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This research explores the potential of designed products and collateral to foster awareness and engagement in a hybrid risk-taking model. This hybrid model combines both voluntary risk-taking and adaptive risk-taking, emphasizing their contributions to learning and self-improvement. Adaptive risks are defined by Khurana & Romer (2021) as risk-taking behaviours that are guided through exploration, can lead to learning, and are controllable. Voluntary risk-taking involves an individual engaging in an activity that they perceive to be risky in some sense but still deliberately partake in (Lupton & Tulloch, 2002). This research focuses on a combination of the two and is modelled by me as controllable voluntary behaviours that are guided through exploration and can lead to learning that is understood to be risky in some sense but is still deliberately undertaken. This presentation aims to inform the audience of the benefits surrounding this hybrid risk-taking model. The significance of this research lies in its potential to inform and inspire individuals to embrace risk-taking as a valuable component of personal development and offers a nuanced understanding of how individuals can navigate uncertainties and achieve self-improvement. Lupton & Tulloch's (2002) case study has found that people tend to depict life without risk as restrictive, deeming risk as valuable for emotional engagement, self-exemption of control over one's bodily responses, emotions, and self-improvement. These findings and the proposed hybrid risk-taking model provide a foundation for future research and practical applications, aiming to enhance individuals' capacity for growth and resilience through informed risk-taking.

Keywords

Adaptive risk-taking; Designed artefacts; Risk-taking; Self development; Voluntary risk-taking

References

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