

RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY TRAITS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN VILLUPURAM DISTRICT

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Abstract :

In this present study has been conducted to investigate the Risk-Taking Behavior and personality traits. A total of 200 secondary school students participated in the study, which was conducted based on a Normative Survey method. For data collection, the Risk Taking Behavior Questionnaire and Personality Traits Questionnaire were utilized. Descriptive statistical analyses and t-test correlation analyses were utilized for the analysis of the data. As a result of this data analysis, it was observed that Risk Taking Behavior and Personality traits of secondary school students in Villupuram District are high. The researcher also observed that there was statistically significant correlation between risk taking Behavior and personality traits.

Keywords: Risk taking behavior, secondary school students and personality traits.

Risk-taking behavior is the voluntary participation in behavior that contains that or is at least seen to contain a significant degree of risk (7). As previously noted, the notion of significant risk is a slippery one define, however, the case may be that certain behavior is assessed to involve a high degree of risk in comparison with other equivalent behavior and also involves a high degree of actual risk, as measured by the probability of injury, health problem, financial loss, sexual problem, and so on.

According to the encyclopedic dictionary of psychology, risk-taking behavior occurs when the risk-taker places, sometimes at stake, where a stake exists only if both positive and negative outcomes are possible, and if the risk-taker recognizes that some time is or will be at stake and if the risk-taker takes action, which by nature and context makes the stake irreversible and in one normal course of the event will lead to some outcomes. The term risky behavior has been used to link, conceptually, some behavior that can negatively affect health, such as, among other things, drug use unsafe sexual relations, risky driving, play with fire, take academic risks, tricks on the road while crossing or driving, or violent behavior.

Taking risks, whether it is major or minor, is an inherent part of our lives. As is often quoted, the journey of life is at best described as a gamble, wherein each individual is striving to achieve a target or a goal, making an investment, such as, one's energies, efforts, or resources at the cost of some kind of gain or loss. However, while uncertainty is definitely an inevitable characteristic of life, certain decisions to act, can at times disregard the potential consequences of the action for self and others. Such behavior is typically characterized as risk-taking.

Personality traits reflect people's characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and Behaviors. Personality traits imply consistency and stability someone who scores high on a specific trait like Extraversion is expected to be sociable in different situations and over time (4). Thus, trait psychology rests on the idea that people differ from one another in terms of where they stand on a set of basic trait dimensions that persist over time and across situations. The most widely used system of traits is called the Five-Factor Model. This system includes five broad traits that can be remembered with the acronym OCEAN: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Each of the

major traits from the Big Five can be divided into facets to give a more fine-grained analysis of someone's personality (6). In addition, some trait theorists argue that there are other traits that cannot be completely captured by the Five-Factor Model. Critics of the trait concept argue that people do not act consistently from one situation to the next and that people are very influenced by situational forces (5). Thus, one major debate in the field concerns the relative power of people's traits versus the situations in which they find themselves as predictors of their Behavior.

Review of Related Literature

Shah (2011) conducted a study on the risk-taking behavior of Kashmiri Muslim adolescent boys in relation to their social and affective factors (2). The finding of the study showed that there exists a significant relationship between the risk-taking behavior of Kashmiri Muslim adolescents and their social factors because there are some social factors, like religious factors, financial weakness, and unemployment.

Bestein (2008) conducted a structured interview on the students between the ages of 13 and 18 to know the reasons why they take a risk in studies and their socio-demographic characteristics (3). The analysis of the result suggested that non-attendance is the product of a complex interaction of economic, individual, family, and school-related risk factors. Boys have more risk factors than girls, and those from rural areas were the highest risk taker.

Charoenkul, Sukan and Chanchalor, Sumalee. (2021). conducted a study on the individual Big Five Personality Traits (BFPT) had a significant effect on ISB and whether BFPT combined with either gender, programs of study, or achievement had an effect on ISB. Data collection involved a self-report survey with Thai secondary-school students (n=3400). Data analysis involved multiple regression, correlation, and two-way Anova (1). Results showed that of the five BFPT traits, Openness to experience followed by Conscientiousness had a significant effect on ISB. High levels of Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Openness predicted higher achievement and ISB. Conscientiousness, Openness to experience, Extraversion, and Agreeableness were positively correlated with ISB. Neuroticism negatively correlated with ISB. Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Openness to experience, positively correlated with academic achievement. Females with any of the five BFPT had higher ISB mean scores than males. Students in Mathematics-Science program with any BFPT had higher ISB mean scores than those in Language Arts-Social Studies program.

