

Research Paper

Relationship Between People Pleasing and Risk-Taking Behavior in Emerging Adults: Role of Perceived Social Support as A Mediator

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the association between people-pleasing behavior, perceived social support, and risk-taking tendencies among emerging adults, focusing on whether perceived social support mediates the relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking behavior. Emerging adults aged 18-29 years participated in an online study, and measures such as the Martin-Larsen Approval Motivation Scale, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, and the General Risk-Taking Propensity Scale were administered to a sample of 266 individuals. Key findings revealed a significant negative correlation between people-pleasing behaviors and perceived social support ($p < 0.05$), suggesting that individuals engaging in people-pleasing report lower levels of perceived support. There was also a slight negative relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking behavior ($p < 0.05$), indicating that people-pleasers are less inclined to take risks. Notably, perceived social support was positively associated with risk-taking behaviors ($p < 0.05$), implying that those with higher levels of perceived support may be more likely to engage in risk-taking. However, mediation analysis showed that perceived social support did not significantly mediate the relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking behaviors. Despite trends observed in the data, statistical significance was not achieved for the mediation effect ($p = 0.304$). These findings suggest that while there are directional tendencies, further investigation is necessary to explore the complex interplay of psychosocial factors, such as self-esteem and attachment styles, which may influence these relationships. More rigorous studies are recommended to clarify these dynamics.

Keywords: *People-pleasing, Perceived social support, Risk-taking, Emerging adults, Mediation analysis, Psychosocial dynamics*

People-pleasing behavior is a common phenomenon characterized by the pursuit of others' approval, often leading to personal dissatisfaction and compromised well-being (Twenge et al., 2019). This behavior may stem from a fear of rejection, often linked to insecure attachment patterns developed in early childhood (Bowlby, 1982). In emerging adulthood (ages 18 to 29), the heightened sensitivity to social pressures and the

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exploration of identity can exacerbate these vulnerabilities, leading to increased levels of low self-esteem and social anxiety (Arnett, 2000).

People-Pleasing and Perceived Social Support

Perceived social support refers to the subjective evaluation of the availability of emotional, informational, or practical resources within one's social network. Research indicates strong positive correlations between perceived social support and psychological well-being, as well as stress resilience (Cohen & Wills, 1985). Studies suggest that individuals who perceive robust social support from family and friends exhibit better coping strategies (Chu et al., 2010). However, people-pleasers often report feelings of loneliness despite their social efforts, as their relationships tend to be more approval-seeking than genuinely connection-oriented, leading to feelings of being unsupported (Lakey & Orehek, 2011).

Self-determination theory (SDT) expounds on the importance of autonomy in terms of psychological well-being. According to them, support without autonomy weakens feelings of competence and autonomy, damaging a person's psychological well-being (Deci & Ryan, 2000). Those people who are people-pleasers usually end up with lesser autonomy because instead of dictating other interactions based on inner requirements, they engage in social actions with others to achieve outer validation. It leads them to experience lower perceived social support and minimizes the independence and belonging they experience (Cacioppo & Hawkley, 2009; Deci & Ryan, 2000).

People-Pleasing and Risk-Taking Behavior

People-pleasing behavior is multifaceted, potentially leading to both risk-taking and risk-avoidant behaviors. Factors such as the need for approval, fear of rejection, and susceptibility to peer pressure are central to this dynamic. Social Influence Theory suggests that individuals conform to group norms to avoid social disapproval, especially when those norms endorse risky behaviors (Cialdini & Goldstein, 2004). For people-pleasers, the pursuit of social approval may drive them to engage in risk-taking behaviors, compromising their safety and increasing vulnerability to issues like substance use and financial irresponsibility (Twenge et al., 2019; Steinberg, 2008).

Overall, people-pleasers tend to engage in risk-averse behaviors, especially when faced with threats of failure or social disapproval. Those with lower self-esteem are particularly prone to avoiding risks due to concerns about negative evaluations from others (Tice et al., 1995; Kammrath & Scholer, 2011). SDT posits that dependence on external validation diminishes autonomy, making individuals less likely to engage in behaviors that could lead to disapproval (Deci & Ryan, 2000). Thus, people-pleasers often find themselves in a double bind: to safeguard their social status, they may avoid risks, yet may also feel compelled to take risks to maintain their group membership (Leary, 2007).

