Based on the analysis of the questionnaire obtained 42.7% of respondents had a family member with a lot of problems that can be affected and 41.3% of respondents experienced a natural disaster natural disasters. Teens who live with many problems and never experienced a deep fear will be exposed to a lot of stress and felt uncomfortable as a result adolescents will more often frustrating. Based on the analysis of the questionnaire 54% of respondents spend time outside the home and no family members who know me go where. Teens who do not get the attention of find it hard to deal with any problems that they have. Teenagers who are not dipedulikan by the family will feel very hard hit because their friends get more attention from their families.

Many teenagers who have lost loved ones. Berdaskan analysis of questionnaire 44% of respondents have orangterdekat who have died. Teens are still very dependent with people surrounding them. Teens can blum solving they face tampa involving their closest people. Teens will be hard hit if it should lose those closest to them. Teens will be easily frustrated if faced with the condition.

As much as 39.6% of respondents were beaten or kicked by someone nearby and 42.5% of respondents saw the men in her family are angry that cannot be controlled. Aggressive behavior they receive and they see from those closest to make teenagers think that aggressive behavior that's a reasonable thing to do.

Based on the analysis of the aggressive trauma researchers experienced by adolescents is a form of aggressive physical and

psychology. The experience of many experienced by respondents family surroundings. Exposure to a child or teen to any incident of threatening behavior or aggressiveness or harassment between adults, intimate partner or family member is defined as a form of child abuse and is associated with an increased risk of psychological, social, emotional and problem behavior (18). According to the results of research that aggressiveness more often on the spot by the nearest rang(10).

The results of the research on the relationship of aggressive trauma with aggressive behavior didaptkandari 175 reponden with high aggressive trauma as much as 61.7% experienced aggressive behavior. UjiChi results Squarediperoleh the value of the p value = 0.036 ($p < 0.05$) which means there is a meaningful relationship between aggressive factors of trauma with aggressive behavior in Padang. The research results obtained that the exposure to aggressive community associated positively on aggressive behavior of teenagers (19).The results of similar research also States that there is a significant relationship between aggressiveness in children with aggressive behavior in teens (20). Results of the study stated that exposure to violence, childhood trauma and events, such as wars and divorce of parents can lead to aggressive behavior in teens(21). The results of other studies also said that exposure to aggressive society positively associated with aggressive behavior (22). The research stated that liu Li & adolescents who experienced the aggressiveness in the family system they are more likely to experience aggressive behavior in their lives(23).

RECOMMENDATION

This research is very important to prevent aggressive behavior in teens. aggressive behavior has an impact on the physical injuries or even fatalities, evolved into positive symptoms skizotypal, bekurangnya respect for tolerance, peace and values other people's lives. The more danger again the impact of aggressive behavior is not only experienced by the victims but also the perpetrators.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors thank infinite to Prof. Dr. Dr. RizandaMachmud, m. Kes, FISPH, FISCIM, Dr. YulastrifArif, M.Kep, Dr. Ns. MeriNeherta, M. Biomed, and Ns. Ferry Fernandes, M, Kep Sp. Kep j. who has a lot of power, and taking time out of mind to guide and advise and motivation in the completion of this study.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research are already capable of answering the research hypothesis. In this aggressive behavior research in adolescence is associated with social control with the significant value of 0.001 and aggressive behavior is also associated with significant value with aggressive trauma 0.036.

