

Disruptive Behavior of the Adolescent Students

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Abstract

Disruptive student behaviour may be understood in terms of students' desires for development. Mastery goals are a great way to ensure that students put in the work and don't get sidetracked. Adolescence is a critical period since it is at this time that a person's operational thinking develops and their cognitive abilities peak. The sample included 100 students in grades 6 through 8 (ages 12 to 17). A cross-sectional survey was used to define the data. Many theories are prompted by our study. Negative adolescent behaviour is associated with higher levels of anxiety ($r=.274$, $p<.01$). This data suggests that anxiousness may play a role in disruptive behaviour. In addition, sex was shown to significantly affect disruptive behaviours [$F=2.729$, $df=1, 99$, $p<.05$] according to an analysis of variance (ANOVA). To sum up, the study indicated that female adolescents were less likely to participate in disruptive behaviour ($X=15.29$, $SD=6.77$) than male adolescents ($X=32.39$, $SD=11.94$).

Keywords: Mental Health, Adolescence, Disruptive Behavior, Anxiety and Students.

1. INTRODUCTION

The apparently Socratic comments resonate with many contemporary parents and working professionals. It begs fundamental issues about the psychopathology of adolescent misbehaviour and disruption that this problem has lasted for so long. Despite this, psychologists struggle to identify its causes, provide guidance to parents, and help children learn to regulate their own behaviour. This manifests itself clinically as pharmaceutical medicines that don't work, incomplete courses of individual therapy, challenges in including families in care, and arguments over the effectiveness of different therapeutic techniques.

Disruptive behaviour in adolescents is clinically significant when it negatively impacts their interpersonal environment and is more prevalent in boys. The ability to self-regulate emotions and behaviours is one of the social adaptation skills that disruptive adolescents lack. This Both genetic predisposition and the moderating, formative effect of family structure contribute to an individual's emotional instability. The DSMV-IV-TR now separates a not-otherwise-specified (NOS) category of disruptive behaviour disorders in addition to attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), and conduct disorder. These categories help describe the phenotypic, although maladaptive behaviours are not exclusive to any one illness. Is the emergence of problematic conduct indicative of a medical condition or a breakdown in normal adolescent maturation? Recently, McHugh⁴ tackled this problem by analysing all DSM-IV diagnostic categories and concluding that only few are well understood in terms of the disease model.

As an example, consider the controversial topic of juvenile bipolar disorder, which is now seen by many as a euphemism for impairments in self-regulation. Bipolar disorder is a legitimate medical condition, especially among young people. Recent increases in the number of young persons being diagnosed with this illness are, however, cause for concern. Concern has been raised that issues with self-regulation in early development may now be included in the diagnostic criteria for bipolar disorder. May I inquire as to the significance of this? Treatment for bipolar illness often begins with medication, although research into the role of developmental mediators in disruptive behaviour has pointed to psychosocial processes and other approaches. Medication for developmental or familial relationship disorders, and psychosocial therapy for physiologically linked symptoms, may not be as successful without a definite diagnosis.

Disruptive behaviour includes outbursts of anger, rudeness or verbal attacks, physical threats, intimidation, noncompliance with rules, and sexual harassment. Disruptive behaviour contributes to the already-existing nursing shortage, as well as to near-misses and unfavourable incidents. When anything like this occurs, medical professionals aren't always called. There is also the possibility of "horizontal hostility," which may take many forms and is directed against nurses. This includes, but is not limited to, being disrespectful to nurses, using degrading language, being unjustly critical, not sharing information, and spreading rumours. 92 While

simulations have the potential to increase team output, managers should bear in mind the difficulties in addressing disruptive conduct in the workplace.

One possible explanation for kids' disruptive behaviour is a need for recognition and appreciation. If they have lofty but attainable goals to work toward, students are more likely to put in the time and effort necessary to achieve. It seems to reason that less disturbance in the classroom would result from students' greater engagement in the academic task, given that disruptive students are often attempting to "goof off" or negotiate the limitations of their work. Instead, the stress that comes with performance-avoidance goals might prompt unhealthy coping mechanisms like disruptive classroom conduct. Self-handicapping strategies were shown to have no positive correlation with either mastery objectives or performance approach goals. Individual performance-based goals are often associated with a fixation on achievement and the belief that a lack of difficulty indicates greater aptitude.

