

Relationship Between Sensation Seeking And Risk Taking Behavior Among Adolescent



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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a basic time of advancement amid the progress from adolescence to adulthood. The ages related with adolescence are approximately 20– 25 years of age. The adolescent is best characterized by trademark practices that incorporate elevated amounts of risk taking, high exploration, novelty and sensation seeking, social cooperation, high action and play behaviour that reasonable advance the securing of the essential abilities for development and freedom. Adolescent behaviours are shared crosswise over species, for instance, high social cooperation's are found in human youths (expanded correspondence with peers and expanded number of contentions with parents). The objectives of this review were to discover the connection between sensation seeking and risktaking behaviour among adolescents. Pub-Med, Medline, EBSCO were used to searched for reviews to assess the correlation between sensation seeking and risktaking behavior in the adolescents. Search strategy specific to each database was used. Out of 20 articles, 5 research studies supported that there is a positive correlation between sensation seeking and risktaking behavior in adolescents and one of the study is showing negative correlation between sensation seeking and risktaking behaviour in adolescents.

MeSH Terms- Relationship [All Fields] AND "sensation"[MeSH Terms] OR sensation [Text Word]AND seeking [All Fields] AND risk taking [All Fields]AND behaviour [All Fields] AND "adolescent"[MeSH Terms] OR adolescent [Text Word].

Keywords: Sensation seeking, risk taking behavior, Aggressiveness.

1 INTRODUCTION:

Maybe the most striking and entrenched finding as to risk taking is that this is much more typical in individuals in their adulthood and in 20's after that in other age period. Adolescents (the age group of 16-24) drive speedier than adults and go for risks. Adolescents have the most rates of sexually-transmitted illnesses and the most involvement in rates of drug abuse. They commit vast majority of violations (Wilson and Herrnstein, 1985). There are a little doubt that risk taking behaviour of these sorts happens dominantly in pre-adulthood if adolescents are considered to incorporate the teenagers and in 20's. In their search for novel and extreme sensations and experiences, sensation seekers take on risks (Zuckerman, 1979). They go out on physical risks in perilous games and occupations. They go out on risks when they drive too quickly, rashly, or intoxicated. They tend to drink too vigorously, going out on risks of disinhibited behaviour; they smoke, tolerating the wellbeing dangers and they take physical, lawful, and social dangers by utilizing illegal drugs. They tend to make greater wagers in betting, related with bigger increments in excitement and furthermore demonstrate a propensity (in reproductions) to make hazardous money related ventures. Their propensity to participate in differed sexual exercises with an assortment of accomplices puts them at more serious risk for venereal sicknesses, including Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). High sensation seeking for is a noteworthy attribute

of mental cases that appear to be nearly to the dangers of their criminal exercises, contrasted with non-psychopathic offenders. Sensation seeking for is an identity attribute described by the degree of a man's want for curiosity and power of tangible incitement (Arnett, 1994; Zuckerman, 1990). Studies have observed sensation trying to be high rated in adolescents than in adult's and this may clarify some portion of the formative premise of risk taking behaviour. That is, sensation seeking for prompt investment in risk taking behaviour in light of the fact that risk taking behaviour regularly gives the sort of novel and extraordinary incitement those individuals high in sensation seekers to discover joy. In instance, driving fast gives serious incitement; taking medications prompts novel perspectives. Various studies was accepted the connection between sensation seeking and a wide assortment of risk taking behaviour, including hazardous driving practices (Zuckerman and Neeb, 1980; Arnett, 1990), assortment of sexual experiences (Zuckerman, Tushup and Finner, 1976) alcohol use (Schwarz, Burkhart and Green, 1978), drug abuse (Satinder and Black, 1984) and minor criminal conduct (Perez and Torrubia, 1985).

1.2 NEED OF THE STUDY-

Sensation seeking for increments in risk taking affinity, recommended by the earlier research which shows that general levels of sensation seeking for increments all through adolescence. Adolescence is a period that confirmations considerable identity

change, maybe to some degree because of neurobiological changes and pubertal improvement amid this time, yet there is likewise expected fluctuation in the extent of such changes. What might appear to be an urgent inquiry is once in a while tended to: Why does such behaviour happen a lot more much of the time and pervasively among individuals adolescent 16-24 after that in other age period? The researchers need examination of the commitments that two formative attributes sensation seeking and adolescent risk taking behaviour are interlinked with each other.

