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ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Antisocial Behaviour: The behaviour, action, or words of a person that intent to harm the wellbeing of other people in the society. An antisocial person has low or no empathy and is inconsiderate of the wellbeing of others. They are selfish and mostly apathetic or antipathetic. Persistent antisocial behaviour can lead to personality disorders such as sociopathic, psychopathic, or narcissistic personality disorders. Antisocial behaviours are those behaviours that affect society, such as intentional aggression, covert and overt hostility.

The antisocial behaviour present in children and teens is called conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder. People with intellectual deficiencies are prone to develop antisocial behaviour. The antisocial behaviour in children includes bullying, abuses, addictions, alcoholism, smoking, aggression, violent behaviour, telling lies, manipulations, cheating, stealing and smear campaigning.

Causes: Can be genetic, environmental, social, psychological, neurobiological, developmental issues, brain injury or bad parenting

The Complexity of antisocial behaviour:

Continuous or persistent antisocial behaviour is considered an antisocial personality disorder.

Antisocial personality disorder can also be co-existed with other mental disorders such as depression, anxiety disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, alcohol abuse, bipolar, borderline and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

CAN SELF HANDLE IT?

You can try handling it by positive parenting. Early intervention is the best option when antisocial behaviours are noticed. Follow a involved and nurturing parenting practices. Be in constant touch with the school and teachers for behaviour feedback.

WHEN TO SEEK HELP?

Antisocial behaviour needs parental observation. You should seek help when the antisocial behaviour is persistent in your child when you feel that your parental corrective methods are not effective in bringing the behaviour under control.

WHAT IS THE DANGER?

Antisocial behaviour, once turned into a disorder, cannot be changed easily. Like any other personality disorder, an antisocial personality disorder cannot be treated with medication but with focused therapy. Once the child becomes an adult, they usually reject therapy. If the behaviour is not corrected at an early stage, they may end up in correctional institutions or de-addiction centres.

Your life Your choice!

The information given here can be accepted or rejected as you deem fit. OPA is helpful to those who want to lead a productive and useful life. We welcome your feedback.