

A Study of Impulsiveness Tendency of Adolescents of Sirsa District of Haryana State



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Abstract

Present study aim is to Study of impulsiveness tendency of adolescents of Sirsa district of Haryana State. For the present study a sample consisted of 200 Students of Sr. Secondary schools situated in Sirsa District of Haryana State was taken. 100 students from Government Secondary Schools and 100 students from Private Secondary Schools were taken and descriptive survey method was used. In the present study results shows that the mean value of Govt. Sr. Secondary school students is more than Private Sr. Secondary schools students regarding Impulsiveness. It is finally concluded that the impulsiveness of female students of Govt. as well as Private Sr. Secondary school students is better than male students. The mean value of Urban students of Govt. as well as private Sr. Secondary schools is more than rural students regarding impulsiveness

Keywords: Impulsiveness, Govt., Private, Urban, Rural, Sr. Secondary Schools Students.

Introduction

The new born infant is a helpless human being. He has neither any friend nor an enemy. He is not aware of the social customs and traditions. Not only this, he is not even keen to achieve any ideal or value. But as he grows older, he is influenced by the informal and formal agencies of education. In this way, he develops his physical, mental & emotional self & social feelings also develop in him gradually. By and by, he is able to develop a sense of responsibility like his elders and solve the problems of life successfully.

Education is as old as the human race. It is a never ending process of inner growth & development and its period stretches from cradle to the grave. Education, in real sense, is to humanize humanity, and to make life progressive, cultured and civilized. It is very important for the progress of individual and society. It is that education through man is transformed into human, social, moral & spiritual being. Man learns something every day and every moment. His entire life is education. Hence education is a continuous & dynamic process.

There is great controversy in regard to the meaning and definition of the term "Education". Divergent views have been expressed by different thinkers, philosophers, psychologists, educationists, teachers, politicians and priests according to their own outlook on life. Let us discuss some of the approaches to understand the meaning of education.

Review of Literature

Some researches concerned with impulsiveness have taken a broader view of the pervasive characteristic of impulsiveness as dominating a personality. For example, Shapiro (1965) discussed impulsive style and included various kinds of personality disorders such as the psychopathic, alcoholics and other drug addicts. Wishnie (1976) defined the impulsive personality as a person with destructive character disorders and focused on certain types of criminals and addicts. In earlier work, Eysenck contended that extraversion (E) has two major components with impulsiveness being one and sociability the other. A large number of conducted studies showed that addicts had scored generally higher on the impulsiveness scale of selfevaluation scales than persons not diagnosed with an addiction, i.e. not consuming psychoactive substances and that impulsiveness was one of the most important factors for developing and maintaining addiction (Steele.Z.1998). The results from Clarke's (2006) study may also be limited by the measures used for depression and

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impulsiveness. The measure for problem gambling appears appropriate as it was a slightly modified version of the SOGS-R (12 months). The modification was the collapsing of the last nine items into one question, giving the scale a total of 12 items instead of 20. The SOGS-R is a widely used measure in gambling research (Abbot & Volberg, 2006) and Clarke reported a high coefficient of internal consistency of 0.94 with his modified version. However, the measure used for depression had not been used before in gambling research and little information exists about its validity and reliability overall. This measure was taken from Bell, LeRoy and Stephenson (1982) who state that the psychometric properties were developed in a study of medical inpatients and outpatients in New York State in 1962 and 1963. While Clarke found good internal consistency with this scale for his sample (0.82) and justified its use over the Beck Depression Inventory because he had a community rather than a clinical sample, its use on an Australian sample of regular EGM players is questionable. Much of this research has focused on the ways in which school and neighborhood environments influence outcomes like school performance (Dotterer and Lowe 2011; Irvin et al. 2011), mental health (Nair et al. 2013), and delinquent behavior (Deutsch et al. 2012; Vogel et al. 2015). Scholars have become increasingly interested in how social environments condition the relationships between individual risk-factors and adolescent behavior. An appreciable portion of this literature is concerned with the relationship between impulsivity and delinquency across neighborhood settings. The present article builds upon this growing body of research by considering the more nuanced pathways through which neighborhood disadvantage shapes the development of impulsivity and provides a situational context for impulsive tendencies to manifest in violent and aggressive behaviors (Matt Vogel and Maarten Van Ham, 2017).

