

RISK -TAKING BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENT HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT

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Abstract

The present study aims to assess the risk-taking behavior among adolescent secondary school students. The investigator has employed normative survey method to assess the risk-taking behavior of secondary school students. The sample size of the study was one hundred adolescent higher secondary school students. The simple random sampling technique was operated by the investigator for collection of respondents for the study. The investigator employed the risk taking behavior assessment scale for assessing the risk-taking behavior among secondary school students. The analysis of data revealed that there is no significant difference in the risk taking behavior among adolescent higher secondary school male and female students and followed by rural and urban students. The investigator suggests that parents and teachers should identify their possible and impossible risk-taking by the adolescent higher secondary school students and direct them properly to achieve their targets.

Keywords: Risk taking behavior, Adolescent, higher secondary school students.

Introduction

The Adolescent's period is the major transition period with confusion about their role in family and society. Adolescence is a period of development characterized by significant biological, psychological and social changes, including the physical and hormonal transformations that puberty brings and the increased importance of peer relationships (Patton et al, 2016; Burnett Heyes et al, 2015). At the same time, the junk of hormones is driven by their desires and impulses. The hormonal ply is giving them the boost to discover, adventure and try out new risky things. Try out many new roles during this time as part of the important developmental task of identity formation. The peer group is of the utmost importance as adolescents experiment with new roles outside the confines of the family unit. Risk-taking behavior is the participation in potentially health-compromising activities with little understanding of (or) in spite of an understanding of, the potential negative consequences. Morgan E (2018) reported that the adolescence period is viewed s a period of stress and storm, because they experiment with a wide range of behaviors, and a lifestyle pattern that involves risk-taking behaviors. This risky behavior will affect their mental and physical health. Early identification will help to control them and divert them in a protective way.

Need and significance of the study

Adolescence is an important period of development, appropriate support is needed to them because the period they are encountered with different kinds of risk-taking behavior. Due to this interesting convergence of adolescent's participation in risk-taking behaviors it is important to explore several key environmental contexts that adolescents are concurrently exposed to, including family relationships and academic performance. While many studies have examined some of these variables, this study used Bronfenbrenner's biological theory (2005) to drive the selection of a unique combination of these variables in attempt to maximally explain variance in risk-taking behaviors. Risk taking –risk is

an integral part of life, is a part of growing up. “Any consciously or unconsciously controlled behavior with perceived uncertainly outcome about possible benefits or cost for the physical, economic or psycho social well-being of own or others”. (Trimpop, 1992). Risk taking behavior risk taking is any consciously or none consciously controlled behavior with a perceived uncertainty about its outcome, and/or about its possible benefits or costs for the physical, economic or psycho-social well-being of oneself or others. The concept of risk has been a concern of human beings from the earliest days of recorded history and most likely even before to insuring oneself against possible loss, and the most accurate calculation of the costs and benefits involved. Increase in risk-taking and sensation seeking behavior, however, also occur during adolescence, with the ability to self-regulate (in terms of being able to plan decisions and actions) only gradually improving over the course of adolescence (Steinberg et al, 2017). Based on the rationale discussed above, the risk-taking behavior among adolescent higher secondary school students who belongs to Tiruchirappalli district considered as a needed and significant one.

Objectives of the study

The following were the objectives of the study.

1. To assess the level of existence of risk- taking behavior among adolescent higher secondary school students.
2. To find out the significant difference, if any, between the levels of risk taking among adolescent higher secondary school students with respect to certain demographic variables.

Hypotheses of the study

1. The level of risk taking behavior among adolescent higher secondary school students is moderate.
2. There is no significant difference between the levels of risk taking behavior among adolescent higher secondary school students with respect to certain demographic variables such gender, locality of students.

Methodology of the study

The investigator employed normative survey method to assess the levels of risk taking behavior among adolescent higher secondary school students.

Population and sample of the study

The adolescent higher secondary school students who are studying in different schools located in Tiruchirappalli District are considered as the population of the study. Among the population, the investigator has collected samples from the population. The investigator administered a simple random sampling technique for the collection of samples from the population for his study.

Data analysis and interpretation

1. There is no significant difference between male and female adolescent higher secondary school students in the levels of risk taking behavior.

Significant difference between male and female adolescent higher secondary school students in the levels of risk taking behavior

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t
Male	27	17.43	2.79	.746
Female	23	16.44	3.77	

The above table reveals that the mean scores of risk-taking behavior among male adolescent higher secondary school students at 24.14, while the mean score of the female was 24.60. The respective standard deviations are 2.79 and 3.77. The worked out ‘t’ value shows that difference between the mean scores of the male and female students is not significant at 5% level. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted. This indicates that the male and female students did not differ much in their risk-taking behavior.

2. There is no significant difference between urban and rural adolescent higher secondary school students in the levels of risk taking behavior

Significant difference between urban and rural adolescent higher secondary school students in the levels of risk taking behavior

Locality of students	N	Mean	S.D	t
Urban	28	17.00	2.78	.115
Rural	22	16.87	3.31	

The above table reveals that the mean scores of risk-taking behavior among the urban adolescent higher secondary school students at 17.00, while the mean score of the rural students was 16.87. The respective standard deviations are 2.78 and 3.31. The worked out 't' value shows that the difference between the mean scores of urban and rural students is not significant at 5% level. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted. This indicates that the urban and rural students did not differ much in their risk-taking behavior.

Recommendation of the study

1. The present study recommends that the teacher direct the students towards positive inspiration to achieve their targets
2. The present study suggests that teacher to give training for adolescent higher secondary school students to take capable risk their academic and life circle.
3. The present study recommends that the adolescent higher secondary school students motivate themselves to take peaceful risk-taking attempt.
4. The present study suggests that the adolescent higher secondary school students motivate their own willing in to take positive risk-taking behavior.

Conclusion

The present study concluded that the level of risk-taking behavior among adolescent higher secondary school students is significantly differing with respect to certain demographic variables. This study result suggest that the teacher and parent to take specific action to direct them into the positive risk-taking behaviors and control them to make use of their behavior into some other direction. Finally, the risk-taking behavior among adolescent higher secondary school students to be always control in nature to avoid any kind of unnoticeable happenings in their life.

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