Chapter-2

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH

2.1 Introduction:

When the research does study the reference literature of his research subject, he gets information regarding the research done in that subject. In this way by reading the reference literature the research doer has an idea about has been done over the subject of his research and how much work has to be done and in which direction he should do his research.

Desai & Desai informs that no research has done in vacuum. The presumptions and principles of other become our guide.

We can get new knowledge from the subject which has been somewhat explored beforehand. No research begins from zero but it is generated from some part research. The reading of the prior researches is necessary so that there is clarification of the ideas given by other learned men regarding the concepts of the presented research. By that the thinking and conception of the research doer becomes clean and that becomes solid and because of that he can do his research with more accuracy.

The study of research done before is important in another way also. By that, the repetition of the same type of researches can prevented. Moreover, by obtaining the information data about the design adopted by several study doers the research doer can get enough guidance about his research design. In short if becomes compulsory for the research doer to study the literature about the researches done before for deciding the direction of his own research.
He can become informed about the methods adopted by other research doers, instruments, selection of sample, collection of data and methods of the data analysis etcetera.

Haribhai J.Desai & Desai K.G.(1992) suggests about this chapter. In the design of this chapter, the following points should be contained.

1. There should be pure and detailed literary criticism of all the variables related with the problem. It should be presented by using different sub titles.

2. There should not be only the list of the researches done in the past but also the assessment of their samples, research design, and conclusions etcetera.

3. At the end of this chapter it must be clear that no solution of the problem available in the already existing literature or your research work is distinguish had in some way from the past research works.

4. It should prove that your study would provide the missing link of the past research works. For this by knitting into context of some background the research over the variance variables, showing the missing link the direction of the new research should made clear.

5. We can get new knowledge from the subject which has been somewhat explored beforehand. No research begins from zero but it is generated from some part research. The reading of the prior researches is necessary so that there is clarification of the ideas given by other learned men regarding the concepts of the presented research. By that the thinking and conception of the research doer becomes clean and that becomes solid and because of that he can do his research with more accuracy.
2.2 The re – observation of the related research work done beforehand

To obtain the information data related to this research problem. “A survey of research in Psychology” by the study of the past research etcetera literature it was realized that many other research had been undertaken about the characteristics of Personality, Quality of Life and Suicidal Tendency of the College Trainee students. The short information has been given here regarding the research works in this field which had been undertaken previously.

2.3 Review of Personality

2.3.1 Title: “The assessment of bulimic symptoms and personality correlates in female college trainee students.”

Researcher: Daniel B. Nagelberg Ph. D., Sheri L. Ware, 21 FEB 2006

Findings:
(1) Approximately 244 college women completed the questionnaire.
(2) Approximately 79% reported that have no control over eating and they eat more compare to other peoples.
(3) It was also found out that 20 women said that they used to vomit after heavy eating of food. This woman comprises of 8.2% of the samples.
(4) Sample size for the research was 31 trainee students and they were contacted for the purpose of collecting information. The trainee students were administered through different scales like Restraint Scale, 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire.
(5) People who eat more and less showed restrained eating tendencies and compulsive eating behaviors.
(6) Usually people who used to vomit showed less confidence in family self-concept.
(7) Finding suggested that female college trainee students were having different sets of behaviour related to eating.
Sample size for the research was 31 trainee students and they were contacted for the purpose of collecting information. The trainee students were administered through different scales like Restraint Scale, 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire. People who eat more and less showed restrained eating tendencies and compulsive eating behaviors. Usually people who used to vomit showed less confidence in family self-concept.

**2.3.2 Title:** “Personality and Coping in College Trainee students.”

**Researcher:** Koen Luyckx, 2009, vol.8, no.2, p.311-322. ISSN 1657-9267.

**Objective of the study:** The most important objective of the paper was to find out the personality traits of 99 college trainee students. Other objectives of the paper were also to find out coping styles of students. The research also suggests that is there any other similarity between other variables or not.

**Findings:**

1. The results say that Neuroticism is related with passive and emotion focused coping strategies. Findings say that Extraversion, Conscientiousness and Agreeableness are with related with rational thinking.

2. Finding also reveals that openness to Experience was not related with coping strategies.

3. The findings provide evidence for the understanding of individual's differences about how the young people copes the several environment requests.
2.3.3 **Title:** “Longitudinal Associations between Personality Profile Stability and Adjustment in College Trainee students: Distinguishing among Overall Stability, Distinctive Stability, and Within-Time Normative news.”

