The present investigation was undertaken to study the correlates of Sensation Seeking among college students. Sensation Seeking was studied in relation to Eysenckian personality dimensions, viz., Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism: Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism, Vividness of mental imagery in seven sense modalities, Murray's needs as measured by Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and Academic achievement.

Five hundred college students (250 males and 250 females) in the age range of 16 to 22 years were randomly chosen to comprise the sample. They were administered the following tests, viz., Sensation Seeking Scale, Form V (Zuckerman, 1979); Eysenck Personality Questionnaire - Revised (Eysenck, Eysenck and Barrett, 1985); Impulsiveness Questionnaire (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1978); Mach IV Scale (Christie and Geis, 1970a); Sheehan's revised version of Bett's Questionnaire Upon Mental Imagery (Sheehan, 1967) and Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (Edwards, 1959) to yield scores on Thrill and Adventure Seeking, Disinhibition, Boredom Susceptibility, Experience Seeking, Total Sensation Seeking Score, Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism, Vividness of mental imagery in seven sense modalities, viz., visual, auditory,
cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory, olfactory, organic
and total score on Vividness of mental imagery, 15 needs
viz., achievement, deference, order, exhibition, autonomy,
affiliation, intraception, succorance, dominance, abasement,
nurturance, change, endurance, heterosexuality and aggression.
In addition, the scores obtained in the last two annual
examinations were taken as indices of academic achievement.

Means, SDs, t-ratios, intercorrelations, factor
analysis and regression equations were computed to analyze
the raw data. The significant findings may be summed
up as follows:

**t-ratios**

Sex differences emerged on the following variables:

(i) Males scored significantly higher than females
on Disinhibition, Total Sensation Seeking Score,
Psychoticism, Venturesomeness, Vividness of mental
imagery in kinaesthetic, gustatory and olfactory
sense modalities and total score on Vividness
of mental imagery, needs for exhibition, dominance
and heterosexuality.

(ii) Females scored significantly higher than males
on Neuroticism-Impulsiveness, needs for intraception,
abasement, nurturance and change and Academic achievement.

(iii) No sex differences emerged on Thrill and Adventure Seeking, Boredom Susceptibility, Experience Seeking, Extraversion, Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Vividness of mental imagery in visual and organic sense modalities and needs for achievement, deference, order, autonomy, affiliation, succorance, endurance and aggression.

**Correlational Analysis**

1. (i) In the total sample, Thrill and Adventure Seeking was found to be positively related to Extraversion, Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, needs for dominance and change and negatively related to Vividness of mental imagery* in each of the seven sense modalities, viz., visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory, olfactory and organic and total score on Vividness of mental imagery. It was also negatively related with needs for order, succorance and nurturance. No significant correlations emerged between Thrill and Adventure Seeking and-

* Keeping in view the scoring pattern, a high score on test for Vividness of mental imagery indicates low Vividness of mental imagery and vice-versa. Therefore, a negative correlation between Sensation Seeking, its sub-scales and Vividness of mental imagery indicates a positive association and vice-versa.
Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Machiavellianism, needs for achievement, deference, exhibition, autonomy, affiliation, intraception, abasement, endurance, heterosexuality and aggression and Academic achievement.

(ii) In males, Thrill and Adventure Seeking was positively related with Extraversion, Venturesomeness, needs for dominance and heterosexuality and negatively to Vividness of mental imagery* in all the seven sense modalities, viz., visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory, olfactory, organic and total score on Vividness of mental imagery*. It was also negatively related to needs for order and nurturance. No significant correlations were found between Thrill and Adventure Seeking and Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Impulsiveness, Machiavellianism, needs for achievement, deference, exhibition, autonomy, affiliation, intraception, succorance, abasement, change, endurance and aggression and Academic achievement.

(iii) In females, Thrill and Adventure Seeking was found to be positively related with Extraversion, Venturesomeness, need for change and Academic achievement and negatively related with Vividness of mental imagery*
in visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory and organic sense modalities and total score on Vividness of mental imagery* and need for succorance. Insignificant correlations were observed between Thrill and Adventure Seeking and Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Impulsiveness, Machiavellianism, Vividness of mental imagery in olfactory sense modality, needs for achievement, deference, order, exhibition, autonomy, affiliation, intraception, dominance, abasement, nurturance, endurance, heterosexuality and aggression.

