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Mass Hysteria Phenomenon in High Schools: A Cross-Sectional Study of Mental Stress Among Malay Students by Using the Kraepelin Test

Fenomena Histeria Massa Di Sekolah Menengah: Kajian Lintas Bahagian Mengenai Tekanan Mental Di Kalangan Pelajar Melayu Dengan Menggunakan Ujian Kraepelin

Nagarubini Paramasivam[1]

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ABSTRAK

Kajian semasa dilakukan untuk meneroka tekanan mental pelajar Melayu yang terlibat dalam fenomena histeria berdasarkan ujian Kraepelin. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menilai bagaimana prestasi pelajar histeria dan ujian Kraepelin mengukur kemampuan pengambil pada kelajuan prestasi tugas dan ketepatan prestasi tugas. Keputusan ujian Kraepelin memberikan anggaran watak pelajar. Histeria adalah masalah sosial, yang selalu berlaku di kalangan pelajar sekolah di Malaysia. Sebanyak 50 pelajar histeria dari empat sekolah berbeza dipilih untuk penyelidikan ini. Tekanan mental pelajar Melayu dinilai menggunakan ujian Kraepelin

Kata kunci: *ujian Kraepelin, tekanan mental pelajar histeria, histeria, pelajar Melayu*

ABSTRACT

The current study was conducted to explore the mental stress of Malay students involved in hysteria phenomenon based on Kraepelin test. The aim of this study is to assess how the hysteria students' performance and Kraepelin test measures the ability of takers on task performance speed and task performance accuracy. The results of the Kraepelin test provide an estimate of the students' character. Hysteria is a social problem, which always occur among school students in Malaysia. A total of 50 hysteria students from four different school were selected for this research. The mental stress of Malay students was assessed using the Kraepelin test

Keywords: Kraepelin test, mental stress of hysteria students, hysteria, Malay students

Introduction

For several years, hysteria has been a contentious subject, with ongoing disputes about whether it is better explained by secret organic causes or by deceit and malingering (Vignemont, 2009). Researchers in psychology, neuroscience, and alternative Islamic medicine have attempted to compile data in order to develop a conceptual basis for hysteria. According to previous research, hysteria is most common in adolescent girls (Atkins, 1953). Hysteria is common among adolescent women, especially students, according to cases reported in Malaysia. As a result, the Kraepelin was used to investigate the emotional discomfort of hysteria students.

[1] Nagarubini Paramasivam , Philosophy of Doctor, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, rubininaga8@gmail.com.my

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The Kraepelin test was invented by a German Psychiatrist named Emilie Kraepelin in 1856-1926. Kraepelin at first created a test tool used as a diagnostic aid brain disorders namely Alzheimer's and dementia. Furthermore, in 1938, Prof. Dr. Richard Pauli with Dr. Wilhelm Arnold and Prof. Dr. Vanmethod renews the Kraepelin test to a “check method "(Pauli, 2018). The Kraepelin test is a test that is often used as a part of the psychological test to be able to recognize one's potential and personality. There are some purposes of the Kraepelin Test. The Kraepelin test has a special purpose on the side speed in calculating also measures accuracy, concentration, and stability at work (N.Indriani, 2019). The aims are, the Kraepelin test can be used to determine the type person's performance, such as:

1. The symptom of mental depression can be identified through the low numbers of total sum in kraepelin test.

2. Mental distraction can be identified by high frequency of miscalculation.

A sharp drop in the chart, it can indicate epilepsy or instantaneous memory loss during the test.

As an aptitude test, the Kraepelin test is meant for measuring the maximum performance of a person (Sumadi Suryabrata,2015).

Problem Statement

Many causes have been linked to hysteria in the past. According to some reports, it is triggered by uncontrollable emotional tension (Kasmini Kassim, 1992). Hysteria can also be caused by a weakened immune system and constant stress. Because of their gentle temperament and weaker physiological processes, women are more prone to hysteria (Hashim Awang, 1990).

Feelings that go unspoken or unspoken are harmful. As a result, everybody should share their concerns and make an effort to address them. If these issues aren't addressed, they'll eventually lead to tension, which is thought to be the primary cause of hysteria. Other causes of stress, according to Mahmood Nazar Mohamed (1990), include frustration, family issues, and social pressures. Hysteria is a reaction that occurs when a person or a group of people cannot cope with stress. It is one method of reducing stress. Therefore, exploration the mental stress of Malay students involved in hysteria phenomenon based on Kraepelin test has been evaluated.

