

# A Study to assess the Knowledge on Anti-Social Behaviour among Adolescent between Government and Private School of Nagpur, Maharashtra

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## Abstract

Adolescence is the transitional period between childhood and adulthood, characterized by a complex series of biopsychosocial changes, so the study is selected to assess the level of knowledge on antisocial behavior among adolescents in government and private schools. A comparative study was done among 60 boys of 15 to 18 years adolescents. Data was collected using a Self structured multiple choice questionnaire. The research analysis is done in four sections. Ultimately, the conclusion is that private school adolescents have more excellent knowledge than government school adolescents.

**Keyword:** Antisocial behavior; Adolescent boys.

## INTRODUCTION

From the very origins of psychiatry, adolescence has been considered a difficult stage in the process of development into adulthood. It has been seen as a period of crisis characterized by profound change. In recent times some empirical studies have shown that in reality, the majority of adolescents go through this stage successfully without experiencing particular traumas, reporting

a level of relative wellbeing.<sup>1</sup>

Adolescence is the transitional period between childhood and adulthood, characterized by a complex series of bio-psychosocial changes. Good overall adjustment and a sense of psychological well being are very crucial factors for the adolescent's positive contribution to society.<sup>2</sup>

## MATERIAL & METHOD

Ethical approval was taken from both the government and private schools of Nagpur. Adolescents were informed about the purpose of participation in the study and verbal consent was obtained. It was a comparative study. A total number of 60 adolescent boys. The data was collected through demographic data and a Self-structured multiple choice questionnaire. The independent variables in the questionnaire were categorized as socio-demographic factors (age,

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religion, father's education, mother's education, father's occupation, mother's occupation, type of residence, type of family, monthly income) related variables (knowledge of antisocial behavior). Collected data were verified, coded as required, and entered in MS Excel. Descriptive statistics were presented with frequency tables. Association between various attributes was tested using chi-square statistics.

**Table 1:** Chi-square analysis for the association between the knowledge regarding antisocial behavior of adolescents in Private schools with selected demographic variables.

| S. No | Socio-demographic data | DF | Calculated Chi-square | Critical Chi-Square Value | Significance |
|-------|------------------------|----|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1.    | Age group              | 6  | 4.63                  | 12.59                     | P>0.05 NS    |
| 2.    | Father Education       | 4  | 5.78                  | 9.49                      | P>0.05 NS    |
| 3.    | Mother Education       | 4  | 4.34                  | 9.49                      | P>0.05 NS    |
| 4.    | Father occupation      | 6  | 7.87                  | 12.59                     | P>0.05 NS    |
| 5.    | Mother Occupation      | 2  | 2.46                  | 5.99                      | P>0.05 NS    |
| 6.    | Types of family        | 4  | 6.78                  | 9.49                      | P>0.05 NS    |
| 7.    | Family Income          | 6  | 10.32                 | 12.59                     | P>0.05 NS    |
| 8.    | Exposure to source     | 8  | 15.62                 | 15.51                     | P<0.05 signi |

According to the socio-demographic characteristics of the study sample, the age of students ranges from

**Table 2:** Comparison of Private and Government Knowledge score levels according to criteria of behavior changes  
(N = 60, n1 = 30, n2 = 30)

| Knowledge criteria | Need for Improvement | Good    | Excellent |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Private School     | 3 (10%)              | 9 (30%) | 18(60%)   |
| Government School  | 2(6.7%)              | 15(50%) | 13(43.3%) |

**Table 3:** Unpaired T-test to compare the knowledge regarding antisocial behavior among Adolescents in government and private school  
(N = 60, n1 = 30, n2 = 30)

| "T" test          | Mean | Standard Deviation | D.F | Calculated 't' value | Table 't' value | Significance |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|-----|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Private School    | 11.2 | ±3.06              | 58  | 2.14                 | 2.00            | P<0.05 signi |
| Government School | 9.7  | ±3.07              |     |                      |                 |              |

Table 3: Represent that there is a significant difference between Adolescent of government and privateschool on knowledge score regarding antisocial behavior as calculated t value 2.14, D.F (58) is greater than table value (2.00) at the 0.05 level of significance

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the study the following recommendations were made;

- A similar study can be undertaken with a large sample size for wider generalization.
- A similar study can be conducted among college students also.
- A similar study can be done by comparing two districts.
- A similar study can be done by comparing adolescent boys and girls.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

This comparative study was conducted to compare adolescents' level of knowledge and attitude in government and private schools. Data were collected by questionnaire on 60 adolescents and analyzed using MS Excel.<sup>3</sup>

- A similar study can be done by giving some interventions to improve their knowledge and attitude.

## CONCLUSION

After a detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion:

The adolescents have excellent scores, and good scores, and need to improve their level of knowledge regarding antisocial behavior in government and private schools of Nagpur, Maharashtra. There was a significant increase in the knowledge of

adolescents after the introduction of the self-structured questionnaire. There will be a significant association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge scores.

It reveals that 73.3%-100% (11-15 score) of the private school adolescents had excellent antisocial behavior, 37.3%-66.6% (6-10 score) of them had a good score and 33% (1-5 score) of them had a need to improve.

Thus, it was concluded that a self-structured questionnaire of knowledge on antisocial behavior among adolescents in private schools had excellent knowledge and the comparative study found it

effective.

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