2. (i) In the total sample, Disinhibition was found to be positively related with Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism and needs for exhibition, autonomy, dominance, heterosexuality and aggression and negatively related with Lie (Social Desirability) Scale and need for deference, order, affiliation, intraception, abasement, nurturance, change and endurance. No significant correlations emerged between Disinhibition and Vividness of mental imagery in all the seven sense modalities, viz., visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory, olfactory and organic and total score on Vividness of mental imagery, needs for achievement and succorance and Academic achievement.
(ii) In males, Disinhibition was positively related with Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Machiavellianism and need for heterosexuality and negatively with Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Vividness of mental imagery* in auditory, gustatory and olfactory sense modalities and total score on Vividness of mental imagery.* It was also negatively related to needs for deference, order and intraception. Insignificant correlations were observed between Disinhibition and Venturesomeness, Vividness of mental imagery in visual, cutaneous, kinaesthetic and organic sense modalities, needs for achievement, exhibition, autonomy, affiliation, succorance, dominance, abasement, nurturance, change, endurance and aggression and Academic achievement.

(iii) In females, Disinhibition was found to be positively related with Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Machiavellianism, Vividness of mental imagery* in gustatory and olfactory sense modalities, needs for exhibition, autonomy, heterosexuality and aggression. It was negatively related with Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, needs for deference, order, nurturance and endurance. No significant correlations emerged between Disinhibition and Extraversion, Venturesomeness, Vividness of mental imagery in visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic and organic sense modalities
and total score on Vividness of mental imagery, needs for achievement, affiliation, intraception, succorance, dominance, abasement and change and Academic achievement.

3. (i) In the total sample, Boredom Susceptibility was found to be positively related with Psychoticism, Impulsiveness, Machiavellianism, needs for achievement, autonomy and heterosexuality and negatively related with needs for order, affiliation, intraception and succorance. No significant correlations emerged between Boredom Susceptibility and Extraversion, Neuroticism, Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Venturesomeness, Vividness of mental imagery in all the seven sense modalities, viz., visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory, olfactory and organic and total score on Vividness of mental imagery, needs for deference, exhibition, dominance, abasement, nurturance, change, endurance and aggression and Academic achievement.

(ii) In males, Boredom Susceptibility was found to be positively related with Impulsiveness, needs for achievement, autonomy and change and negatively related with needs for order, affiliation and succorance. No significant correlations were observed between Boredom Susceptibility and Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism,
Vividness of mental imagery in all the seven sense modalities, viz., visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory, olfactory and organic and total score on Vividness of mental imagery. Similarly, no significant correlations were found between Boredom Susceptibility, needs for deference, exhibition, intraception, dominance, abasement, nurturance, endurance, heterosexuality and aggression and Academic achievement.

(iii) In females, Boredom Susceptibility was found to be positively related with Psychoticism, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Machiavellianism, needs for autonomy, heterosexuality and aggression and negatively related with Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, needs for deference, order and nurturance. No significant correlations emerged between Boredom Susceptibility and Extraversion, Venturesomeness, Vividness of mental imagery in all the seven sense modalities, viz., visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory, olfactory and organic and total score on Vividness of mental imagery, needs for achievement, exhibition, affiliation, intraception, succorance, dominance, abasement, change and endurance and Academic achievement.

4. (1) In the total sample, Experience Seeking was found to be positively related with Psychoticism, Extraversion,
Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism, needs for autonomy, change and heterosexuality and negatively with Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Vividness of mental imagery* in visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory and organic sense modalities and total score on Vividness of mental imagery.* It was also negatively related to needs for deference, order and endurance. No significant correlations were found between Experience Seeking and Vividness of mental imagery in olfactory sense modality, needs for achievement, exhibition, affiliation, intraception, succorance, dominance, abasement, endurance and aggression and Academic achievement.

