



Research Paper

Relation between Suicidal Ideation and Socio Economic Status of Family Among Adolescents.

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ABSTRACT-

The study aims to identify relationship between suicidal ideation and socio economic status of family among adolescents based on suicide cases in Kota city, a hub for education for adolescents

KEYWORDS-

SUICIDE, SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS, ADOLESCENTS.

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I. INTRODUCTION -

Suicide is a second leading cause of death for youth ages of 10-19 in the us .in India 2016 the number of suicides is increased to 230,314, suicides were the most common cause of death,About 800,000 people die by suicide worldwide every year of these 135,000 (17%) are resident of India.more then90,000 young adolescent died by suicide in India NCRB reportSuicide rates in India have been on the increase gradually and with fluctuation. In the last20 years. the rate of suicide has escalated from 7.9to 10.3 per 100,000. An Indian study, showed that the suicide rate was highest in the age group of 15 to 29 years, costs of suicide are not only loss of life, but the mental, physical and emotional stress imposed on family members and friends. The word "suicide" was firstly introduced by Sir Thomas Browne in his 'ReligioMediit' (1642) which has evoked a variety of reactions in public minds, these reactions vary from anger, ridicule, distress, anxiety, tension, fear, sadness and stigma. 'Suicide' word derived from the Latin words sui (of oneself) and caedere (to kill). Thus the meaning of suicide is killing oneself.

Suicidal ideation is a medical term for ideas about an uncommon preoccupation with committing suicide. The variety of suicidal ideation varies considerably from fleeting to unsuccessful attempts, role playing, or detailed planning, which might be deliberately constructed to stop working and be found, or might be completely intended to lead to death. Though virtually all individuals that experience suicidal ideation don't continue making suicide attempts, a major proportion do. Suicidal ideation is frequently connected with depression; however, it appears to have associations with a lot of other psychiatric problems, life events, and family functions, every one of which might improve the danger of suicidal ideation.

Suicide can be described as "self inflicted death in which an individual can make an intentional, conscious and direct work to stop one's life". Suicidal ideation generally exists before suicide, though not all suicidal feelings tend to attempt suicide or even commit suicide. It's discribe committing suicide as "the careful action of him included destruction, generally known as another dimensional hopelessness associated with a needful unique activity that talks about a problem where the excitement is used as a much better answer. Suicide isn't an useless act. Suicide is viewed as a characteristic in which the objective of the sufferer is usually to die as well as the aim of this goal is acquired. Suicidal ideation is a thought process where folks believe ending the own life of theirs.

It's defined "Suicide as the willful taking one is very own life". A number of authors described numerous kinds of individuals that commit suicide: death seekers, death darers, death ignorers as well as death initiators. Death seekers evidently want to harm themselves. They've usually been thinking it for many years. The intentions of committing suicide might stay for many years. Throughout this particular time they get ready for offering the belongings of theirs, publishing a will, purchasing a gun etc. Death initiators are people who have a definite intention to die, though they feel they're hastening an unavoidable death. Death ignorers are people who see the death of theirs as the start of a better and new life. Individuals with serious illnesses commit suicide. These suicides frequently get caught in group mass suicides by people of religious organizations, in

1997, the suicides of thirty-nine members of the Gate cult of heaven. Death darers have ambivalent opinions about dying. They're more likely to die though they don't guarantee they'll die. They might frequently want attention or in order to make another person feel guilty, much more than they would like to die. Suicide is uncommon among young adolescents and children. Suicide rate is rising quickly beginning in the age of fifteen years. Mood disorders, schizophrenia and drug abuse are huge risk factors of suicide in all the age groups. Today, committing suicide will be the 3rd leading explanation of death among children, adults and adolescents, accidents being at place that is first as well as homicides at next.

