A STUDY OF RISK TAKING BEHAVIOUR OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENT IN RELATION TO THEIR AJUSTMENT

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ABSTRACT

The present study is designed to understand a study of risk taking behaviour of higher secondary student in relation to their adjustment. The sample consisted of 300 higher secondary school students who were selected on the basis of correlation analysis, simple random techniques is used in the study. The variables included were risk taking behavior and adjustment Data were collected from Cuddalore district. Risk taking behaviour (Validated by the Investigator) and Adjustment inventory of Tiwari and Srivastava. It is inferred from the above table that Risk taking behaviour and adjustment is significant and positively correlated.

Key words: Risk Taking Behaviour, Adjustment and Higher Secondary Students.

I. INTRODUCTION

Risk Taking Behaviour

The word “risk” is defined as the possibility that something unlikable or unwelcome will happen as a result of a particular action. However, when we think about adolescence, taking risks is more multipart. Parents often think of risky behaviours as underage drinking, using drugs, or early sexual involvement. Parents also need to remember that risk-taking can be both negative and positive. Youth can learn and grow from taking risks. Much will depend on the “when, where, and what” of the risks in which teens might participate.

Risk-taking refers to the tendency to engage in behaviours that have the potential to be harmful or dangerous, yet at the same time provide the opportunity for some kind of outcome that can be perceived as positive. Driving fast or engaging in substance use would be examples of risk-taking behaviour. They may bring about positive feelings in-the-moment. However, they can also put you at risk for serious harm, such as an accident.

Adjustment

The mental hygienists take a more personal view of the adjustment process and consider it to be the need for a person’s adjustment to himself/herself understanding his/her strength and limitations, facing reality and achieving a harmony within himself/herself.

The concept of adjustment is as old as human race on earth. Systematic emergence of this concept starts from Darwin. In those days, the concept was purely biological and he used the term adaptation. The adaptability to environment goes on increasing as we proceed on the psychogenetic scale from the lower extreme to the higher extreme of life. Insects and germs in comparison to human being, cannot withstand the hazards of changing conditions in the environment. Man among the living being, has the highest capacity to adapt to new situations. Man as a social animal not only adopt to physical demands but also adjusts to social pressures. Biologists used the term adaptation strictly for physical demands of the environment but psychologists use the term adjustment for varying conditions or social or interpersonal relation in the society. Thus, adjustment means reaction to the demands and pressures of social environment imposed upon the individuals. The demand may be external or to whom the individual has to react.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the significant relationship if any between risk taking behaviour and adjustment.
III. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

• There is no significant relationship if any between risk taking behaviour and adjustment.

IV. METHOD ADOPTED IN THE PRESENT STUDY

It has been decided to use Normative Survey Method for the study. The present study intends to find out the Risk Taking Behaviour of Higher Secondary Students in Relation their Adjustment. The studies also thrash some light on the relationship between Psychological variables and its effect upon risk taking behaviour of the students. In this research the population consists of all the school students studying in located in Cuddalore District.

V. SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The small proportion of the population selected for observation and analysis is known as sample. The method of sampling is based on the nature of the problem, size of the universe, availability of finance and persons. The sample for the present study consists of higher secondary school students from Cuddalore District could be selected by Random Sampling method. It has been decided to select a sample of around 300 students.

VII. TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

1. Risk taking behaviour (Validated by the Investigator)
2. Adjustment inventory of Tiwari and Srivastava

VIII. RESULTS

Correlation

It may be recalled that the objectives of the present study include finding out the nature of relationship existing among the means of the Risk taking behaviour scores on other variables. The following null hypothesis was formulated in order to find out if there is any significant relationship among the means of the Risk taking behaviour scores and Adjustment.

Hypothesis: “There is no significant relationship among Risk taking behaviour and Adjustment”

For this purpose Pearson’s product moment ‘r’ was computed and the details are given in table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>‘r’ value</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk taking behaviour</td>
<td>.070</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S=Significant
NS=Not significant

It is seen from table that the correlation co efficient among the Risk taking behaviour and Adjustment of Higher secondary school students is positive and significant. It is inferred from the above table that Risk taking behaviour and adjustment is significant and positively correlated. Risk taking behaviour and Adjustment is significant and positively correlated. It shows that if Risk taking behaviour is high, the higher secondary school students Adjustment level is also high.

IX. CONCLUSION

The level of risk taking behaviour and adjustment is high. Result shows that the correlation co efficient among the Risk taking behaviour and Adjustment of Higher secondary school students is positive and significant. The institution should provide good school environment, class room climate, parents encouragement and friends circle to enhance the risk taking behaviour of the Higher secondary school students which is two increases the level of adjustment among the school students.
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