

A Study to Assess the Awareness of Parents Related to Suicidal Tendency in Adolescence with a View to Develop Information Booklet in Selected Higher Secondary Schools of Waghodia Taluka."

Received: 20 October 2022, **Revised:** 22 November 2022, **Accepted:** 27 December 2022

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Key Words:

Awareness, Suicidal tendency, Parent of Adolescence, Adolescence

Abstract:

The present study aimed to assess the awareness Of Parents Related to Suicidal Tendency in Adolescence The National Center for Disease Control reports that homicide and motor vehicle accidents are the two top causes of death for people between the ages of 15 and 24. Although teens make up 20% of the general population, they are a largely unrecognised and uncared-for segment of society. The data for main study collection was 300 parents. Description of the tools refers to the explanation of the content of the tool. The research lists the number of items and the scoring for each item in the tool. The tool used for the present study is level of knowledge in parents. descriptive and inferential statistics were applied to analyses the data by using SPSS-20 software. we use purposive sampling technique. In this study, it highlights that level of awareness regarding suicidal tendency in adolescence. 300 sample for 157 sample have average knowledge score 2 (52.3%) 125 sample have inadequate knowledge score 1 (41.7%) and 18 sample have adequate knowledge score 3 (6%). In this study, it highlights that level of awareness regarding suicidal tendency in adolescence. 300 sample for 157 sample have average knowledge score 2 (52.3%) 125 sample have inadequate knowledge score 1 (41.7%) and 18 sample have adequate knowledge score 3 (6%).

1. Introduction

Adolescence, the developmental stage that occurs between childhood and adulthood, is the time when a person goes through a variety of bodily changes and runs into a variety of emotional problems⁽¹⁾.

According to Swain, adolescence is a vital stage of life. The ages that are believed to be part of adolescence vary by culture and range from 10 to 19 years. The development and practise of a variety of risky behaviours increases the likelihood of suffering harm and negative outcomes in later life⁽²⁾ According to Janeja and Bezbaruah, adolescents, who are between the ages of 10 and 19, make up more than one-fifth of the world's population. This age group makes up 21.4 percent of the overall population in India. Adolescence is a time of rapid physical and intellectual development, as well as the establishment of personality traits, choices on future careers, and a high

degree of emotional instability. Psychologists frequently split adolescence into the three distinct phases of mind, late adolescence, and adolescence.⁽³⁾

According to Chatterjee, adolescence is the time when a youngster develops into a fully grown adult. Every adolescent goes through a necessary era of development. The majority of them successfully complete this stage without their parents' knowledge and without incident for the family and society. 20 percent of the time. Adolescence struggles to cope with and handle this time effectively, which results in behavioural changes. The following are the six main development tasks that were mentioned.⁽⁴⁾ 742 students from Taiwan's vocational high schools participated in a self-administered questionnaire survey performed by Tsai et al. According to the results, 84 students (or 11.3%) admit to intentionally self-humiliating (DSW) behaviour. According to the results of multivariate logistic regression analysis,

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female students had a 3.47:1 chance of being in the DSH group compared to male students. Runaway from school avoidance behaviour (Odd Ratio (OR)=3.45), attempted suicide (OR =13.05), and headache history (OR= 8.96). Drinking (OR=4.12) and a history of sexual abuse (OR=4.26) were also substantially linked with DSH. It was determined that school staff members needed to be aware of these in order to develop suitable and timely interventions. Abuja defined suicide as intentionally killing oneself. ⁽⁵⁾ Suicide, according to Abuja, is the intentional killing of oneself. Suicide is a conduct that looks for and finds a solution to judge the extent of parental understanding. ⁽⁶⁾

2. Methodology

the study was carried out using a quantitative research approach and a descriptive research design. The school was chosen as the study location based on the number of parents who were available, permitted the study, and found the distance convenient. 300 parents were chosen using a purposeful sampling strategy from the M.P. Shah High School in the Waghodia Taluka. Self-made structural questionnaire designed to gauge parents' knowledge levels. The Sumandeep Vidyapeeth Institutional Ethics Committee (SVIEC), (SVIEC/ON/NWS/SRP/21052) located in Vadodara, provided ethical approval for the study's execution. We obtained administrative consent and permission from the concerned school's Waghodia taluka officials. Regarding the study sumandeep vidyapeeth

institutional ethics committee (sviec), located in vadodara, provided ethical approval for the study's execution. we obtained administrative consent and permission from the concerned school's waghodia taluka officials. regarding the study was developed for them. the data research tool, It is divided into two sections:

Section 1: Demographic data

The section included socio demographic variable such as parents age group, religion, occupation, place of living, family type, total number of children

Section 2: parents awareness score with selected demographic variable.