**Researcher:** Theo A. Klimstra, 2 JUN 2010

**Objective of the study:** Objective of the study is one of the most important parts for any research because it tells the motive of doing the research. The purpose for the study was simply to find out similarity between personality and adjustment among trainee students. The research was conducted by asking related questions to the respondent and information were gathered from them. The research has used three adjustment measures like depression, self-esteem and delinquency. The trainee students mainly belong to the Belgian college. The sample size for the trainee students were n= 565.

**Findings:**

(1) The finding clearly suggests that there was association between above two variables.

(2) College trainee students have shown an association between two variables.

(3) Finding of the research varied in different aspects.

(4) Finding shows that the personality profile showed variations each time.

(5) The study focuses on finding the difference between normative factors and personality profile stability.
2.3.4 **Title:** “SOME PERSONALITY TRAITS OF SUPERIOR UNIVERSITY TRAINEE STUDENTS.”

**Researcher:** Kodman, Frank, March, 1984.

**Objectives of the study:**

A Personality study was done on 100 College trainee students. The College where research was conducted was Summa Cum Laude. The respondents were mainly white people and it has attended several universities. The questionnaire was used for the research and approximately 556 questions were asked to different respondents. The research has collected various information from trainee students of Summa Cum Laude College. Different scales were also used for the purpose of the research. Male respondents have shown differences on six subscales. For the purpose of the finding information Fisher’s test was also used. Female have shown same differences except one scale that was Social inversion scale.

**Findings:**

1. Male and females have shown similarity in the research.
2. Generally it was seen that most of the scales which were used showed similarity among male and female.
3. Scales like High, Pd, Mf, Pt, Sc and Si were used for the purpose of the research.
4. For the purpose of the research mean difference were interpreted.
5. Major findings of the research were that males differed from their paired mates in six subscales.
6. It was found that certain personality characteristics are associated with high academic achievement.
7. Another thing was like these different characteristics are not healthy or desirable.
**2.3.5 Title:** “College trainee students with tattoos and piercing: motives, family experiences, personality factors, and perception.”

**Researcher:** G B Forbes, July, 2010.

**Objectives of the study:**

The study was conducted on 341 college trainee students. Generally study revealed that 341 college trainee students have different motives, characteristics, personality characteristics regarding tattoos. The study focused mainly on 341 students with and without tattoos. The participants were given Lipps’s Big Five personality factors and they completed it. The study also revealed that the participant also completed test on questions which were based on risk-taking behaviors. The study further gives information on body modifications and perception of the people. The study concluded that around 116 male and 186 females were having at least one tattoo.

**Findings:**

1. The findings suggested that there were only few changes in the childhood experiences. The findings also revealed that there were only few differences in the personality of people having modifications.

2. The study showed that people generally don’t change on body modification. Big five personality traits also play an important role in conducting the research. It was seen further that people don’t change in five personality measures from people who don’t have body modifications.

3. The study clearly reveals that students who were having tattoos are having more risk taking behaviors compared to students who are not tattoos. The students who are having tattoos are more risk taking. Such peoples are also found to be addicted with drugs.

4. However, the traditional stereotype also suggests that body alterations are signals of social factors. They also don’t describe college trainee students.
2.3.6 Title: “The Effect of Personality and Precollege Characteristics on first-Year Activities and Academic Performance.”

Researcher: Bauer, Karen W., Liang, Qingfeng, September, 2009.

Objectives of the study:

The study was conducted on 265 first year B.Ed. students who were enrolled at doctoral-extensive university. The study was conducted by examine the students gender, personality traits, first year grades of these B.Ed students. The results clearly show that some personality traits were responsible for academic and personal activities.

2.3.7 Title: “A comparative study of personality traits in college undergraduate smokers, ex-smokers and non-smokers.”


Introduction:

The study of the behavior of the people who are smoking and between personalities to generally cure tobacco dependence.

Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study are to find out the characteristics of smokers, ex-smokers and people who don’t smoke.

Methods: The method for the study was to carry out research on trainee students who are enrolled at Universidad Federal de Matos Grasso. The study was started selecting 1,245 trainee students. The study was further carried out by selecting a standard questionnaire. The standard questionnaire was for the purpose of finding out socio-demographic characteristics and consumption patterns in trainee students. The study was also carried out by Comfrey Personality Scales. For the purpose of further research ANOVA techniques were used and means of smokers, ex-smokers and non-smokers were obtained.
2.3.8 Title: “Career Interests, Self-Efficacy, and Personality as Antecedents of Career Exploration”

Researcher: Margaret M. Nauta

Objectives of the study: The Research was done for 18 months and found different behaviours of the college trainee students. Different behaviour traits where studied to understand behaviour of people. The subsequent environmental exploration was not seen on 113 college trainee students.

