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Risk Taking Behavior and its Relationship with Ego Orientation and Pattern of Self Esteem for Parachuting Players (Predictive Study)

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Abstract: The objective of this study was to identify risk taking behavior, ego orientation and pattern of self esteem in parachuting players and the relationship of Ego orientation and pattern of self esteem to risk taking behavior seeking for finding the predictive value of risk taking behavior in terms of Ego orientation and pattern of self esteem. A scale, designed by the two researchers, was used to measure risk taking behavior together with Ego orientation scale and pattern of self esteem scale prepared by Allawi as research tools. The research sample consisted of 100 players as a pilot sample and 180 players for application. Statistical treatments included factorial analysis, value of correlation (*r)* and multiple regression analysis to find out the predictive value. The results showed that parachuting players had high score of risk taking behavior with an average of 80.3, task orientation was higher than Ego orientation and the pattern of self esteem was positive when estimated for and towards others, the pattern of self esteem and task orientation contributed by 9.4% and 6.1%. Therefore, the two researchers recommended that the predictive model should be subjected to practical experience.

Key words: Risk taking behavior · Ego orientation · Pattern of self esteem · Parachuting sport

INTRODUCTION

Risk sports are irregular and their players are prone to dangerous injuries more than other sports. The sport of parachuting is one of the risk sports. It is to perform the jump from a high place such as an airplane and to land on the earth safely by the aid of the parachute. This sport has taken its position for different reasons and the most important is recreation but the sport is performed basically for excitement and to take part in the behavior which is characterized by risk [1]. Risk behavior was the readiness of accepting risks being appeared in activities and situations involving a desirable goal that could be approached with the existence of ambiguity and uncertainty bearing some possibilities of failure and others of success. The comment of this definition is that players of risky sports need to learn prudence in risks that the risk and the ability to measure it becomes calculated and even if the risk is impossible and to know potential limits in each situation and to estimate the proportion of recklessness that may cause failure experience [2].

The field is still open for many scientists to look at the practice of risky sports and it is possible to find it in areas such as excitement, competition, self-confidence, style to attract attention to predict success, ability to manage time and strategies to develop thinking [1]. With all the safety precautions taken and numerous figures of safe jumping records there is no surprise that many people are going to jump with the parachute for the abovementioned reasons.

Therefore, the two researchers tried to cast the light on the sport of parachuting as one of the dangerous, exciting and interesting sports that has not taken enough luck of the study at the local level although it is performed in different sporting clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt and it has championships being held officially and constantly. Officials of the game are greatly interested in it through knowing ego orientation that represents the emotional, logical and realistic part of personality that is able to recognize, to judge and to evaluate through communication with the external world.

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Knowing the pattern of self-esteem means the athlete sees himself as a person of worthy of respect and value regardless of whether you win or defeat.

The two researchers were trying to find out illogical relationship of psychological construction in dealing with vital decisions that are in touch with our existence. That is clear when accepting ourselves pleasingly to jump from high altitudes at the same time we are keen to eat healthy food for fear of our lives.

From Such Details the Two Researchers Show the Importance of Studying this Subject to Identify the Following:

- Risk taking behavior, ego orientation and pattern of self-esteem for parachuting players.
- The relationship of risk taking behavior with ego orientation and pattern of self-esteem for parachuting players.
- The predictive value of risk taking behavior in terms of ego orientation and pattern of self-esteem.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Sample: The sample consisted of 280 male and female parachuting players from which 100 players were selected randomly to conduct the pilot study to rate the research tools, 180 players for the sample of basic application comprising 136 male players representing 75.6%, 44 female players representing 24.4% of the original population. Age was 16 to 20 years, (M= 17.10, SD= 3.64). The sample included Cairo Governorate sporting clubs viz. Al-Jazira, Al-Ghaba, Al-Gaish, Al-Shams and Al-Rowad and Suez and Al-Sharqiya Governorates sporting clubs

Method: The surveying method was used as it is suitable for the nature of the study.

Tools:

- Risk taking behavior scale prepare by the researchers.
- Ego orientation scale (task and ego) prepare by Allawi [3].
- Pattern of self-esteem scale prepared by Allawi [3].

Application: The two researchers made a layout of the risk taking behavior to suit parachuting players. Statements of the scale were outlined initially involving 47 statements, which were presented to 10 experts in the field of sports psychology and some couches. Results showed that all statements were agreed by 70% taking into consideration modifying some statements. The scale used triple evaluation including Yes, to some extent and No. (3-2-1).