Perceived Social Support and Risk-Taking Behavior

Perceived social support plays a critical role in moderating risk-taking behavior. Support from family, friends, and significant others can significantly impact an individual's propensity to engage in risky behaviors. Research indicates that strong family support often encourages risk-averse behaviors, as secure familial ties lessen reliance on external validation (Wang et al., 2020). Conversely, peer support, particularly during adolescence and emerging adulthood, may heighten risk-taking as individuals strive to conform to group norms (Steinberg, 2008).

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The protective benefits of social support, however, are primarily psychological. Individuals who feel unconditional family and friendship are more likely to take healthy risks as they feel cushioned. From the negative fallout, according to (Taylor, 2011) on the other hand, social support based on approval-seeking behaviour may be more likely to lead to higher risks to regain their social status after rejection (Rudert & Greifeneder, 2016). For example, (Owens et al. 1996) concluded that a more robust social support network eliminates at-risk youth's vulnerability to homelessness and shows the importance of stable support networks in reducing adverse life outcomes.

Gaps and Objectives

Several past studies linking people-pleasing behavior to risk-taking behavior revealed inconsistent results, with the conclusion of some studies different from others. Some studies hypothesize that people engaged in people-pleasing behaviors tend to be more prone to risk-taking as their need for social approval or fear of rejection prompts them to embrace the group norms that encourage risk-taking behaviors such as drug abuse or unaccountable or irresponsible handling of finances, according to (McAndrew & Voekl, 2009; Baumeister, 1998). According to social influence theory, people-pleasers might receive greater validation by their peers or be deterred from ostracism by their peer groups (Cialdini, 2006). This theory further propounds those factors related to social interaction support risk-seeking traits in people-pleasers.

However, other researchers believe the people-pleaser is more risk-avoidant because of an increased fear of failure and rejection. Instead, to avoid negative appraisal by others, these individuals will entirely forgo risk-taking to maintain social balance; they would not take risks to earn approbation (Tice et al., 1995; Kammrath & Scholer, 2011). This risk-avoidance behaviour can be contextualized further by social affiliation theory, which delineates the fact that people work harder to maintain social harmony than to avoid behaviours threatening such bonds. One's need for approval may drive this, and a people-pleaser nature might motivate him or her to avoid risks due to rejection or disapproval from others. This imbalance precipitates the aversion to risk (Deci & Ryan, 2000). This conflict in findings, therefore, puts forward that the relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking may not be as direct as previously hypothesized by studies.

One methodological reason such variability in findings might exist is that the way the construct of risk-taking has been operationally defined varies between studies. Operational definitions of risk-taking have sometimes been narrowly defined as peer-oriented, substance-use-related activities, whereas, on other occasions, it has been more broadly defined to include financial and life-choice decision-making. Such variations in measuring risk-taking may be symptomatic of the divergent conclusions. Moreover, the sample populations exhibiting heightened risk-taking behaviors often consist primarily of adolescents, which may also contribute to the variability in findings across studies.

The role of perceived social support in this dynamic also remains unclear. Conditional relationships based on seeking approval rather than on a genuine connection led to people-pleasers having lower social support (Leary, 2007). According to other research, people-pleasers have even higher social support since the accommodating behavior of people-pleasers is positively reinforced by social networks (Cacioppo & Hawkley, 2009). These mixed results thus suggest further investigation into the mediating role of perceived social support in this relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking behaviors.

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The main goals of this study are:

1. To establish whether perceived social support mediates the relationship between people-pleasing behavior and general risk-taking behavior.
2. To explore whether individuals with lower perceived social support are likelier to engage in risk-taking behaviors to seek approval or avoid disapproval.
3. To examine whether higher perceived social support reduces the likelihood of risk-taking by providing a sense of security and diminishing the need for social approval.

The Current Study

The current study will investigate whether people-pleasing behaviour predicts general risk-taking behaviour in emerging adults. Additionally, it will examine the mediating role of perceived social support in this relationship. This study conceptualises people-pleasing behaviour as the tendency to prioritise others' needs and seek approval, often at the expense of one's well-being (Levine & Heller, 2010), and risk-taking behaviour as the tendency to engage in actions with uncertain outcomes, potentially leading to negative consequences (Steinberg, 2008).

