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Does the sensation seeking among the primary and secondary students differs in schools levels

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Abstract

A total of 150 subjects from different schools of district Fatehgarh Sahib studying in the primary and secondary classes were adopted as the subjects in the study. The mean age of the primary students were 09 to 11 years old whereas the mean age of the secondary level student were 13 to 16 year. The questionnaire scale developed by Neary and Zukerman in 1976 named as Sensation seeking and anxiety state test (SSAST) was used to in the data collection which have the reliability of 0.93. The questionnaire contains a 5 point likert scale. The scores of the questionnaire was ranged from 1 to 5 starting from not at all to very much and 5 for the response of not at all. The copies of the Questionnaire were personally distributed with prior permission of principal to the all the subjects with the request that they shall give correct and accurate answers. The subjects were properly guided and assisted whenever they faced any difficulty. Proper instructions regarding the objectives of study and procedure for filling in the Questionnaire were given. t- Statistics was applied to analysis the sensation seeking among the primary and secondary students in schools levels at level of significance 0.05. The results reveals that an insignificant difference was found in the sensation seeking among the primary and secondary students in schools levels.

Keywords: Sensation seeking, primary and secondary students

Introduction

Sensation Seeking is a trait defined by the seeking of varied, novel, complex and intense sensations and experiences, and the willingness to take physical, social, legal and financial risks for the sake of such experiences" (Zuckerman, 1994) [8]. Zuckerman (1969) has proposed a theory of Sensation Seeking based on the construct "optimal level of stimulation". Like the other personality traits, individuals differ largely on Sensation Seeking. Research shows that Sensation Seeking needs heritage and biological readiness (Zuckerman, 1979), although some researchers emphasize on its cognitive and learning aspects (Moffitt *et al*, 2006). In professional groups like sport teams or artists, Sensation Seeking may be emerged in assertive or risky behavior forms (Zuckerman, 2007); however, these risky behaviors may set the stage for development of delinquency (Curcio *et al*, 2013) [4]. Some researchers believe that Sensation Seeking is positively correlated with intelligence quotient (Ripa *et al*, 2001) [7], speed rate of information processing (Ball & Zuckerman, 1992) [1], and creativity (deVries *et al*, 2009).

Methodology

Selection of Subjects

A total of 150 subjects from different schools of district Fatehgarh Sahib studying in the primary and secondary classes were adopted as the subjects in the study. The mean age of the primary students were 09 to 11 years old whereas the mean age of the secondary level student were 13 to 16 year.

Criterion Measure

The questionnaire scale developed by Neary and Zukerman in 1976 named as Sensation seeking and anxiety state test (SSAST) was used to in the data collection which have the reliability of 0.93. The questionnaire contains a 5 point likert scale.

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The scores of the questionnaire was ranged from 1 to 5 starting from not at all to very much respectively whereas the item no 5, 9 and 14 have reversed scoring pattern i.e. 1 for very much and 5 for the response of not at all.

The copies of the Questionnaire were personally distributed with prior permission of principal to the all the subjects with the request that they shall give correct and accurate answers. The subjects were properly guided and assisted whenever they faced any difficulty. Proper instructions regarding the objectives of study and procedure for filling in the Questionnaire were given.

Results

t- Statistics was applied to analysis the sensation seeking

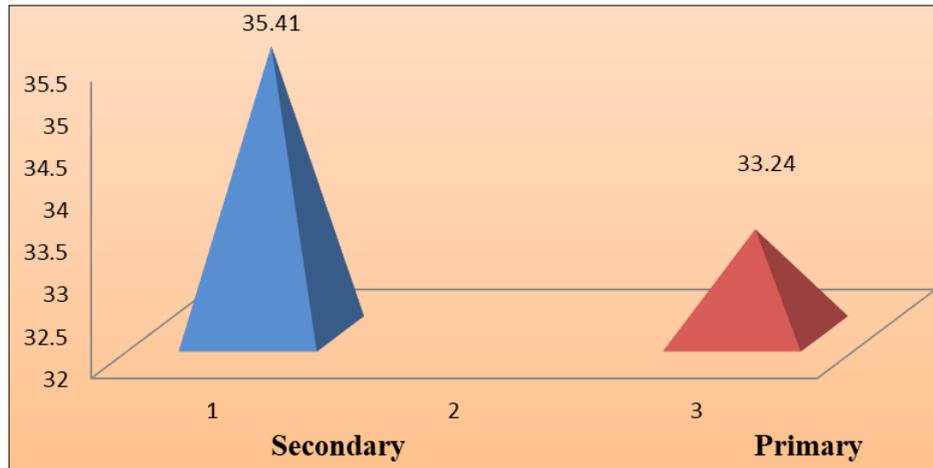


Fig 1: Graphical representation of the Sensation seeking among the students of Primary and Secondary level

Discussion of Finding

A total of 150 subjects from different schools of district Fatehgarh Sahib studying in the primary and secondary classes were adopted as the subjects in the study. The mean age of the primary students were 09 to 11 years old whereas the mean age of the secondary level student were 13 to 16 year. The results reveals that an insignificant difference was found in the sensation seeking among the primary and secondary students in schools levels, The difference was not occurred due to the fact that students may be shy or confident, friendly or rude and so on which effect on several aspects of the lives of students. It affects what activities the students prefer, what sports occupations they choose. On the other side, when thinking about other people they know well, they will naturally have noticed how they differ, and their everyday language is full of ways of describing and comparing people whereas, in both the levels primary and secondary Sensation is a sense knowledge which does not have any relation with any prior knowledge or awareness. A sensation doesn't help them in acquiring complete knowledge, as generally observed to an object, touch it, taste it or smell it but they unable to say precisely what it is the experience that we have in such a situation of in decision is called sensation. Similar study was conducted by the Coetzee *et al* in the year 2006; they examined to determine the relations between sensation seeking, gender and preferences in viewing televised sport.

The idea, methodology or administration used in these study was adopted in the present investigation which gives a strong support in relation to fulfill the purpose of present study.

among the primary and secondary students in schools levels at level of significance 0.05.

Table 1: Independent t- Statistics of sensation seeking among the primary and secondary students in schools levels

Variable	.t	df	Sig.
Sensation Seeking	2.12	148	0.241

The above analysis explains the t value is 2.12 at degree of freedom 148, 2 Moreover, the Sig. value is 0.241 which is found to be insignificant so the null hypothesis of equality of mean of two groups (i.e. primary and secondary students) were fails to reject at level of significance 0.05.

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