



Identification And Contribution Of Problems Towards Suicidal Tendencies Among Intermediate Students of Hyderabad – A Study

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Abstract

The purpose of the study to identify the contribution of Problems towards suicidal tendencies among Intermediate students of Hyderabad.. The representative sample for the investigation was 400 College Students from different Intermediate colleges situated in the Hyderabad city. The sample was drawn from the 16 colleges including 8 Private and 8 Government colleges. Out of each college 25 students were selected randomly. Therefore, the sample drawn as a representative of the college students population was 400 students, including 200 Girls and 200 Boys. All these students were chosen exclusively from colleges of (Intermediate/+2 level) Hyderabad city. Intermediate students have problems leading to suicidal tendencies There is a difference between boys and girls with respect to problems leading to suicidal tendencies There is a difference in the type of problems faced by girls and boys of intermediate colleges There is no difference between the percentage of private and government college students that have suicidal tendencies There is a difference in the type of problems faced by the students of government and private colleges. To study the levels of suicidal ideation in intermediate students and the differences in problems with respect to demography .To study the differences in problems of students leading to suicidal thoughts based on Socio-economic background. Key words: suicidal tendencies, intermediate students, demography etc.

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Introduction

The propensity for a person to have suicidal ideation or to make suicide attempts. Suicide has been around for as long as human society exists and it continues. It is devastating when it involves children, teenagers and young adults. Suicide among young people nationwide have increased enormously in recent years. It is observed that apart from normal pressures of teen life, specific circumstances can contribute to an adolescent's consideration of suicide..

Cormac O'Beaglaoich, Jessica McCutcheon, Paul F. Conway, Joan Hanafin and Todd G. Morrison(2020) The study investigated the relationships between a new measure of Gender Role Conflict (developed specifically for use with Irish adolescents) and depression, self-esteem, and negative/protective suicide ideation. In conclusion, our findings suggest that, through its linkage with depression and self-esteem, GRC plays a significant role in the lives of adolescent boys' mental health. Greater attention should be directed at understanding the ways in which boys navigate the demands of hegemonic masculinity and how their methods of navigation (potentially) impact their psychological health.

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Afroza Begum (2021) The researcher in the study assessed the magnitude and types of social determinants of suicidal ideation among adolescents in a rural area of Bangladesh.

The thesis found that the prevalence of lifetime suicidal ideation among adolescents is quite high in a rural community of Bangladesh. Moreover, the thesis found that the individual characteristics of adolescents and their parental marital status, education and home ownership were statistically significantly associated with suicidal ideation even after adjusting for the potential confounders.

Methodology

The representative sample for the investigation was 400 College Students from different Intermediate colleges situated in the Hyderabad city. The sample was drawn from the 16 colleges including 8 Private and 8 Government colleges. Out of each college 25 students were selected randomly. Therefore, the sample drawn as a representative of the college students population was 400 students, including 200 Girls and 200 Boys. All these students were chosen exclusively from colleges of (Intermediate/+2 level) Hyderabad city.

Results and Discussion:

Death or prolonged illness of a parent or loved ones: out of 400 students, 11.0 % girls and 17.5 % boys no hurt

