

A STUDY OF SUICIDAL TENDENCIES AMONG SCHOOL SCIENCE STUDENTS

Dr. Dhaval.Pravinbhai Soneri

Principal

Shri vivekananda pri school, Matar, Dist; Kheda

MA, BED, MPIL, PH.D, [PSYCHOLOGY]

BA, MA, [HISTORY]

ABSTRACT :

A person's thoughts, overemotions, actions that indicate a risk of suicide. Any person who is emotionally or mentally thinking about suicide. Showing signs of mental distress. A sample of 120 Science students from schools in rural and urban areas in Nadiad taluka of Kheda district was selected using purposive sampling technique, which included 30 male and 30 female students as per gender, as well as 30 students from rural areas and 30 students from urban areas of higher secondary schools. The aim of the present study is to assess the suicidal tendencies of students enrolled in higher secondary schools of Nadiad, Kheda district. The scale of suicidal tendencies was developed by Dr.Dilip Bhatt and Dr.Rasik Meghanathi . (2004). The scale consists of forty statements. In this study, 't test' was used for statistical analysis. The difference between gender and area was found to be significant.

KEYWORDS : Suicidal Tendency Higher secondary Science Students, Gender, Area

INTRODUCTION:

Today's era is the era of competition. Everyone tries to get ahead of others in happiness and prosperity. And for this, they try tirelessly and if they do not succeed, they turn to suicide. One important reason is the negative attitude growing in the present era. Such an attitude makes teenagers and young people unable to cope with the events happening in their lives. When their self-image is broken, distorted, or their ambitions are not satisfied, instead of fighting against it,

they feel defeated, tired and disappointed and turn to suicide. Even in studies, getting less marks than others, having high expectations which are not met, leads to suicide.

There are three departments at the school level: Arts, Commerce and Science. The student chooses the department according to his interest. When the student chooses Science, he has to pass NEET, GUJCET, JEE and Gujarat Board for further studies in that department. If the student has come of his own free will, there is no problem, but if he has taken admission with the will of his parents and cannot obtain the required marks, then he becomes anxious. He suffers mentally. He feels mental stress due to not getting proper guidance. Such factors lead him towards suicide. At such times, it seems that the student needs a psychologist for guidance in school.

Teenagers may feel lost, their values may be hurt and broken, they may often argue with their girlfriends or boyfriends, they may be ignored by their classmates, they may be the victim of unjustified misunderstandings by their teachers or relatives, they may be depressed by personal disputes or disagreements, and due to the lack of education to understand how to deal with them at a young age, suicide seems to be the only way out.

In such a situation, a young person can be identified immediately. There is no irregularity in him or his ability to explain, he does not show interest in daily activities, he remains detached from other people, his behavior changes suddenly, disappointment, dullness in everything is clearly visible, and he seems lazy, but this kind of passivity has to be recognized in him. If his inner sorrow can be recognized before turning to suicide, then such an anxious, angry young man can be removed from suicide by explaining, giving love and explaining with the warmth of closeness. It is up to the society, teachers or parents to cultivate the ability to calm their restless mind and make them realize that whatever the situation is, it is not permanent. There is a solution to any problem.

Every incident of suicide is associated with some kind of pain. It is called mental pain. This pain is the pain of oneself. Death by suicide is freedom from pain. The nature of pain is such that it harms us mentally. And we want to escape from it. Mental pain takes over our mind. There can be various types of such pain in life. Guilt, anxiety, fear, loneliness, pain of aging, pain of being born with thoughts of killing oneself, etc. are types of pain. When a person's mental pain becomes unbearable, then its result is suicide. A person who goes towards suicide mostly remains alone and detached. When he gets time, he ends his life.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Acharya, A. (2019). The results of the study on suicidal tendencies among higher secondary school students show that there is a significant difference at the probability level of 0.01 in terms of suicidal tendencies among higher secondary school students in terms of class (11th and 12th class). The mean scores indicate that the students of class 12 have a higher tendency to commit suicide than the students of class 11.

Mewada, V. (2018). A psychological study of emotional maturity, social adjustment, depression and suicidal tendencies in higher secondary school results found that there is significant difference in emotional maturity of higher secondary school students with respect to gender, school type and educational medium. There is significant difference in depression of higher secondary school students with respect to gender, school type and educational medium. There is significant difference in suicidal tendencies of higher secondary school students with respect to gender, school type and educational medium.

RESEARCH PROBLEM :

Study of Suicidal Tendencies among Higher secondary school Science Students.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH :

1. To Study the Suicidal Tendencies of Higher secondary school Science students in the context of gender.
2. To study the suicidal tendencies of higher secondary school Science students in the context of area.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH :

1. There is no significant difference in suicidal tendencies among boys and girls among higher secondary school Science students.
2. There is no significant difference in suicidal tendencies among higher secondary School Science students in terms of urban and rural areas.