These findings suggest that the classroom goal structure may be associated to disruptive behaviours in a way that is comparable to the connection between personal accomplishment goals and such behaviours, and that this association may be at least largely independent of students' goal orientations. It has long been believed that ineffective classroom management on the part of teachers is the primary source of student misbehaviour. Behaviorist strategies, such as praising appropriate actions with praise and token economies and punishing inappropriate actions with reductive systems like ignoring, isolation time, or response-cost lotteries, have been the primary focus of most therapies directed at disruptive behaviours thus far. Several modern-day programmers have made self-management instruction a priority in an attempt to reduce disruptive habits.

It is during adolescence when a person's cognitive abilities and operational thinking skills really blossom and develop, therefore this time period is quite significant. Adolescents should be encouraged to apply their creative thinking skills. Young children's creative processes are perceived as more intuitive, whereas those of teenagers are seen as more analytical and fruitful. Teenagers, whose cognitive abilities are developing, have a heightened need for originality. During this phase of development, a child's instinctual creative processes give way to more logical and analytical ones, building the framework for future success.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Huiyoung Shin et.al (2017) The purpose of this research was to examine how students' levels of disruptive behaviour and the influence of their peers relate to instructors' degrees of emotional support for them in the classroom. The first wave of data included classroom observations from 48 fifth and sixth grade classrooms (N=879 students), whereas waves two and three included student reports of friend and disruptive behaviour (fall and spring of the school year, about six months apart). Disruptive behaviour increased in the fall in classrooms where teachers provided little emotional support, but it decreased in classrooms where teachers provided ample emotional support. However, by the following spring, the converse was true: classes in which instructors demonstrated less emotional support had a higher prevalence of disruptive behaviour than classrooms in which teachers exhibited high levels of emotional support. Studies of social networks using stochastic actor-based models found that students in classes where teachers didn't feel emotionally invested in their success were more prone to imitate the disruptive behaviours exhibited in classes where teachers were invested in their success. As a result, the level of disruptive behaviour and the susceptibility of students to the influence of friends on disruptive behaviours depend on the nature of the classroom environment. New evidence from this study supports the growing body of literature showing that teachers significantly affect how their students connect with one another.

Mahmood Karimy et.al (2018) More and more data suggests that a sizable proportion of disruptive behaviour difficulties will persist and may develop into delinquency, drug abuse, and violence if they are not diagnosed and handled. More study is needed to create accurate and reliable measurements of disruptive behaviours in order to better detect disruptive conduct and assess the efficacy of interventions for it. Constructing and analysing the psychometric properties of a scale to measure disruptive behaviours in adolescents was the focus of this study. The sample of 600 high school students was selected using a multi-stage random selection approach; the sample includes 50% female students and pupils between the ages of 15 and 18. The psychometric features of the adolescent disruptive behaviours scale (DISBA) (Persian version) were examined using content validity measures, EFA with Varimax rotation, and confirmatory component analysis (CFA). The reliability of this scale was determined by looking at both its internal consistency and its test-retest consistency. Based on the EFA, we know that 4 factors account for 59% of the observed variance. The final 29-item scale was divided into four groups, each covering a different aspect of school violence, classroom rebellion, school unimportance, and disobedience to school authorities. The Goodness of Fit Index also increased over 0.90,

demonstrating the effectiveness of CFA. Internal consistency and test-retest reliability indices both came in at 0.89, which is considered to be quite high. This study demonstrates the validity and reliability of the Iranian version of the DISBA questionnaire. More study assessment is needed to provide stronger psychometric characteristics for DISBA.

Araban, M., et al (2020). Disruptive behaviour among youth may have long-lasting consequences. Preventing, identifying, and treating disruptive behaviour in children and adolescents may improve outcomes. The purpose of this study was to survey Iranian adolescent populations to get a sense of the prevalence of disruptive behaviour and its relationship to other psychological phenomena that may be the focus of therapeutic efforts. In this 2015 research, 600 high school students (300 male and 300 female; ages 15-18) from the Iranian city of Saveh were selected using a multi-stage random selection procedure. A questionnaire was used to assess the participants' demographics, level of life satisfaction, social support, depressive symptoms, stress levels, smoking habits, and optimism. The Disruptive Behavior Scale was also used. First, univariate analysis and then multiple logistic regressions were used to examine associations between disruptive behaviours and other factors. 7.5% of boys and 3.1% of females were determined to be disruptive. The difference between boys' and girls' average scores was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), with boys' mean scores coming in at 22.97 and girls' at 19.15. Poorer life satisfaction ($OR = 3.75$; 95% $CI = (2.37-5.91)$), social support ($OR = 0.72$; 95% $CI = (0.58-0.99)$), and smoking ($OR = 3.65$; 95% $CI = (2.19-6.06)$) were all linked to higher stress ($OR = 1.92$; 95% $CI = (1.60-2.91)$) and depression ($OR = 2.76$; $p < 0.0001$). (1.82-4.88). Disruptive behaviour was associated with low life satisfaction, smoking, being male, low social support, pessimism, stress, and depression. Focusing on related factors (such as support or stress) may aid in the prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of problematic behaviours. Possible interventions for preventing and treating antisocial behaviour include health promotion programmes that attempt to increase optimism, satisfaction, and support while decreasing stress, depression, and smoking.

