A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF WARNING SIGNS OF SUICIDE AMONG PARENTS OF TEENAGER IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF BANGALORE WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET

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Abstract: This study has been undertaken TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF WARNING SIGNS OF SUICIDE AMONG PARENTS OF TEENAGER IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF BANGALORE WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET and dependent variable was Suicidal behavior among on teenagers. in this study by Non- probability purposive sampling technique was used. 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. The findings of the present study reveals that majority 64 (64%) of respondents having inadequate risk factors, 36(36%) of respondents having moderate risk factors and none of respondents having adequate risk factors which influencing suicidal behavior.

The findings of the present study regarding Aspect wise Mean Response of Respondents on Warning signs of suicide. In the aspect of family factors the mean score was 48.3%, academic factors mean score was 47.5%, socioeconomic factors mean score was 42.1%, psychological factors mean score was 37.8%, Major Life events mean score was 30.3%

and physical factors mean score was 26.7%. The total mean score was 40.4% with SD value of + 17.4.

I. 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.

I. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology includes the steps undertaken to gathering and organizing the data collection that are research approach, research design, study setting, population undertaken study sample, sampling technique, criteria for selection of sample, development of demographic variable, description of tools for data collection and plan for data analysis.

3.1 Population and Sample

The target Population was for the study comprising of accessible students who are studying in selected schools at Bangalore and sample consisted of 100 students studying in selected schools at Bangalore. Sample includes both male and female subjects.

3.2. Data and the Source of Data

It was conducted in SBS School of nursing in Bangalore on 23rd January 2019. The study was conducted among to 10 School students, after obtaining the permission from the concerned authority.

3.3 Theoretical Framework

Variables of the study contains dependent and independent variables. independent variable was Level of knowledge on Warning signs of suicide are the independent variable. dependent variable was Suicidal behavior among on teenagers is the dependent variable in the study

3.4 Statistical tools and econometric models

The details of methodology is given as follow

3.4.1 descriptive and Inferential Statistics

Score were planned to be organized tabulated and analyzed by using the frequency distribution with descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation and mean score percentage) and inferential statistics (chi square) which helped to **ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF WARNING SIGNS OF SUICIDE AMONG PARENTS OF TEENAGER IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF BANGALORE WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET**

IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

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. In the aspect of family factors the mean score was 48.3%, academic factors mean score was 47.5%, socioeconomic factors mean score was 42.1%, psychological factors mean score was 37.8%, Major Life events mean score was 30.3% and physical factors mean score was 26.7%. The total mean score was 40.4% with SD value of + 17.4. It can be concluded that family factors are highly responsible for influencing suicidal behavior among school students followed by academic factors, socioeconomic factor, and psychological factor. Major Life events and physical factors are less responsible for influencing suicidal behavior among school students. Regarding association between Age and warning signs of suicide among on teenagers, 42.9% of respondents in the age group of 18-20 years having moderate warning signs of suicide as compared to 20% of respondents in the age group of 20-22 years. The statistical findings depict there exists significant association between age and warning signs of suicide among on teenagers. ($\chi2 = 4.78$, P<0.05) Regarding association between Education and warning signs of suicide among school, 41.1% of respondents belongs to 3rd and 4th year Public having had moderate warning signs of suicide compared to 29.5% of respondents belongs to 8th - 10th std However, the statistical findings depict There exists a non-significant association between Education and warning signs of suicide among teenage school students. ($\chi2= 1.42$, P>0.05). Regarding Occupation of father, the statistical findings depict, there exists a nonsignificant association between Occupation of father and warning signs of suicide among school students. ($\chi2= 0.95$, P>0.05). Regarding Occupation of mother, the statistical findings depict, there exists a non-significant association between Occupation of father and warning signs of suicide among school students. ($\chi2= 2.95$, P>0.05). Regarding association between Family income and warning signs of suicide among school students, the result shows that 61.9% of respondents with income Rs. 2,001-4000 had moderate warning signs of suicide as compared to 30.4% of respondents with income below Rs. 2,000. Further, 29.7% of respondents with income above Rs. 6,000 and 26.3% of respondents with income Rs. 4,001-6,000 had moderate warning signs of suicide. However, the statistical findings depict the significant association between family income and warning signs of suicide among school students. ($\chi2=7.83$, P0.05). Regarding association between Family history of Mental Illness and warning signs of suicide among school students, the result shows that 58.3% of respondents with Family history of Mental illness had moderate warning signs of suicide as compared to 28.9% of respondents without Family history of Mental illness. However, the statistical findings depict the significant association between Family history of Mental Illness and warning signs of suicide among school students. ($\chi 2=6.84$, P0.05). Regarding association between Area of Living and warning signs of suicide among school students, the result shows that 45.5% of respondents residing in urban area had moderate warning signs of suicide as compared to 17.6% of respondents residing in rural area. However, the statistical findings

depict the significant association between Area of Living and warning signs of suicide among school students. (χ2=7.53, P<0

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