A Different personality trait was used for the purpose of conducting the research. Research gave varied results between positive and negative results. Certain factors like self-efficacy and openness were positively associated while extravert and enterprising interest was negatively associated. The Research was done for 18 months and found different behaviours of the college trainee students. Different behaviour traits where studied to understand behaviour of people. The subsequent environmental exploration was not seen on 113 college trainee students. The research was aim to implications of all the theoretical aspects.
2.3.9 **Title:** “Personality Traits and Educational Identity Formation in Late Adolescents: Longitudinal Associations and Academic Progress.”

**Researcher:** Klimstra, Theo A. 38

**Objectives of the study:**

Changes in personality traits in late adolescence and young adulthood are believed to co-occur with changes in identity, but little research is available that supports this hypothesis. The present study addressed this relatively understudied area of research by examining longitudinal associations of Big Five personality traits (i.e., Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness) with dimensions of identity formation (i.e., identification with commitment and exploration in depth) in the domain of education. For this purpose, we used four annual waves of longitudinal data on 485 Belgian late adolescents (87.4% female; mean age at T1 = 18.6 years) covering a 3-year period.

**Findings:**

1. Multivariate growth models revealed that changes in Big Five personality traits were related to changes in identification with commitment and exploration in depth.

2. Cross-lagged panel models uncovered that, except for Openness, all Big Five traits predicted educational identity dimensions.

3. Educational identity dimensions only predicted Neuroticism. In addition, adolescents with higher levels on the personality trait of Conscientiousness faced fewer study delays.

4. In sum, the present study adds to the growing literature that explores the antecedents, correlates, and consequences of personality trait development by uncovering the interplay of personality traits, educational identity dimensions, and academic progress in late adolescents.
2.4 Review of Quality of Life

2.4.1 Title: “Quality of Life as reported by children and parents: a comparison between trainee students and child psychiatric outpatients.”¹⁶


Methods: The purpose of the research was to find out quality of life among people. The method for the research was to compare the Quality of Life among children and trainee students. The Study was also aiming to find out the difference between report given by parents and once which is collected by research. The current study was having an sample age of people between 8 and 15 years. The respondents were matched with respect to their age, gender and levels of CBCL Total Problems. Main purpose of the research was simply to find out the Quality of life among children and trainee students living in the same campus.

Results:

Quality of Life (QOL) is all round development of person in terms of education, health and social life. Quality of Life is very important for a person because only economic development is not essential. Quality of work life is important for a person because it clearly tells an all round development of an individual. Difference was seen among trainee students and children on Quality of life. The Respondents were matched on the basis of sex and age.¹⁷
2.4.2 Title: “Black and White Trainee students' Quality of Life.”

Researcher: Dawnn Mahulawde, Bowling Green State University, 2010

Objectives of the study:

Quality of Life (QOL) is all round development of person in terms of education, health and social life. Quality of Life is very important for a person because only economic development is not essential. Quality of work life is important for a person because it clearly tells an all round development of an individual. Generally to conduct this research different scales were used and one of them was TOQLS. The research was conducted having respondents from PTC, BEd and M.Ed college trainee students. The research was also conducted to find the racial differences. Research was having hypothesis life black students would have good quality of life then white students. Again another hypothesis was between PTC trainees student and B.Ed trainee students was hypothesized that black trainee students would have a lower quality of life when compared to white trainee students.

Findings:

(1) Quality Life Scale was used for the purpose of conducting research.
(2) For the purpose of research special scale was developed to measure present quality of life and future quality of life.
(3) Different criteria which were used for the research were housing, family life, social life, education, physical and mental health.
(4) The population for this study consisted of 30 P.T.C., 30 B. Ed., 30 Science, 30 B.Ed. 30 P.T.C. and 30 M.Ed. college trainee students.
(5) Respondents were African Americans and Caucasians which differ in their present and future life.
(6) Research also included racial differences as main factors.
2.4.3 Title: “Health-Related Quality of Life of Severely Obese Adolescents and Young.”

Researcher: Jeffrey B. Schwimmer, MD; May, 2003.