Statement of the Problem

Study of Impulsiveness Tendency of Adolescents In Sirsa District of Haryana State.

Operational Definitions of Research

Sr. Sec. School

In Haryana there are some Pvt. & Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools having level of 6th -12th standard. Some schools are affiliated by Haryana Education Board & some are affiliated by CBSE, New Delhi.

Govt. Sr. Sec. School

These are those schools in Haryana which are governed by Govt. having 6th -12th standard.

Pvt. Sr. Sec. School

These are those schools in Haryana which are governed by Pvt. Management having 6th - 12th standard.

Adolescence: Stage of Human Development

Adolescence is the most important and critical period of individual's development with which the teacher has to deal. Adolescents have to face various difficult situations and education should be organized to enable them to face these problems of life. The adolescents have to be so educated should also build up their life in a way that they may

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successfully bring about the welfare of the society. Parents, teachers and educationists have vital successful manner. Hence they should have the knowledge of the general characteristics, needs and problem of the adolescents: The following points out the importance of the study of adolescence, characteristics, needs and problem of the adolescents. The following points out the importance of the study of adolescence.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the difference between Govt. & private Sr. Sec. School students regarding Impulsiveness.
2. To find out the difference between male & female Govt. Sr. Sec. School students regarding Impulsiveness.
3. To find out the difference between male & female private Sr. Sec. School student regarding Impulsiveness.
4. To find out the difference between urban & rural Govt. Sr. Sec. School students regarding Impulsiveness.
5. To find out the difference between urban & rural private Sr. Sec. School students regarding Impulsiveness.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in impulsiveness of Govt. & private Sr. Sec. School students.
2. There is no significant difference in impulsiveness of male & female Govt. Sr. Sec. School students
3. There is no significant difference in impulsiveness of male & female private Sr. Sec. School students.
4. There is no significant difference in impulsiveness of urban & rural Govt. Sr. Sec. School students.
5. There is no significant difference in impulsiveness of urban & rural private Sr. Sec. School students.

Population

All the Govt. and Pvt. Sr. Secondary School students studying in Sirsa District of Haryana State constitute the population.

Sample

In this study 200 Sr. Sec. School Students were selected from 5 Govt. & 5 Pvt. School of Sirsa District in which 100 from Govt. & 100 from Pvt. School were selected. Out of 100 Govt. & 100 Pvt. School were classified into equal no. of male & female students & further classified into of rural & urban students.

Method

For this study, the researcher has adopted survey method because this is method for this Problem and the survey can justify the problem rightly.

Tool Used

Impulsiveness scale authorized by Dr. S.N. Rai & Dr. Alka Sharma was used.

Statistical Techniques Used

In this study the following statistical techniques were used:

1. Mean
2. S.D.
3. t-ratio

2. 5 Govt. and 5 Private Sr. Secondary Schools students of Sirsa District.

Delimitations of the Study

Keeping in mind the time, expenditure & resources available, the present study was delimited to

1. 10 Sr. Secondary Schools students of Sirsa District.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Hypothesis No. 1

There is no significant difference in Impulsiveness of Govt. & private Sr. Sec. School students.

Table No. 1.1

Mean, S.D., 't' value of Govt. & Private Sr. Sec. School Students toward Impulsiveness

Sr. No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't' value	Level of significance
1.	Pvt. Sr. Sec. School Students toward impulsiveness	100	21.12	2.12	198	7.82	Significance at both level
2.	Govt. Sr. Sec. Students toward impulsiveness	100	24.00	3.01			

Value at 0.05 level = 1.98

Value at 0.01 level = 2.63

df = 198

Interpretation 1

The mean & SD of Pvt. Sr. Sec. School students & Govt. Sr. Sec. School students are 21.12, 2.12 & 24.00 & 3.01 respectively. The calculated 't' value at df = 198 is 7.82, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at df = 198, at 0.05

.01 level are 1.98 & 2.63 respectively. The hypothesis No. 1 is rejected because the calculated 't' value is more than the standard table values. It is further calculated that the mean of Govt. Sr. Sec. School student toward impulsiveness is more than Pvt. Sr. Sec. School Students. Therefore, it is interpreted that the Govt. Sr. Sec. School Students have more impulsiveness than Pvt. Sr. Sec. School Students.