A risk is expanding step by step with the expanding innovation and vocation alternatives. Sensation seeking for identity prompts embracing risk taking behaviour. Why it's occurring? The reasons are as yet obscure. Numerous researches into have been led to discover risk taking behaviour, identity and sensation seeking for tendencies when all is said in done, yet this zone should be examined to discover the appropriate responses and answer for the previously mentioned issue. This study may help to know the reason with respect to the adolescent that is the reason they select these dangers, because of their risk taking behaviour which may be identified with identity or sensation seeking inclinations, or because of their sensation seeking tendencies which may be associated to identity or the other way around. The outcome can influence the adolescent to make due soundly for long-term to serve the country and can help them in managing their issues which are established from their behaviour or personality.

1.3 AIM:

The aim of this review is to determine the interrelationship between sensation seeking and risk taking behavior among adolescent.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

1) To determine the interrelationship between sensation seeking and risk taking behavior among adolescent.

2 METHODOLOGY:

2.1 SEARCH STRATEGY METHODS:

Correlation between sensation seeking and risk taking behavior among adolescent was selected as the area of interest and a search was conducted in online database EBSCO, PUBMED to retrieve quantitative research articles published till 2016. The search term used in this review was sensation seeking and reckless behavior. The studies were conducted in various countries such as India, American cities, Norway etc.

2.1.1 TYPES OF STUDIES:

Descriptive cross-sectional studies, Quantitative studies.

2.1.2 TYPE OF PARTICIPANTS:

Adolescent, college students, drivers, company workers.

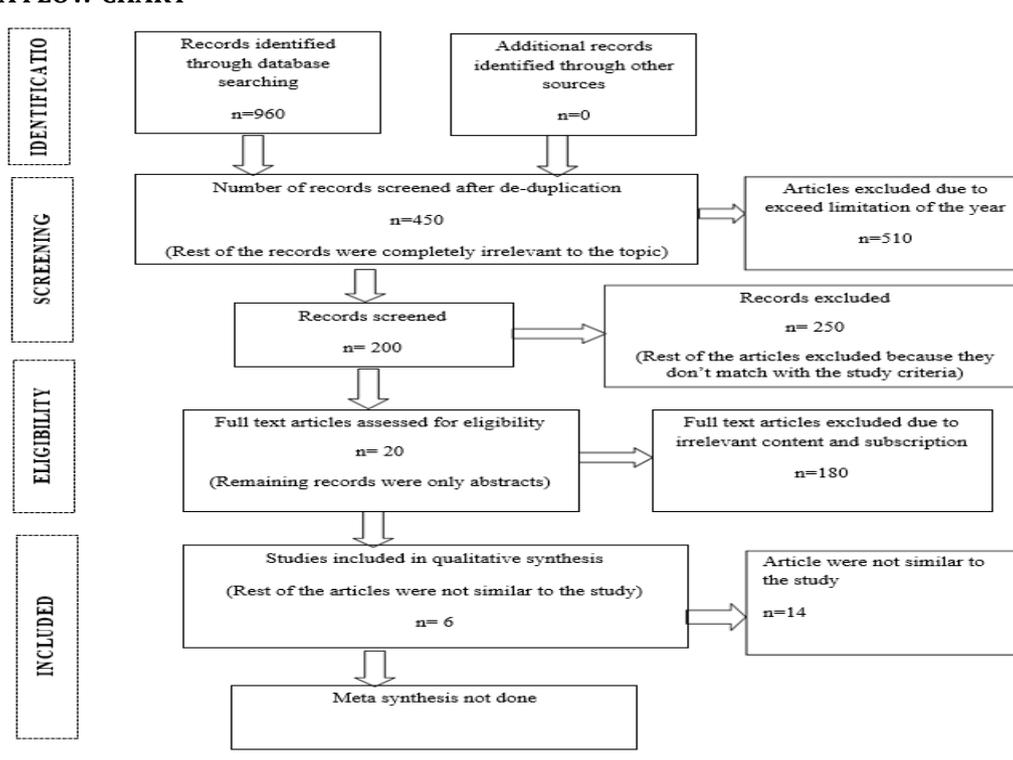
2.1.3 SETTINGS:

Schools, colleges, global company with ISO certified

2.1.4 OUTCOMES:

Correlation between sensation seeking and reckless behavior.