REFERENCES

- Mokdad AH, Forouzanfar MH, Daoud F, Mokdad AA, Bcheraoui C El, Moradi-lakeh M, et al. Global burden of diseases , injuries , and risk factors for young people ' s health during 1990 – 2013 : a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. 2016;6736(16):1–19.
- Townsend M. Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing. Vol. 53, Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling. 2015.
- Anderson CA, Allen JJ. Aggression And Violence: Definitions And Distinctions. 2015;
- Muhit. PendidikanKeperawatanJiwa (Teori&Aplikasi). yogyakarta: CV. Andi; 2015.
- WHO. youth violence. In: Magistra [Internet]. 2016. Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs356/en/>
- Gallagher JM, Ashford JB. Buss–Perry Aggression Questionnaire: Testing Alternative Measurement Models With Assaultive Misdemeanor Offenders. *Crim Justice Behav*. 2016;43(11):1639–52.
- KPAI. Kasus Pengaduan Anak Berdasarkan Klaster Perlindungan Anak Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia Tahun 2011 - 2016. 2016;(46):2016.
- Azzahra. Kenali Kekerasan [Internet]. (Persero), PT Balai Pustaka; 2011. Available from: [https:// books. google. co. id/books?id= UA19DQAAQB_AJ&dq=dampak+tawuran+pelajar&hl=id&source=gbs_navlinks_s](https://books.google.co.id/books?id=UA19DQAAQB_AJ&dq=dampak+tawuran+pelajar&hl=id&source=gbs_navlinks_s)
- Fagel S, De Sonneville L, Van Engeland H, Swaab H. School-associated problem behavior in childhood and adolescence and development of adult schizotypal symptoms: A follow-up of a clinical cohort. *J Abnorm Child Psychol*. 2014;42(5):813–23.
- Liu J, Lewis G, Evans L. Understanding aggressive behaviour across the lifespan. *J Psychiatr Ment Health Nurs*. 2012;20(2):156–68.
- Stuart. Prinsip dan praktek keperawatan jiwa stuart. indonesia. singapura: elvisier; 2016.
- Baier D. The Influence of Religiosity on Violent Behavior of Adolescents : A Comparison of Christian and Muslim Religiosity. 2014;
- Hong W, Heng C, Oliver C. An Empirical Investigation of Social Bonds and Juvenile

- Delinquency in Hong Kong. 2012;371–86.
- Davies CA, Evans SE, Dillillo DK, Evans SE, Davies C, Dillillo D. Exposure to Domestic Violence : A Meta-Analysis of Child and Adolescent Outcomes A Meta -Analysis of Child and Adolescent Outcomes. 2008;
- Stinson JD, Quinn MA, Levenson JS. The impact of trauma on the onset of mental health symptoms, aggression, and criminal behavior in an inpatient psychiatric sample. *Child Abus Negl* [Internet]. 2016;61:13–22. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.09.005>
- Purwandari E, Prasetyaningrum J, Lestari R. Element of Community and Drug Abuse Perception. 2018;133:135–7.
- Baier D. No Title. *Influ Relig Violent Behav Adolesc Comp Christ Muslim Relig Interpers Violence*. 2014;29:102–27.
- Wathen, Millan. BAB 1 DASAR-DASAR PENGERTIAN MORAL. *Socioecon Status Adolesc Aggress Role Exec Funct as a Mediat Am J Psychol*. 2013;127:419–30.
- Busby DR, Lambert SF, Ialongo NS. Psychological Symptoms Linking Exposure to Community Violence and Academic Functioning in African American Adolescents. *J Youth Adolesc*. 2013;42(2):250–62.
- Mikhael de Fretes AM. Pengalaman Kekerasan Pada Masa Anak Dan Kecenderungan Perilaku Agresif Pada Remaja. *Fak Nusa Nipamaumere* [Internet]. 2013; Available from: [https:// www. scribd. com/ document /339202786/ Pengalaman-Kekerasan-Pada-Masa-Anak-Dan-Kecenderungan-Perilaku-Agresif-Pada-Remaja](https://www.scribd.com/document/339202786/Pengalaman-Kekerasan-Pada-Masa-Anak-Dan-Kecenderungan-Perilaku-Agresif-Pada-Remaja)
- Hamma, Shenhav. Tata Laksana Terkini Pankreatitis Akut. *role Depelopmental Featur Environ Cris Pers Resour (Self Control Soc Support Adolesc Behav Aggress Violent Behav* 1826-31. 2013;
- Shields N, Pierce L. No Title. *Factors Relat to Aggress Violent Behav Among Preadolescent African-American Boys Int J Adolesc Youth*, 101-2, 51-68. 2014;
- Li, Liu. PENGEMBANGAN APLIKASI MATERIAL TERAKOTA DALAM PENYIMPANAN BAHAN MAKANAN. *Interrelat Between Fam Violence, Adolesc Violence, Adolesc Violent Victim an Appl Ext Cult Spillover Theory China Int J Environ Res Public Heal*. 2018;