



A Study of The Effect of Self-Confidence on Risk Taking Behaviour Among Senior Secondary School Students

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ABSTRACT

The study has been conducted on a sample of 200 students to examine the effect of the Self confidence on Risk Taking Behaviour. The sample of the students has been taken of those students who are studying in 11th class in four school of Rohtak city. The random sampling technique was used in this study. The data was analyzed statistically by using mean, S.D. & t-test and the study revealed that there is significant difference among Risk Taking Behaviour of 11th class students with high and low self-confidence.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

Risk taking is a part of broader aspect of decision making where one has to take risk for solution of his problems. One may expect to find the uncertainty of achieving desirable goals and penalties or negative consequences that might happen from failure in attaining that particular goal.

Comprehensive account of risk taking behaviour also must note that many exceptions to the conventional incentive formulations. People do not always seek to obtain the maximum amount of positive reward with the least expenditure of effort or at the lowest possible cost. Those social philosophers, economists and psychologists who have emphasized the rational aspects of human behaviour have generally employed the conventional incentive formulation. Basically, they have assumed that man usually weighs all the alternative courses of action open to him in any given situation and then makes the decision which (he believes) will bring him the maximum of the pleasure with the minimum of effort. A possible but not necessary characteristic of risk taking situation is the threat of negative consequences for failure so that the individual at the post decisional-stage might find him worse than he was before he made the decision.

Self confidence is central to good psychological adjustment, personal happiness and effective functioning in children and adults. The term self confidence is used to refer to individual's judgement about themselves. Children with over all high self concepts are confident about their abilities to accomplish their goals, academic competence and relationship with parents and peers. Children with low self confidence tend to be apprehensive about voicing unpopular or unusual ideas and avoid attracting attention. Self-confidence is the confidence one has in oneself, one's knowledge, and one's abilities. It is the confidence of the type: "I can do this" "I have the ability to do this. In general terms, self-confidence refers to an individual's perceived ability to act effectively in a situation to overcome obstacles and to get things go alright. A country's prosperity depends on risk taking behavior of their citizen. This paper attempts to study the effect of self-confidence on Risk Taking Behaviour among senior secondary school students. It also indicates some important features of core life of risk takers that lead to conclusion that we can utilize such personality in various fields of work in better way.

VARIABLES INVOLVED IN THE STUDY

Dependent Variable

- Risk Taking Behaviour

Independent Variable

- Self Confidence

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are as under:

1. To compare the risk taking behaviour of 11th class students with high and low self confidence.
2. To compare the risk taking behaviour of 11th class boys with high and low self confidence.

3. To compare the risk taking behaviour of 11th class girls with high and low self confidence.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

Ho₁ There no significant difference among risk taking behaviour of 11th class students with high and low self confidence.

Ho₂ There is no significant difference among risk taking behaviour of 11th class boys with high and low self confidence.

Ho₃ There is no significant difference among risk taking behaviour of 11th class girls with high and low self confidence.

METHOD

Descriptive survey method of research has been used.

SAMPLE

In the present study, random sampling technique was used to select the sample of 200 senior secondary school students. These were further stratified on the basis of male and female students with high and low self confidence. Out of these 200 students, 82 were high self confidence and 67 were low self confidence and out of these 38 were boys and 44 were girls of high self confidence and 30 were boys and 37 were girls low self confidence.

TOOLS USED

Agnihotri's Self Confidence Inventory (ASCI) was used to measure self confidence of school students.

Risk Taking Behaviour Questionnaire by Shina and Arora was used to measure of risk taking behaviour of school students.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Mean, S.D. and t-test were used as statistical technique for the analyzing the collected data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Comparison of Risk-taking behavior of 11th class students with high and low self-confidence.

The objective was to compare the risk taking behavior of 11th graders with high and low self-confidence. To achieve this objective the data were subjected to t-test. The mean risk taking behavior scores of 11th graders with high and low self-confidence have been presented in the table and the figure 1.

TABLE-1

Mean, S.D. and 't' value of risk taking behavior of 11th class students with high and low self-confidence

Group (Self-confidence)	N	Mean	S.D.	't' Value
High Self-confidence	82	146.41	18.77	2.33*
Low Self-confidence	67	139.10	19.31	

*Significant at 0.05 level

NS Not Significant