Objectives of the study:

The objective of the research was to find out Quality among adolescents and young people.

Design, Setting, and Participants:

Cross-sectional study was conducted on 16 adolescents and young (57 males). The adolescents between the age 14 and 35 years were selected. It was found among Adolescents and young have body mass index of 34.7(9.3) and BMI score of 2.6 (0.5) respectively.

Conclusions:

Quality of Life (QOL) is all round development of person in terms of education, health and social life. Quality of Life is very important for a person because only economic development is not essential. Quality of work life is important for a person because it clearly tells an all round development of an individual. Parents and children need to be informed of the risk.
2.4.4 **Title:** “Blending Research & Teaching in the Classroom Trainee students Researching Trainee students Quality of Life.”

**Researcher:** Dr. Jacqui Akhurst, York Saint John University College

This is a case study which is about trainee students. The objective of the research is generally developing their research skills. The objective of the research is also conducting studies in related discipline.

**Background:**

The project is generally been stating about a trainee students. Trainee students are said to be collecting data from themselves. Other trainee students are also used for the purpose of conducting research. The main objective behind giving this project to the students is that they are not expert in psychology. The research project clearly states that how a project which is applied to the semester students make them experienced. The trainee students generally conduct the live data from the people. The main advantage for the students is that they generally get an opportunity to collect the live data. The researcher has included this project in the semester end of the study for the students. The students are having advantage to choose the topic from their research interest. Most of the students are said to be benefitted by projects as it is of their research interest.²⁹
Objectives of the study:

(1) The main objective of the study is introducing key constructs in psychology. These key constructs are also associated with the individual differences. The constructs generally links to trait theories.

(2) To conduct small-scale empirical study. Objective of the project is to generally provide chances to evaluate specific research in Psychology.

(3) The other important objective is to encourage effective communication of knowledge. The project report was made using proper technical language.

Preparation and Support:
This project was prepared in eight-week and was related on personality. The success of the project was mainly depended on the cooperation and coordination from all the people including technician and other people. Technician provided with database and data entry. Data bases played an important role in success of the project.

How it Worked:

Introduction:
It was implemented by trainee students and below are the methods how they implemented it.

“The most important concern for the world is increasing number of students. Problems is increase in number of the students at the university levels and yet reduction in funding per students. Decreasing fund per student has lead to reduction in quality level of the students. It has made a huge impact on the performance of the students as students are not able to work on the projects.
It has also lead to the decreasing in the quality and nature of the student’s experience. It was also found that there have been relatively few studies that may contribute to students experience in the UK. The major purpose for this research was to find out the life style of students and their experiences in UK. The major purpose was to learn about their behaviour and life experiences. The study was focused on different qualities of students like personality, general adjustment, levels of stress and work engagement. The data will be able to generated hypothesis. Hypotheses will be generated for the purpose of the research.

*Week 1 - 2:* Every student have completed biographical questionnaire. Each students were responsible for short inventories and then to collect the same data from at least three trainee students. The disciples of the students will be different for the purpose of the research. The data collected where properly checked to measures its validity.

*Week 3:* Lecturer has made class to be separate among 5 students each and said to make a group. Lecturer and technician now had given a task to all the group members to score on inventory and also given feedback for the inventory. Lecturer had made students to understand the task started to take class on that subject. Lecturer was giving lecture for the purpose of helping all the students to solve the task. Technician entered the database in the computer for the future records.

*Week 4 - 8:* The lecturer designed five hypotheses, from which the trainee students selected one for further evaluation. Trainee students selected hypothesis were from their study from the general and other online articles. Technician provided students with access to the database. Technician played an important role in management of the research. Students wrote the report on the basis of collected data.
2.4.6 Title: “Assessing the level of quality of life as a determinant of mental health in South Africa.”

Researcher: Mr. Tiaan Kirsten

Objectives of the study:

The objective of the study is to find out the similarity between mental health and quality of life. Usually there are lot of similarities between mental health and quality of life. The studies objective also knows the mental health of people of South Africa. The study is to know the quality of life of people in the South Africa and assess their life.

Several determinants are also used for the purpose of analysising the study. Many factors such as biological, ecological and meta-physical are responsible for the quality of life of the people. The person good in all the determinants will be having a good quality of life and mental health. There are similarities between mental health of the people and quality of life.