Methodology

Participants altogether, 50 hysteria students from four different school. they were given Kraepelin test. This test usually done paper and pencil, and corrected manually by the respondent. Manual correction process is done by recording each answer from each respondent in each item in the number series column. Every line has 30 seconds to complete add a series of numbers vertically. Respondents required to move rows and start answering from the bottom and still given a time of 30 seconds. According to (D. Setiawan and R. Roestam, 2017), the Kraepelin test on this application uses the Uchida-Kraepelin (UI) version which amounts to 40 question lines referring to the standard norms of the Kraepelin Test. To maintain standard because, the Bubble Sort method is used (D. Setiawan and R. Roestam, 2017). Bubble Sort method is one of the oldest and most basic sorting algorithms is the bubble sort. The bubble sort algorithm compares each item in a list one by one with the item next to it (I. PRATAMA,

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2016). This algorithm works by repeating a procedure, then comparing each of the array elements and moving them around if the order is right.

There are several things that need to be known in scoring on the Kraepelin test.

1. Connect / make a line from the tops the highest so that it forms a chart.

2. Accuracy = Number of errors 15 lanes (5 lanes the front, 5 lanes the middle, and 5 lanes the end).

Data analysis

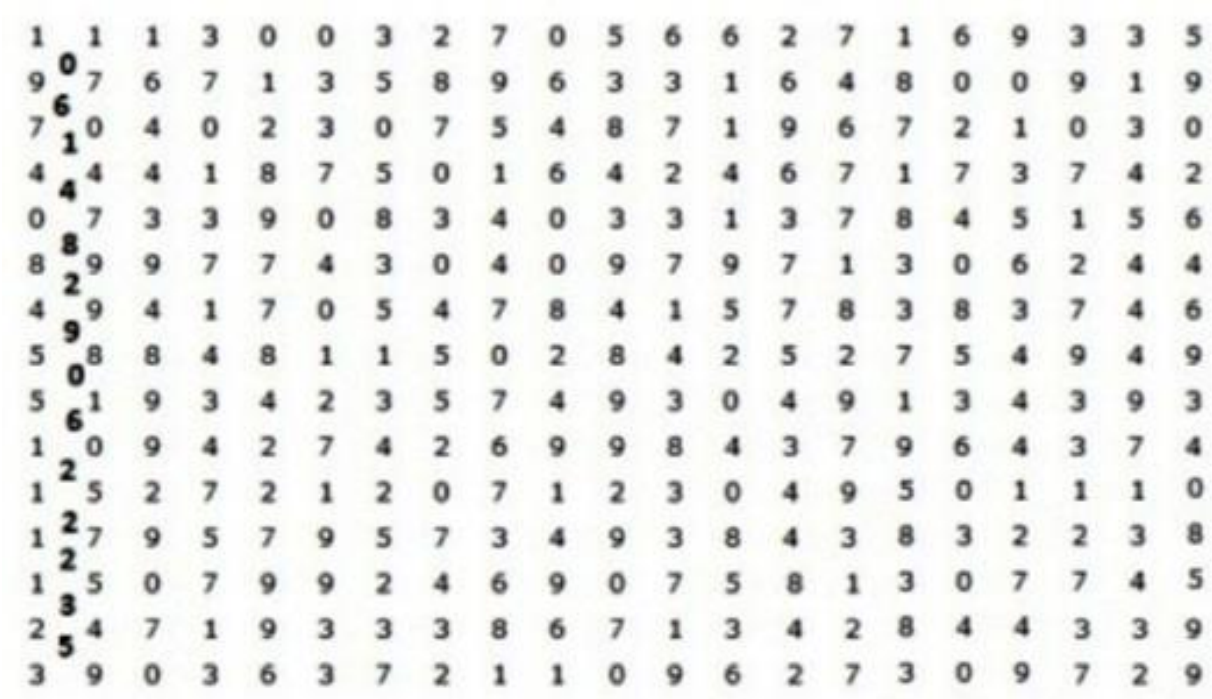
There are several stages in carrying out the Kraepelin test scoring process, namely:

a) Checking all the summation results that have been done by respondents how to calculate the correct number of the sum of each two consecutive numbers in each row, write the number at the bottom of each row. Give a mark on each result that is wrong, then count the number of errors. Give a mark on each series that is exceeded, then add up to find out how many respondents jumped the number series that should actually be calculated.

b) Write down the number of mistakes that respondents have made and write the number of jumps made by respondents.

c) Add up the number of errors and the number of jumps. Then the results were consulted with norms in order to obtain a work accuracy score. Figure below shows the example of Kraepelin test.

