CHAPTER-II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present chapter reviews the studies of the related literature for the purpose of establishing reading and assessing descriptions of studies that are related to the individual planned project. So in presence with the aim of the research studies related to suicide ideation, life stressors and social resources were collected through various sources. Related material was also searched online from various website like Springer link, Taylor and Francis online, Google scholar, PubMed, Sage publications and others. Review presented here is not claimed as comprehensive; only studies relevant to test the relationship between measures have been selected. In the following pages, pertinent investigations have been reviewed. In present review studies are divided into two parts on the basis of risk and protective factors.

Irfani (1978) conducted a study to find out the personality correlation with suicide tendency among Turkish and Iranian students. Personality correlates to subjects indicating suicidality are different from those of normal in a trend revealing of probable psychopathology. Test of PEN (Psychoticism, Extraversion and Neuroticism) was given to two hundred two Iranian, one hundred one Iranian high school students and one hundred twenty eight Turkish University students to assess the cross-cultural significance of this assumption. Subjects were categorized into “suicidal” and “normal” group in every sample by way of self-rating scale of suicide intent. Assessment of scores indicated that irrespective of nationality and age, suicide ideation scored greater on psychoticism and neuroticism, but lesser on extraversion as compare to their normal counterparts. Results suggested that correlation of suicidal tendency with personality is relatively similar in spite of alterations in cultural background and age.

Goldberg (1981) conducted a study 489, 18-24 years old people to investigate the factors related to the suicidal ideation. She found that depressive symptoms, psychiatric symptoms, aggression, poor physical health and being separate with mother before the age of sixteen years, are the characteristics of suicide attempt and completion. Therefore, quickly identifying the individuals at greater suicidal risk by using such aspects may be viable.

Molin (1986) assessed employed case history analysis of suicide attempters and found them to come from predominantly divorced or separated families. In a similar analysis of suicidal
teenagers, Lester and Bean (1992) found parent-child conflict to be an important predictor of suicidal threats and attempts.

Olkinura, Juntunen, Kaattu, Strid and Aarima (1989) assessed symptoms of stress, exhaustion and suicide ideation in physicians of Finnish with the use of questionnaire comprising of ninety nine questions or sets of questions. This questionnaire was mailed to three thousand four hundred ninety six physicians as concerned with age, gender, specialism and employment. Overall, two thousand six hundred seventy one physicians (seventy six percent) responded. It was observed that stress symptoms in male physicians were same as male managers while in female physicians they were somewhat lower than female white-collar workers. Both male and female workers of municipal health center have highest burnout scores. While workers in universities, private practice, research institutes, organizations and public offices have lowest scores. Suicide ideation was found to be more common in physicians as compare to wide-ranging population and also common in women (twenty six percent) compare to men (twenty two percent) physicians.

Larson and Chastain (1990) Avoidance of informal sources of help may be related to the concept of self-concealment, defined as “predisposition to actively conceal from others personal information that one perceives as distressing or negative”. Among college students, greater level of self-concealment was found to be correlated significantly to self-reported anxiety, emotional distress, depression, shyness, and low self-esteem.

Hull, Range and Goggin (1992) assessed the relationship of suicidal ideation to personality disorder as measured by “Million Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI)”. 212 undergraduates (mean age 20.76 years) and 36 drug or alcohol inpatients (mean age 37.39 years) completed the MCMI and a suicide behavior questionnaire. For both groups, the best predictor of suicidality was the passive-aggressive-negativistic scale. For both the groups, the high risk scale were schizoid-social, avoidant, Passive aggressive negativistic, borderline-cycloid, dysthymia, psychotic thinking and psychotic depression. For students, the low risk scales were Narcissistic anti-social, aggressive and compulsive-conforming. Notably inpatients had about the same low level of suicidality as did undergraduates.

Stack (1992) investigated that suicide shown that divorced and unhappy married individuals committed suicide more frequently than non divorced and happily married individuals.

Hirsch and Ellis (1993) Found that perceived stress is a risk factor for young adult suicide ideation, particularly for the college population, because college students are believed to have
high levels of perceived life stress a relationship has been established between stress and suicide ideation. Joiner and Rudd (1995) and Lipschitz (1995) present findings that suggest life stress is associated with suicide ideation.