Purwati Muhammad Japar (2017) The study's goals were (1) to determine the connection between parents' N-Deference, N-Support, N-Dominance, and N-Aggression, and (2) to examine the role that parents' level of education and personality had in their children's disruptive behaviour. An analytical strategy based on correlational statistics was used. Disruptive kid behaviour served as a dependent variable, while parents' level of education and personality were examined as independent variables. Three methods are employed: (1) surveys, (2) the Extended Multidimensional Personality Inventory, and (3) an observational strategy based on time and interval samplings. One hundred Magelang, Indonesian, children, aged five to seven, and their parents, are participating in the research. Parental aggressive features have the biggest effect on their children's disruptive behaviours, followed by parental empathy, submission, and subservience, and least of all parental dominating traits, as shown by the results.

Rachna, and Others (2018) Teenagers have valuable insights that should be encouraged and used. It is clear that teenage creativity is more rational and productive when compared to the instinctive creativity of newborns. The demand for different points of view grows as teenagers' reasoning and logic develops. The study looks at whether or if teenagers use this strategy on their own to learn to categorise and make sense of their own subjective experiences, so developing a dynamic internal order and discovering meaningful life objectives. The study looks at whether or if teenagers use this strategy on their own to learn to categorise and make sense of their own subjective experiences, so developing a dynamic internal order and identifying meaningful life objectives. Students in Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, and Jhajjar, all located in the Indian state of Haryana, participated in the study. We calculated means, standard deviations, SEMs, and t ratios to analyse the statistical significance of the observed variations in means. The focus of this investigation is on the connections between students' goal orientation, disruptive behaviour, and academic performance and the development of youngsters' imaginative capacities. The current study gives solid information about students' hopes for creative freedom and development.

3 METHODS AND MATERIALS

Sample

The methodology used in this study was a cross-sectional survey. One hundred high school students took part in this research. Both sexes were equally represented in the sample size of 100. The technique for picking them was very easy to understand and implement. Students in the 12-17 age range from several schools in the Dhaka region were selected at random as responders.

Measuring Instruments

The following procedures were used to collect the data used in this study.

1. First, there's the biographical and demographic data collection sheet.
2. Bangla-adapted version of the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI),
3. A demographic and profile questionnaire and a Bangla version of the Beck Disruptive Behavior Scale (BDB)

Information such as ages, sexes, marital and educational statuses, and employment was collected using this method.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

After collecting data using a social science statistical tool, we ran ANOVA and correlation analysis (SPSS).

Pearson product moment correlation and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to determine the relationship between anxiety, location, and gender and disruptive behaviour in teenagers. The data analysis is shown in Tables 1-4.

Table 1: Mean (\bar{X}) and Standard Deviation (SD) of Disruptive behavior and Anxiety (N=100).

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)
Disruptive Behavior	23.67	12.88
Anxiety	25.65	8.89

You can see that the mean score for disruptive behaviour is 23.67 (with a standard deviation of 12.88) and the mean score for anxiety is 25.65 (with a standard deviation of 8.89) by looking at Table 1.

Table 2: Correlation of Disruptive Behavior with Anxiety.

Correlation of Disruptive Behavior	Correlation (r)	Level of significant (P value)
Anxiety	.274**	0.01

Significantly correlated at the .01 level** (2-tailed).

As can be shown in Table 2, disruptive behaviour is positively correlated with anxiety [$r = .274, p < 0.01$].

Disruptive behaviour among adolescents is significantly different in urban and rural settings, as shown in Table 3 (Mean of urban=26.75 and Mean of rural = 20.33). (2-tailed). There is a statistically significant gender difference in disruptive adolescent behaviour (Mean of males = 32.39 and Mean of girls = 15.29, $p < 0.05$). (2-tailed).

Disruptive behaviour was shown to be significantly associated with gender ($F=2.729, df=1, 99, p < 0.05$; see Table 4). A correlation between residence and disruptive behaviour was not discovered ($F=1.219, df=1, 99, p > 0.05$).