The objective of the study is to find out the similarity between mental health and quality of life. Usually there are lot of similarities between mental health and quality of life. The studies objective also knows the mental health of people of South Africa. The study is to know the quality of life of people in the South Africa and assess their life.
2.4.7 Title: “Education and quality of life as part of human resource development.”

Researcher: Makhosazane Ntshalintshali

Objectives of the study:

Education is generally a lifelong process and hence one can gain a development in its adulthood. Primary education is a foundation of every person and hence a Child’s future is generally shaped during adulthood. Education is very important in today’s world as it is foundation for any country. Government today is emphasizing more on education as because it is necessary for the country because students are the future for the tomorrow for any country.

Findings:

(1) Focus is more given on Child’s education
(2) Education during childhood and development during adulthood is focus area of concern for the people.
(3) Job satisfaction and good work motivation are playing an important role in life satisfaction.
(4) Different trade union can also specify its people in their development.
(5) A good quality of life is an result of good education.
(6) Even managers and people at the top management can participate in improving life of the people. 
(7) Education is one of the most important factors of people’s life.
2.4.8 Title: “The search for quality in the curriculum: How do we find it?”

Researcher: Edmund Z. Mazibuko

Objectives of the study:

The objective of the paper is to improve the quality of education internationally. Quality of schools are one of the most important bases for the development of the country. The current paper discusses about the improving education in general. Quality of life always reflects the difference, the gap that exists between hopes and expectations of a person and its own experience. Quality of life may also be called as subjective well-being.

Human adaptation is such that people usually don’t have a good quality of life and they always adjust themselves with the basic life styles.

Findings:

1. The concept of quality, the criteria which may be used for its demarcation, the categories in which it may be defined and rendered intelligible.
2. Good curriculum is important for changes in Education system.
3. The paper suggests improving quality in Education.
4. A standard curriculum may be responsible for improving the quality of Education.
5. Paper concludes by suggesting how to improve the quality of education.
6. Curriculum changes in the school also will enhance the improvement in education.
2.4.9 Title: “Education for development and quality of life in the context of Swaziland”

Researcher: Dr. Cisco M. Magagula & TizeMaphalala

Objectives of the study:

As the twenty-first century approach, the quality of life in the Developing World does not seem to be improving. The Developing World is still faced with economic, political, social, and cultural challenges. In the area of poverty, it is reported that more than one billion people in the Developing World live in abject poverty (World Bank, 1990). Also, one fifth of the Developing World's population goes hungry every night, while a quarter lack access to clean drinking water (UNDP, 1994).

The Quality of life can be described as the way of living life in a way which meets everybody's requirement. In today's life all peoples want is meeting there all requirement in terms of basic amenities of life.

Quality of life always reflects the difference, the gap that's between hopes and expectations of a person and its own experience. Quality of life may also be called as subjective well-being. Human adaptation is such that people usually don't have a good quality of life and they always adjust themselves with the basic life styles.

Findings:

(1) In the health sector, people in the Developing World have shorter life-span than those in the developed World. For example, life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa is about 50 years compared to almost 80 years in Japan (World Bank, 2990). A mortality rate among children less than five years in South Asia exceeds 170 deaths per thousands, while in Sweden it is fewer than 10 deaths (ibid.). In the education sector, more than 110 million children in the Developing World lack access to primary education.
This paper discusses "education for development" and the improvement of quality of life. Quality of life always reflects the difference, the gap that exists between hopes and expectations of a person and its own experience. Quality of life may also be called as subjective well-being. Human adaptation is such that people usually don't have a good quality of life and they always adjust themselves with the basic life styles.

The paper explains the concept of "education for development" and "quality of life".

The formal education system of Swaziland is used as point of reference. For that reason, the paper reviews the educational policies and goals of the formal education system of Swaziland.

This is followed by an analysis of the challenges which permeate the system such as inadequacy of resources and facilities, inefficiency, inadequate curriculum, inequity, the school leaver problem, unavailability of manpower, and the issue of funding education.

The paper concludes by suggesting strategies which ought to be undertaken to implement and sustain the conceived education for development and the improvement of quality of life.
2.5 Review of Suicide Tendency

2.5.1 Title: “Reasons of Suicide among the College Trainee students.”

Researcher:
Renu Singh & Parekh Mahesh C. Radhe College of Education –Vijapur, Gujarat journal of Psychology March - 2007 Vol-21

Objectives of the study:

These Problems clutches our trainee students from all the sides and this stress and tension converts in depression, phobia and when this depression, phobia and anxiety, reaches at its climax; it excites the trainee students to commit suicide who has weak will power and who is mentally weak.