Adolescence is a transitional phase from youth to adulthood and is a period of significant changes in most aspects of functioning. Adolescents and children are able to experience many life stresses ranging from traumatic or catastrophic life events, daily hassles and persistent strain. Academic matters would be the most crucial sources of sporadic and chronic pressure for people that are young in Asian and western countries, and also has considerable associations with mental health issues, like depression, suicidal ideation and anxiety.

The development and growth of a private life include different phases of living with a few distinct and unique periods which start with end and conception at death. This trend of life pertains to everyone who's born upon this planet. The stage of adolescence is a vital stage of any human being. Adolescence is several human developments and a transitional period between youth and adulthood that every person faces as he/she grows up.

Adolescence is some change. The modification has all spheres of one's life. Physical changes and developments manifest physical changes; psychological changes surface area with their associated problems; behavioral changes happen with pressure from peers, occasionally resulting in substance use and misuse. During this particular developmental stage of adolescence, people face so many obstacles that are part and parcel of this particularly insecure age. These may be varied - educational issues that happened because of poor academic performance; illnesses due to insufficient nourishment and being body conscious; mental problems of stress and depression; interpersonal problems associated with immature and interpersonal relationships & overdependence on social media. Thus, edolecent may e succumb to various stressful factors and also risk factors relating to social problems, particularly suicidal behavior

SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS-

Socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and social combined total measure of a person's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation; however, SES is more commonly used to depict an economic difference in society as a whole. Many researchers have developed various scales to assess SES by considering several indicators as variables namely caste, occupation of family head, monthly income, education, holding of land, housing, farm power, material possessions, type of family and social participation.

II. Review Of related Studies-

Abdollahi, (2018) analyzed that people are all familiar with stress now that it has infiltrated every facet of our life. Academic pressure is hence the focus of the current investigation. Challenges and unpleasant situations may arise at any time, even throughout college. Adjusting to a new school, taking on more coursework, improving grades, paying attention in class, working excessive hours, worrying about finding a job after graduation, and dealing with social and financial pressures are all examples. Undergraduates' coping (adaptive or maladaptive) ability is significantly influenced by both acute and chronic stresses. Protecting students against suicide and suicidal thoughts is good (adaptive) coping, whereas ineffective/dysfunctional (maladaptive) coping among students suffering chronic scholastic stress and negative emotions increase suicide risk. There is a lot of research showing that school pressure might increase the risk of suicidal thoughts. There has been a lot of focus in the field of epidemiology of mental diseases on the part that traumatic experiences play in the development of suicidal thoughts, attempts, and acts. To further study suicide, prevention, and therapy, it is important to comprehend the moderating effects of specific components in the found link between academic stress and suicidal thoughts. The findings of this research add significantly to the existing corpus of literature. Suicide has been linked to stress, and there are currently no effective treatments for those who have expressed suicidal thoughts.

Kim,(2016) stated that according to Lambert and Lambert, coping is an intentional action taken to lessen the impact of stressful situations via the development of effective strategies for tolerance, reduction, and minimization of adverse effects. As a result of conceptual and categorical inconsistencies, the literature on coping strategies is confusing. Although people have different ideas on what coping entails, it certainly has a major effect on stress levels and suicidal thoughts in general, including in the academic world. Isolation and guilt may lead to suicidal thoughts and actions. Ineffective coping strategies and bad emotions both contribute to a greater risk of suicide. Passive coping (often imagining) also encourages suicidal thinking. Suicide was less likely in those who engaged in active coping and positive reframing, and more likely in those who engaged in

these behaviors rather than in those who engaged in self-distraction, substance abuse, disengagement, venting, or self-blame.