Self prepared questionnaire tool used to assess the knowledge level in parents of M.P shah high school of jarod, vadodara. The tool is total 20 questions that would help to evaluate the sknowledge level parents of adolescents student. Total 20 marks questions answer in the option A, option B, option C, and option D. Each questions have 1 marks. A score is consider as if it is a (0-7) is indicate inadequate knowledge, if it is between (8-14) is indicate average knowledge, if it is between (15-20) is indicate adequaqte knowledge. Parents of adolescents student were selected. Statistical analysis was performed using the statistical package for the Social Science (SPSS version 20.0) Frequency, percentage, means, median and standard deviation were used to explain socio- demographic variables. At the level of 0.05 was considered as significant

3. Result:

SECTION -1

Table 1: sample frequency and percentage distribution by demographic variables. (n=300)

Sr N o.	Demog raphic data	Categories	Frequen cy	Percentage
1	Parents	Mother	75	25%
		Father	225	75%
2	Age Groups	30-34 year	22	7.33%
		35-38 year	86	28.66%
		39-43 year	189	63%

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		Above 50 year	3	1%
3	Religion	Hindu	265	88.3%
		Muslim	29	9.7%
		Christian	6	2.0%
4	Occupation	Government	59	19.7%
		Private	178	59.3%
		Business	63	21.0%
5	Place of living	Rural area	249	83.0%
		Urban area	38	12.7%
		City area	13	4.3%
6	Family type	Joint	254	84.7%
		Nuclear	46	15.3%
8	Total no of children	1	33	11.0%
		2	254	84.7%
		3	13	4.3%

Above table 1: - indicate the majority participants were Father (75.0%) and majority participants were 39-43 Year of age(63.0%) and 35-38 Year (28.7%)and 30-34 Year(7.3%),in the religion majority participants were hindu (88.3%) and muslim were(9.7%)and Christian(2%),Maximum of parents occupation private(59.3%),business (21%) and government (19.7%)The highest percentage of place of living is rural area (83%),urban area (12.7%)and city area(4.3%),The highest percentage of family type is join (84.7%) and nuclear (15.3%) and Maximum (84.7%) parents having 2 children,(11%) having 1 children (4.3%)having3childrens

SECTION-2

Association between the Parents Awareness Score with selected demographic variable.

It indicate that Socio-demographic variable such as parents with chi- square = 0.773(2df=5.99), Age of group with chi-square = 6.706(6df=12.59), religion with chi-square =3.189(4df=9.49), occupation with chi-square = 8.605(4df=9.49), place of living with chi-square = 4.341(4df =9.49), family type with chi-square = 0.027(2df= 5.99) and total number of children with chi-square = 5.707(4df=9.49)more than tabulated value. So H1 is rejected variable.

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SECTION -3

Table: 3 Score of Knowledge (N = 300)

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	TEST RESULT	
	Frequency	Percentage
INADEQUATE(0-7)	125	41.7%
AVERAGE(8-14)	157	52.3%
ADEQUATE(15-20)	18	6.0%

Above table indicate the majority participants were average (52.3) And Inadequate (41.7%) and adequate (6.0%) Participants

4. Discussion

According to knowledge assessment 52.3% have a average knowledge, 41.7% having a inadequate knowledge and 6.0% have a adequate knowledge. self structural questionnaires were used to assess the knowledge of parents of adolescence student and it concluded that majority of the parents having a average knowledge.

5. Conclusion:

The present study assessed the level of awareness of parents among suicidal tendency in adolescence students at M.P Shah high school , Jarod, Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara and found that majority of the parents were having average and inadequate knowledge . after the knowledge assessment of parents knowledge, the study concluded that parents having a average knowledge.

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