Fisher, Ziervogel, Chalton, Leger and Robertson (1993) reported that 85.7 percent of suicide attempters were having serious deliberation to commit suicide in the past. Findings suggests that there were variations in the results of some studies regarding the age group and gender of suicide victims therefore the issue of adolescent’s suicide was rapidly increased and exposure to aggression and availability of limited scientific research on its association with age and gender of the adolescent. Early identification of suicidal ideation may help in its prevention.

Brown and Dutton (1995) conducted a study and concluded that lower self-respect leads to an over-generalization of inference of rejection and failure. A higher level of self-respect seems as an important factor permit a person to preserve a healthy and confident attitude in his or her negative conditions.

Wilson, Stelzer, Bergman, Kral, Inayatullah and Elliot (1995) conducted a study and recognized causative factor in suicide ideation. The author found that general functions of a family are multidimensional in nature such as having to ensure socio-emotional competence. A supportive and caring family permits developments of some important aspects such as self-respect, inspiration, spiritual and religious orientations, and provides emotionally safe and supportive surroundings for its members.

Lindeman, Laara, Hakko, and Lonnqvist (1996) induce substantiality as main evidence in his research regarding health professionals. Study also discovered the differences in approximate of risk behavior for the medical professionals with main focal point on gender difference. A study on one thousand participants in United Kingdom found that the estimate relative risk was double in females as compare to general population while the comparison between male doctors and general population was 1.1 to 3.4. In another study among medical doctors and other profession the estimated relative risk was found in male doctors ranged from 1.5 to 3.8 more and in female doctors ranged from 3.7 to 4.5 more as compare to general population. The author reported that the crude suicide mortality ratio was so similar in both female and male doctors. They overall concluded that the suicidal rate between doctors were higher as compare to general population and other professional groups.
Chandy, Blum, and Resnick (1996) conducted a study to investigate the defensive factors that help the women sufferers of sexual exploitation to minimize the susceptibility related to this such as suicide ideation or suicide with sample size of two thousand twenty-two females who were sexually tortured and subjects in control group were taken from members in ‘National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (US School Grades 7-12)’. Findings suggested greater suicidal attempts in the females with the history of sexual exploitation (reported by 30.5 percent) as compare to control group subjects (reported by 16.6 percent). Evident protective factors included perception of feeling healthier than others and mitigate approach for negative outcome.

Nisbet (1996) conducted a study to assess whether a ‘model of social support’ can assist in lowering the suicidal rate in black females of age eighteen years old in United States of America and carried out a secondary analysis with sample size of sixteen thousand four hundred seventy-seven. Findings suggested that females had greater suicidal attempt as compare to males, but the differences among black females and white females were not considerable. Marriage considered as a protective influence on suicidal rate and this effect was greater in white women as compare to for black women. Family and friends support was also considered as a protecting factor.

Wanger, Cole and Schwartzman (1996) in a study divided 1,050 students (aged 12-21 yrs) among 3 groups i.e individuals who had previously tried suicidal attempt, individuals having higher level of mood depression or suicide ideation and those who were not depressed or (suicidal) and compared the groups with regard to their reports of a number of potential risk factors for suicidal behavior subjects with a history of a suicide attempt (14%) reported more frequent stresses related to parents, lack of adult supports outside of the home, police, and sexuality compared with the other groups. Those people who committed suicide were reported that they were physically hurt by a parent, that they ran away from home, and that they knew someone who had completed suicide.

Weber, Metha and Nelsen (1997) observed association among suicide behavior as the dependent variable and aloneness, worry, hopelessness and depression as its sources in a sample of one eighty five college students taken from University of Southwestern. Study resolute which risk factors seems to have maximum relationship with suicide ideation between students of college. Results found the strongest relationships among suicide ideation and depression followed by suicide ideation and loneliness, suicide ideation and hopelessness.
Pillay and Wassenaar (1997) reported that having conflicting relationship between parents and an adolescent shows a more occurrence of self-destructive behavior. Furthermore research done by Engelbrecht and Van Vuuren (2000), Aspalan (2003) reported that family disorganization and disturbance items as an antecedent to suicide and suicidal behavior. Stressed relationships among parents and youngsters have been recognized as causing substantial expanses of tension in youths.