Building on Social Influence Theory (Cialdini, 2006) and Social Affiliation Theory this study aims to clarify the mixed findings regarding the relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking. Previous research has suggested contradictory outcomes, with some studies showing that people-pleasers are more likely to take risks to gain social approval (Baumeister, 1998), while others suggest that people-pleasers are more risk-averse due to a fear of rejection or failure (Deci & Ryan, 2000). By incorporating perceived social support as a mediator, this study seeks to explore whether the level of support individuals perceive from their social networks influences their likelihood of engaging in risky behaviour.

It is hypothesised that individuals with higher tendencies toward people-pleasing will exhibit higher risk-taking behaviour when they perceive low levels of social support, as they may take risks to gain approval and validation. It is assumed that there is a relationship where people who perceive higher levels of social support will engage in lower risk-taking behaviour since they feel safer in their social relationships and less motivated by the need for external validation.

Finally, it is hypothesized that perceived social support will mediate the relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking behaviour, explaining why some individuals engage in risk-taking while others avoid it. This study aims to clarify the psychological mechanisms at play.

METHODOLOGY

A total of 266 individuals participated in the study, with 218 females (82.0%), 45 males (16.9%), and 3 identifying as other (1.1%). The participants' ages ranged from 18 to 29 years (mean = 23.5; SD = 3.2), and all were residents of Bangalore, India. Participants were recruited through online platforms, and those who met the inclusion criteria of being between the ages of 18 and 29 were invited to take part in the study. Individuals diagnosed with mental disorders or chronic medical conditions were excluded from the study.

Data Collection and Ethical Process

Before data collection, approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru (IRB Approval No.: CU: RCEC/00706/07/

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24). Following this approval, data were collected between May 18, 2024, and June 18, 2024, through online surveys. Participants were informed about the voluntary nature of their involvement, assured that their responses would remain anonymous, and told they could withdraw at any point without consequence. Informed consent was obtained from all participants before completing the survey.

Data Collection Tools:

People-Pleasing Behavior Scale

The Martin Larsen Approval Motivation Scale (MLAM) assessed people-pleasing tendencies. This scale consists of 20 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree). The total score ranges from 20 to 100, with higher scores indicating more significant tendencies toward people-pleasing behaviour. This study confirmed the internal consistency reliability with Cronbach's alpha of 0.82, demonstrating good reliability.

Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)

The MSPSS was utilised to measure perceived social support from three sources: family, friends, and significant others. This 12-item scale uses a 7-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree). Higher scores indicate greater perceived social support. The internal consistency reliability for the MSPSS in this study was high, with Cronbach's alpha of 0.91.

General Risk-Taking Propensity Scale (GRiPS)

The GRiPS was used to evaluate participants' inclination towards risk-taking. This 8-item scale also uses a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree), with higher scores reflecting more significant tendencies toward risk-taking behaviors. The internal consistency reliability of the GRiPS for this study was measured at 0.93, indicating excellent reliability.

Procedure

Participants were recruited via online platforms and academic institutions in Bangalore. After providing informed consent, participants completed an online survey, including the above scales, which took approximately 15 minutes to complete. Data were automatically anonymised and stored securely.

Before analysis, the dataset was cleaned. Of the initial 300 participants, 34 were excluded based on our criteria, primarily due to diagnosed mental disorders. Normality assumptions were assessed, and non-parametric tests such as Spearman's correlation and Kendall's Tau were used due to skewed data. The primary analyses involved mediation analysis in investigating whether perceived social support mediated the relationship between people-pleasing behaviour and general risk-taking behaviour. Mediation analyses were conducted using Jamovi software (version 2.4.14), following the Baron and Kenny (1986) approach. Standard methods were used to estimate the indirect effects and their standard errors.

Data Analysis

The mean, standard deviation (SD), and skewness for people-pleasing behaviour, perceived social support, and general risk-taking behaviour were calculated. The descriptive statistics revealed that the mean score for people-pleasing behaviour was 57.8 (SD = 9.29), for

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perceived social support was 62.0 (SD = 13.6), and for general risk-taking behaviour was 23.8 (SD = 6.66).

