



SUICIDAL TENDENCY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Dr. Niru K. Khati

Visiting Faculty, L.D. Arts College, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad

Visiting Faculty, Silver Oak University, Gota, Ahmedabad

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to know the suicidal tendency among boys and girls. It also aimed to check suicidal tendency with reference to gender and area. The Suicidal Tendency Scale (Revised) (STS-R) by Rasik G. Meghnathi (2020) was used. The sample constituted total 120 college students out of which 60 were from boys students (30 urban area and 30 rural area) and 60 from girl students (30 urban area and 30 rural area). The data was collected from normal population of Ahmedabad District. The data was scored, analyzed as per the manual. 'F' test was being calculated. The result showed that 1.. The boys college students is having more suicidal tendency than girls college students group, 2.. The college students of urban area is having more suicidal tendency than college students of rural area group and 3.. The college students of rural area is having more suicidal tendency than college students of rural area group.

Keywords: *Suicidal Tendency, Boys and Girls, Students of Urban Area and Rural Area.*

College is a time of significant transition. Many students are living away from home for the first time and have less access to support from family and friends. Along with increased freedom and independence, students face greater stress from a variety of sources, such as increased academic demands, adjusting to a new environment, and developing a new support system. College also provides an opportunity to experiment with alcohol and other drugs, which may compound problems with mood and increase the risk of suicide.

Many students come to college with a prior history of mental health difficulties or treatment. Environmental stressors in combination with a predisposition to experience mental health problems may increase the risk of suicide. In a recent national survey 16% of college students reported being diagnosed with a depressive disorder, many within the last year. Over 90% of persons who commit suicide have a diagnosable mental disorder, typically a depressive disorder or substance abuse disorder. Men are especially at risk for complete suicide. College-age men are four to six times more likely to die by suicide than women. Women are two to three times more likely to attempt suicide using nonlethal means than men.

How Can I Help Someone Who May be Suicidal?

- Show interest and be supportive.
- Be direct; ask them if they are considering suicide or have a plan.
- Don't be judgmental, give advice, or try to talk them out of suicide.
- Don't swear to secrecy.
- Offer hope that alternatives are available.
- Don't leave the person alone.
- Take action, remove means, and assist them in getting the help they need.
- Inform Residence Life and Housing staff if you live in a residence hall.
- Consult with a counselor as needed.

How Common Is Suicide and Suicidal Feelings Among College Students?

- Suicide is the third leading cause of death for 15-24 year olds
- In a recent national survey, 10.3% of college students reported that they seriously considered suicide in the past 12 months

What Are the Risk Factors for Suicide?

- Depression and other mental disorders, or a substance-abuse disorder
- Stressful life events, in combination with other risk factors such as depression
- A prior suicide attempt
- Family history of mental disorder, substance abuse, or suicide
- A history of family violence or abuse
- Access to a firearm or other lethal means such as medications

Types of Suicide

The manner which social integration and regulation work can be seen by examining the four-fold classification of suicides that Durkheim developed. Durkheim ends his discussion of the organic-psychic and physical environmental factors by concluding that they cannot explain "each social group specific tendency to suicide". By eradicating other explanations, Durkheim claims that these tendencies must depend on social causes and must be collective phenomena. The key to each type is a social issue, with the degrees of integration and regulation into society being either too high or too low.

Amraniya, Ashwin S. (2021) had find out the suicidal tendency and stress among college students. For this purpose a total of 100 college students were selected from varies college in ahmedabad city i.e. Arts college (N=50) and commerce college (N=50). The sample included both boys and girls students in equal number. Two scales namely suicidal tendency scale and Stress Scale were administered to all the subjects. Obtained scores were analyzed with help 't' test. Results revealed that significant difference in suicidal tendency and stress observed with respect Arts and Commerce College students. It also found that significant difference in suicidal tendency and stress between boys and girls students of Commerce College. While the significance positive correlation between Suicidal tendency and Stress reveals 0.24.

Objective

The objectives are:

1. To know whether suicidal tendency is more among boys and girls.
2. To know whether suicidal tendency is more among college students of urban area and rural area.
3. To know whether there is any difference among the suicidal tendency among college students gender and area.

METHODOLOGY

Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant difference between mean score of the suicidal tendency among boys and girls.
2. There will be no significant difference between mean score of the suicidal tendency among college students of urban area and rural area.
3. There will be no significant difference between interactive effect of mean score of the suicidal tendency among gender and area.

Sample

The sample of the present study constituted total 120 college students out of which 60 were from boys students (30 urban area and 30 rural area) and 60 from girl students (30 urban area and 30 rural area).

Research Design

A total sample of 120 college students equally distributed between gender and area from Ahmedabad District selected for the research study.