Scientific Treatments:

Coefficient of Validity:

Risk Taking Behavior Scale (Attachment 1): Factorial validity was computed by basic components of the scale made by the two researchers by using the orthogonal rotation the resulted factors before rotation by Alvaremax manner on a sample of 100 male and female parachuting players. The results concluded 11 factors of which 10 factors were excluded that were characterized by low and weak saturations, hence, the 1st factor contained and saturated by 31 statements out of 47 statements (Table 1). Values of saturated statements ranged between 0.472 and 0.693, consequently. Saturated statements reflected taking risk behavior in parachuting players and forming the final form of the scale that has scores between 31 and 93.

Table 1: Values of saturations statements on the 1st factor

Statement No.	1st factor	Spread	Statement No.	1st factor	Spread
1	0.550	0.706	18	0.630	0.775
2	0.641	0.711	19	0.551	0.711
3	0.562	0.678	20	618	0.655
4	0.573	0.773	21	0.526	0.767
5	0.644	0.721	22	0.629	0.801
6	0.472	0.604	23	0.693	0.752
7	0.525	0.702	24	0.634	0.774
8	0.690	0.700	25	0.685	0.816
9	0.496	0.596	26	0.643	0.721
10	0.600	0.702	27	0.27	0.775
11	0.592	0.774	28	0.495	0.746
12	0.563	0.815	29	0.570	0.662
13	0.561	0.762	30	0.619	0.749
14	0.646	0.800	31	0.460	0.622
15	0.687	0.773	Potential root	12.66	
16	0.558	0.768	Proportion of variance	23.31	
17	0.660	0.811			

Attachment 1: Risk taking behavior scale

No.	Statements	Yes	To some Extent	No.
1	Parachuting is easier than I have expected.			
2	I bear consequences of my actions as long as I am convinced of prospects of success.			
3	My enthusiasm is increased after watching the first training.			
4	I prefer to be a champion in the sport of parachuting than to be a regular player in a famous sport.			
5	I study and analyze things before carrying out them.			
6	Despite prospects of failure I make a layout for my goals to achieve reasonable rate of success.			
7	I do not feel threatened by practicing this sport as long as I follow its rules.			
8	I do not waste my time in the study of thing before the implementation; experience is my only way to success.			
9	I get ready for the training day impatiently.			
10	I am practicing this sport completely convinced.			
11	My self-confidence escalates up and down.			
12	I prefer the water surface other than depths.			
13	I am able to keep my balance for reasonable time.			
14	I do not care of whether I may get injured or not (I do not like the moment of victory)			
15	I like to be placed in a test that determines the extent of my courage and my tackling fear.			
16	I am highly desired to be an athletic champion.			
17	Skiing from the top of the slope mountain is the quickest way to end you on two crutches.			
18	Generally I like familiar works that their results are expected.			
19	I think I can breathe while being in the air.			
20	I prefer to practice things involving little perceived risk.			
21	I look for excitement in the studied things but their rate of success is not determined.			
22	I prefer works of high rate of success.			
23	I am not affected by injuries of my mates during parachuting.			
24	I can bear risks of the game with full conviction.			
25	I study situations before the start working and I am confident of success without failure.			
26	I prefer diving in the sea depths.			
27	Parachuting is an issue that can be trained.			
28	The coach asked me to jump without his help and I agreed without hesitates.			
29	I tend to practice a sport few individuals do so.			
30	I prefer to do something unfamiliar.			
31	If a sort of works presented to me, I will select the new one in its type.			

Ego Orientation Scale: The internal consistency was computed through the correlation of the score of the statement with its belonging axis. The correlation values of the dimension of task orientation ranged between 0.366 and 0.777 and those of the dimension of ego orientation were 0.455 and 0.829.

Pattern of Self-Esteem: Values of correlation between the score of each statement and the score of the 1st pattern ranged between 0.299 and 0.963, those of the 2nd pattern were 0.280 and 0.450, those of 3rd pattern were 0.310 and 0.576 and those of the 4th pattern were 0.310 and 0.748 through the internal consistency.

Computing Stability Coefficient: Alfa Cronbach coefficient was computed for half splitting of scales under investigation and this coefficient was 0.6954 for the first part in risk taking behavior scale and that of the second part was 0.7348. The Alfa Cronbach coefficient for the first part in ego orientation scale was 0.6325 and that of the second part was 0.5735 whereas this coefficient was 0.5800 for the first part in the pattern of self-esteem scale and that of the second part was 0.8603.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is clear from Table 2 that the value of arithmetic mean of risk taking behavior is 80.37, which represents a high value indicating to the behavior and task orientation is higher than ego orientation as the its average mean is 26.22. The sample was characterized by the 4th pattern in self-esteem with a value of 13.10.

- Through the presentation of results, it was found that parachuting players are characterized by a high value in risk taking behavior confirming that risk sports players prefer situation of difficult choices and they like challenging tasks. Risk behavior is preparedness appears in activities that is characterized by a desirable goal being possible to be achieved with the existence of controllable risk to minimize the risk of possible injury. Moreover, parachuting players are characterized by task orientation other than ego orientation.