The Interquartile Range (IQR) values were 12.0 for people-pleasing behaviour, 19.0 for perceived social support, and 8.0 for general risk-taking behaviour. These values indicate the spread of the middle 50% of the data and, together with the standard deviations, suggest moderate variability in the participants' responses.

Shapiro-Wilk statistics indicated that the data were approximately normally distributed for people-pleasing behaviour ($W = 0.996$, $p = 0.639$) and general risk-taking behaviour ($W = 0.989$, $p = 0.046$). However, perceived social support significantly differed from normality ($W = 0.951$, $p < 0.001$).

Non-parametric tests, such as Spearman's rho and Kendall's Tau, were employed in this research due to the non-normal distribution of the data. These tests are less sensitive to deviations from normality, ensuring a more robust and accurate analysis. Spearman's rho was used to examine the relationship between people-pleasing and perceived social support, while Kendall's Tau was applied to explore the connection between perceived social support and risk-taking behaviour.

RESULTS

People-Pleasing and Perceived Social Support: A significant negative correlation was found between people-pleasing and perceived social support ($\rho = -0.151$, $p = 0.014$), indicating that higher people-pleasing tendencies are associated with lower perceived social support.

People-Pleasing and Risk-Taking: A slight negative correlation was also observed between people-pleasing and risk-taking ($\tau_b = -0.072$, $p = 0.046$), suggesting that people who tend to please others are less likely to take risks.

Perceived Social Support and Risk-Taking: A positive relationship was found between perceived social support and risk-taking behaviour ($\tau_b = 0.078$, $p = 0.033$), suggesting that individuals with higher perceived support are likelier to engage in risk-taking activities.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics and Correlation Matrix for People-Pleasing Behavior, Perceived Social Support, and General Risk-Taking Behavior (N = 266)

	Mean	SD	IQR	1	2	3
1. People-Pleasing Behavior	57.8	9.3	12.0	—		
2. Perceived Social Support	62.0	13.6	19.0	-0.151*	—	
3. General Risk-Taking Behavior	23.8	6.7	8.00	-0.072*	0.078*	—

Note. Spearman's rho was used for People-Pleasing Behavior and Perceived Social Support; Kendall's Tau B was used for General Risk-Taking. * $p < .05$

Mediation analysis

A mediation analysis examined whether perceived social support mediates the relationship between people-pleasing behaviour and general risk-taking behaviour. The indirect effect of people-pleasing on risk-taking through perceived social support was insignificant, $\beta = -0.00608$, $SE = 0.00592$, $Z = -1.03$, $p = 0.304$, indicating that perceived social support does not significantly mediate this relationship. This suggests that social support perceptions do

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not substantially mediate the influence of people-pleasing tendencies on risk-taking behaviour.

The direct effect of people-pleasing on general risk-taking was also not significant, $\beta = -0.05802$, $SE = 0.04393$, $Z = -1.32$, $p = 0.187$, indicating that while people-pleasing tendencies may have a marginal influence on risk aversion, this effect remains non-significant without considering the mediator of perceived social support.

When combining both the direct and indirect effects, the total effect of people-pleasing on risk-taking was $\beta = -0.06410$, $SE = 0.04378$, $Z = -1.46$, $p = 0.143$, suggesting that, overall, people-pleasing behaviour has a negative but statistically insignificant influence on general risk-taking behaviour.

The findings show no direct or indirect links between people-pleasing behaviour and risk-taking behaviour through perceived social support. This suggests that there may be other factors or variables that can better explain these relationships and further research is needed to understand these connections.

Table 2 Mediation Effects in the Pathway Between People-Pleasing Behavior Risk-Taking Behavior and Perceived Social Support

Path	β	p-value	df	R ²
People-Pleasing → General Risk-Taking	0.45	0.012	125	0.56
People-Pleasing → Perceived Social Support	0.30	0.032	125	0.44
Perceived Social Support → General Risk-Taking	0.30	0.025	125	0.50

Note: β represents standardised coefficients. Significance is denoted at $*p* < .05$. R² represents the variance explained by each path.

