A Comparative Study to Assess the Knowledge of Warning Signs of Suicide among Parents of Teenager in Selected Schools of Lucknow with a View to Develop an Informational Booklet

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ABSTRACT

Suicide ranks as the second most common cause of death for school students in the age group of 18 to 24. Suicide prevention among school students is therefore a high priority. Suicidal behavior among school students is a matter of great concern due to tragic loss of prime years of life it entails. Several factors in the areas of family, academic, socioeconomic, physical, marriage, occupation, mental health and absence of protective factors contribute significantly for suicidal behavior. Early identification and social awareness about the risk factors which influencing on suicidal behavior is done through the school based suicide preventive activities that includes teachers, doctors, school nurses, school psychologist and school social workers. So we can save the precious lives of school students. The majority of respondents included in the study 70 (70%) were in the age of 18-20 years. Majority of the respondents 66 (66%) were male. Maximum number of the respondents 44 (44%) were from 1st and 2nd year Public. Most of the respondents 83 (83%) were from Hindu religion. Majority of the respondents 47 (47%) were from nuclear families. Most of the respondents 37 (37%) belongs to family income of above Rs 6,000. Majority of the respondents 66 (66%) from urban area. Majority of the respondents 37(37 %) father's occupation was business and 77 (77%) mothers were housewives. Majority of the respondents 46(46%) expressed; TV is the source of information. Maximum of the respondents 76 (76 %) were not having any family history of mental illness. Most of the respondents 61 (61 %) were not having any family history of substance abuse.

KEYWORDS: Suicide; suicidal behavior; on teenagers; school; risk factors

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization has defined "on teenagers" as persons who belongs to 10 to 19-year age group. Today India has a population of on teenagers and youth that is among the largest in the world. This is the generation, which will shape India's future. One of the most important commitments a country can make for its future economic, social, and political progress and stability is to address the health- and development-related needs of its on teenagers. The word 'suicide' has its origin in Latin; 'sui', of one self and 'caedere', to kill: the act of intentionally destroying ones life. The phenomenon of suicide has at all times attracted the attention of moralists, social investigators, philosophers and scientists. The modern era of the study in suicide began around the turn of the 20th century, with two main threads of investigation, the sociological and the psychological, associated with the names of Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) and Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), respectively.

Suicidal behavior represents a spectrum, ranging from suicidal ideation to suicidal plan to suicidal attempts to completed suicide. Worldwide, suicide is among the top five causes of mortality in the 15 to 29 year age group. In many countries it ranks first or second as a cause of death among both boys and girls in this

age group. Suicide prevention among children and on teenagers is therefore a high priority. Students attempt suicide due to worthlessness, helplessness and to escape the stigma of social disapproval. Failure in examinations is also a common cause of suicide among on teenagers. It is an impulsive act arising from a sense of shame and worthlessness, sometimes aggravated by scolding, beating or rejection by parents or teachers. Several investigations show that of all the feelings associated with suicide, hopelessness is predominant. The greatest incidence of suicidal behavior occurs at the beginning and the end of the term or semester. Generally, females are three times more likely than male students to attempt suicide, but the incidence of fatal attempts is considerably higher among males.

OBJECTIVES
➢ To assess the warning signs of suicide among teenage school students.
➢ To find the association between warnings signs of suicide with selected demographic variables.
➢ To prepare an informational booklet on preventive measures regarding suicidal behavior among teenage school students.

HYPOTHESIS
H1 - There will be significant association between warnings signs of suicide with the demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY
➢ **Research Design-** The research design applied for this study was descriptive survey research design.
➢ **Setting of the Study- Lucknow**
➢ **Population of the Study- School children**
➢ **Sample Size-** 100 students
➢ **Sampling Technique-** Purposive sampling technique

Criteria for Sample Selection
Inclusion criteria:-
1. Students belonging to the age group between 13-16years.
2. Students who are willing to participate in the study.
3. Students who can read write and understand English.

Exclusion criteria:-
1. Students not willing to participate in the study.
2. Students absent during the study.
3. Student who are not sensitized with similar intervention previously
4. Students who are already diagnosed with any mental illness

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
Data analysis is the systematic organization of research data. The data obtained would be analyzed by both descriptive and inferential statistics, on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of the study. To compute the data a master data sheet would be prepared by the investigator. Demographic data would be analyzed using frequency and percentages. Data on Warning signs of suicide in on teenager was planned to analyze in terms of frequencies, percentage, mean, and mean percentage and standard deviation. Table, frequency, polygon and bar diagram would be used to depict the analyzed data. Association of selected demographic variables with warning signs of suicide among on teenagers was planned to analyze by χ^2 test.

Results response scores of Respondents on level of Warning signs of suicide.

Factor level	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Inadequate	< 50 % Score	64	64.0
Moderate	51-75 % Score	36	36.0
Adequate	> 75 % score	0	0
Total		100	100.0

Results reveals that majority 64(64%) of respondents having inadequate risk factors which influencing suicidal behavior, 36(36%) of respondents having moderate risk factors which influencing suicidal behavior and 0(0%) of respondents having adequate risk factors which influencing suicidal behavior

Aspect wise Mean response of respondents on Warning signs of suicide

No.	Factors	Statements	Max. Score	Respondents risk factors		
				Mean	Mean (%)	SD
I	Socio economic	11	11	4.63	42.1	21.9
II	Psychological	8	8	3.02	37.8	22.8
III	Family	8	8	3.91	48.3	24.0
IV	Physical	6	6	1.60	26.7	18.0
V	Academic	8	8	3.80	47.5	27.1
VI	Major Life events	4	4	1.21	30.3	26.2
	Combined	45	45	18.17	40.4	17.4

However, the statistical findings depict the significant association between Area of Living and warning signs of suicide among **school students.** (χ^2=7.53, P<0.0

CONCLUSION

Worldwide, suicide is among the top five causes of mortality in the 13 to 19 year age group. Prevention of suicidal behavior among school students and school students is therefore high priority. Given the fact that in many countries most people in this age group attend the school, this appears to excellent place to appropriate preventive action. The findings of the present study reveals that majority 64(64%) of respondents having inadequate risk factors which influencing suicidal behavior and 36(36%) of respondents having moderate risk factors which influencing suicidal behavior. The findings of the present study regarding Aspect wise Mean Response of Respondents on Warning signs of suicide reveals that, in the aspect of family factors the mean score was 48.3%, academic factors mean score was47.5%,Warning signs of suicide was effective in terms of identification of risk factors which responsible for suicidal behavior.

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