



A Comparative Study on Attitude towards Suicidal Behaviour among Girls and Boys Studying In Rajiv Gandhi College Of Nursing Jammu

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine how teenage boys and girls felt about engaging in suicide behaviour. The Rajiv Gandhi College of Nursing in Jammu served as the study's location, and a quantitative evaluation technique with a comparative descriptive design was used. The non-probability convenience sampling approach was used to determine the 120-person sample, which consisted of 60 males and 60 girls. The teenagers' attitudes were measured using a structured, self-administered, five-point Likert scale. Both descriptive and inferential statistical approaches were used to examine the acquired data, and conclusions were drawn in accordance with the study's goals. This study was conducted to determine how teenage boys and girls felt about engaging in suicide behaviour. The Rajiv Gandhi College of Nursing in Jammu served as the study's setting, and a quantitative evaluation technique with a comparative descriptive design was used. The non-probability convenience sampling approach was used to determine the 120-person sample, which consisted of 60 males and 60 girls. The teenagers' attitudes were measured using a structured, self-administered, five-point Likert scale. Both descriptive and inferential statistical approaches were used to examine the acquired data, and conclusions were drawn in accordance with the study's goals. The results showed that 40% of boys and girls have a good attitude about suicide, 55% of boys and girls have a neutral attitude toward suicide, and the remaining 55% have a negative attitude toward suicide. The value of the chi-square is non-significant. There is a correlation between certain demographic factors and the propensity of adolescent boys and girls to commit suicide. No statistically significant correlation was identified between the attitude scores of adolescent boys and girls and sociodemographic factors such as age, religion, parental education level, parental employment, family income, family type, or home location. The study came to the conclusion that attitudes toward suicide behaviour were not significantly different between adolescent boys and girls.

Keywords: Suicidal behaviour, attitude, adolescent, boys and girls.

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INTRODUCTION

Life is risky, individuals have to select the level of danger they are ready to expose. Many variables may have an effect on the behaviour of adolescents, including their age, gender, sense of self-worth, independence, capacity for social adjustment, vulnerability, and impulsivity. Excitement. Adolescence is a distinct period of growth and learning that happens between the ages of 11 and 20. At this age, young individuals become conscious of themselves and are worried about who they are and start considering where they want to live. Teenagers experience a sense of loss for their youth and go through a difficult time of adaptation to their new adult selves. In the face of these sentiments and a lack of coping mechanisms, teenagers may be overwhelmed by escapist tactics, including unfavorable views towards themselves, others in society and eventually suicide [1].

Suicide's Latin roots, "sui" and "cudium," in the verb caedere, to murder, refer to the willful taking of one's own life. The term "suicide," which Sir Thomas Brown first used in his Religious Medicine in 1642, has provoked a variety of responses from the general population. Suicide is not a disease in and of itself, but it most often contains the tortured and tunnelled reasoning of a person in an interior condition who feels they are to blame for the illness. The overall suicide rate has increased from two to three times higher than all fatalities during the past 15 years. Bhagavad-Gita is opposed to self-torture and self-murder. Islam encourages men and women to wait for their fate rather than to steal them from God's hands. When persecuted for the religion, early Christians resorted to suicide. Undiest Augustine (354-430 AD) has proclaimed him punished by hell's eternity [2]. Around 2 million US teenagers attempt suicide every year in the US, and nearly 7, 00,000 get medical treatment in the US. According to the 2001 system for youth risk

behaviour monitoring, 2.6% of students reported attempting suicide with a doctor or nurse. The third greatest cause of mortality among teenage people between 15 and 24 years of age was suicide in 2000. More than 90% of teenage victims suffer from at least one serious mental illness, although the incidence of psychopathologic among younger adolescent victims is lower [3].

The World Health Organization reports that a recent study showed the highest suicide rate in the world. Among young women in South India. For young women aged between 15 and 19 years in the region of Vellore in Tamilnadu the average suicide rate was 148 for 1, 00, 000, compared to only 2, 1 for 1, 00,000 in the same group in the UK [4].

