A Study of Risk-Taking Behaviour and Self-Actualization of Pipul Teachers in Special Reference to Caste and Locality

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Abstract

The present study is an attempt to Study the Effect of two Sociological factors (caste and locale) on Risk Taking Behaviour and Self Actualization of male Pipul Teachers. For this purpose a sample of 200 male Pipul Teachers studying in B.Ed. Class of Hardoi district. sample selection by Simple Random Sampling. The tools used for this study were the Risk Taking questionnaire by Dr. Virendra Sinha and Dr. P.N. Arora (1982) and Self Actualization Inventory developed by Dr. K.N. Sharma (2000). The obtained Scores were analyzed by applying relevant statistical techniques like Mean, S.D. and Critical Ratio. The results revealed that Sociological factors like Family type and Socio economic status have no significant effect on Risk Taking Behaviour and Self Actualization of the B.Ed. male students.

Keywords: *Sociological factors, caste, locale, Risk Taking Behaviour, Self Actualization, Pipul Teachers.*

Introduction:

Risk Taking Behaviour would have emerged with mankind since the time immemorial. Mother takes risk to give birth her child and father takes risk and admits very much troubles and travails to maintain his family. Risk taking behaviour grows with every person. It is generally based on his psychological, **Sociological** and biographical needs and rewards for his life.

Higher educational life is characterized by a heightened potential for recklessness, thrill seeking and risk taking tendency. Generally by the term **'Risk'** we mean a dangerous element or factor, where an individual is put willingly or unwillingly in that situation.

The 21 century is the age of competition in which every student is busy to keep himself in a leading position. This competitive spirit bounds him to opt risk. **Chaubey(1974)** opines that "risk is a condition where both the aspects of a thing is clear to an entrepreneur and the outcome clearly defines success or failure". **Yousuf (1974)** defines the risk as a part of border aspect of decision making.

Success creates the physical status of man so it is necessary to take calculated risk for achieving success, which is directly depends on subject's own assessment or calculation of his abilities. **Wallach** and **Kogan (1964)** in their book, "**Risk Taking: A Study on cognition & Personality"** concluded that the risk element based on subject's assessment of his own tolerance.

To assess own abilities completely is known as the state of **Self-Actualization.** Self-Actualization can be defined as "What a man can be, he must be. This need we may call self-actualization.....it refers to the desire for self-fulfillment mainly, to the tendency for him to

become actualized in what he is potentially. This tendency might be phrased as the desire to become more and more what one is to become everything that one is capable of becoming."

-Maslow (1954)

Maslow's pyramid of need hierarchy indicated psychological, security, social/belongingness, esteem and self-actualization as needs, placed respectively in order to their degree of highness and chronological origins. He believed that without fulfillment of a lower need, a higher need next to it could not be fulfilled.

It is found that there are some external factors that differ from individual to individual to ascertain risk and self-actualization in life. Some people tend to take great risk to meet the challenges of life similarly certain other individuals meet their demands without taking risk in life. In the same way only few people become able to touch the last level of need hierarchy and become self actualized while certain others pass their whole life without touching the level of self-actualization in their life. These external factors are known as Biographical factors. Biographical factors mean those factors that are related to individuals Sociological aspect like Gender, caste, locale, family type, parental education, socio economic status & family income etc. But in the present study sociological factors includes only caste and locale.

Now, the questions arise that "How do the certain Sociological factors affect the Risk Taking Behaviour of the students?" & "How do the certain Sociological factors affect the Self-Actualization of the B.Ed. male students?"

In reference to find out the answers of these questions the present problem has been selected for the study.

Objectives-.

- To study the Risk Taking Behabiour of the Pipul Teachers in relation to Caste.
- To study the Risk Taking Behabiour of the Pipul Teachers in relation to Locale.
- To study the Self-Actualization of the Pipul Teachers in relation to Caste.
- To study the Self Actualization of the Pipul Teachers in relation to Locale.

Hypotheses-

- There is no significant difference in Risk Taking Behaviour of General and SC B.Ed. male students.
- There is no significant difference in Risk taking Behaviour of Rural and Urban B.Ed. male students.
- There is no significant difference in Self Actualization of General and SC B.Ed. male students.
- There exists no significant difference in Self Actualization of Rural and Urban B.Ed. male students.