The athlete of high level of task orientation tends to recognize himself as an athlete of high abilities and

Table 2: Arithmetic mean and standard deviation of variables under investigation

Variables		Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
Risk taking behavior		80.37	4.49
Ego orientation	Task Orientation	26.22	2.96
	Ego orientation	23.11	3.45
Self-esteem pattern	Negative for itself and positive for others	9.79	1.43
	Negative for itself and others	8.12	1.56
	Positive for itself and negative for others	9.22	1.82
	Positive for itself and others.	13.10	1.30

Table 3: Values of correlation between the score of risk taking behavior and ego orientation (task/ego) and pattern of self esteem

Statement	Task orientation	Ego orientation	Negative for himself and positive for others	Negative for himself and others	Positive for himself and negative for others	Positive for himself and others
(*r*) values	0.283*	0.174*	0.052	-0.223*	0.003	0.307*
Sig.	0.000	0.019	0.489	0.003	0.965	0.000

* Value < .05

Table 4: Multiple regression analysis of variables contributing to outlining risk taking behavior

				Contributed variable and their regression treatment			
Model	Constant	Standard error	D. F	F	Positive for his self-esteem and positive for his appreciation for others.	Task orientation	Contribution %
1	66.50	4.29	178	18.52	1.05	---	9.4
2	58.09	4.15	177	16.17	0.948	0.376	15.5

efficiency and he is physically and mentally qualified and records high rates of satisfaction and enjoyment of performing the sport [4].

Results indicated that parachuting players are characterized by their self-esteem appreciating others positively. Two components of self-concept viz. self effectiveness and self-esteem effect on the decision of the individual to accept the risk [5].

Therefore, the two researchers' view that risk sports performers have moderate prepare for risk and they prefer the orientation of avoiding failure confirming that they are of task orientation to be able to match their sports goals.

Data in Table 3 indicate that there is a positively significant correlation between risk taking behavior in the sample and ego orientation towards the task and self also there is a positively significant correlation between risk taking behavior and his positive self esteem and his positive appreciation for others whereas there is a positively indirect significant correlation between risk taking behavior and his negative self-esteem and his negative appreciation for others. Moreover, there is no significant correlation between risk taking behavior and his negative self-esteem and his positive appreciation for others as well as positive self-esteem and his negative appreciation for others. Therefore, the two researchers view that the discovery of such relationship clarifies the mental image of the goals such as effort and ego orientation and recognition of the objectives of performing this sport. Athletes of high task orientation prefer learning, effort, trial and development to attain power and efficiency [6]. This is an essential point to achieve risk taking behavior. This result is in conformity with that found by Hussein Ali cited from Ahmed Khairy, who arranged psychological needs that include self-respect in the first part involving some things such as experience, efficiency, self-confidence, personality strength, achievement, independence and the second part includes appreciation from others involving prestige, acceptance, attention, position and fame [7]. High self-esteem is the most tool that the individual can use to attain the state of coordination by which he can get into new and difficult situations without losing his courage and he can face failure without feeling sad or collapse that represents the ability to take risk behavior [8].

Data in Table 4 reveal that the most contributed variable is the pattern of positive for himself and positive for others as the percentage of contribution is 9.4%, hence it is possible to predict risk taking behavior in terms of the pattern of self-esteem through application of the predictive regression equation:

$$(Y= a + b_1X_1)$$

Risk taking behavior= 66.5 + (1.05 x the pattern of positive for his self-esteem and his positive appreciation for others). Data in Table 4 also reveal that the second contributed factor is task orientation raised the percentage of contribution from 9.4% to 15.5% with a value of 6.1% of the percentage of contribution of the first variable and on the basis of the predictive regression equation:

($Y= a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$), risk taking behavior = 58.09 + (0.948 x his positive self-esteem and positive for others) + (0.376 x task orientation).

Duba [9] confirmed this result that task orientation enables predicting the opinion which supports that taking part in sport should increase the individual's self-esteem and his social position.

CONCLUSION

- Parachuting players are characterized by high risk taking behavior, more task orientation than ego orientation and the pattern of positive esteem towards self and others.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between risk taking behavior and ego orientation (task and ego) and the positive pattern of self-esteem.
- It is possible to predict risk taking behavior in terms of the positive pattern of self-esteem towards himself and others and task orientation.

Recommendations:

- Considering variables under investigation when selecting parachuting players.
- It is essential that the predictive pattern in risk taking behavior should prone to practical experiment.
- Considering relating other variables, which have not been included in the current investigation in outlining risk taking behavior.

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