



A Study of Situational Judgement of Secondary School Students

DR. GAURANG K. PARMAR

Assistant Professor,

Shree M. D. Patel College of Education, Zundal, Gandhinagar

Abstract:

Situational judgements are decisions or assessments made based on the specific context of a situation. These judgments require considering various factors such as the environment, the people involved, potential consequences, and the goals to be achieved. In this study, the researcher investigated situational judgement of secondary school students. The researcher randomly selected 193 students from secondary school of Ahmedabad city. The researcher shared them google link of Situational Judgement Test and obtained data on it. It was revealed that the students of west area have higher situational judgement than students of east area. It is also revealed that the boys have higher situational judgement than girls.

Keywords: *Situational judgement, Moral judgement, Ahmedabad city, Secondary school*

1. Introduction

Your life depends almost entirely on your decisions. I say almost because there are circumstances you can't control, but a lot of things happen because you put yourself in that position. It might not be just one decision, but a series of decisions that lead up to you being in the situation you are in. I understand there are things cannot control like where you are born, or who your parents are, but everything after that it up to you. People's lives are saturated by judgements and decisions. You make a judgement when you see and object and think that is good or bad or likely to happen. You make a decision when you take a course of action while not taking other actions that were possible. In this study, the researcher investigated situational judgement of secondary school students.

2. Situational Judgement

Situational judgement refers to the ability to assess a situation and make appropriate decisions based on the context. This skill is often evaluated through situational judgement tests (SJTs), which present hypothetical scenarios and ask individuals to choose the most effective response from a set of options. These tests are commonly used in educational, employment, and professional settings to measure competencies like problem-solving, decision-making, interpersonal skills, and ethical reasoning.

In SJTs, the scenarios often reflect real-life situations relevant to the role or field for which the test is designed. The goal is to gauge how individuals might handle similar situations in their actual work or life, providing insight into their judgement, prioritization, and behavioural tendencies.

Situational judgements are decisions or assessments made based on the specific context of a situation. These judgments require considering various factors such as the environment, the people involved, potential consequences, and the goals to be achieved. Effective situational judgements involve several key components:

1. **Contextual Awareness:** Understanding the environment and circumstances surrounding the situation.
2. **Perception:** Accurately perceiving the details and nuances of the situation.
3. **Analysis:** Evaluating the information available and identifying key issues.

4. **Decision-Making:** Choosing an appropriate response or action based on the analysis.

5. **Implementation:** Executing the chosen action effectively.

6. **Reflection:** Reviewing the outcome to learn and improve future judgements.

Situational judgements are essential in various fields, such as:

- **Healthcare:** Doctors and nurses make critical decisions based on patient symptoms and medical history.
- **Business:** Managers assess market conditions and company resources to make strategic decisions.
- **Law Enforcement:** Officers evaluate threats and determine the best course of action to ensure public safety.
- **Education:** Teachers decide on the best teaching methods based on student needs and classroom dynamics.

By practicing and reflecting on situational judgements, individuals can improve their ability to make sound decisions in complex and dynamic environments.

3. Objectives

Objectives of present research are given below:

1. To study situational judgement of secondary school students.
2. To study situational judgement of secondary school students in the context of area of school.
3. To study situational judgement of secondary school students in the context of gender.

4. Variables

The researcher defined following variables:

4.1 Independent Variables

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1) Area of School | 2) Gender |
| -East | -Boys |
| -West | -Girls |

4.2 Dependent Variable

Scores of Situational Judgement Scale

5. Hypotheses

Following are null hypotheses constructed by the researcher.

H₀₁ There is no significant difference between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by students of east and west area.

H₀₂ There is no significant difference between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by boys and girls.

6. Research Method

In present study, the main objective of researcher was to study situational judgement of secondary school students. To fulfil this purpose, the researcher randomly selected 193 secondary school students from Ahmedabad city. In this study, descriptive survey method was used.

7. Research Tool

The researcher constructed a Situational Judgement Test for secondary school students of Ahmedabad city. The researcher constructed 25 multiple choice questions in this test. Each question has four responses. Out of these responses, only one response is correct, other responses are incorrect.

8. Sample

The researcher selected 193 secondary school students from different schools of Ahmedabad city. The researcher selected 46 boys and 41 girls from east area and 57 boys and 49 girls from west area of Ahmedabad city.

9. Data Collection

The researcher created google form of Situational Judgement Test and shared its link to different teachers' whatsapp groups. The teachers informed their students to fill the google form. All necessary instructions were given through whatsapp groups. The researcher collected data in the format of excel sheet. These data were classified and used for data analysis.

10. Data Analysis

The researcher constructed two hypotheses to check effect of independent variables on situational judgement of students. These hypotheses were checked using t-tests. The results of t-tests are given below.

H₀₁ There is no significant difference between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by students of east and west area

Table 1: Result of t-test between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by students of east and west area

Area	N	M	SD	SED	t-value	Significance
East	87	20.49	1.97	0.28	2.28	0.05
West	106	21.12	1.85			

df	0.05	0.01
191	1.97	2.60

As seen as above table, the calculated t-value between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by students of east and west area is 2.28. Table t-values for df=191 at 0.05 level is 1.97 and at 0.01 level is 2.60. Therefore, hypothesis is rejected and there is a significant difference between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by students of east and west area. Moreover, mean scores of students of west area is higher than mean scores of students of east area. This revealed that students of west area have higher situational judgement than students of east area.

H₀₂ There is no significant difference between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by boys and girls

Table 2: Result of t-test between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by boys and girls

Gender	N	M	SD	SED	t-value	Significance
Boys	103	22.12	1.90	0.27	9.53	0.01
Girls	90	19.50	1.92			

df	0.05	0.01
191	1.97	2.60

As seen as above table, the calculated t-value between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by boys and girls is 9.53. Table t-values for df=191 at 0.05 level is 1.97 and at 0.01 level is 2.60. Therefore, hypothesis is rejected and there is a significant difference between mean scores of Situational Judgement Scale obtained by boys and girls. Moreover, mean scores of boys is higher than mean scores of girls. This revealed that boys have higher situational judgement than girls.

11. Major Findings

Major findings of present study are given as below:

1. The students of west area have higher situational judgement than students of east area.

2.The boys have higher situational judgement than girls.

12. Conclusion

In this study, the main objective of researcher was to study the situational judgement of secondary school students. The researcher randomly selected 193 students from secondary school of Ahmedabad city. The researcher shared them google link of Situational Judgement Test and obtained data on it. It was revealed that the students of west area have higher situational judgement than students of east area. It is also revealed that the boys have higher situational judgement than girls.

References

- 1.Anastasi, A. & Urbina, S. (2016). Psychological Testing (7th Ed.). Noida: Pearson Education India.
- 2.Best, J. w. & Kahn, J. V. (1989). Research in Education. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Letd.
- 3.Borg, W. R. and Gall, M. R. (1987). Educational Research: An Introduction (5th Ed.). New York: Longman.
- 4.Cronbach, L. J. (1990). Essentials of Psychological Testing. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.
- 5.Johnson, E. (2018). Decoding Decision-Making: The Power of Situational Judgement. Srinagar: ABC Publishing House.
- 6.Yong, G. (1992). Factors affecting use of Computer-Assisted Instruction by Selected Chinese University Educators. Chinese University.
- 7.Williams, M. (2015). Mastering Professional Challenges: A Guide to Situational Judgement. DEF Press.