The findings suggest that anxiety is a strong predictor of disruptive behaviour, and there may be a sex difference in this regard.

Table 3: Mean and Standard Deviation (SD) of Disruptive behavior score by Place of residence and Sex (N=100).

Variables	Level	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)	df	t	Significant level (2-tailed)
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Residence	Urban	26.75	15.59	98	2.557	0.012
	Rural	20.33	7.98	98		
Sex	Boy	32.39	11.94	98	8.852	.000
	Girl	15.29	6.77	98		

Table 4: Summary of ANOVA of Disruptive behavior by Sex and Residence.

Sources		df	SS	MS	F	Sig.
Sex	Between Groups	42	16.69	.397	2.729	.000
	Within Groups	57	8.30	.146		
	Total	99	24.99			
Residence	Between Groups	42	11.81	.281	1.219	.241
	Within Groups	57	13.15	.231		
	Total	99	24.96			

The study's goal was to determine whether or not anxiousness, location, and sexual orientation had a role in the disruptive behaviour of teenagers. Disruptive behaviour and anxiousness were the focus of our investigation, which led us to our intended outcome. To test if there was a significant difference in disruptive behaviour by residence or gender, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used.

Everyone's adolescence marks a significant turning point in their lives. Both physiological and psychological benefits are important, and they must be achieved in this time range. Negative behaviour has far-reaching and long-lasting consequences. As disruptive adolescent behaviour has a direct impact on quality of life, studying it scientifically is essential. Anxiety was the most significant predictor of disruptive behaviour in young adults. Anxiety is positively related to disruptive behaviour in adolescents ($r=.274$, $p0.01$), indicating that anxious adolescents are more likely to engage in disruptive activities. The evidence is in, and (Frick, coworkers, 1999).

The results demonstrate a correlation between teenage anxiety and disruptive behaviour. An analysis of variance revealed that males were more likely to engage in disruptive behaviour than females ($F=2.729$, $df=1$, 99 , $p.05$). This study found that adolescent females were less likely to engage in disruptive behaviour ($X=15.29$, $SD=6.77$) than boys ($X=32.39$, $SD=11.94$). There is a longer history of aggression among male children.

Adolescents: The fact that males in Bangladesh are traditionally seen as more powerful than women at home might be a contributing factor. Research (Khatun & Rahman, 2012) shows that men are more likely to get unfavourable attention and care than women. The purpose of this research was to examine the factors that contribute to antisocial behaviour among Bangladeshi youth. Aggression and disruptive behaviours are difficult problems to identify and manage using a simplistic biological framework.

Adolescent destructive behaviour was shown to be linked to both sexual activity and anxiety. The study does suggest further research be done, but with larger samples and a more appropriate sampling approach in order to provide more reliable findings. what impact students' creative thinking has on their capacity to pay attention in class, their confidence in their English skills, and their academic accomplishments. Correlation coefficients are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Correlations between creativity and students' disruptive behaviors, students' self-efficacy in English and academic achievement.

Predictors → Predicates↓	SDB	SSE	Academic Achievement
Creativity	-.138**	-.016	.042
Fluency	-.123*	-.010	.033
Flexibility	-.140	-.018	.061
Originality	-.093	-.021	.006

As can be seen in Table 5, although there is no relationship between students' levels of creativity and their

English language skills, there is a substantial negative relationship between students' levels of creativity and disruptive behaviours.

How students' expectations about the class's purpose affect their behaviour in class. Correlation coefficients are shown in table 6:

Table 6 Correlations between students' disruptive behaviors and perceived classroom goal structure.

	PCGS	MCG	PAC	PAvG
SDB	-.177**	-.161**	-.083	-.176**

Significant at 0.01 level

This is denied and rephrased as follows in Table 6: Disruptive student actions connect adversely with students' assessments of the classroom's overall goal. A student's opinion of the classroom's value is highly connected with the student's disruptive conduct.

5. CONCLUSION

We can draw parallels between the link between students' personal achievement goals and disruptive behaviours in the classroom, and suggest that the classroom goal structure and disruptive behaviours may be at least somewhat independent of students' individual goal orientations. Young children's creative processes are perceived as more intuitive, whereas those of teenagers are seen as more analytical and fruitful. Both sexes were equally represented in the sample size of 100. The technique for picking them was very easy to understand and implement. Male and female students in their tweens and teens from several Dhaka-area schools were surveyed. Statistical software geared toward the social sciences was used to conduct analyses such as correlation and analysis of variance on the collected data.

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