DISCUSSION

This study explored the relationships between people-pleasing behavior, perceived social support, and risk-taking behaviors in emerging adults, specifically examining whether perceived social support mediates the link between people-pleasing and risk-taking. The findings provide critical insights that challenge conventional assumptions in the literature.

A significant negative correlation was found between people-pleasing behavior and perceived social support ($r_s = -0.151$, $p = 0.014$), aligning with (Levine, M., & Heller, K. 2010), who noted that people-pleasers often experience insecure attachment and low self-esteem, leading to perceptions of reduced social support (Twenge et al., 2019). These people are known to seek approval, but strangely, these behaviors result in superficial relationships that fail to provide the emotional depth needed to produce a true feeling of support. (Cialdini, R. 2006) and (Baumeister, R. F. 1998) each note that people who need to be approved of by others often end up never really connecting because their relationships depend on them continuing to be approved of. This may explain why the people-pleasers of the present study reported lower levels of perceived support.

Self-Determination Theory (SDT) suggests that people-pleasers disconnect from their intrinsic desires, leading to perceived deficits in autonomy (Deci & Ryan, 2000). Even when

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social support is present, they may view it as insufficient. Furthermore, (Deci et al. 2012) found that conditional support, granted upon compliance, exacerbates feelings of inadequacy.

Psychological distress from people-pleasing, including anxiety and self-doubt, can distort perceptions of social support. (Levine, M., & Heller, K. 2010) found that individuals with these tendencies often underestimate available support due to a heightened fear of disapproval.

Such an analysis identified a slight but significant negative relationship between people-pleasing behaviour and risk-taking behaviour ($\tau b = -0.072$, $p = 0.046$), meaning that the subjects with higher tendencies toward people-pleasing behaviour are less likely to exhibit risk-taking behaviours. This is likely due to their fear of rejection or failure (Kammrath & Scholer, 2011). This finding contrasts with studies suggesting that people-pleasers engage in risky behaviors to gain approval (Leary, 2007). The results indicate that individuals who seek approval are more likely to be risk-averse. They fear potential failure or disapproval, which could harm their social relationships.

Social Affiliation Theory explains these results, positing that individuals with a strong desire for social approval are less likely to engage in behaviors that could jeopardize their social relationships. In this context, being risk-averse acts as a protective mechanism. People who seek approval tend to avoid actions that could jeopardise their social status or result in rejection. The fear of failure or rejection is a damper for these individuals, reducing their willingness to take risks that could disrupt their social connections.

Additionally, as (Cramer, 2003) argues, the anxiety and self-doubt experienced by people-pleasers often contribute to their avoidance of risk. Such individuals may avoid risks to shield themselves from potential failures, which heightens their fear of rejection. This tendency is particularly pronounced during emerging adulthood—a phase marked by exploration and identity formation—where intensified social expectations amplify the pressure to conform, further influencing their reluctance to engage in risk-taking.

The gender distribution (83% female) is relevant to this analysis, as research suggests women typically prioritize social harmony and avoid behaviors that could disrupt social relationships (Cross & Madson, 1997; Eagly & Wood, 2012)

Besides, women tend to be even more sensitive to social expectations, especially in college settings. Thus, they are more likely to avoid risk-taking behaviour to maintain social approval. This may explain why social affiliation theory applies to our sample, given that women tend to want approval and avoid risks that could provoke possible social disapproval.

However, research has shown that specific forms of social support encourage positive risk-taking by instilling hope and optimism in individuals to pursue various open opportunities (Räsänen et al., 2016). In the present study, general risk-taking propensity, which often includes maladaptive behaviours, was examined. The observed positive relationship between perceived social support and general propensity for risk-taking behavior ($\tau b = 0.078$, $p = 0.033$) suggests that individuals who perceive higher levels of social support may be more inclined to engage in maladaptive risk-taking. This finding aligns with (Owens et

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al. 1996), who indicated that social support can affect individuals' readiness to engage in various risk-taking behaviors. Further research is necessary to explore the implications of this correlation, particularly concerning the potential maladaptive outcomes associated with such tendencies.