No doubt technology and computer science gave us many advantages and provided lots of facilities, but their limitation, which is discussed above, can't be denied.

These Problems clutches our trainee students from all the sides and this stress and tension converts in depression, phobia and when this depression, phobia and anxiety, reaches at its climax; it excites the trainee students to commit suicide who has weak will power and who is mentally weak.
### Year wise Data of Suicide in Gujarat State among Trainee students

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<td>2006 (Hly)</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>176</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Period in which Trainee students Commits Suicide

1. Trainee students between age group of 15-25 years.
2. After declaration of results.
4. After the last merit declared in each faculty.
Reasons of suicide among the student

1. Exam Anxiety
2. Lengthy syllabus
3. Increasing competition
4. Defective exam system
5. Carrier oriented attitude
6. Raging in the colleges
7. Constant changing syllabus
8. Parent’s high expectations
9. Teaching method of teacher
10. Less job Opportunity

Measures to decrease the tendency of suicide

1. Proper guidance and counseling
2. Improvement in examination system.
3. Parents should under standard the feeling of their children.
4. Parents should not have high expectation form the trainee students if they are not capable for that.
5. Providing more job opportunity.
6. Syllabus should be improved and it should be helpful in trainee students
7. Daily life.
2.5.2 Title: “Psychopathological differences between suicidal and non-suicidal depressive patients.”


Objectives of the study:

The objective of the study is finding out suicidal tendency and suicidal behaviour in depth. The objective is also to do the research on the patients who are under clinical treatment and who are found in general population but facing depression.

The objective of the thesis is to find out psychopathological phenomena that separate suicidal from non-suicidal depressive patients. Psychopathological factors separate a person from normal and depressive patients. In the study special importance is given to the attributes like guilt, disparity, panic attacks and sleep disorders.

2.5.3 Title: “Suicidal Behavior among African American College Trainee students: A Preliminary Study.”


Objectives of the study:

The study focuses on analyzing 233 African American students who are taking training at historical black college. Historic black comprises of many American trainee students. Generally the paper will examine the suicidal behaviour and suicidal tendency among these college trainee students.
There is a huge difference between the suicidal tendency and suicidal ideation. Suicidal ideation is related with thoughts and feeling of the person which are responsible for causing suicides. In other language Suicidal ideation is including several ideas which will accumulate and causes a person to go for suicide. Suicidal attempt means to end life. Suicidal attempt is generally referring to the person’s action for Suicides.

The study reveals that suicidal tendency among American white students is similar to African American students. Study finds out the major difference among African American and American White on two areas 1. White American college trainee students use fewer drugs during the time of suicides and 2. African American college trainee students use more drugs during the time of suicides.46
2.5.4 Title: “A Study on the Relationship between Afterlife Beliefs and Suicide Tendency of College Trainee students.”

Researcher: Cha H.S., April, 2009.

Objectives of the study:

The objective of the research is revolving around after life and suicide tendency. After life beliefs and suicide tendency of college trainee students are important factors to find out the relationship between both of them. The research was conducted by using two questionnaires. Data was generally collected with Afterlife Beliefs Scale and was designed by Tsai Ming-Chang. The samples of the study were 600 trainee students.

Findings:

1. Most of the female students believed about afterlife.
2. It was found in the study that female students mostly believe afterlife.
3. Most of the students believe about Buddhism, Taoism and retributive justice.
4. Most college trainee students believe retributive justice.
5. Different college trainee students believe different orientation and after life beliefs.
6. Most of the college trainee students also believe in other ghost and its presence.
7. Different groups of trainee students in the area of faith in the afterlife on the part of sub-scales were significantly different.
8. The college trainee students of different religious belief in the suicide tendency sub-scales were no significant difference.
9. The college trainee students of curriculum B.Ed and technology study domain have suicidal tendency.
10. There were similarities among afterlife beliefs and suicide tendency.
2.5.5 Title: “Self-esteem and Social Support as a factor for Suicidal Tendency for College Trainee students.”


Background: Suicide is a self-destructive behavior that can occur throughout life. Recently the suicide rate has gradually increased in Korea. Suicide is the third most common cause of death in adolescents. The most important factors closely related to suicide were depression and hopelessness. This study aimed to analyze first, relationships between suicidal ideation, depression, hopelessness, social support and self-esteem, second, the differences between the demographic factors and suicidal ideation, depression, hopelessness, social support and self-esteem.

