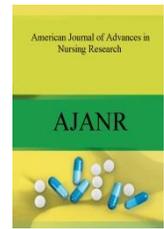




AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ADVANCES IN NURSING RESEARCH



Journal homepage: www.mcmed.us/journal/ajanr

ASTUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENT AMONG TEACHERS AT SELECTED SCHOOL THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

Jesimalar P^{1*}, Susan Mythily A²

¹Assistant Professor, Bon Secours College of Nursing, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu, India.

²Principal, Bon Secours College of Nursing, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Article Info

Received 20/08/2025

Revised 18/09/2025

Accepted 16/10/2025

Key word:

school teachers,
effectiveness, antisocial
behavior.

ABSTRACT

Antisocial behaviors are actions which are considered to violate the rights of or otherwise harm others by committing crime or nuisance, WHO reported that antisocial behavior as "behavior by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons. A quantitative study carried out in 30 teachers and the probability purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of the subjects and the school. The data was collected through of using a structured knowledge questionnaire. In this study the sample comprises of taking classes between 6th to 12th standard. The research was done to make the investigation to conclude that there was moderate knowledge regarding antisocial behavior of adolescence among teachers.

INTRODUCTION

United Nations as those between the ages of 10 and 19, adolescents experience a transition period between childhood and adulthood and with it, significant growth and development. As children up to the age of 18, most adolescents are protected under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Antisocial behaviors are any acts that violate social rules and the basic rights of others. They include conducted intended to injury people or damage property, illegal behavior, and defiance of generally accepted rules and authority, such as truancy from school.

World Health Organization; has defined antisocial behavior as "behavior by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to persons not of the same household as the person [Antisocial behavior act 2003 and police reform and social Responsibility Act 2011]

Corresponding Author

Jesimalar P

Antisocial behavior can be covert or overt. Often, covert antisocial behavior involves visible displays of intentional harm such as vandalism, fire setting, breaking into buildings, and theft. Overt antisocial behaviors are obvious and aggressive like verbal abuse, bullying peers, and fighting.

An incident or a pattern of incidents of controlling, aggressive towards classmates, name calling, Bullying, Theft or others criminal activity, lying to teachers and parents, vandalism, getting in fights, running away from home and it can happen regardless of your gender or sexuality.

Antisocial behavior can include but is not limited to the following types of abuse, psychological, emotional, physical, sexual, and financial. It also includes what is known as "behavior" based violence.

It is now generally recognized that experiencing antisocial behavior and abuse is associated with mental health problem including aggressive towards classmates, name calling, Bullying, Theft or others criminal activity,



lying to teachers and parents, self-harming these issues can make the abusive situation even worse as the people may make use a mental health diagnosis. It can also be difficult for health professionals to see beyond the mental health issue and to recognize that professionals an abusive relationship may be at the heart of the problem. It is therefore important that professionals recognize the wider impact for those living in an abusive relationship, and are able to offer the appropriate support.

Antisocial behavior affects people of every class, gender, level of wealth, geography, age, race, disability and sexuality. The behavior can begin at any stage of the relationship and may continue after the relationship has ended. It is a pattern of controlling and aggressive behavior that is intentional and calculated to exercise power and control with in a relationship.

Prevention and intervention include ways to prevent antisocial behavior by creating and Defective classroom structure, a predictable learning context is based is based on set rules and routines, and well-established classroom schedules and arrangement, using effective motes positive student behavior, academic engagement, continuous monitoring of student behavior. Student social progress over time allows educators to use this information to adjust their interventions to improve effectiveness.

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding antisocial behavior among adolescence at selected school thiruvallur district.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding antisocial behavior among adolescents.
2. To examine the association between selected demographic variables and knowledge of antisocial behavior among adolescents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY;

This chapter describes the methodology adopted in this study to assess the level of knowledge of teachers regarding anti-social behavior of adolescent at Don Bosco higher secondary school thiruvallur district. This phase of the study included selected research design, variables, setting of the study, population, sampling inclusive and exclusive criteria for sample selection, sample size, sampling technique development and description of the tool, procedure for data collection and plan for data analysis. A total of 30 questions were used to assess the level of knowledge regarding anti- social behavior among 6th to 12th standard teachers. The questions were formulated in relevant aggressive, verbal abuse, physical abuse, vandalism, social and unionism. The standardized tools consist of 30 items on anti-social behavior. The score is according to the questions which they have choose the options if they choose, strongly agree then the score is “5”, if they choose agree then the score is “4”, if they choose unsure then the score is “3”, if they choose disagree then the score is “2”, if they choose strongly then the score is “1”, the total score is “150”

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The finding was analyzed based on the objectives of the study.

Demographic variables

The data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables with respect to age, gender, educational qualification, years of teaching experience, religion, and place of living were as follows: Regarding age, the majority of teachers (9, 30%) were in a specific age group. Regarding gender, the majority were male (19, 63.3%). Regarding educational qualification, the majority held a B.Ed (11, 36.7%). Regarding years of teaching experience, the majority had 11 years of experience (36.7%). Regarding religion, the majority identified with a particular religion (20, 66.7%). Regarding place of living, the majority resided in a specific location (17, 56.7%)

Table 1: The first objective was to assess the knowledge on antisocial behavior among school teachers.

Variables	0-50% Adequate knowledge		51-70% Moderately knowledge		76-100% Inadequate knowledge	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Knowledge on antisocial behavior	7	24%	17	56%	6	20%

Table 2: The second objective was association between selected demographic variables with knowledge antisocial behavior among adolescence

Demo Graphic Variables	Adequate Knowledge		Moderate Knowledge		In Adequate Knowledge		X2 CHI Square	‘P’
	no	%	no	%	NO	%		
AGE							0.44	26.779



30-34	1	3.33%	3	10%	1	3.33%		
36-40	1	3.33%	2	6.66%	1	6.66%		
41-45	2	6.66%	4	13.3%	2	3.33%		
46-50	1	3.33%	2	6.66%	1	6.66%		
50-55	3	10%	4	13.3%	2	13.3%		
GENDER							0.039	10.068
male	5	16.6%	10	33.3%	4	3.33%		
female	2	6.66%	8	26.6%	1	3.33%		
EDUCATION QUALIFICATION							0.045	21.403
UG	1	3.33%	4	13.3%	1	3.33%		
PG	1	3.33%	2	6.66%	1	3.33%		
B. Ed	3	10%	7	23.3%	1	3.33%		
M. Ed	2	6.66%	5	16.6%	1	3.33%		

CONCLUSION

The study aimed to assess the level of knowledge regarding antisocial behavior of adolescent among teachers in selected school. The research was done to make the

investigation to conclude that there was moderate knowledge regarding antisocial behavior of adolescence among teacher.

REFERENCES

1. Lalitha, K. *Textbook of mental health and psychiatric nursing*. 1st ed., CBS Publishers Private Limited, 1995, 278-282.
2. Sreevani, R. *Textbook of psychology*. 3rd ed., Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers Private Limited, 2018, 195-197.
3. Stuart, W. *Principles and practice of psychiatric nursing*. 10th ed., Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers Private Limited, 2013, 734-743.
4. Lippincott. *Basic concepts of psychiatric mental health nursing*. 8th ed., Wolters Kluwer Publishers Private Limited, 2012, 588-589.
5. Bhatia, M. *Textbook of psychiatric nursing*. 4th ed., CBS Publishers Private Limited, 2011, 291-293.