3. PRISMA FLOW CHART



3.1 RESULT-

Table: 1 A detailed description of studies

| Author& year | Research design | Finding of the study |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Nidhi Sexena , Dr.PreenaPuri 2013 | Quantitative Study | The finding indicates that there is no significant relationship between sensation seeking and risk taking behaviour. |
| Zehra Rehem, Neda Mirbagher Ajorpaz, Mehran Sharifi Esfhani, Mohammed Aghajani 2017 | Cross-Sectional study | The finding shows of that there is a significant relationship between dangerous driving with demographic variables. There was a positive interrelationship between the total score of sensation seeking and total score of risk taking behaviour. |
| Gunnar Breivik Trond selva sand, Anders McDonald Sookermany 2017 | Quantitative study | The finding of this study indicates an analysis of the response patterns on the eight risk dimensions are correlated with the sensation seeking tendency and it shows those who had participated risk sports scored significantly higher than those who had not participated. |
| Thajudeen Hassan, M.N. Vinod Kumar, Neethu Vinod 2016 | Quantitative study | The finding of the study shows that young drivers of age group of 25 and below scored high sensation seeking and the risky driving than the drivers of the age group of 25 years and the sensation seeking is positively related with risky driving, that indicating high sensation seekers are prone to risky driving. |
| Lijin Zhang, Chen Zhang, Li Ahang 2015 | Cross-sectional study | The finding of the correlational investigation shows that there is a positive interrelationship in sensation seeking and risk perception, beneficial |
| Betriz Gonzaliz Iglesia, Jose Antonio Gomez Fraguela, Mangeles Luengo 2013 | Quantitative study | The finding shows that the sensation seeking novelty, positive behaviour to drunk driving and driving self adequacy is positively correlated. |

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

- Available 6 literatures are quantitative and cross-sectional studies.
- Out of 6 kinds of literature, 5 research studies concluding the Positive correlation between sensation seeking and risk taking behavior.

4 DISCUSSION:

4.1 SOCIAL IMPORTANCE

Going out on a risk includes behaviour that in the same time includes the chance of a useful result and in addition conceivable negative or harmful outcomes. Risk taking behaviour increments during adolescence in relationship with elevated reactivity to feelings a still adolescence capacity to self-direct, making adolescence a time of high powerlessness to the negative results of risk taking. In particular, sensation seeking affected expected advantage emphatically, while applying negative

consequences on chance awareness in recreational and wellbeing/security spaces. All things considered, exceptionally sensation seeking people take part in more wellbeing/security and recreational unsafe practices, which contain more excite looking for practices, for example, betting, battling, drinking and bungee jumping, which may come about because of the awareness that these practices are not that much risky. Besides, the risk they can adjust by the sensory stimuli or got experience when engaged with dangerous exercises, notwithstanding when they know about the conceivably unsafe outcomes.

4.2 FUTURE ORIENTATION:

Because of large amounts of risk behaviour, adolescents are at high risk for impeded wellbeing results, for example, risky driving, substance and drug addiction and sexually transmitted infections.

The objective of this survey is to inspect connections between future points of view and sensation seeking identity which impact to chance practices among adolescents. Significant connections between sensation seeking and future viewpoints were found for a few risk behaviour. Low alcohol problems seen in individuals with more positive future oriented. They were less likely to use substances, hard drugs and alcohol during sex.

4.3 LIMITATION

- Database search was limited.
- Limited to the correlation between sensation seeking and reckless (risk-taking behavior among adolescents).
- Meta-analysis will give more accuracy.
- Confined to the area of the adolescent.

CONCLUSION:

The study findings revealed the interrelationship on sensation seeking and risk taking behaviour. So this study generally concluded, that sensation seeking can anticipate dangerous driving behaviours. In spite of the fact that the socio-demographic factors demonstrated associations with the behaviours in combination with different factors, these relationship were significant. While the risky behaviours and their negative outcomes, for example, mischances, social brokenness, and medical issues might be more probable in more adolescents and all the more financially dynamic individuals from social orders, under representation of this point in research may bring about disregarding the significance of indicators of risk in human services and open approaches. This ignorance can increase the rates of morbidity or mortality and additionally the emotional and financial burdens for families and social orders. Researchers suggests that research of sensation seeking and risk taking behaviour in various areas keeping in mind the end goal to enable plan to suitable techniques to decrease of damages. They might accomplished by giving educational intervention identified with socialization rehearses. It is important to take appropriate steps that particularly concentrate on decreasing adolescents risk taking behaviour to ultimately reduce social-behavioral violations.

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