VARIABLE:

NAME OF VARIABLE	NUMBER OF LEVEL	NAME OF LEVEL
INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	2	1.BOYS 2.GIRLS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	2	1 URBAN 2 RURAL
DEPENDENT VARIABLE	1	SUICIDAL TENDENCY SCALE

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE :

In the present research, students studying in class 11 and 12 science were selected from high schools in urban and rural areas around Kheda and Nadiad districts of Gujarat state. In the research, a sample of 120, 30 boys and 30 girls, as well as 30 students from rural areas and 30 students from urban areas of higher secondary schools, were selected as gender-neutral samples.

TOOLS :

The researcher developed a personal data sheet to collect information about the student's name, age, area, gender, name of school, etc. SUICIDAL TENDENCY SCALE 2004 Prepared by Dr. Dilip Bhatt and Dr. Rasik Meghnathi was used. suicidal Tendency scale has about 40 statements which are divided into four options. the reliability of the scale was found to be Test-retest reliability- 0.83 and split-half reliability-0.092 the validity of the Scale is very high.

RESEARCH PROCEDURE :

A sample of 120 Science students from schools in rural and urban areas in Nadiad taluka of Kheda district was selected using purposive sampling technique, which included 30 male and 30 female students as per gender, as well as 30 students from rural areas and 30 students from urban areas of higher secondary schools. The aim of the present study is to assess the suicidal tendencies of students enrolled in higher secondary schools of Nadiad, Kheda District. The scale of suicidal tendencies was developed by Dr. Dilip Bhatt and Dr. Rasik Meghanathi . (2004). The scale consists of forty statements. In the criterion. for the rank respondent, 4 options are given, namely, completely agree, Agree, Disagree, and completely Disagree. Mark [✓] the correct answer against the correct answer. In this study, 't test' was used for statistical analysis.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE :

In this Study the t test was used for statistical Analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present research, Higher Secondary school science students were selected as per the research design, and the scores obtained through the Suicidal Scale of the students were given

the response as per the data sheet. Based on this, a table was prepared based on the research variables, and the mean, standard deviation, and t-test were calculated.

Ho1 There will be no significant difference in the Suicidal Tendency of Higher Secondary School science Students in terms of Boys and Girls.

Table 1: Shows Mean, SD, and 't' value on Suicidal Tendency between Boys and Girls.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	T	Significant level (0.05)
BOYS	30	59.5	16.63	2.54	0.05
GIRLS	30	74.43	26.25		

*Significant level of 't' value: 0.05 level is 2.00 (df=58), 0.01 level is 2.54 (df=58)

Looking at the above table no. 1, it is seen that the number of boys is 30 and girls is 30 in terms of gender. In which the mean of suicidal tendency of Boys is 59.5 and the Girls Mean is 74.43. Thus, the difference between the two above means is 14.93. That is, the Suicidal tendency of girls is more in terms of gender. Finding the standard deviation between the two, the result for Boys is 16.63, and the result for girls is 26.25. Then, looking at the table value of 't' in terms of gender, the difference is found to be significant. Hence, the previously formed null hypothesis (Ho1) is not accepted.

Ho2 There will be no significant difference in the Suicidal Tendency of Higher Secondary School science Students in terms of Urban and Rural areas.

Table 2: Shows Mean, SD, and 't' value on Suicidal Tendency between Urban and Rural

Area	N	Mean	SD	T	Significant level (0.05)
URBAN	30	74	28.2	2.66	0.01
RURAL	30	89.86	14.56		

Significant level of 't' value: 0.05 level 2.00 (df=58), 0.01 level 2.65 (df=58)

* Table No. 2 shows that in terms of area, the number of students in urban areas is 30 and in rural areas is 30. In which the mean of suicidal tendency in urban areas is 74, and the mean of suicidal tendency of students in rural areas is 89.86. Thus, the difference between the two is

15.86. That is, suicidal tendency is more prevalent among students in terms of rural areas. Finding the standard deviation between the two, the standard deviation for urban areas is 28.2, and the standard deviation for rural areas is 14.56. Then, looking at the tabulated value of 't' in terms of area, urban and rural areas, the difference appears to be significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis (Ho₂) formed earlier is not accepted.

CONCLUSION

1. The analysis reveals a significant gender-based difference in suicidal tendency. With girls showing a higher mean score (74.43) compared to boys (59.5), and the difference being statistically significant as per the t-test, it can be concluded that girls exhibit a significantly higher suicidal tendency than boys. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H₀₁), which assumed no significant gender difference, is rejected.

2. The data analysis based on area indicates a significant difference in suicidal tendency between students from urban and rural areas. The mean score of suicidal tendency is higher among rural students (89.86) compared to urban students (74.00), with a mean difference of 15.86. This difference is found to be statistically significant, as shown by the t-test results. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H₀₂), which stated that there is no significant difference in suicidal tendency with respect to area, is rejected. It can be concluded that students from rural areas exhibit a significantly higher level of suicidal tendency than their urban counterparts.

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