Methods:

This study was surveyed with a questionnaire to 220 trainee students of colleges located in Pusan. The instruments were used in this study were Harter's(1988) Self-Perception Profile for College Trainee students, Harter and Robinson's(1988) Approval Support Scale for Adolescents, Beck's(1961) Beck Depression Inventory, Beck's(1974) Beck Hopelessness Scale and Reynolds(1987) Suicidal ideation Questionnaire.

Results:

Self-esteem had a relatively strong positive correlation with social support. Suicidal ideation had a strong positive correlation with depression. Depression had a negative correlation with self-esteem and social support. Suicidal ideation had a negative correlation with self-esteem and social support.

Conclusions: According to this study, the major factors related to suicidal tendency of adolescents were depression, low self-esteem, and low social support. Then the strategy to improve self-esteem and to encourage social support should be implemented for adolescents to prevent suicide.
Objective:
The objective of the research to find out different personality characteristics which are responsible for suicides. Sample for the research was generally collected from the Taiwanese college. The sample was trainee students and author analyses their personality characteristics.

Participants:
Participants were trainee students and their personality characteristics were analyses. The sample size for the research was 2919 college trainee students. The trainee students were divided into two groups male and female.

Methods:
Methods for the research are one of the most important part for any research. Questionnaire was used for the purpose of collecting information from the trainee students. Demographic factors personality, parenting style etc were used to analyses for the research.

Results:
The results for the research were mainly circled around people using drugs. People who are addicted to drugs were more prone for the suicide then other people. People who were taking tobacco and alcohol were more prone for the suicides then person who doesn’t have it. Conclusions:
In Taiwan college different personality factors and family factors were responsible for the suicide risks. Participants were trainee students and there personality characteristics were analyses. The sample size for the research was 2919 college trainee students. The trainee students were divided into two groups male and female.
2.5.7 Title: “Suicidal Thoughts among College Trainee students”


Objectives of the study:

The objective of the study was to assess suicidal tendencies among college trainee students. In these types of survey it was found that thought pattern was more common traits of personality.

The survey was conducted among 26,000 trainee students. The 26,000 trainee students across 70 colleges and universities were selected and interviewed. The trainee students which were selected have got one incidence of suicidal thinking in their entire life.

The survey revealed a mixed reaction from the trainee students. It was found that 15 percent of trainee students surveyed have seriously attempted suicides in their life. It was also found that 5 percent of the surveyed people have attempted suicides at least once in their lifetime.

Findings:

(1) The survey was done in 2006 and various information about suicides was found out. The survey was carried out in the spring season. The survey was on suicidal thoughts and behaviors among college trainee students. The survey was evaluated in the spring of 2006 and gathered information about suicidal tendency. The survey was for the purpose of getting information about suicidal tendency. The survey was analyzed by the counseling directors. The survey was also analyzed by two experts in sociology.

(2) The finding of the research suggests those undergraduates and graduate trainee students are more prone for doing suicide. 10 percent of graduate and undergraduate considers suicide. Therefore, the research suggests that 18,000 undergraduate trainee students were at least thinking for the suicide.
The majority of trainee students described their typical episode of suicidal thinking as intense and brief, with more than half the episodes lasting one day or less.

The researchers found that, for a variety of reasons, more than half of trainee students who experienced a recent suicidal crisis did not seek professional help or tell anyone about their suicidal thoughts.

The separate samples were used of undergraduate and graduate trainee students. College sizes ranged from 820 to 58,156 trainee students, with 17,752 being the average. For the 15,010 undergraduates, 62 percent were female and 38 percent were percent male.

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There is a growing level of distress among trainee students and as a result there is a need to solve it. The finding of the research clearly examines that distress is the main cause of the all evils.

Seventy-two percent were white and 28 percent were minorities. Ninety-four percent identified themselves as heterosexual and 6 percent identified as bisexual, gay or undecided. The average age was 30.

Both undergraduate and graduate trainee students gave these reasons for their suicidal thinking, in the following order: (1) wanting relief from emotional or physical pain; (2) problems with romantic relationships; (3) the desire to end their life; and (4) problems with school or academics.

Fourteen percent of undergraduates and 8 percent of graduate trainee students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the previous 12 months made a suicide attempt. Nineteen percent of undergraduate attempters and 28 percent of graduate student attempters required medical attention. Half of attempters reported overdosing on drugs as their method, said the authors.
From the survey, the authors found that suicidal thoughts are a frequently recurring experience akin to substance abuse, depression and eating disorders. They also found that relying solely upon the current treatment model, which identifies and helps trainee students who are in crisis, is insufficient for addressing reducing all forms of suicide behavior on college campuses.

