



A Preliminary Study of Impulsivity for the Students of Higher Secondary School

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Abstract:

Present Study has been done to know the problems of Higher Secondary School Students. This Study is done to know effect of gender, cast, stander & area. In the present study Researcher has use the translate Gujarati version of BIS-11 on the basis of the achieved scores of the data distributed as per the variable of the study, calculated average, standard error and C.R. for the assessment of the null hypotheses.

Keywords: *Behaviour, Higher secondary school, Impulsivity, Psychology*

1. Introduction

There are a number of instances in day-to-day life when happenings due to impulsivity come to notice such as persons committing suicide after examination results or jumping in front of a running train to die. Impulsivity and sensation seeking are involved in a wide spectrum of psychopathologic and social challenges which are a part of impulse control disorders. The significance of managing impulsivity can be gauged from the answers given by in mater who committed acts of aggression in prison despite of knowing that outcomes will not be desirable as they will be moved to less desirable living conditions and are less likely to be considered for parole. The inmates answered that we can't help it, we just do it.

There is no behavioral instrument in Gujarat to gauge the impulsivity in higher secondary school's students and no earlier studies have been done in Gujarat to access impulsivity in students. Even in western countries, no study has been done in rural setting to access impulsivity, although segment of rural population is small in western nations with major population residing in urban areas.

2. Objectives of the study

1. To translate BIS-₁₁A in to Gujarati from English in a culturally sensitive manner.
2. To find out the effect of gender on the scores obtained through BIS-₁₁A.
3. To find out the effect of caste on the scores obtained through the translate BIS-₁₁A.
4. To find out the effect of standard on the scores obtained through the translate BIS-₁₁A.
5. To find out the effect of school area on the scores obtained through the translate BIS-₁₁A.

3. Hypothesis of the study

- H₀₁** There will be no significant difference in the mean score of BIS-₁₁A between the male students and female students.
- H₀₂** There will be no significant difference in the mean score of BIS-₁₁A between the students of open caste and reserved caste.
- H₀₃** There will be no significant difference in the mean score of BIS-₁₁A between the students of 11th standard and 12^{ve}.
- H₀₄** There will be no significant difference in the mean score of BIS-₁₁A between the students of East area and West area.

4. Delimitation of the study

1. The study was delimited to the sample of students of Ahmedabad city.
2. The study was based on only general stream of Gujarati medium school.
3. The study was conducted with a tool of translate version from English to Gujarati.

5. Research Method

In the present study the researcher used survey method as it was necessary to accumulate information from the huge sample in very short time duration.

6. Population

All the students of students of general stream of Gujarati medium higher secondary schools of Ahmadabad city become population for the research.

7. Sampling

In the present research stratified random sampling method was used. Among 386 students, 226 boys and 160 girls were selected as a final sample.

8. Tool of the study

The Gujarati version has been created by the researcher of the inventory of E.S.Barratt's BIS 11 A to collect the final data.

9. Method of Data Analysis

In the present research the data was distributed concerning the gender, caste, standard and area of school of the students as the variables of the study. And the investigator on the basis of the achieved scores of the data distributed as per the variable of the study, calculated average, standard deviation, standard error and C.R. for the assessment of the null hypotheses.

10. Reliability of Inventory

In the present research, the reliability of this inventory was found by using Test-Retest Method was 0.82 and as a same manner by using Split-half Method the reliability was found 0.91 of this inventory.

11. Finding of the study

1.1 The Effect of Gender on the Impulsivity

Table: 1 Statistics of the effect of Gender

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SE _D	C.R.	Level of Significant
Boys	226	92.2	12.33	1.29	1.83	NS
Girls	160	94.55	12.54			

The effect of gender was not found on impulsivity of students of higher secondary schools. It means that gender does not create effect on impulsivity. So that proportion of impulsivity in boys and girls was found to be equal.

1.2 The Effect of Caste on the Impulsivity

Table: 2 Statistics of the effect of Category

Category	N	Mean	SD	SE _D	C.R.	Level of Significant
Open	208	92.43	12.32	1.27	1.26	NS
Reserved	178	94.04	12.6			

The effect of caste was not found on impulsivity of students of higher secondary schools. It means that caste does not create effect on impulsivity. So that proportion of impulsivity in open caste students and reserved caste students was found to be equal.

1.3 The Effect of Standard on the Impulsivity

Table: 3 Statistics of the effect of Standard

Standard	N	Mean	SD	SE _D	C.R.	Level of Significant
11 th	193	92.40	12.40	1.26	1.51	NS
12 ^{ve}	193	94.03	12.30			

The effect of standard was not found on impulsivity of students of higher secondary schools. It means standard does not create effect on impulsivity. So that proportion of impulsivity in standard 11 students and standard 12 students was found to be equal.

1.4 The Effect of School Area on the Impulsivity

Table: 4 Statistics of the effect of Area

Area	N	Mean	SD	SE _D	C.R.	Level of Significant
East	200	91.13	12.53	1.25	3.39	* *
West	186	95.37	12.03			

The effect of area was found on impulsivity of students of higher secondary schools in which the proportion of impulsivity was found to be more among students of west area than the students of East areas. Thus it can be said that area creates effect on impulsivity.

References

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