

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON WARNING SIGNS OF SUICIDE AMONG PARENTS OF TEENAGERS IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS AT KANPUR ”**S. Sumiya, Jasmi Johnson, Alanjangi Monika, B Archana, Kalpana Devi**sumiya.rcn@ramauniversity.ac.in

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ABSTRACT

Suicide coverage has been increase substantially in general in recent year, a sizable proportion of children are not being suicide the study identified, the average knowledge and practice of urban parents was significantly higher than that for rural population. The average knowledge and practice of urban warning signs though higher than that for rural warning signs population, the difference was not statistically significant. Community as well as warning signs need to be educated and made aware about the fact. This study provides us important insight in existing level of awareness among the parents of teenagers regarding warning signs of suicide .The findings reveal that among the subject 13(26%) had Inadequate level of knowledge, 37(74%) had Moderate level of knowledge regarding warning signs of suicide.

Key Words: Suicide, Warning Signs,Rural population

INTRODUCTION

In Indian context suicide is illegal and it is an offense. The family of the individual who committed or attempted suicide could face lawful complications. In 2014the government of India annulled this law. In Germany, active euthanasia is considered as illegal in Germany and whoever is present while committing may be accused due to not provided help in an emergency and not tried to save the life of the person. In Switzerland for chronically mentally ill assisted suicide is made legal. In 2006 the high court in Lausanne, Switzerland, passed the judgment permitting an unknown person with chronic psychiatric illness to finish his own life. In the United States the suicide is legal but the individual who try to commit suicide has been imposed with penalty for it. The individuals with long-lasting physical illnesses are legally allowed for physician assisted suicide by the

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Washington state.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Student suicides in the state traditionally peak after declaration of board results. This year UP board exams were taken by 464,000 students, of whom more than 10 percent dropped out because of strict anti-copying vigilance. Educationists are worried that the results (to be declared in the first week of June) will be poorer than last year's due to the anti-copying drive. Last year 158 students committed suicide in the state over poor board exam results and the fear is that this year the number could be higher.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A Study to Assess the Knowledge on Warning Signs of Suicide Among Parents Of Teenagers In Selected Rural Areas At Kanpur”

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge of parents of teenagers regarding warning signs of suicide in selected rural areas at Kanpur.
2. To find out the association between the level of knowledge of parents of teenagers regarding warning signs of suicide with their selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

KNOWLEDGE:

It refers to the correct response of parents of teenagers to the questions listed in the questionnaire regarding warning signs of suicide.

WARNING SIGNS OF SUICIDE:

It refers to the signs which exhibit by the teenagers before attempting suicide like withdrawing from friends, saying goodbye, giving away important items, or making a will. Taking dangerous risks such as driving extremely fast. Displaying extreme mood swings. Eating or sleeping more or less. Suicide is death caused by injuring oneself with

the intent to die. A suicide attempt is when someone harms themselves with any intent to end their life, but they do not die as a result of their actions.¹⁸

PARENTS OF TEENAGERS:

It refers the individuals having children between 13-19 years age group.

DELIMITATION:

“Delimitation is defined as the boundaries set the research to control the study they are doing.”

The study is limited to: -

- Parents of teenagers who reside in selected rural areas at Kanpur.

PROJECT OUTCOME

By this study it can improve the knowledge of parents of teenagers regarding warning signs of suicide.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

Quantitative evaluative research approach chosen for the study

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design used was Descriptive survey research design used in the current study.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in rural area of Bilhaur at Kanpur

VARIABLES

“Variable is qualities, properties, characteristics of person things or situation that change or vary according to the stimulus”.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

“Independent variables are qualities or properties that can be manipulated or varied by the researcher to create the effect on the dependent variables.”

The independent variables of the present study are warning signs of suicide among parents of teenagers in selected rural areas at Kanpur.

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

“It is the outcome or response due to the effect of the independent variable which researcher wants to predict or explain.”

The dependent variable of the present study is warning signs of suicide among parents of teenagers in selected rural areas at Kanpur nagar.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

In the present study demographic variables are age, sex, religion, education, occupation, monthly family income, and previous knowledge regarding warning signs of suicide, if yes source of information.

POPULATION

The population of present study consists of parents of teenagers.

TARGET POPULATION

The target population of present study consists of parents of teenagers who reside in selected rural areas at Kanpur.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION

“The aggregated of cases that confirm to designated inclusion or exclusion criteria and that are accessible as subjects of the study”

Accessible population of present study was parents of teenagers 35 & above agegroup who resides in rural area of Bilhaur at Kanpur.

SAMPLE

The sample used for this study was parents of teenagers who are meeting the inclusioncriteria.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size for the study consists of 50 parents of teenagers who are living in ruralareas at Kanpur.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

“Sampling refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to representthe entire population”⁴⁵

Non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Section A- To assess the level of knowledge of parents of teenagers regarding warning signs of suicide in selected rural areas at Kanpur.

The study findings revealed that among 50 Parents of teenagers with regard to level of knowledge regarding warning signs of suicide 13(26%) had inadequate level of knowledge, 37(74%) had Moderate level of knowledge. It was inferred that, most of the parents of teenagers had moderate level of knowledge.

The result was supported by Singh M.C, Murthy. G.V., Tagbo, B.N. and BholaNath shows that they have similar findings. A study was conducted by Singh.M.C. (1994) in Wardha district. Out of this 100 mothers and 122 children could be contacted for evaluation of suicide coverage and assessing maternal knowledge and practice regarding suicide. Mothers had a fair knowledge regarding need for suicide but a poor knowledge regarding the prevention of suicide.

Section B- To find out the association between the level of knowledge of parents of teenagers regarding warning signs of suicide with their selected demographic variables.

On the basis of findings of analysis there was no statistically significant association of the knowledge score of subjects with their selected socio demographic variables such as age, education, occupation religion, type of the family, family income marital status and previous knowledge regarding warning signs of suicide, source of information.

The result was supported by Alister C.(2013) to assess Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions Study on Suicide. Most people fail to vaccinate their children as scheduled because of other logistical reasons such as mothers being away, mothers being sick, hilly terrains, mocking of mothers who deliver every years, vaccines not being available, experiencing side effects, non-availability of transport to vaccinators and the cancellation of immunization sessions among other factors.

SUMMARY-

This chapter deals with the brief discussion about the result analysis of the present study and some supportive studies according to the result of the present study. Here, the result shows that parents of teenagers 13(26%) had Inadequate level of knowledge, 37(74%) had Moderate level of knowledge regarding warning signs of suicide.

CONCLUSION:

The present study was aimed at assess the level of knowledge of parents of teenagers regarding the recent data was collected and analyzed statically. On basis of findings of the study following conclusion were drawn: The findings reveal that among the subject 13(26%) had Inadequate level of knowledge, 37(74%) had Moderate level of knowledge regarding warning signs of suicide. It was inferred that, most of the parents of teenagers had moderate level of knowledge.

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