



## STUDY OF LEVEL OF SUPERSTITIONS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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### Abstract

The present study is an investigation of the level of superstitions among adolescents. The present study has been conducted on 200 adolescents taken randomly from Moga District of Punjab. In the present study for the collection of data the tools were used Superstition scale by L.N. Dubey and B.M. Dixit (2008).

### Introduction

Superstitions is any belief or attitude that is inconsistent with the laws of science or what is generally considered in the particular society as true and rational, especially such a belief in charms, omens and supernatural etc. Superstitions have been defined in a variety of ways by different people regarding supernatural, irrational fear of unknown, or a practice, ritual or belief based on mysterious or misdirected reference. In short superstitious individuals erroneously believe that future or the outcome of certain events can be caused or influenced by certain specified behaviours despite the lack of casual relationship in reality. All human beings believe in the existence of connections or relationships between things. This is not something which can be proven true or proven false. Things constantly follow each other does not prove that they are related in any object, real, manner except in our minds. This belief in some order (if we define order as permanent relation between separate physical or abstract entities) permeates both science and superstition. They both believe that there must be and is a connection between things out there.

**Objectives of the Study:** To study the level of superstition of adolescents

**Hypothesis:** There is no significant difference in the level of superstition between boys and girls.

**Method:** The investigator has adopted descriptive survey method for conducting the study.

**Sample:** For the present study 200 students (100 boys and 100 girls) from schools of Moga district were selected.

**Tools Used:** In the present study for the collection of data the tool used: Superstition scale by L.N. Dubey and B.M. Dixit (2008).

### Statistical Techniques Used

Statistical techniques are indispensable tools for organizing, analyzing and interpreting data expressed in numerical terms by synthesizing the data. These techniques facilitate the derivation of conclusion and formation of generalization. These give a concise picture to the whole data, so that, it can be easily comprehended.

In the present study, following statistical techniques are used for drawing results. The descriptive statistics like mean, median, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, correlation are used to find out the relationship between variables.

### Analysis and Interpretation of Data

#### Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in the level of superstition between boys and girls.

**Table 1, Table showing 1 the Mean, S.D and t-value of scores of superstition between boys and girls**

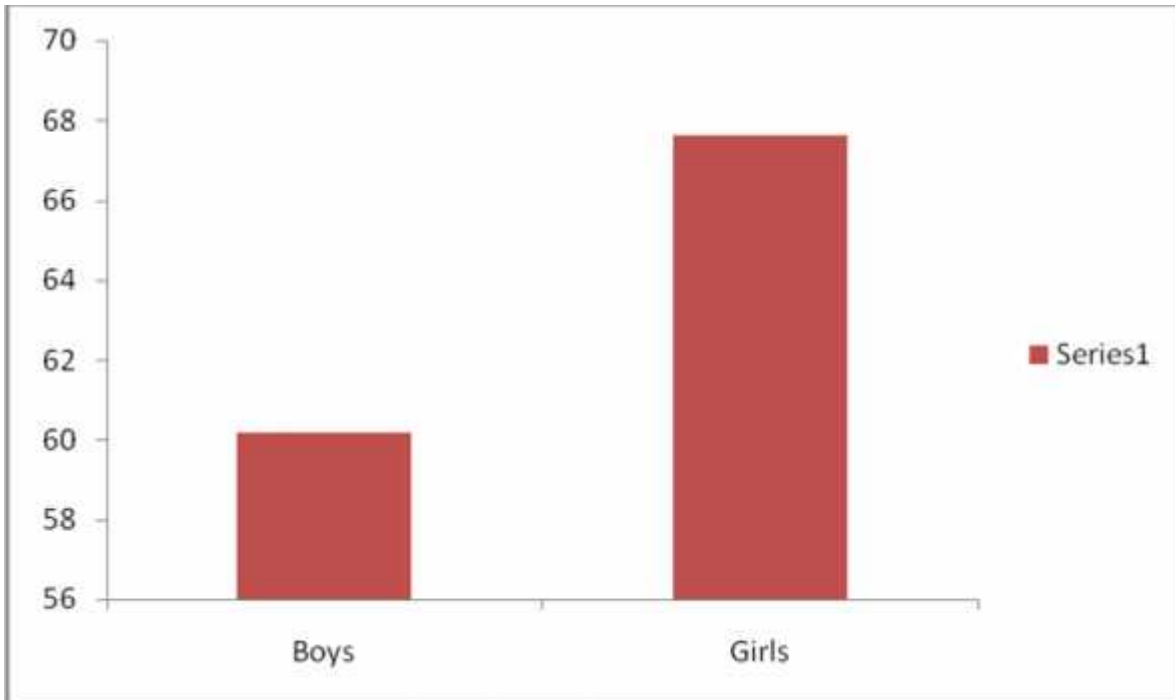
Variable	Groups	Mean	S.D	t-value	Level of significant
Superstition Scale	Boys	60.18	14.64	3.34	Significant at 0.05 level
	Girls	67.64	16.80		

Table 1 shows the scores of mean and standard deviation of superstition of boys is 60.18 and 14.64 respectively and those of girls is 67.64 and 16.80 respectively. The t-ratio of boys and girls is 3.34 which is significant at 0.05 level.

Hence, the hypothesis states, "There is no significant difference in the mean scores of superstition of boys and girls", stands rejected. It shows that superstition level of girls is high as compared to boys.



**Fig. 1, Bar graph 1 showing the difference of Mean Scores of superstition between boys and girls**



### Conclusion

There exist significant differences in the mean scores of superstition of boys and girls.

### Educational Implications

The present study has multiple implications in the field of education. The finding of this study can help the parents, teachers, guidance workers and counselors to understand the superstitious attitude of the children of adolescent age.

### References

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