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the attitude among adolescent boys and girls toward suicidal behavior.
2. To find out the correlation between attitude among adolescent boys and girls towards suicidal behavior.
3. To find out the association between attitude and selected demographic variable.
4. To compare the attitude of girls and boys toward suicidal behaviour.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A comparative study on attitude towards suicidal behaviour among girls and boys studying in Rajiv Gandhi College of nursing Jammu. Convenience sampling technique was used. The sample was taken from adolescent (boys and girls) nursing students studying in Rajiv Gandhi College of nursing Jammu. Total 120 (60 boys and 60 girls) samples were taken. A tool was developed which consist of 5 pointed Likert scale. Four nursing industry professionals established the tool's content validity. The tool's dependability was evaluated using Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient, which came out to be 0.741. The instrument was therefore regarded as trustworthy. The Rajiv Gandhi College of Nursing in Jammu's institutional committee gave its approval for the study's ethical conduct. The appropriate authorities granted approval for the data collection, and the investigator ensured the research participants' confidentiality and gained their consent. The information was gathered from 120 adolescent (60 boys and 60 girls) nursing students, using Likert scale prepared in English. The data collection was terminated by thanking all participants for their full cooperation. The data collected complied for data analysis

RESULTS

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECT BY AGE AND GENDER.

AGE	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	P-VALUE
	n	%	n	%		
20-22	5	8.3	9	15	1.92	0.059 ^{NS}
23-25	36	60	37	61.6		
23-25	12	18.4	8	13.2		
ABOVE 25	7	13.2	6	10		

NB: χ^2 = Chi-square, NS = Non-significant

The above table represents age and sex distribution of the adolescent boys and girls. Table reveals that 60% of boys are of 20 to 22 year of age, 18.4 % of boys are of 23 to 25 years of age, 13.2 % of boys are of above 25 years of age and 8.3% of boys are of 17 to 19 years of age. 61.6 % of the girls are of 20 to 22 years of age, 13.2% of the girls are of 23 to 25 years of age, 15% of girls are of 17 to 19 years of age and 10 % of girls are of above 25 years of age. The chi - square value is non- significant.

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECT BY EDUCATION

EDUCATION	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	P-VALUE
	n	%	n	%		
GNM	7	11.7	14	23.3	9.38	0.03 ^S
BSC NSG	21	35	23	38.3		
POST BSC NSG	24	40	10	16.7		
OTHERS	8	13.3	13	21.7		

NB: χ^2 = Chi-square, S = Significant

The above table represents education distribution of the adolescent boys and girls. Table reveals that 40% of boys are of post BSC nsg, 35 % of boys are of BSC nursing, 13.3% of boys are of others and 11.7% of boys are of GNM. 38.3 % of the girls are of BSC Nursing, 23.3% of the girls are of GNM, 21.7% of girls are others and 16.7% of girls are of Post Basic BSC Nsg. The chi - square value is significant.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECT HABITAT STATUS

HABITAT	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	p-value
	n	%	n	%		
HOSTEL	23	38.3	50	86.7	3.33	6.19 ^{NS}
P.G	20	40	3	5		
WITH FAMILY	17	23.4	7	13.2		

NB: $\chi^2 = \text{Chi-square}$, $S = \text{Significant}$

The above table represents habitat status of the adolescent boys and girls. Table reveals that 40% of boys are in P.G, 38.3% of boys are in Hostel and 23.4% of boys are with family. 86.7% of the girls are in Hostel, 13.2% of the girls are with family and 5% of girls are in P.G. The chi-square value is non-significant.

TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECT NATIVE STATUS

NATIVE	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	p-value
	n	%	n	%		
Urban	20	33.3	39	65	12.13	0.01 ^s
Rural	33	55	18	30		
Semi urban	7	11.7	3	5		

NB: $\chi^2 = \text{Chi-square}$, $S = \text{Significant}$

The above table represents native distribution of the adolescent boys and girls. Table reveals that 55% of boys are from rural, 33.3% of boys are from urban and 11.7% of boys are from semi urban. 65% of the girls are from urban, 30% of the girls are from rural and 5% of girls are from semi urban. The chi-square value is significant.