with this statement. 14.0 % girls and 15.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 5.0 % girls and 7.0 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 21.0 % girls and 16.0 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 49.0 % girls and 44.0 % boys hurts worst with this statement. Frequent arguments or frequent fights with parents and loved ones (siblings, friends, others): out of 400 students, 9.5 % girls and 12.0 % boys no hurt with this statement. 32.5 % girls and 31.0 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 6.5 % girls and 8.0 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 33.0 % girls and 29.5 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 18.5 % girls and 19.5 % boys hurts worst with this statement. Separated/divorced parents: out of 400 students, 21.5 % girls and 21.0 % boys no hurt with this statement. 11.5 % girls and 10.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 5.0 % girls and 4.5 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 25.5 % girls and 26.0 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 36.5 % girls and 38.0 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Financial problems or difficulty in meeting daily needs (inability to buy things I want) in the family: out of 400 students, 17.0 % girls and 17.0 % boys no hurt with this statement. 26.0 % girls and 24.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 15.5 % girls and 16.5 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 27.5 % girls and 24.5 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 14.0 % girls and 17.5 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Love failure/rejection in love: out of 400 students, 12.5 % girls and 20.0 % boys no hurt with this statement. 13.5 % girls and 13.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 16.5 % girls and 16.5 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 35.5 % girls and 32.0 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 22.0 % girls and 18.0 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Fear of exams and failure studies (academic pressure): out of 400 students, 5.0 % girls and 5.5 % boys no hurt with this statement. 26.0 % girls and 24.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 22.0 % girls and 21.0 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 17.0 % girls and 18.5 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 30.0 % girls and 30.5 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Strict disciplinary parents: out of 400 students, 13.0 % girls and 22.0 % boys no hurt with this statement. 17.0 % girls and 18.0 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 20.0 % girls and 17.0 % boys hurts even more with this

statement. 27.0 % girls and 23.0 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 23.0 % girls and 20.0 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Quarreling parents/physically violent parent: out of 400 students, 14.5 % girls and 17.5 % boys no hurt with this statement. 14.5 % girls and 19.0 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 8.0 % girls and 8.0 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 37.0 % girls and 31.0 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 26.0 % girls and 24.5 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

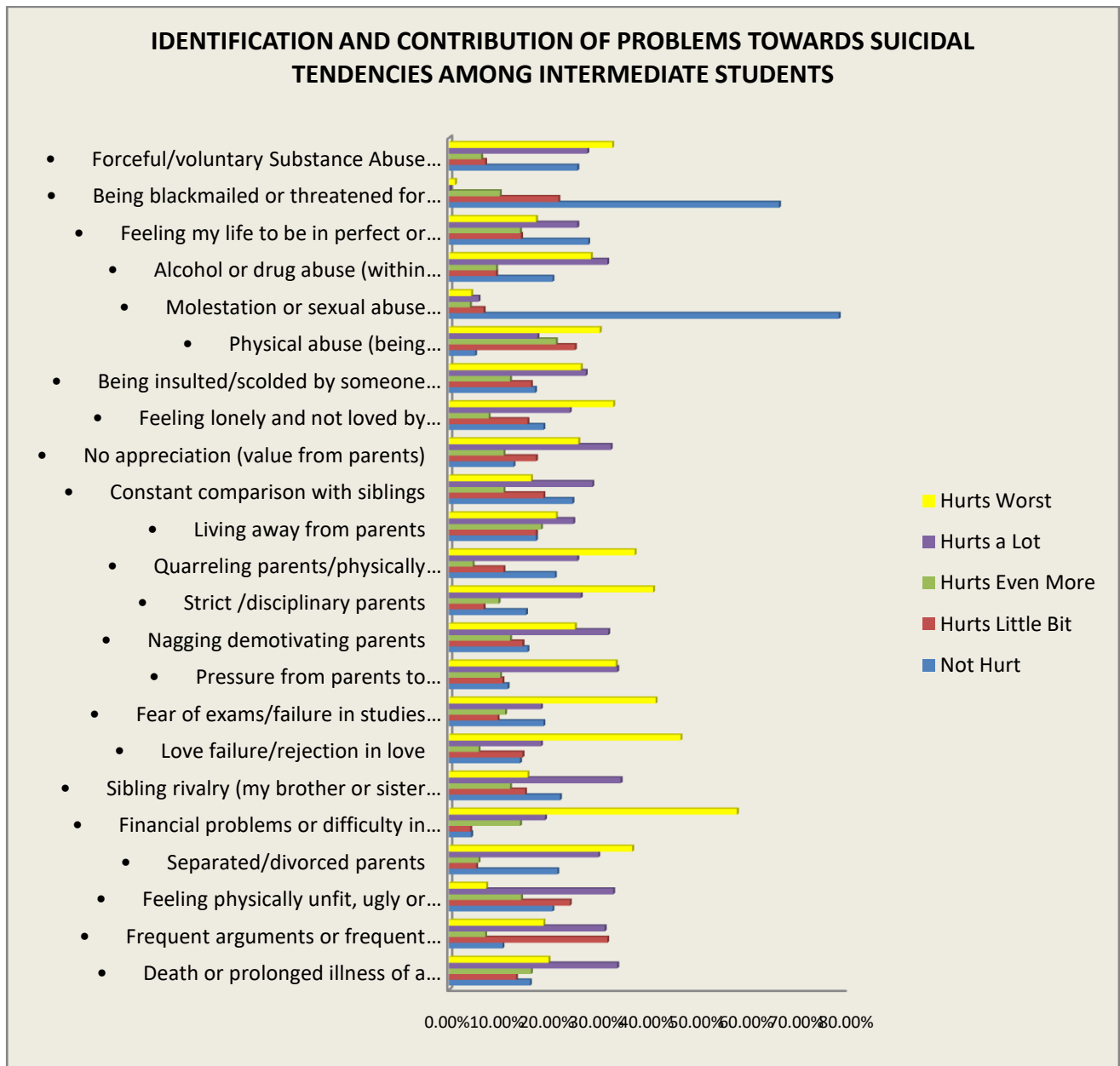
Living away from parents: out of 400 students, 15.0 % girls and 16.0 % boys no hurt with this statement. 5.5 % girls and 8.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 11.0 % girls and 9.0 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 28.0 % girls and 25.0 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 40.5 % girls and 41.5 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Constant comparison with siblings: out of 400 students, 22.0 % girls and 27.5 % boys no hurt with this statement. 18.5 % girls and 19.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 10.6 % girls and 12.0 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 30.5 % girls and 27.0 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 19.0 % girls and 14.0 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Feeling lonely and not loved by anyone: out of 400 students, 17.5 % girls and 20.5 % boys no hurt with this statement. 15.0 % girls and 16.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 8.5 % girls and 7.5 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 24.5 % girls and 24.0 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 34.5 % girls and 31.5 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Alcohol or drug abuse (within family, friends, others): out of 400 students, 19.0 % girls and 22.5 % boys no hurt with this statement. 7.5 % girls and 11.5 % boys hurts little bit with this statement. 9.5 % girls and 9.5 % boys hurts even more with this statement. 33.0 % girls and 30.5 % boys hurts a lot with this statement. 31.0 % girls and 26.0 % boys hurts worst with this statement.

