

EDUCATING THE YOUTH TO MARKET THEIR TALENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF RISK BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with Educating the youth to market their talents. Youth are not useless but used less in the society. They need learn to solve their problems and market their talents in a constructive way. The behavior of youth is to be carefully observed by the teacher and counselors. This paper focuses on the problem solving components of risk taking behavior of adolescents and their social implications including business field. During risk taking situations, youth are expected to go for a good amount of thinking, a change of information, coordinating ability, developing new ideas and practices and the best possible decision making mind. The components of problem solving help them to come out of their stress and market their talents for their well being. It can very well be done by the process of Education.

KEYWORDS: Demographic and Social Factors, Cognitive Style, Genetic and Biological Factors, Risk Taking Situations, Problem Solving Factors

INTRODUCTION

There is a tremendous change in the behavior pattern of youth as changes taking place in many spheres of environment. Although change is inevitable along with the change there are some challenges that are faced by the youth population. Change and challenges are having their implications on social life including business and organizational life. Challenges included many problems and the components of such problems of youth particularly during risk taking situations need to be thoroughly understood for various reasons. Problem solving components are not easily learned, sometimes they require years of experience and countless hours of practice. However, more care can be taken for the youth during the situations of risk taking by implementing certain problem solving techniques. This is possible only with the magnanimity of the psycho analysts, counselors and teacher in different situations

Websites

- TRIP(Turning Research Into Practice)
- IDEA (Internet Database of Evidence-based Abstracts and Articles)
- Cliniweb
- ARIF (Aggressive Research Intelligence Foundation)
- National Institute of Health (USA)

Perspectives of Risk Factors Strategies

There have been a number of perspectives on the risk factors for suicidal and other undesirable behavior among young people. Two main models of suicide risk have emerged from the review of the literature. The first model consider that risk is largely confined to young people with recognizable mental disorders noted in the Christchurch-based cohort study (Fergusson and Lynskey 1995b). other authors have conversely hypothesized that suicide is a response to overwhelming and untenable life stress that could happen to any adolescent, and psychopathology is not the most important variable e.g. Garland et al.(1989),Rich et al(1988). Against this viewpoint is the consistent finding of a strong association between psychopathology and suicidal behavior and the negative findings from several studies that proved the relationship between stress and suicidal behavior e.g. Fremouw et al.(1993). The two models of suicide risk are important to reduce the rate of suicide among young people. The stress model demands population- based programs to equip all young people to cope of with stress. Government also provides considerable employment opportunists for young people (Hassal 1997). Education and training need to be provided to the youth to market their talents instead of living with risk factors.

Segments of Problem Solving Strategies

This review has classified the risk factors for suicidal behavior among young people into six broad domains of factors (Beautrais 1996).

- **Demographic and Social Factors** which provide social contextual factors which may influence both individual's predisposition to suicidal behaviors.
- **Family Characteristics and Childhood Experiences** including impaired child-parent relationships, exposure to physical or sexual abuse, and family dysfunctions, which may influence individuals longer term vulnerability to psychiatric disorder and suicidal behavior.
- **Personality Factors and Cognitive Style (including sexual orientation)** may reflect individual variations in temperamental or related factors which may encourage the development of suicidal behaviours.
- **Genetic and Biological Factors** may influence individual vulnerability to psychiatric disorder and risk of suicidal behavior.
- **Psychiatric Morbidity**, notably affective disorders which are frequently precursors of suicidal behaviours.
- **Environmental Factors**, including stressful and adverse life events or the prevision of models of suicide, which may avoid the suicidal behavior and encourage them to utilize their potentials.

Problem Solving Components

Education needs to be provided for the young and highly emotional youth to solve their problems in several dimensions. For example, the management of the suicidal young person in primary care should include following components:

- Adequate background training and rseferral links should exist for the practitioner.
- The affected young persons should be engaged in a therapeutic relationship.

- Safety and security should provide for the young adults.
- An effective clinical assessment needs to be made.
- An initial decision should be made about whether hospitalization or referral is needed.
- Support of family members and peers need to be given.
- Ongoing monitoring of progress and further decisions about referrals should be undertaken.
- The patient needs to be assisted with the follow up.

Risk Indicators and Strategical Issues

Young people at highest risk of suicide are primarily characterized by:

- High rate of psychiatric illness and co-morbid mental disorders.
- Low social-economic status and poor educational background.
- Previous suicide attempts and persistent suicidal ideation.
- Family background with dysfunctional or difficult circumstances including parental pathopsychology, parental separation, poor inter-familial communication, sexual and physical abuse.
- Environmental factors and stressful life events.
- Personality disorders, inflexible thinking, aggressive behavior, poor problem solving ability, poor decision making attitude.

CONCLUSIONS

Reviews do help in a long way to take action on handling the risk taking behavior of adolescents. Some adolescent may regard adults as incapable of understanding their world. Considerable effort is required to engage these young people therapeutic relationship (National Health and Medical Research Council 1997). An understanding of the essential physical, emotional and psychological changes that are part of adolescence has been cited by a number of experts as essential knowledge to underpin effective consulting with adolescence (Sanci and Veit 1995). Understanding the individual cases periodically in the education environment, the counselors or educators need to formulate strategies to solve the problems of youth now and then and promote their talents in the market for their better wellbeing.

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