CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS
CONCLUSION

- After analyzing the present finding it is seen that out of total 400 participants, 47 students showed pathological level of suicidal ideation. Considering the total number of participants no statistical significant difference has been obtained between male and female participants with reference to their suicidal ideation.

- With reference to personality traits statistically significant differences have been obtained between male and female participants in neuroticism and extraversion dimensions but not in case of psychoticism dimension.

- Subjects having pathological suicidal ideation differed significantly from the non-pathological suicidal ideation group with respect to extraversion and neuroticism dimensions but not in psychoticism dimension.

- Furthermore suicidal ideation has been found to be significantly correlated with psychoticism and neuroticism dimensions but not with extraversion dimension in a group of undergraduate college students. So the research hypothesis (no. 1) has been partially accepted.

- With reference to emotional intelligence no statistically significant difference has been obtained between male and female participants in general. But when the participants were divided into two groups according to their scores on emotional intelligence, the higher scorers distinctly differed from the low scorers with reference to their suicidal ideation scores. Moreover a statistically significant negative correlation has been found between emotional intelligence and suicidal ideation. It indicates that students with low emotional intelligence having more suicidal ideation. So the hypothesis (no.2) has been accepted.

- Statistically significant difference has been obtained between male and female student with reference to their level of depression. Depression was found more in students having pathological level of suicidal ideation in comparison to those who have non pathological level of suicidal ideation.
■ Again a significant positive correlation has been found between depression and suicidal ideation. It indicates that a student with more depression having more suicidal ideation. So the hypothesis (no.3) regarding the relationship suicidal ideation and depression has been accepted.

■ It can be concluded from the present study that suicidal ideation is not related with one’s gender. Present study could not found any statistically significant difference in suicidal ideation among male and female. But significant gender differences have been elicited in case of some variables like depression, neuroticism and extraversion but not in case of emotional intelligence and psychoticism. So the hypothesis (no.4) has been partially accepted.

■ Lastly from the present finding it can also be concluded that suicidal ideation can be predicted both by level of depression as well as by one’s emotional intelligence. So the hypothesis (no.5) regarding different predictor of suicidal ideation has been partially accepted.

IMPLICATION

■ The present research highlighted the different psychological correlates of suicidal ideation in a group of college students that point out to significant mental health problems on college campuses and suggests the need for outreach programmes to identify students at risk for suicide and encourage them into treatment. One of the implications of these findings is that computing curricula might need to be redesigned to include emotional intelligence training, which is a learnable skill. For example, students could be trained on the development of important social relationships with other students, which could help them function better in groups.