Table 5: Distribution Of Subject Father's Education

FATHER'S EDUCATION	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	p-value
	n	%	n	%		
No formal education	7	11.7	10	16.7	9.38	0.03 ^s
Primary	5	8.3	16	23.3		
Middle	12	18.4	14	23.3		
Matric	10	16.7	15	9.3		
12 th	6	10	8	13.3		
Graduation	20	40	9	15		

NB: $\chi^2 = \text{Chi-square}$, $S = \text{Significant}$

The above table represents father's education distribution of the adolescent boys and girls. Table reveals that 40% of boys father's education is graduation, 18.4% of boys father's education is middle, 16.7% of boys fathers education is matric, 11.7% of boys fathers have no formal education, 10% of boys fathers education is 12th and 8.3% of boys fathers education is primary. 23.3% of the girls fathers education middle, 23.3% of the girls fathers education is primary, 16.7% of girls fathers is having no formal education, 15% of girls fathers education is graduation, 13.3% of girls fathers education is 12th and 9.3% of girls fathers education is matric. The chi-square value is significant.

Table 6: Distribution Of Subject Mother's Education

MOTHER'S EDUCATION	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	p-value
	n	%	n	%		
No formal education	3	5	7	13.2	12.28	0.01 ^s
Primary	7	13.2	12	18.4		
Middle	12	18.4	5	8.3		
Matric	12	18.4	13	21.7		
12 th	12	18.4	14	23.3		
Graduation	14	23.3	9	15		

NB: $\chi^2 = \text{Chi-square}$, $S = \text{Significant}$

The above table represents mother's education distribution of the adolescent boys and girls. Table reveals that 23.3% of boys mother's education is graduation, 18.4% of boys mother's education is middle, 18.4%

of boys mothers education is matric ,18. 4% of boy's mother education is 12th , 13.2% of boys mothers education is primary and 5% of boys mothers education is having no formal education.23.3% of the girls mothers education 12th, 21.7% of the girls mothers education is matric, 18.4% of girls mothers education is primary, 15% of girls mothers education is graduation, 13.2% of girls mothers having no formal education and 8.3 % of girls mothers education is middle. The chi – square value is significant.

Table 7: Distribution of Subject Relationship Status

RELATIONSHIP STATUS	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	p-value
	n	%	n	%		
Single	55	91.7	47	78.3	12.28	0.01 ^s
Committed	5	8.3	13	21.7		

NB: χ^2 = Chi-square, S= Significant

The above table represents relationship distribution of the adolescent boys and girls. Table reveals that 91.7% of boys are single and 5% are committed. 78.3 % of the girls are single and 21.7% of girls are committed. The chi – square value is significant.

Table 8: Distribution of Subject Family Monthly Income Status

FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	p-value
	n	%	n	%		
Below 30000	7	11.7	3	5	12.13	0.01 ^s
30001-80000	20	33.3	15	9.3		
80001-100000	15	9.3	28	43.6		
Above 100000	18	30	14	9.3		

NB: χ^2 = Chi-square, S= Significant

The above table represents monthly income distribution of the adolescent boys and girls. Table reveals that 33.3% of boys family monthly income are under 30001-80000, 30% of boys family monthly income are above 100000, 11.7 % of boys family monthly income are below 30000 and 9.3% of boys family monthly income are 80001- 100000. 43.6% of the girls family monthly income are 80001-100000, 9.3% of the girls family monthly income are above 100000, 9.3% of girls family monthly income are 30001-80000 and 5% of girls are below 30000. The chi – square value is significant.

SECTION - B

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Boys towards Suicide.

ATTITUDE	SCORE	n	%a	MEAN
POSITIVE ATTITUDE	>120	23	40	76.5
NEUTRAL ATTITUDE	101-120	34	55	
NEGATIVE ATTITUDE	< 100	3	5	
		60	100	

The above table and figure represent %age distribution of the adolescent boys towards suicide .Table reveals that 55% of boys have neutral Attitude towards suicide, 40% of boys have positive attitude towards suicide and 5% of boys have negative attitude towards suicide.

Table 10: Attitude Score of Adolescent Girls towards Suicide

VARAIBLES	SCORE	n	%	MEAN
Positive attitude	> 120	23	40	79.4
Neutral attitude	101-120	35	55	
Negative attitude	<100	2	5	
		60	100	

The above table and figure represent Attitude of adolescent girls towards suicide. Table reveals that 55% of girls have neutral Attitude towards suicide, 40% of girls have positive attitude towards suicide and 5% of girls have negative attitude towards suicide.

