

Analisis Trend Bagi Pesalah Muda Yang Telah Menjalani Hukuman Perintah Khidmat Masyarakat Di Malaysia (A Trend Analysis Among Young Offenders Undergone Community Service Order In Malaysia)

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This article attempts to present the trend among young offenders undergone Community Service Order (CSO) in Malaysia. An archival time series analysis approach was applied to identify the ethnicity, gender, type of crime and the total number of young offenders undergone CSO across Malaysia from 2009 until 2015. Relevant information was gathered after obtaining official statistic from the Department of Social Welfare Malaysia. In sum, a total number of 13,896 cases were reported in six-year duration throughout Malaysia. The highest number of cases were recorded in Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (545 cases). Moreover, an overall number of 2,989 young offenders have successfully undergone CSO from 2009 until 2015. The resultant data also indicated that majority of male young offenders undergone CSO are Malays in ethnicity (67.79%) and most of them have involved in property-related crime (47%). As an overall impact, the study provided implications to the concerned parties and key personnel such as welfare officers, criminal justice authorities and policies makers to reinforce the implementation of a community-based approach to recuperate young offenders who have involved in criminal activities.

Keywords: trend analysis, young offenders, Community Service Order, Malaysia

Pendedahan terhadap faktor berisiko yang tinggi bermula dari peringkat kanak-kanak mendorong seseorang individu untuk terjebak dengan kesalahan jenayah setelah meningkat dewasa (Reingle et al. 2012). Secara amnya, personaliti manusia terbentuk daripada tiga dimensi utama iaitu *id*, *ego* dan *superego* di mana Klinteberg et al. (1993) menjelaskan bahawa tenaga *libido* yang terpendam dalam diri manusia akan menguatkan lagi elemen *id* serta mendorong seseorang individu untuk terlibat dengan perlakuan yang bertentangan dengan norma sosial.

Dodge et al. (2006) menyatakan bahawa majoriti daripada individu yang terlibat dengan tingkah laku antisosial mempunyai masalah kemurungan, agresif, impulsif serta kerap mengalami gangguan emosi. Selain itu, satu kajian yang telah dijalankan oleh *Child Welfare League of America* (2015) menunjukkan bahawa kanak-kanak yang bersikap agresif sebelum mencapai usia lapan tahun berisiko tinggi untuk terlibat dengan tingkah laku devian apabila meningkat dewasa manakala individu yang mempunyai personaliti antisosial yang