Showing the table of Sample Distribution

Area	Gender		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Urban Area	30	30	60
Rural Area	30	30	60
Total	60	60	120

Variable

Independent Variable

1. **Gender** : Boys and Girls.
2. **Type of Family** : Urban Area and Rural Area.

Dependent Variable : Suicidal Tendency Score.

Tools

The Suicidal Tendency Scale (Revised) (STS-R) prepared by Rasik G. Meghnathi (2020). The first version of the scale was developed in 2002. Initially the first draft was consisted with 80 items of S.T.S. and finally 40 items were selected as final scale. The scoring is on a four point alternatives, viz., strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. The Reliability of this scale, the split-half reliability has been calculated by the odd even method the correlation coefficient was 0.86 which indicated the S.T.S. is highly reliable (index of reliability was 0.91). The scale was validated against the external criteria and coefficient obtained was 0.89.

Procedure

The permission was granted from principal of various colleges for data collection in Ahmedabad District after the establishment of rapport, personal information and the 'Suicidal Tendency Scale (Revised) (STS-R)' was administrated the data was collected, scored as per the manual and analyzed. The statistical method 'F' test was calculated and results were interpreted.

Result and DISCUSSION**Table : 1 The Table showing sum of variance mean 'F' value and level of significance of gender and area.**

Sum of Variance	Df	Mean	F-value	Sign. Level
SS _A	1	4060.03	5.09	0.05
SS _B	1	5992.53	7.51	0.01
SS _{A*B}	1	67.50	0.08	N.S.
SS _{Error}	116	798.14	—	—
SS _{Total}	119	102703.87	—	—

*0.05=3.92, **0.01=6.84, N.S.= Not Significant

A = Gender,

B = Area

A₁ = BoysB₁ = Urban AreaA₂ = GirlsB₂ = Rural Area.**Table : 2 The Table showing the Mean Score of suicidal tendency among boys and girls.**

	A (Gender)		'F' value	Sign.
	A ₁ (Boys)	A ₂ (Girls)		
M	126.85	115.22	5.09	0.05
N	60	60		

The above table no.2 shows the mean score of suicidal tendency among boys and girls. The mean score of boys group is 126.85 and girls group is 115.22. The 'F' value is 5.09 is significant at 0.05 level. This means that the two group interaction effect under study differ significantly in relation to suicidal tendency and gender. It should be remembered here that, according to scoring pattern, higher score indicate higher suicidal tendency. Thus from the result it could be said that, the boys college students is having more suicidal tendency than girls college students group. Therefore the hypothesis no.1 that, "There is no significant difference between the mean score of the suicidal tendency among boys and girls" is rejected.

Table : 3 The Table showing the Mean Score of suicidal tendency among college students of urban area and rural area

	B (Area)		'F' value	Sign.
	B ₁ (Urban Area)	B ₂ (Rural Area)		
M	128.10	113.97	7.51	0.01
N	60	60		

The above table no.3 shows the mean score of suicidal tendency among college students of urban area and rural area. The mean score of college students of urban area group is 128.10 and college students of rural area group is 113.97. The 'F' value is 7.5 is significant at 0.01 level. This means that the two group interaction effect under study differ significantly in relation to suicidal tendency and area. It should be remembered here that, according to scoring pattern, higher score indicate higher suicidal tendency. Thus from the result it could be said that, the college students of urban area is having more suicidal tendency than college students of rural area group. Therefore the hypothesis no.2 that, "There is no significant difference between the mean score of the suicidal tendency among college students of urban area and rural area" is rejected.

Table : 4 The Table showing the interactive effect of the Mean Score of suicidal tendency among gender and area.

			A		'F' value	Sign.
			A ₁	A ₂		
M	B	B ₁	134.67	121.53	0.08	N.S.
		B ₂	119.03	108.90		
N			80	80		

The above table shows the interactive effect of the suicidal tendency among gender and area. The result was found to be significant from table no.4 shows that 'F' value 0.08 is not significant. This means that the two group interaction effect under study do not differ significantly in relation to suicidal tendency, gender and area. The mean score is 134.67 for the boys students of urban area group, the mean score is 119.03 for the boys students of rural area group, the mean score is 121.53 for the girls students of urban area group, and the mean score is 108.90 for the girls students of rural area group. Therefore the hypothesis no.3 that, "There is no significant difference between interactive effect of the mean score of the suicidal tendency among gender and area" is rejected.

CONCLUSION

1. The boys college students is having more suicidal tendency than girls college students group.
2. The college students of urban area is having more suicidal tendency than college students of rural area group.
3. The college students of rural area is having more suicidal tendency than college students of rural area group.

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