(ii) In males, Experience Seeking was positively related with Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Machiavellianism, needs for change and negatively related with Vividness of mental imagery* in gustatory sense modality, total score on Vividness of mental imagery* and need for order. No significant correlations emerged between Experience Seeking and Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Venturesomeness, Vividness of mental imagery in visual auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, olfactory and organic sense modalities, needs for achievement, deference, exhibition, autonomy, affiliation, intraception, succorance, dominance, abasement, nurturance, endurance, heterosexuality and aggression and Academic achievement.
(iii) In females, Experience Seeking was found to be positively related with Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism, needs for autonomy, affiliation, change and heterosexuality. It was negatively related with Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Vividness of mental imagery* in kinaesthetic and organic sense modalities, total score on Vividness of mental imagery.* It was also found to be negatively correlated with needs for deference, order and endurance. No significant correlations were observed between Experience Seeking and Vividness of mental imagery in visual, auditory, cutaneous, gustatory and olfactory sense modalities, needs for achievement, exhibition, intraception, succorance, dominance, abasement, nurturance and aggression and Academic achievement.

5. (1) In the total sample, Total Sensation Seeking Score was found to be positively related with Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism, needs for exhibition, autonomy, dominance change, heterosexuality and aggression and negatively related with Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Vividness of mental imagery* in visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory and organic sense modalities and total score on Vividness of mental imagery*. It was also negatively
related to needs for deference, order, intraception, abasement, nurturance and endurance. No significant correlations were found between Total Sensation Seeking Score and Vividness of mental imagery in olfactory sense modality, needs for achievement, affiliation and succorance and Academic achievement.

(ii) In males, Total Sensation Seeking Score was found to be related positively with Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism, needs for autonomy, change and heterosexuality and negatively related with Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Vividness of mental imagery* in all the seven sense modalities, viz., visual, auditory, cutaneous, kinaesthetic, gustatory, olfactory and organic and total score on Vividness of mental imagery*. It was also negatively correlated with needs for order, intraception and nurturance. No significant correlations were seen between Total Sensation Seeking Score and needs for achievement, deference, exhibition, affiliation, succorance, dominance, abasement, endurance and aggression and Academic achievement.

(iii) In females, Total Sensation Seeking Score was found to be positively related with Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, Machiavellianism, needs for exhibition, autonomy, change, heterosexuality
and aggression and negatively to Lie (Social Desirability) Scale, Vividness of mental imagery* in visual, auditory, kinaesthetic and organic sense modalities and total score on Vividness of mental imagery*. It was also found to be negatively related to needs for deference, order and nurturance. No significant correlations emerged between Total Sensation Seeking Score and Vividness of mental imagery in cutaneous, gustatory and olfactory sense modalities, needs for achievement, affiliation, intraception, succorance, dominance, abasement, endurance and Academic achievement.

**Factor Analysis**

Factor analysis yielded eleven factors for the total sample, twelve factors for males and eleven factors for females.

**Regression Analysis**

Three regression equations were computed, one each for the total sample, males and females.

**Phase II**

The aim of Phase II was to investigate the relationship between Sensation Seeking and participation in strikes, extracurricular activities, hiking, volunteering
for unusual activities and experiments, preference for food, music and usage of drugs and alcohol. Sixty two high sensation seekers and sixty two low sensation seekers each were selected separately for males and females on the basis of their scores on the Total Sensation Seeking Score. Top 25% scorers formed the high sensation seeker group and bottom 25% scorers formed the low sensation seeker group. A questionnaire was constructed to assess the participation of students in various activities like strikes, extracurricular activities, hiking, volunteering for unusual activities and experiments, preferences for food, music and use of drugs and alcohol.

Chi-Squares were computed to study the differences between high and low sensation seekers on the aforementioned activities, for both the sexes separately. The significant findings were:

1. High sensation seekers of both sexes were found to participate more in extracurricular activities, gambling and going for hiking. They also had special musical preferences.

2. In females, high sensation seekers showed preference for stimulating foods, participation in strikes and volunteering for blood donation. In males,
no relationship emerged between Sensation Seeking and participation in strikes, volunteering for blood donation and preference for stimulating foods.

3. No relationship was seen between Sensation Seeking and playing games, expressing different political and religious views and volunteering for unusual experiments in both males and females.

4. In both males and females, clear differences were observed on the usage of drugs and alcohol between high and low sensation seekers.