

Patterns of Behavioural Changes among Adolescent Boys: A Sociological Analysis of Imphal West District in Manipur

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Abstract: Manipur is one of the North Eastern states of the country, having an area of 22, 327 sq. kms. As per the Census of 2011, the total population of Manipur is 27, 21, 756. Between 2001 and 2011, the population of the state has grown at a rate of 18.65 percent. According to the 2011 census, adolescents form about 21% of the total population of Manipur i. e 4, 52, 661. Among them the population of male adolescent is 2, 25, 130 and female adolescent is 2, 27, 531. Manipur is known all over the world for its achievement in sports as well as dance, martial arts, etc. Many youths of the state have achieved excellence in their chosen field. Adolescents constitute more than one - fifth of the world's population. India is home to more than 22.5 crore adolescents, the largest ever cohort of young people to make a transition to adulthood. Available evidence suggests that they are also often viewed as a vulnerable group of people with problems, disturbances and rebellion. Therefore, addressing the main problems faced by this segment of the population and improving the quality of life of the adolescents is imperative. The project will discuss the major problems faced by the adolescents in one of the north - eastern states in India i. e., Manipur. The study attempts to highlight the impacts of modern IT like mobile phones, internet, and peer pressure to change their behaviour and attitude. Now, a lot changes in the behaviour of adolescent boys to compare to last two - three decades. Moreover, the study will discuss to the three prominent social problems viz., malnutrition, Health problem and changing life style and behaviour patterns faced by the adolescents of Manipur. **Methodology:** The present study is adopted both primary and secondary sources of data in order to get a scientific result. And, data is collected through an interview schedule with the help of random sampling method. Data is representing with the help of statistical tables.

Keywords: Adolescent, behavioural pattern, life - style, etc.

1. Introduction

Manipur is one of the North Eastern states of the country, having an area of 22, 327 sq. kms. As per the Census of 2011, the total population of Manipur is 27, 21, 756. Between 2001 and 2011, the population of the state has grown at a rate of 18.65 percent. According to the 2011 census, adolescents form about 21% of the total population of Manipur i. e 4, 52, 661. Among them the population of male adolescent is 2, 25, 130 and female adolescent is 2, 27, 531. Manipur is known all over the world for its achievement in sports as well as dance, martial arts, etc. Many youths of the state have achieved excellence in their chosen field. On the other hand, the state has been home to sustained violence for more than three decades. It has failed in providing even basic facilities such as water, electricity and security to the people. Moreover, there is lack of opportunities as there are hardly any industries and factories and people are relying only on government jobs. In such a scenario, adolescents are pushed and at times they themselves willingly join the insurgent groups by dropping out from schools. A large number of them are also addicted to alcohol or any other substance usages.

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Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological human development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood. Although understanding of adolescence in society depends on information from various perspectives,

Including psychology, biology, history, sociology, education, and anthropology. Within all of these perspectives, adolescence is viewed as a transitional period between childhood and adulthood, whose cultural purpose is the preparation of children for adult roles. It is a period of multiple transitions involving education, training, employment and unemployment, as well as transitions from one living circumstance to another.

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2. Objectives of the Study

- a) To explore the life style and behavioural patterns of adolescent boys in Imphal West district of Manipur;
- b) To analyse the Socio - Economic impact of their behaviour on Manipur's society;
- c) To explore the role of parents, teachers, peer group and community leader to control such behaviour among the adolescent boys in the district.

3. Research Methodology:

The present study will use Quantitative method to fulfill the Qualitative method. Participation and non - participation observation are also used to get first - hand knowledge about the adolescent boys in the district.

Research population: There are four blocks in Imphal West district of Manipur namely i) Lamphelpat, ii) Lamshang, iii) Patsoi, iv) Wangoi etc. The study will cover all the four blocks of Imphal West district of Manipur. Adolescent population of Imphal West district is around 1, 50, 000. But, adolescent boy's population is around 76, 000. The study will concentrate to adolescent boys only.

Sample Size: 480 adolescent boys who are studying XI and XII class are selected by using stratified random sampling method representing 120 adolescent boys from each block.

Interview Schedule: The data will be collected through an Interview Schedule.

Interview will also be conducted from key informants (KIs) during the field work after informing them about the project. The list of KIs includes officials from the state government, School principal, parents, headman, community / social workers, NGOs from each block in order to get information about the life style, problems, and behavioural patterns of adolescent boys in the district.

4. Findings of the Study

Socio- Economic background of the adolescent

The profiles of the socio economic and demographic characteristics of the adolescent in Manipur are as follows:

Age composition:

Table No.4.1 deals with the question asking about the respondents' age highlights as Male respondents only. The maximum no. of adolescent is from the age group of 16 - 17 i. e. 58.44% and followed by the age group of 18 - 19 i. e. shows 41.66.

Table No.4.2 deals with the question asking about the respondents' religion highlights as Male respondents only. The maximum no. of adolescent is from the Hindu religion carried 37.5 %; followed by others carry 20.83 %; Sanamahi carry 18.75, Christian carry 12.5% respectively.

Table No.4.3 deals with the question asking about the respondents' ethnic group or caste highlights as Male and Female. The maximum no. of adolescent is from the Meitei i. e. 37.5

% and followed by others carry 20.83%; Muslim carry 10.42 %; Naga 6.25%; Kuki 6.25% respectively.