Objectives of the study

- To study the Risk Taking Behavior of Secondary School Students with respect to gender, locale and type of schools.
- To study the Personality traits of Secondary School Students with respect to gender, locale and type of schools.
- To study the relationship between Risk Taking Behavior and Personality traits of Secondary School Students.

Hypotheses of the Study

- There is no significant difference in the risk taking Behavior of Secondary School Students with respect to gender, locale and type of schools.
- There is no significant difference in the Personality traits of Secondary School Students with respect to gender, locale and type of schools.
- There is no significant relationship between risk taking Behavior and Personality traits of Secondary School Students.

Table – 1

Schematic Presentation of the Design

Sl.No.	Type	Sources
1.	Nature of research	Normative Survey
2.	Variables	Risk Taking Behavior and Personality Traits
3.	Tool used	Risk Taking Behavior Questionnaire (RTBQ) developed by V.Mary Rita Martina (2021). Personality Traits Questionnaire (PTQ) developed by V.Mary Rita Martina (2021).
4.	Sampling Technique	Purposive sampling technique
5.	Size of the sample	200 is drawn from secondary school students from various schools in Villupuram district.
6.	Statistical techniques used	Descriptive Analysis, Differential Analysis and Correlation Analysis.

Analysis and Interpretation of the Study

Descriptive Analysis

Table: 2 Showing Mean and Standard Deviation of Risk Taking Behavior and Personality Traits of secondary school students

Variable	N	Max. Score	Mean	SD
Risk Taking Behavior	200	200	145.92	15.23
Personality Traits	200	150	107.68	9.49

The above table -2 describes the mean (145.92) and standard deviation (15.23) of secondary school students in the Risk Taking Behavior. As per the Risk Taking Behavior questionnaire, the maximum score is 200. It is observed that from the table in the mean score of secondary school students in the Risk Taking Behavior is high.

From the above table -2 describe the mean (107.68) and standard deviation (9.49) of secondary school students in the Personality Traits. As per the Personality Traits questionnaire, the maximum score is 150. It is concluded that from the table in the mean score of secondary school students in the Personality Traits is high.

Table: 3

There is no significant difference in the risk taking Behavior of Secondary School Students with respect to gender, locale and type of schools.

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	P Value
Risk Taking Behavior	Boys	200	151.35	14.23	0.827	0.752
	Girls	200	149.98	15.87		
	Rural	200	152.42	12.47	2.087	0.000*
	Urban	200	145.38	13.36		
	Government	200	148.24	11.25	0.792	0.954
	Private	200	147.15	12.32		

Table: 4 :There is no significant difference in the Personality traits of Secondary School Students with respect to gender, locale and type of schools.

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	P Value
	Boys	200	106.58	10.21	0.821	0.908
	Girls	200	105.61	9.82		
Personality Traits	Rural	200	107.90	8.65	0.712	0.689
	Urban	200	105.34	8.90		
	Government	200	108.25	9.21	0.935	0.708
	Private	200	107.98	9.85		

Table: 5

There is no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and Personality Traits of Secondary School Students.

Variables	N	Correlation value (r)	P Value
Risk Taking Behavior	200	0.864	0.000*
Personality Traits	200		

Results

- The mean scores of Risk Taking Behavior of secondary school students in Villupuram District is high.
- The mean scores of Personality Traits of secondary school students in Villupuram District is high.
- The boys and girls Secondary School Students do not differ in their risk taking behavior.
- There is significant difference between rural and urban Secondary School Students in their risk taking behavior. The risk taking behavior of rural Secondary School Students better than urban Secondary School Students.
- The Government and Private Secondary School Students do not differ in their risk taking behavior.
- There is no significant difference between Boys and Girls Secondary School Students in their Personality Traits.
- The rural and urban Secondary School Students do not differ in their Personality Traits.
- The Government and Private Secondary School Students do not differ in their Personality Traits.
- There is significant relationship between risk taking behavior and Personality Traits of Secondary School Students.

Conclusions

The conclusion of the present investigation points to the statistically significant correlation between risk taking behavior and personality traits. It also brings to the fore that there exists no significant difference in the risk taking behavior and personality traits of secondary students' with respect to boys and girls, Government and Private. And also there exists significant difference in the risk taking behavior of secondary students' with respect to rural and urban. There exists no significant difference in the personality traits of secondary students' with respect to rural and urban. Consequently a lot of opportunities should be provided in the curriculum for the students for their self development of personality traits and thus to be better equipped for risk taking.

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