Hypothesis No. 2

There is no significant difference in Impulsiveness of Male & Female Govt. Sr. Sec. School students.

Table No. 1.2

Mean, S.D., 't' value of Male & Female of Govt. Sr. Sec. School Students toward Impulsiveness

Sr. No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't' value	Level of significance
1.	Female Govt. Sr. Sec. School Students toward impulsiveness	50	22.10	2.30	98	5.82	Significance at both level
2.	Male Govt. Sr. Sec. Students toward impulsiveness	50	19.60	1.98			

Value at 0.05 level = 1.98

Value at 0.01 level = 2.63

df = 98

Interpretation 2

The mean & SD of Govt. Sr. Sec. School students of female & male students are 22.10, 2.30 & 19.60, 1.98 respectively. The calculated 't' value at df = 98 is 5.82, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at df = 98, at 0.05 & 0.01 level are 1.98, 2.63 respectively. The hypothesis No. 2 is rejected because the calculated 't' value is more than

standard table values. It is further calculated that the mean of female students of Govt. Sr. Sec. School students toward impulsiveness is more than the male Govt. Sr. Sec. School students. Therefore, it is interpreted that the female students of Govt. Sr. Sec. School have more impulsiveness than male students of Govt. Sr. Sec. School students.

Hypothesis No. 3

There is no significant difference in Impulsiveness of Male & Female Private Sr. Sec. School students.

Table No. 1.3

Mean, S.D., 't' value of Male & Female of Private Sr. Sec. School Students toward Impulsiveness

Sr. No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't' value	Level of significance
1.	Female Private Sr. Sec. School Students toward impulsiveness	50	24.31	3.12	98	7.98	Significance at both level
2.	Male Private Sr. Sec. Students toward impulsiveness	50	20.12	2.01			

Value at 0.05 level = 1.98

Value at 0.01 level = 2.63

df = 98

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rejected because the calculated 't' value is more than standard table values. It is further calculated that the mean of female students of Private Sr. Sec. School students toward impulsiveness is more than the male Private Sr. Sec. School students. Therefore, it is interpreted that the female students of Private Sr. Sec. School have more impulsiveness than male students of Private Sr. Sec. School students.

Interpretation 3

The mean & SD of Private Sr. Sec. School students of female & male students are 24.31, 3.12 & 20.12, 2.01 respectively. The calculated 't' value at $df = 98$ is 7.98, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at $df = 98$, at 0.05 & 0.01 level are 1.98, 2.63 respectively. The hypothesis No. 3 is

Hypothesis No. 4

There is no significant difference in Impulsiveness of urban & rural Govt. Sr. Sec. School students regarding Impulsiveness.

Table No. 1.4

Mean, S.D., 't' value of Male & Female of Govt. Sr. Sec. School Students toward Impulsiveness

Sr. No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't' value	Level of significance
	Rural Govt. Sr. Sec. School Students toward impulsiveness	50	21.31	2.11	98	6.97	Significance at both level at 0.05 & 0.01 level
2.	Urban Govt. Sr. Sec. Students toward impulsiveness	50	25.12	3.23			

Value at 0.05 level = 1.98

Value at 0.01 level = 2.63

$df = 98$

Interpretation 4

The mean & SD of Govt. Sr. Sec. School students of rural & urban students are 21.31, 2.11 & 25.12, 3.23 respectively. The calculated 't' value at $df = 98$ is 6.97, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at $df = 98$, at 0.05 & 0.01 level are 1.98, 2.63 respectively. The hypothesis No. 4 is rejected because the calculated 't' value is more than

standard table values. It is further calculated that the mean of urban students of Govt. Sr. Sec. School students toward impulsiveness is more than the rural Govt. Sr. Sec. School students. Therefore, it is interpreted that the urban students of Govt. Sr. Sec. School have more impulsiveness than rural students of Govt. Sr. Sec. School students.

Hypothesis No. 5

There is no significant difference in Impulsiveness of Urban & Rural Private Sr. Sec. School students.