Table 11: Relationship between Attitude among Adolescents Boys and Girls towards Suicidal Behaviour.

CATEGORY	BOYS				GIRLS			
	n	%	Mean	SD	n	%	Mean	SD
Positive attitude	23	40	76.5	11.2	23	40	79.4	7.61
Neutral Attitude	34	55			35	55		
Negative attitude	3	5			2	5		

The above table represents co-relationship between attitude among adolescent's boys and girls towards suicidal behaviour. Table reveals that 55% of boys have neutral Attitude towards suicide, 40 % of boys have positive attitude towards suicide and 5% of boys have negative attitude towards suicide. The mean of boys is 76.5 and SD is 11.2. 55% of the girls have neutral Attitude towards suicide, 40% of the girls have positive attitude towards suicide and 5% of girls have negative attitude towards suicide. The mean of girls is 79.4 and SD is 7.61.

SECTION -C**TABLE 12: COMPARISON OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOWARDS SUICIDE.**

VARAIBLES	BOYS		GIRLS		χ^2	P- value
	n	%age	N	%age		
Positive attitude	23	40	23	40	1.06	0.59 ^{NS}
Neutral attitude	34	55	35	55		
Negative attitude	3	5	2	5		
	60	100	60	100		

Median= 116.5

The above table represents comparison of boys and girls towards suicide. Table reveals that 55% of boys have neutral Attitude towards suicide, 40 % of boys have positive attitude towards suicide and 5% of boys have negative attitude towards suicide. 55% of the girls have neutral Attitude towards suicide, 40% of the girls have positive attitude towards suicide and 5% of girls have negative attitude towards suicide. The chi - square value is non-significant.

SECTION-D**Table 13 : Association Between Attitude Score And SocioDemographic Variables.**

S.N O	SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	MEDI AN ≤	MEDI AN >	χ^2	P- value
1	AGE			2.84	0.40 ^{NS}
	17-19	6	8		
	19-21	34	37		
	22-25	12	8		
	Above 25	8	7		
2	Education			4.01	0.11 ^{NS}
	GNM	12	9		
	BSC NSG	20	24		
	Post BSC NSG	18	16		
	Others	10	11		
3	Habitat			2.70	0.10 ^{NS}
	Hostel	25	30		
	Pg	15	12		
	With family	20	18		
4	Native			4.06	0.13 ^{NS}
	Urban	35	21		
	Rural	55	30		
	Semi urban	5	9		
5	Father's education			2.89	0.41 ^S
	No formal education	10	20		
	Primary	9	8		
	Middle	12	10		
	Matric	13	12		
	12th	5	5		

	Graduation	11	5		
6.	Mother's education			2.81	0.43 ^{NS}
	No formal education	11	10		
	Primary	13	16		
	Middle	8	9		
	Matric	38	5		
	12th	12	8		
	Graduation	10	12		
7	Relationship status			0.63	0.43 ^{NS}
	Single	35	29		
	Committed	25	31		
8	Family monthly income			1.72	0.41 ^{NS}
	Below 30000	13	22		
	3001-80000	15	11		
	8001-100000	12	16		
	Above 100000	17	11		

NB: χ^2 = Chi-square, NS= Non-significant

This table reveals that the association of selected demographic variables of adolescent boys and girls with their attitude towards suicide. The chi-square was compared by taking the median score of adolescent boys and girls \leq median and $>$ median score. It was found that association between socio-demographic variables i.e. age, education, habitat, native father's education, mother's education, relationship status, monthly status was found non-significant.

DISCUSSION

The present study was to assess on attitude towards suicidal behaviour among adolescent girls and boys studying in Rajiv Gandhi College of Nursing, Jammu. Comparative descriptive study was used for this study. Convenience sampling technique was used to enroll the study subjects. A total of 120 subjects was selected for the study based on inclusion criteria. Data was collected through self-structured Likert's five point scale on attitude towards suicidal behaviour among adolescent girls and boys. According to the study's goals, the acquired data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

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