The authors suggest a new model for dealing with the problem of student suicidal tendencies in order to address the entire continuum of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. By focusing on suicidal thoughts and behaviors as the problem, rather than looking only at trainee students in crisis, interventions can be delivered at multiple points, they said.

Furthermore, information from the survey can help match trainee students who are at risk or who have already experienced suicidal thoughts and behaviors with the appropriate treatment. This will reduce the numbers of trainee students entering the suicide continuum in the first place as well as reduce the progression from thoughts to attempts, they said.

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The survey was done in 2006 and various information about suicides was found out. The survey was carried out in the spring season. The survey was on suicidal thoughts and behaviors among college trainee students. The survey was evaluated in the spring of 2006 and gathered information about suicidal tendency. The survey was for the purpose of getting information about suicidal tendency. The survey was analyzed by the counseling directors. The survey was also analyzed by two experts in sociology.

The finding of the research suggests those undergraduates and graduate trainee students are more prone for doing suicide. 10 percent of graduate and undergraduate considers suicide. Therefore, the research suggests that 18,000 undergraduate trainee students were at least thinking for the suicide.
2.5.8 Title: “This would reduce the percentage of trainee students, who engage in suicidal thinking, who contemplate how to make an attempt and who continue to make attempts.”


Objectives of the study:

The study was conducted on 134 trainee students. All the trainee students were given MMPI and Money problem check list. The source of the data for the study was clinical folder of the patients. The study was carried out on these students and it was found that 11% of college students showed suicidal tendencies. The study was revealed that suicidal tendency was also found among undergraduate students. The study revealed that suicidal tendency was found more among undergraduate students then in graduate students.

The study also revealed that there was no significant difference of suicidal tendency to be found among men and women. The suicidal tendency was not having significant difference among single or married trainee students. The suicidal tendency was also not having significant difference among nationality, religion or degree of severity of suicidal preoccupations. The suicidal patients were above average academically. The study also revealed that methods for the suicide were drugs, ending one’s life, jumping from a height, cutting fingers, etc. The reason for the suicidal tendency was competitiveness, love failures, depression and self-hate. The study was revealed that only 2 patients out of 16 had left suicide note.
2.5.9 Title: “Indian research on suicide80

Researcher: Lakshmi Vijayakumar

Objectives of the study:

The study was conducted on the overall scenario of the suicide conditions in India. It was found that suicide rate in India is around 10.3. It was also found that suicide rates in India have increased considerably in three decades. It was increased considerably around 43% but female ratio has been stable at 1.4:1.

It was also found that majority of suicides in India was between age of 44 years who were having huge economic and emotional burden. It was also found that number of suicide cases is more in actual but its reported less. It was also found that the methods of suicide were Poisoning, hanging and self immolation. The people who were committing more suicides were women, trainee students, farmers etc.

Suicides are when a person voluntarily ends his life due to depression or other types of pain. A suicide in today’s world is one of the major concerns for the world. Suicides globally rank ninth in terms of global concerns. According to a research around 700,000 people die due to suicides. Huge numbers of people end its own life and commits suicides. Hence we can conclude that suicide is most major concern issue for the governments of the world. The reason for the suicide may be ample and hence its most important issues the government is facing in today’s era.
2.5.10 **Title:** “Relationships between Suicidal Behavior and Personality Types”

**Researcher:** Sue Street, Jeffrey D. Kromrey

**Objectives of the study:**

The study was conducted on different types of personality type and was identified that certain personality type were responsible for suicides. The personality type which was responsible for the suicide attempts by students was introversion and introverted-intuitive-feeling type. The study was conducted in 330 university and trainee students were interviewed. It was also found that the methods of suicide were Poisoning, hanging and self immolation. The people who were committing more suicides were women, trainee students, and farmers etc. ⁶⁸

Suicides are when a person voluntarily ends his life due to depression or other types of pain. A suicide in today’s world is one of the major concerns for the world. Suicides globally rank ninth in terms of global concerns. According to a research around 700,000 people die due to suicides. Huge numbers of people end its own life and commits suicides. Hence we can conclude that suicide is most major concern issue for the governments of the world. The reason for the suicide may be ample and hence its most important issues the government is facing in today’s era.
Footnotes

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