Sample-

In the present study a sample of 200 male Pipul Teachers was selected from different B.Ed. Colleges Hardoi district through Simple Random Sampling of Sample selection. Description of selected students on the basis of family type and socio economic status is shown in the following table.

Table : 1

Description of Selected B.Ed. Male Students on the basis of Family Typeand Socio economic status.

Category	Caste			Locale	
	General	OBC	SC	Rural	Urban
No. of Students	62	105	33	139	61
Total	200			200	

Tools –

The **Risk Taking Questionnaire** by **Dr. Virendra Sinha** and **Dr. P.N. Arora (1982)** and The **Self Actualization Inventory** developed by **Dr. K.N. Sharma (2000)** were used to measure the Risk Taking Behaviour and Self Actualization of the B.Ed. students.

Statistical Techniques –

In the present study various statistical measures like **Mean, SD** and **Critical Ratio** were used in order to draw out the essence from the collected data.

Result Discussion –

To study the Risk Taking Behaviour and Self-Actualization of B.Ed. students in relation to two sociological factors (Caste and Locale) first of all **Mean, SD** and **CR** values of different groups were calculated to find out the significant difference among the different groups. Which are shown in table : 2 and table : 3.

Table : 2

Mean, SD and CR values of Risk Taking scores of B.Ed. Male Students of different caste and locale.

Sociological Factors	Group	N	Risk Taking Behaviour			
			M	SD	CR	P
Caste	General	62	146.01	18.18	2.89	<0.05
	SC	33	135.12	17.15		
Locality	Rural	139	158.03	18.70	7.37	<0.05
	Urban	61	134.02	22.21		

Table : 3

Mean, SD and CR values of Self-Actualization scores of B.Ed. Male Students of different caste and locale.

Sociological Factors	Group	N	Self Actualization			
			M	SD	CR	P
Caste	General	62	168.41	21.87	1.72	>0.05
	SC	33	161.01	18.90		
Locality	Rural	139	163.80	21.91	0.34	>0.05
	Urban	61	164.91	20.95		

It is clear from the table : 2 that-

- There is significant difference in Risk Taking Behaviour of General and SC, B.Ed. male students (CR-2.89, P<0.05).
- There is significant difference in Risk Taking Behaviour of Rural and Urban B.Ed. male students (CR-7.37, P<0.05).

It is clear from the table : 3 that-

- There is no significant difference in self Actualization of General and SC, B.Ed. male students (CR-1.72, P>0.05).
- There is no significant difference in Self-Actualization of Rural and Urban B.Ed. male students (CR-0.34, P>0.05).

On the basis of present study it was found that caste and locale is affective on the Risk Taking Behaviour of B.Ed. male students as there was found significant difference in Risk Taking Behaviour of the students on the basis of their type of caste (general and SC) and locale (Rural and Urban). There may be a reason behind it that general and SC students has no equal opportunity in present technical era, socio economic status, educational level, living condition its. So that significant difference in Risk Taking Behaviour of the students on the basis of caste and locale.

It was also found on the basis of present study that there is no significant difference in Self-Actualization of the students on the basis of Sociological factors as caste and locale. There may be a reason behind it that Self-Actualization is the inner quality of the person. According to Maslow's need hierarchy, Self-Actualization is the highest order need. If a person fulfills the lower order needs he will automatically touch the state of self actualization whether he belongs to any type of caste and locale. Thus, there exists no significant difference in Self-Actualization of B.Ed. male students on the basis of caste and locale.

Conclusion-

On the basis of present study it can be concluded that-

- There exists significant difference in Risk Taking Behaviour of General and SC B.Ed. male students, hence caste also affect the Risk Taking Behaviour of the students.
- There exists significant difference in Risk Taking Behaviour of rural and urban B.Ed. male students, hence locale also affect the Risk Taking Behaviour of the students.
- There exists no significant difference in Self-Actualization of General and SC B.Ed. male students, hence caste also doesn't affect the Self-Actualization of the students.
- There exists no significant difference in Self-Actualization of rural and urban B.Ed. male students, locale also doesn't affect the Self-Actualization of the students.

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