A study done by Silverman, Meyer, Sloane, Raffel, and Pratt (1997) in a particular period of time, investigated the risk factors of suicide in students of graduate and undergraduate courses. Study showed the rate of suicide on ten campuses of university for the era of 1980 to 1990 years. Specially, it was required to find the rate of suicide in student population at university level, to know the point that students preferred to go to counseling centers when they were very near to suicide, and risk factors of suicide in students of graduation and undergraduate courses. Researcher hypothesizes that identifying risk factors for suicide would promote the expansion and efficient intervention implementation programs aiming at preventing those students who are at greater suicide risk. Results suggest that majority of students were found at higher level of depression and hopelessness and this result may support counseling centers of colleges regarding the attention level that should be taken into account while assessing the risk factors for suicide, mainly hopelessness and depression. The investigators report that these two aspects i.e hopelessness and depression seems highly associated with suicidal behavior and suicide ideation therefore these factors should be evaluated when endeavoring to prevent suicide in students of college. In addition, authors emphasizes upon significance of eradicating intellectual health issues and providing intervention for these issues at college grounds.

Similarly, a study done by Weber, Mehta, and Nelsen (1997) reported that it is required to understand the assessment of hazardous aspects concerning suicide among students of college. This study also found the protective factors such as desirability towards life, continued existence and surviving values, moral objection or fear to commit suicide, and feeling of being responsible in family that can reduce the chances of suicidal incidents. And also assessed the risk factors related to suicide attempt and completion of suicide among college going students.

Silverman, Meyer, Raffel and Pratt (1997) Collins and Paykel (2000) conducted a study on students of colleges and found that low suicidal rate among those students who have peer groups compare to students who have no peer group, facts that both college life is protecting factor
against Suicidal ideation, or that students of college are fairly psychologically adjusted comparative to their non-student peers.

Brodsky, Malone, Ellis, Dulit and Mann (1997) observed the association among suicide behavior and borderline personality disorder. The authors suggested that impulsiveness, trauma of childhood and a particular feature of borderline personality disorder would be linked with suicide behavior. Information regarding lifetime history of suicide behavior was obtained from two hundred fourteen inpatients diagnosed with borderline personality disorder by organized clinical interview. Results showed that Impulsiveness was the only characteristics of borderline personality disorder that was linked with a greater number of prior suicidal attempts.

Vilhjalmsson, Krisjansdottir and Soveinbjarnardattion (1998) conducted a study on suicidal ideation in adults. This study included various factors leads to suicide such as life stress, social support, stress perception, personality and use of alcohol, distress symptoms and socio demographic background. The data were collected from a health survey on eight hundred twenty five subject’s inhabitants in the urban Reijkjavik area of Iceland. The results suggested that factors such as legal stress, family difficulties, financial hardship, homicidal leadership, stress perception and low level of support are considerably associated with feelings of attempting suicide; alcohol use, multiple chronic conditions and several types of distress are also linked with suicidal ideation. Moreover external locus of control and low self-esteem both leads to suicide ideation.

Roberts and Chen (1998) investigated the risk factors for suicide planning, suicide ideation, depression and factors such as lower self-respect, aloneness, pessimism and fatalism amongst five thousand four hundred twenty three youngsters of age group ten to seventeen years old with life time suicidal attempted history. For this purpose a self-administered questionnaire included suicide items based on DSM scale for depression was used. The results showed that thoughts of bereavement, wish to die, suicide planning and feelings were all considerably greater in youths with suicidal attempt history. Suicide thought was associated with lonelier, more pessimistic, more fatalistic and lower self-respect in addition to depression and a suicidal attempt history. The Multivariate analysis shown that toughest aspects linked to latest suicide thought were suicide attempt history, recent life stress and depression.

Horesh, Gothelf, Ofek and Weizman (1999) conducted a study in which one hundred and eighteen adolescent psychiatric hospital in patients were evaluate to govern the association of
aggression, self-injury, and suicide behavior to impulsiveness. It was assumed that all these variables would be significantly and positively associated with one another. This assumption was in part based on the results of psychobiological research that found serotonin dysfunction to be the common denominator of these psychopathological dimensions. As expected, a significant association was found among the measures of suicide behavior or ideation, aggressive behavior and impulsiveness. This association among suicide behavior and impulsiveness persisted after pertaining out the factor of aggression. Moreover, the associations among impulsiveness and suicidality seemed higher in men than in women. Subsequently male suicide attempters are more likely to eventually commit suicide as compare to female attempters; these findings may have a bearing on suicide prediction.