Table No. 1.5

Mean, S.D., 't' value of Male & Female of Private Sr. Sec. School Students toward Impulsiveness

Sr. No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't' value	Level of significance
1.	Rural Private Sr. Sec. School Students toward impulsiveness	50	22.11	2.31	98	6.98	Significance at both level at 0.05 & 0.01 level
2.	Urban Private Sr. Sec. Students toward impulsiveness	50	26.12	3.34			

Value at 0.05 level = 1.98

Value at 0.01 level = 2.63

$df = 98$

Interpretation 5

The mean & SD of Private Sr. Sec. School students of urban & rural students are 26.12, 3.31 & 22.11, 2.31 respectively. The calculated 't' value at $df = 98$ is 6.98, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at $df = 98$, at 0.05 & 0.01 level are 1.98, 2.63 respectively. The hypothesis No. 5 is rejected because the calculated 't' value is more than standard table values. It is further calculated that the mean of urban students of Private Sr. Sec. School students toward impulsiveness is more than the rural Private Sr. Sec. School students. Therefore, it is interpreted that the urban students of Private Sr. Sec. School have more impulsiveness than rural students of Private Sr. Sec. School students.

Main Findings

1. The mean & SD of Pvt. Sr. Sec. School students & Govt. Sr. Sec. School students are 21.12, 2.12 & 24.00 & 3.01 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 7.82, which is more than the

standardized statistical table value at both the level. So hypothesis No. 1 is rejected.

- The mean & SD of Govt. Sr. Sec. School students of female & male students are 22.10, 2.30 & 19.60, 1.98 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 5.82, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at both the level. So the hypothesis No. 2 is rejected.
- The mean & SD of Private Sr. Sec. School students of female & male students are 24.31, 3.12 & 20.12, 2.01 respectively. The calculated 't' is 7.98, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at both the level so the hypothesis No. 3 is rejected.
- The mean & SD of Govt. Sr. Sec. School students of rural & urban students are 21.31, 2.11 & 25.12, 3.23 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 6.97, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at both the level. So the hypothesis No. 4 is rejected.

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5. The mean & SD of Private Sr. Sec. School students of rural & urban students are 22.11, 2.31 & 26.12, 3.34 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 6.98, which is more than the standardized statistical table value at both the level. So The hypothesis No. 5 is rejected.

Conclusion

In the present study it is concluded that the mean value of Govt. Sr. Secondary school students is more than Private Sr. Secondary schools students regarding Impulsiveness. The impulsiveness of female students of Govt. as well as Private Sr. Secondary school students is better than male students. The mean value of Urban students of Govt. as well as private Sr. Secondary schools is more than rural students regarding impulsiveness.

Educational Implications

In this study a study of Govt. & Pvt. Sr. Sec. School students towards impulsiveness was studied in which it was found that the Govt. Sr. Sec. School students have more impulsiveness as compared to Pvt. Sr. Sec. School students and its reasons were also noted down & it was also suggested to the Govt. schools teacher, parents of the students that some students in Govt. schools of school have neuropsychiatric disorder & showing the symptoms of impulsiveness, which can be improved through treatment & guidance to students. In some students, impulsivity is genetic & they have acquired abnormal patterns of impulsivity which can be treated & be Unproved & thin diet can be improved reduce malnutrition disorder. In this research the female Govt. & Pvt. Students have more impulsive as compare to male Students & similarly the urban Govt. & Pvt. Sr. Sec. School students have more impulsiveness on compared to rural Pvt. & Govt. Sr. Sec. School students. The system & reasons of impulsiveness found in this study can be guided & improved through counseling & treatment by psychology specialist, Psychologist etc.

Suggestions for the Further Research

1. In this study the sample 200 Sr., Sec. School Students, in which 100 students from Govt. & 100 from Pvt. Sr. Sec. School were selected. Further it is advised to increase the size of sample.
2. In this study, this study was restricted to -Sirsa District in Haryana & further another district may be selected.
3. In this study the one independent variable impulsive scale was used & further other variables frustration, depression may be studied.
4. In this study the statistical techniques Mean, & 'V' value as used. Further it is advised that chi-square, ANOVA, may be applied.
5. In this study the study was made on Sr. Sec. School Students & Further it is suggested that the research may be made on college & university level students & professional comes students.
6. The study was restricted to Govt. & Pvt., Rural & Urban and Male & Female dependent variable, it is suggested in further that dependent variable may be changed i.e. employed, unemployed, professional, academic, regular, distance etc.

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