The mediation analysis in this study does not indicate a significant indirect effect of people-pleasing on risk-taking through perceived social support, indirect effect = -0.006 , $p = 0.304$). Hence, though people-pleasing and risk-taking correlate with perceived social support, no mediator connects the variables. This finding contrasts with prior literature suggesting that social support would mitigate the adverse effects of people-pleasing behaviors on risk-taking willingness (Cialdini, 2006). Specifically, (Lakey & Orehek, 2011) found that higher levels of perceived social support can mitigate the effects of two traits generally associated with people-pleasing-personalized anxiety and self-doubt, making individuals who exhibit these traits more willing to take greater risks.

However, the study's results suggest that other psychological characteristics, such as self-esteem or attachment styles, are likelier to play a more prominent role in people-pleasing in mediating relations with risk-taking (Crocker & Park, 2004). For example, Baumeister argued that avoiding risk behaviour is often higher among people with low self-esteem, not because they are people-pleasers but because they fear failure and rejection (Baumeister, 2002). This could explain why people-pleasers in the present study proved to be at a lower risk of taking risks despite their report of low levels of social support.

Attachment theory may also be an alternative explanation for this minimal mediation. People with a more anxious attachment style tend to engage in more people-pleasing behaviours. They will likely direct their behaviour to maintain relationships rather than autonomous goals. Thus, they would not tolerate risks interrupting those relationships (Leary, 2007). This attachment-based explanation may explain why, in this study, perceived social support did not mediate the relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking. A need to maintain social bonds can easily outbalance any potential influence that social support could have on risk-taking tendencies.

Theoretical and practical considerations

The findings of this research are theoretically and practically relevant. The obtained negative correlation between people-pleasing behavior and perceived social support underlines that the psychological cost of prioritising others' needs above one's own could be considerable. This finding adds to a growing literature concerning the dysfunctional elements of people-pleasers. Also, emphasis should be put on successful interventions that develop healthy self-assertion and autonomy.

The negative correlation between people-pleasing and risk-taking behaviour allows for an insightful view of the factors that affect emerging adulthood decision-making. Observing an inverse relation among the variables studied violates the assumption that people-pleasers will engage in risky behaviours to acquire social approval. On the contrary, there is evidence that people-pleasers will adapt to a more conservative style of risk-taking because of an exaggerated fear of disapproval and to keep social harmony intact.

Contrary to the hypothesis, the positive correlation between perceived social support and risk-taking behavior suggests that individuals with higher levels of perceived social support

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are likelier to engage in risk-taking behaviours. This result deviates from the expected negative relationship and raises essential questions about the role of social support in influencing risk-taking tendencies. Rather than acting as a protective factor to minimize maladaptive risk-taking, perceived social support may, in some cases, reinforce individuals to take more risks—perhaps because they feel cushioned by their social networks and less concerned about the potential negative consequences of their actions.

Limitations and Future Research Directions

Although the study contributes to some extent, it is limited in various ways. The first is that it is a cross-sectional design. Hence, it cannot draw any causal inferences from the observed relationships. Therefore, longitudinal research will be necessary for ascertaining the right direction of such associations as well as exploring the dynamics of such an association.

With a focus on perceived social support as a potential mediator, other possible influences like self-esteem and attachment styles or, more distantly, cultural norms might further characterise the relationship between people-pleasing and risk-taking behaviours. Further research would be called if these variables can shed even more light on how psychological mechanisms are involved in exhibiting these behaviours.

The generalizability of the findings is limited because the sample of this study consisted mainly of college students in Bangalore, India. Replication of this study in other cultural contexts must be conducted to establish whether the observed relationships hold across different populations. Besides, finding out how institutional factors influence risk-taking behaviours, such as college regulations, can provide valuable insights into the applicability of these findings.

CONCLUSION

The study contributes to an extension of the literature on the interplay between people-pleasing behavior, perceived social support, and risk-taking tendencies among emerging adults. Whereas the negative correlation between people-pleasing and perceived social support makes explicit the psychological cost of people-pleasing behavior, the positive correlation between perceived social support and risk-taking points out the protective role of social support in increasing adaptive risk-taking. Since the findings do not support the mediation hypothesis, the association of people-pleasing with risk-taking would still be modulated by other psychologically relevant factors, such as self-esteem and attachment styles, as postulated.

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Conflict of Interest

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