Graph No 1: Identification And Contribution Of Problems Towards Suicidal Tendencies Among Intermediate Students



CONCLUSIONS:

The findings of the present study pertaining to the problems leading to suicidal tendencies among intermediate students could be assessed as below:

1. Intermediate students have problems leading to suicidal tendencies
2. There is a difference between boys and girls with respect to problems leading to suicidal tendencies
3. There is a difference in the type of problems faced by girls and boys of intermediate colleges
4. There is no difference between the percentage of private and government college students that have suicidal tendencies

5. There is a difference in the type of problems faced by the students of government and private colleges
6. There is a significant need for proper guidance and counselling for intermediate students in Hyderabad
7. There is significant lack of facilities in intermediate colleges for proper guidance and counselling of Intermediate students

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. To study the levels of suicidal ideation in intermediate students and the differences in problems with respect to demography .
2. To study the differences in problems of students leading to suicidal thoughts based on Socio-economic background
3. To probe further on why suicides due to academic failure are increasing inspite of

government introducing grading method by replacing marks display. Could it be the lack of mental health education in the curriculum?

4. To Study the impact of social media on suicidality and its contribution towards inferiority complex, loneliness and depression
5. To conduct an exclusive study on girls victimized to molestation/sexual abuse to investigate and probe further as from the current study pool it was found that predominantly girls are victimized to molestation when compared to boys
6. To probe the facilities that need to be made available in colleges for prevention of suicide
7. To study the need for guidance and counselling facilities for students and the positive impact it can have towards the mental growth and development of students
8. To study the factors that help in an accurate recognition of suicidal tendency so as to aid in the development of an ideal suicide assessment kit

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