

Risk-Taking Behavior Of High School Level Students In Relation To Their Leadership Behavior

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Abstract

In this present study has been conducted to investigate the risk taking behaviour of high School Students in relation to their leadership behavior. The study was made on a random sample of one hundred and fifty high School level Students, with equal number of males and females, from higher secondary and high schools of Erode of Tamil Nadu. RTQ by Subhash Sarkar and LBQ by Mary Rita Martina and Balakrishnan were used to collect the data. The analysis of data revealed no significant difference in the risk taking behaviour and leadership behavior of high school level students males and females. The researcher also observed that there was significant correlation between risk taking behaviour and leadership behavior.

Keywords: Risk-Taking Behavior, High School level Students and leadership behavior.

Introduction

Risk-taking behavior refers to the tendency to engage in activities that have the potential to be harmful or dangerous. This can include misusing alcohol, binge drinking, taking illicit substances, driving under the influence, or engaging in unprotected sex. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) suggests that these behaviors increase the risk of unintentional injuries and violence.

Positive leadership behaviors can motivate your team to be more effective and increase their ability to achieve their goals. These behaviors also help retain top talent in the department as team members may appreciate the opportunity to work with you. Learning to be a leader can have a direct impact on your ability to generate **revenue** for your employer and ensure the success of your business. There is no shortage of leadership qualities that can contribute to an effective and healthy work environment. While

people in leadership positions are often confident, innovative, have high emotional intelligence, and can delegate tasks, many other behaviors can contribute to better leaders. Our definition of leadership **encompasses** any **quality** or trait that contributes to more effective leadership and **improves a leader's** ability to motivate, lead and inspire the people they lead.

Review of Related Literature

Kaur P. (2007) conducted a study of risk taking behavior in relation to locus of control among adolescents, using random sampling procedure on a sample of 66 boys and 78 girls. It was found that there was no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and locus of control among adolescents.

Kaur S. (2009) reported a similar study of adjustment and risk taking behavior of sports students and amateur sports students (80 students). It was found that there was difference

in adjustment, risk taking behavior of sports students and amateur sports students.

Kaur R. (2010) conducted a study on risk taking behavior in relation to stress among class IX students (100 students with equal number of male and female) and found that there was no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and stress in them.

Demirbilek Mesut. (2022) studied the leadership expectations of secondary school students in the context of school principals. In this context, focus group interviews were conducted with sixteen students studying at different grade levels in the research conducted with a phenomenological design, and the data obtained were subjected to content analysis. According to the results obtained, students from school principals about leadership; In the behavior sub-theme, they expect the most discipline and valuing ideas, they expect the most fairness, tolerance and understanding in the values sub-theme, they expect the most professional expertise in the skills and abilities subtheme, and they expect the most compassion and sincerity in the characteristics sub-theme. The results show that the expectations of the students, which are the basic elements of the education process, should be taken into account by the school leaders.

Objectives of the Study

- ❖ To study the Risk Taking Behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.
- ❖ To study the Leadership Behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.
- ❖ To study the relationship between Risk Taking Behavior and Leadership Behavior of High School level Students across gender and in general.

Hypotheses of the Study

- ❖ There is no significant difference between risk taking behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.
- ❖ There is no significant difference between leadership behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.
- ❖ There is no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of boys High School level Students.
- ❖ There is no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of girls High School level Students.
- ❖ There is no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of High School level Students in general.

Methodology\

Research Design and Sample of the Study

The present study is a descriptive survey. It was conducted on a randomly selected sample of 160 Students from High schools of Erode District, Tamil Nadu.

Variables

- ❖ Risk Taking Behavior
- ❖ Leadership Behavior

Tools

- Risk Taking Behavior Questionnaire by Subhash Sarkar was applied.
- Leadership Behavior Questionnaire by Mary Rita Martina and Balakrishnan was used in the present study.

Statistical Techniques

Descriptive Analysis, Differential Analysis and correlation Analysis were used in the present research.

Descriptive Analysis

Table – 1: Showing Mean and Standard Deviation of secondary school students in their Risk Taking Behavior and Leadership Behavior

Variable	N	Max. Score	Mean	SD
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Risk Taking Behavior	160	200	168.12	13.94
Leadership Behavior	160	100	61.54	4.87

From table 1, it is found that the Risk Taking Behavior mean of total secondary school students is 168.12 with a standard deviation of 13.94. Hence it is inferred that Risk Taking Behavior of high school level students in Erode District is high.

It is observed that the Leadership Behavior mean of total secondary school students is

61.54 with a standard deviation of 4.87. Hence it is concluded that Leadership Behavior of high school level students in Erode District is high.

Differential Analysis

Hypothesis – 1

There is no significant difference between risk taking behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.

Table -2: Showing significant difference between risk taking behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.

Group	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	P Value
Boys	80	168.32	15.89	0.975	0.741
Girls	80	167.96	17.24		

Hypothesis – 2

There is no significant difference between leadership behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.

Table -3: Showing significant difference between leadership behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.

Group	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	P Value
Boys	80	61.25	8.64	1.672	0.286
Girls	80	63.86	7.97		

Correlation Analysis

Hypothesis – 3

There is no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of boys High School level Students.

TABLE -4: Showing significant difference between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of boys High School level Students.

Variables	N	Correlation value (r)	P Value
Risk Taking Behavior	80	0.974	0.000**

Leadership Behavior	80		
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Hypothesis – 4

There is no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of boys High School level Students.

TABLE -5: Showing significant difference between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of boys High School level Students.

Variables	N	Correlation value (r)	P Value
Risk Taking Behavior	80	0.870	0.000**
Leadership Behavior	80		

Hypothesis – 5

There is no significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of Secondary School Students in general.

TABLE -6: Showing significant difference between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of High School level Students.

Variables	N	Correlation value (r)	P Value
Risk Taking Behavior	160	0.859	0.000**
Leadership Behavior	160		

Findings of the Study

- ❖ The mean scores of Risk Taking Behavior of High School level Students in Erode District is high.
- ❖ The mean score Leadership Behavior of High School level Students in Erode District is high.
- ❖ There is no significant difference between risk taking behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.
- ❖ There is no significant difference between leadership behavior of Boys and Girls High School level Students.

- ❖ There is significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of boys High School level Students.
- ❖ There is significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of boys High School level Students.
- ❖ There is significant relationship between risk taking behavior and leadership behavior of High School level Students in general.

Conclusions

The conclusion of this study indicates a significant relationship between risk-taking and leadership behavior. It also shows that there are no significant differences in risk-taking and

leadership behaviors between high school students and girls. The results require maximum effort from teachers and parents to develop an understanding of how to manage risky behaviors and to help develop leadership behaviors in challenging situations. Therefore, the curriculum should offer students sufficient opportunity to develop leadership skills independently and thus be better prepared to take risks.

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