Figure 1: Kraepelin test



Source: Extracted and modified from Google image

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Result

Table 1: Kraepelin Test for 50 Hysteria Malay Students

Respondent	Kraepelin Test				
	Highest Peak	Lowest peak	Total Of Highest Peak and lowest peak	Errors (rows)	Total completed rows
1	21	14	35	0	30
2	24	12	36	0	30
3	22	14	36	0	30
4	22	10	32	0	30
5	40	6	46	0	30
6	18	4	22	30	30
7	10	5	15	30	30
8	17	5	22	30	30
9	25	7	32	0	30
10	26	18	44	30	30
11	20	11	31	30	30
12	15	1	16	30	30
13	40	13	53	30	30
14	13	4	17	0	30
15	15	3	18	30	30
16	20	4	24	0	30
17	23	12	35	0	30
18	15	1	16	30	30
19	20	7	27	0	30
20	20	6	26	0	30
21	23	6	29	0	30
22	20	14	34	0	30
23	16	7	23	0	30
24	20	8	28	0	30
25	25	9	34	0	30
26	10	5	15	0	30
27	20	6	26	0	30
28	10	10	20	0	30
29	20	18	38	30	30
30	25	13	38	0	30
31	26	17	43	0	30
32	10	4	14	24	30
33	17	7	24	0	30
34	20	20	40	0	30
35	18	4	22	30	30
36	20	16	36	30	30

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37	29	15	38	0	30
38	15	0	15	30	30
39	20	6	26	0	30
40	21	9	30	30	30
41	21	17	38	30	30
42	20	13	33	30	30
43	17	9	26	0	30
44	20	13	33	0	30
45	20	11	31	0	30
46	22	14	26	0	30
47	12	4	16	0	30
48	17	8	25	0	30
49	18	4	22	0	30
50	12	5	17	0	30

There were 50 hysteria students have been choosen for the Kraepelin test. This will test how tenacious a person is in solving complex and ambiguous problems, within a limited time, and how stable is it. The all 50 students have stability, they completed all the rows within the specific time given. However, around 17 did wrong in their test. Around 16 students wrong in all row, one student having errors in 24 rows. This indicate that the solving complex for the 17 students very low. This shows the17 respondents having mental distraction. There are 6 of 50 respondents had low sum total of highest peak and lowest peak, which are below 20.his indicates the respondents might be having symptoms of mental depression. There are 25 respondents having sharp drop in the Kraepelin test graph. A sharp drop in the graphic, which may indicate epilepsy or instantaneous memory loss during the test. There were 25 students graphic range (between the highest and lowest peaks) are indicating they are might be facing emotional upset. This test measures a person's ability to suppress and control himself while being pressured by work at a fairly complicated phase and stage. The 50 respondents have ability to supressed themselves because they completed all rows.

Discussion

From a psychological perspective, hysteria is associated with emotional disturbances, including depression, stress reactions and some physical disorders (Nazar Mahmood, 1992). The goal of this study was to explore the mental health of Malay students involved hysteria phenomenon based on clinical psychology approach. The Kraepelin test used among hysteria students mental stress. A cross-sectional study was conducted with 50 students across four high schools. Students completed consent letter and voluntarily participated in this test.

In previous studies, many researches have deliberated about hysteria. For instance, the phenomenon of hysteria among students (Amran & Zulkarnain, 1994), factors in hysteria (Kasmini Kassim, 2007), and the most recent, psychological ‘dakwah’ approach in dealing with hysteria (Intan Farhana, 2015). However, there are limited research of psychology perspective to identify the stress level among hysteria students in Malaysia. Due to this, it is important that, researcher used Kraepelin test which is one of the psychology tests to identify mental stress among Malay students.

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Limitation

This study focused on purpose side speed in calculating also measures accuracy, concentration, and stability at work. This research is not focusing on the score and interpretation. This research just also limited to boys. Those selected participants experienced the hysteria episodes only Malay girls.

Conclusion

This study found that hysteria students were may associated with mental distraction, having mental distraction and might having epilepsy. This test measures a person's ability to suppress and control himself while being pressured by work at a fairly complicated phase and stage. The 50 respondents have ability to supressed themselves because they completed all rows.

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