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A Comparative Study of Suicidal Tendency of Working and Non-working Women with Relation to Their Type of Family

Abstract:

The research has been made to measure suicidal tendency of working and non-working women of Patan city with relation to their type of family. The sample consisted of 160 women (80 working and 80 non-working) of Patan city of Gujarat state. The suicidal tendency was measured by Bhatt and Meghnathi's "Suicidal Tendency Scale". The result indicates that there is a significant difference between suicidal tendency of working and non-working women. The significant difference also found between the non-working women.

Introduction:

The present era is the time of competition and race. It may cause anxiety, stress and sometimes depression and these may be the cause of suicidal tendency. It decreases the zest for living. The term 'suicide' derived from the Latin word 'suicidium' which was used for the first time by Desfontaines in 16th century. It means the act of self-destruction. "Suicidal tendency means a person who is aware that this action will lead to his or her own death." Suicidologists consider self-injury, unnecessary risk taking, verbalized threat of self harm, feelings of despair depression, and hopelessness, and thoughts of separation, departure, and relief, all as signs of personal despair and/or social alienation that may lead to suicide attempt. (Bhatt et. al. 2002) suicide may or may not be consequence of severe psychological disturbance. However, people who experience, combination of helpless and hopeless feelings people who are usually considered seriously depressed. According to Sigmund Freud suicide is the result of internalize hostility in some cases hostility is directed towards one self and leads to suicide behavior.

According to Durkheim Emile suicide is essentially a social phenomenon and not an individual one every suicide is explicable with reference to the social structure and its ramifying functions.

Objectives:

Objective of this study is to measure suicidal tendency of working and non-working women with relation to their type of family.

Hypothesis:

1. "There is no significant difference between suicidal tendency of working and non-working women".
2. "There is no significant difference between the suicidal tendency of working women from joint family.
3. "There is no significant difference between the suicidal tendency of non-working women from joint family.
4. "There is no significant difference between the suicidal tendency of working women from nuclear family
5. "There is no significant difference between the suicidal tendency of non-working women from nuclear family

Sample-

The sample consisted of 160 women-80 working and 80 non-working women. In working women the

sample consisted of 40 women from joint family and 40 women from nuclear family from the Patan city of Gujarat state.

Tools:-

This test is developed by Dilip Bhatt and Meghnathi. This test measures the level of suicidal tendency of the subject. It consisted of 40 statements in 4 segments- personality traits, emotional disturbance, conflictive thoughts and self ham tendency. The subject has to give his/her answer in four point rating scale.

Reliability:-

The reliability of test is 0.92 as per the method split half. As per the test re-test reliability, it is 0.83.

Validity:-

The test was administered to two groups normal and abnormal. Abnormal group had been comprised the patients of depression, suicidal attempts, schizophrenia and other neurosis diagnosed by psychiatrist. The abnormal group was indicated high scores of suicidal tendency than normal group on the scale. There was a significant difference between both groups and the validity was reported to be significant.

Procedure:-

The sample of 160 high women of Patan city was selected randomly. This sample consisted of 40 working and 40 non-working women. After giving them proper instructions the test was administered and obtained data was analyzed.

RESULT AND DISSCISSION:-

TABLE-1

Groups	n	Mean	s.d	't' value	Level of sign.
Working women	80	26.14	13.87	7.90	Significant
Non-working women	80	53.16	22.55		

Table-1 shows the mean for 80 working women and 80 non-working women are 26.14 and 53.16. The S.D value for 60 working women and 60 non-working women are 13.87 and 22.55. The 't' value for working and non-working women, which is 7.90, has been found significant at 0.05 level. Thus, it shows the significant affect of working factor on the suicidal tendency of the women. This result does not support hypothesis (1).

TABLE-2

Groups	n	Mean	s.d	't' value	Level of sign.
Working women from joint family	40	28.48	12.43	4.63	Significant
Non- Working women from joint family	40	45.78	22.28		

TABLE-3

Groups	n	Mean	s.d	't' value	Level of sign.
Working women from nuclear family	40	29.95	13.84	4.13	Significant
Non-Working women from nuclear family	40	52.43	23.43		

Table 2 & 3 indicate there is a significant difference between the suicidal tendency of working and non- working women from joint and nuclear family. This result does not support hypothesis (2 & 3).

TABLE-4

Groups	n	Mean	s.d	't' value	Level of sign.
Working women from joint family	40	28.48	12.43	1.99	Non-Significant
Working women from nuclear family	40	29.95	13.84		

The table indicates the mean for 40 working boys is 28.44 and S.D is 12.43 as well as the mean for 40 working girls is 29.95 and S.D is 13,84. The 't' value is 1.99 which has been found non-significant at 0.05 level. The result supports hypothesis (4).

TABLE-5

Groups	n	Mean	s.d	't' value	Level of sign.
Non-working women from joint family	40	45.78	22.28	2.63	Significant
Non-working women from nuclear family	40	52.43	23.43		

The table indicates the mean for 40 non-working boys is 45.78 and S.D is 22.28. The mean for 40 non-working girls is 52.43 and S.D is 23.43. The't' value is 2.63, which has been found significant at 0.05 level. This result does not support the hypothesis (3).

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