Table No.4.4 deals with the question asking about the respondents' educational qualification highlights as boys adolescent respondents only. The maximum no. of adolescent is from the XII class carried 58.33 %; and followed by XI class carried 41.67 % in male respectively.

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents according to their Age

Age groups (Yrs.)	Male	% percentage
16 - 17	280	58.44
18 - 19	200	41.66
Total	480	100.00

Table No.4.1 deals with the question asking about the respondents' age highlights as Male respondents only. The maximum no. of adolescent is from the age group of 16 - 17 i. e. 58.44% and followed by the age group of 18 - 19 i. e. shows 41.66.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents according to their religion

S. No.	Religion	Respondents	% percentage
1	Christian	60	12.5
2	Hinduism	180	37.5
3	Sanamahi	90	18.75
4	Islam	50	10.42
5	Others	100	20.83
Total		480	100.00

Table No.4.2 deals with the question asking about the respondents' religion highlights as Male respondents only. The maximum no. of adolescent is from the Hindu religion carried 37.5 %; followed by others carry 20.83 %; Sanamahi carry 18.75, Christian carry 12.5% respectively.

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents according to their ethnic group (caste)

S. No.	Religion	Respondents	% percentage
1.	Naga	30	6.25
2.	Kuki	30	6.25
3.	Meitei	180	37.5
4.	Muslim	50	10.42
5.	others	100	20.83
Total		480	100.00

Table No.4.3 deals with the question asking about the respondents' ethnic group or caste highlights as Male and Female. The maximum no. of adolescent is from the Meitei i. e. 37.5% and followed by others carry 20.83%; Muslim carry 10.42 %; Naga 6.25%; Kuki 6.25% respectively.

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents according to their Educational Qualification

S. No.	Educational Qualification	Male	% percentage
1.	XI	200	41.67
2.	XII	280	58.33
Total		480	100.00

Table No.4.4 deals with the question asking about the respondents' educational qualification highlights as boys adolescent respondents only. The maximum no. of

adolescent is from the XII class carried 58.33 %; and followed by XI clas carried 41.67 % in male respectively.

5. Recommendations and Conclusions

It is hoped that the present study could be able to through significant light on the possible co - relation between uneven developments inside the states, its historical feature, sociological aspects, economic considerations on the one hand and nature of behavioural patterns in Manipur on the other hand. More over the study shall enhance benefit to historians, bureaucrats and academicians. Social scientists of different communities will get an empirical data of adolescent girls and boys of Manipur for their further study on the relevant topic.

The end of adolescence and the beginning of adulthood varies by country and by function. Furthermore, even within a single nation, state, or culture there can be different ages at which an individual is considered (chronologically and legally) mature enough for society to entrust them with certain privileges and responsibilities. Such milestones include driving a vehicle, having legal sexual relations, serving in the armed forces or on a jury, purchasing and drinking alcohol, voting, entering into contracts, finishing certain levels of education, and marriage. Adolescence is usually accompanied by an increased independence allowed by the parents or legal guardians, including less supervision as compared to preadolescence. In studying adolescent development, adolescence can be defined biologically, as the physical transition marked by the onset of puberty and the termination of physical growth; cognitively, as changes in the ability to think abstractly and multi - dimensionally; or socially, as a period of preparation for adult roles. Major pubertal and biological changes include changes to the sex organs, height, weight, and muscle mass, as well as major changes in brain structure and organization. Cognitive advances encompass both increases in knowledge and in the ability to think abstractly and to reason more effectively. The study of adolescent development often involves interdisciplinary collaborations. For example, researchers in neuroscience or bio - behavioural health might focus on pubertal changes in brain structure and its effects on cognition or social relations. Sociologists interested in adolescence might focus on the acquisition of social roles and how this varies across cultures or social conditions. Developmental psychologists might focus on changes in relations with parents and peers as a function of school structure and pubertal status. The lifestyle of an adolescent in a given culture is profoundly shaped by the roles and responsibilities he or she is expected to assume. The extent to which an adolescent is expected to share family responsibilities is one large determining factor in normative adolescent behaviour.

Number of research work has been undertaken on the life style and changing behavioural patterns of adolescent in the country and global scenario. But, in Manipur it is still lacking behind. So, this study is an attempt to bridge the gap, and facilitate an understanding of not only the life style and behavioural patterns of adolescent boys and their especial vulnerability to substance usages and communicable diseases which have grave socio - economic consequences

for Manipur. And, to identify the socio - economic, life style and behavioural patterns and to gives possible remedial measures to persons at risk in the near future. For instance, adolescents in certain cultures are expected to contribute significantly to household chores and responsibilities. Household chores are frequently divided into self - care tasks and family - care tasks. However, specific household responsibilities for adolescents may vary by culture, family type, and adolescent age. Some research has shown that adolescent participation in family work and routines has a positive influence on the development of an adolescent's feelings of self - worth, care, and concern for others. It is considered, that adolescent population is hub of the Indian population. The entire adolescent was influenced by many factors such analysis of behavioural patterns is conducting in many part of the country in the world. So, it is an urgent need of the society to put into an appropriate solution for an advance and develop society in the global scenario.

Recommendations

The following are the some of the important recommendations of the present research work:

- a) To initiate a strong commitment government for youth and adolescent;
- b) To implement Adolescent Friendly Health Services (AFHS) to all the medical set - up like medical colleges, district hospitals, CHCs, PHC, Sub centres etc. to enable adolescent a comprehensive growth and development in the state along with the nation in the near future.

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