Rahman, (2022) stated that besides these direct associations, researchers have looked at psychopathological traits like hopelessness and psychological suffering as possible mediators between life stress and suicidal thoughts. The ability to recover quickly from adverse situations, or to exhibit no negative consequences at all, is a hallmark of resilient people. Wagnild defined resilience as the capacity to bounce back from adversity. It is a survival trait that helps people stay healthy and reduces the detrimental effects of stress. Maintaining mental stability in the face of adversity and maintaining positive social functioning and morale and physical health are all benefits of developing resilience. Therefore, it seems that gaining an appreciation for resilience might help one achieve equilibrium and stamina. Having a healthy perspective on oneself was linked to resilience in research examining the connection between the two concepts. Abdollahi, (2015) analyzed that greater levels of psychological distress were linked to more suicidal ideation, whereas higher levels of perceived resilience were linked to lower levels of suicide ideation. Anxiety, mental health, resilience, and everyday stress have all been shown to play significant roles in the relationship between depression and suicidal thoughts. Previous suicide attempters showed a substantial inverse correlation between shame, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, and resilience aspects including social resources and family cohesiveness.

III. Methodology Of the Study-

Aim of the study: Correlation between suicidal ideation and Socio Economic status.

Sample

-with the application of stratified random sampling technique has selected 400 respondents as the sample size the 400 adolescent including 200 male and 200 females are the selected respondents who are from kota city

Tools

-Self check list high and low income group

2 suicidal ideation scale by Dr.Devendra Singh sisodia and dr.vibhutibhatnagar

25 question in this test related on suicidal ideation

Table- showing Comparison of Mean score of high and low Socio-Economic status students

Variables	N	Mean	SD	t-Value
High Socio-Economic status	200	22.46	7.66	.30**
Low Socio-Economic status	200	22.26	7.28	

**non-significant at 0.01 level

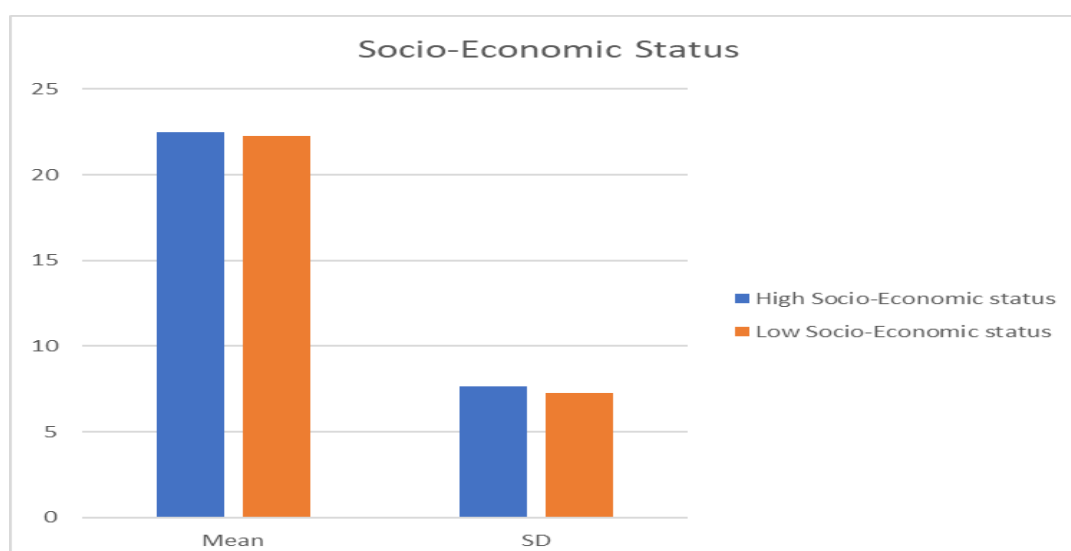


Table- shows that on the suicidal ideation variable mean score of High Socio-Economic status students' group is 22.46 and Low Socio-Economic status students' group is 22.26. The t-ratio is 0.30 which is nonsignificant. This shows that High Socio-Economic status students and Low Socio-Economic status student don't differ significantly on the suicidal ideation. In adolescents, the role of socio-economic status has received

not significant, indicating that the association between SES and suicidal ideation (H Sampasa-Kanyinga, & Hamilton, 2016).

IV. CONCLUSION-

The study show that High Socio-Economic status and low Socio-Economic status student don't differ significantly the suicidal ideation.

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