Brener, Hassan, and Barrios (1999) Cukrowicz, Wingate, Driscoll and Joiner (2004) There are numerous risk and protective factors believed to be linked to suicidal ideation, attempts, and completion such as depression, ethnicity, family socio-economic status, prior suicidal behavior, anxiety, hopelessness, substance use, family and relationships issues, aggressive/impulsive behaviors, physical and sexual abuse, stressful life events, impaired coping abilities, exposure to suicide, low self-esteem, homosexual or bisexual orientation, poor communication with family members, family discord, financial problems, personality, aggression, poor academic achievement and performance, and poor peer relationships.

Sebate (1999) Rigby (2000) concluded that pressure of peers may possibly have negative impact on youngster’s healthy life because it harms their self-perception and hamper their identity.

Hovey (2000) conducted a study on sample of one hundred fourteen subjects, 17-77 year old Mexican immigrants. Results showed that stress considerably anticipated hopelessness and suicide ideation and also showed that support of family, socially support, being religious and future expectations were major leading factors of hopelessness and suicide ideation. Overall results showed that adult Mexican immigrants having raised levels of acculturative stress may be at possibility of experiencing critical levels of suicide ideation and depression. Results focused on the importance of using a culturally relevant clinical method while assessing and treating the depressed and potentially suicide acculturating individual.

Tomori and Zalar (2000) conducted a study to investigate the role of sports associated with suicidal attempt in adults specially investigating that physical activity and sports as potential
protective factors relative to suicidal attempt in Slovenian youth with age group of fourteen to nineteen years old by using school based survey with sample size of two hundred participants. It was found that, the approach of considering sports as healthy activity was connected with low level of suicide ideation in both males and females; in non-attempters females sport act as a coping skill in pain as compare to attempters while in males non-attempters reported greater frequency of engagement in physical activity and sports as compare to attempters. Moreover authors concluded that being busy in sports acts as a protective factor against suicide ideation in adults and recommends careful assessment of possible perplexing variables.

Conner, Duberstein, Conwell and John (2000) assessed suicide victims with active alcohol usage disorder. A sample size of one hundred forty one suicide sufferers was taken from the community. The study concluded that thirty nine percent or fifty five respondents had a history of alcohol consumption. The respondents were divided according to status of alcohol consumption disorder (active vs. remitted) and according to age (less than fifty, more than fifty) forming 4 cells, eight younger remitted nine older remitted, twenty two younger active and sixteen older active alcohol misusers. Results compared to shares of DSM-III-R Axis-I disorders in 4 groups showed that suicide sufferers with remitted alcohol use disorders were mainly younger sufferers with psychotic disorders or older sufferers with major depression. Case example of suicide sufferers with remitted alcohol use disorders (a younger women victim with a psychotic disorder and older man with major depression are presented).

Gallagher, Gill, and Sysko (2000) Conducted a study on students of college and found an increase in mental health issues in students from past years and contributing features to increase these mental health issues include social factors, cases of divorce in families of students, aggression, addiction of drugs, and unhealthy relationships.

Gutierrez, Osman, Kopper, Barrios, and Bagge (2000) conducted a study on two hundred eleven subjects taken from various classes of psychology from university of Midwestern. For this purpose following tools were used such as the ‘Suicide Behavior Questionnaire’ to measure suicide behavior as well as ideation and “Adult Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire”, “MAST–Repulsion by Life” and “MAST–Attraction to Death” to measure the hazards of suicide. The Causes for the living questionnaire, “MAST–Attraction to Life questionnaire” and “MAST–Repulsion by Death” tools were taken as defensive methods. Result shows that feeling of hopelessness, life repulsion, suicide ideation, lesser surviving and managing views, aggression,
perception of being negative towards self, and lower desirability for life acts to produce the overall negative or higher suicidal risk, whereas socially rejection fear, fright to commit suicide, and feeling of being responsible in family produce an adaptive managing factor. The study revealed that protecting and threatening factors mutually associated to suicide behavior, measured hazardous factors are highly associated with ancient times of suicide behavior and other types of psychopathology. Furthermore, findings also indicated that having knowledge about the strong reasons for not committing suicide helps the person who is at risk of committing suicide, some definite aspects in an individual’s life i.e. healthy social support, contributes as a defensive factor in comparison with depression which is a negative risk factor. Authors argue that in spite of focusing only on risk factors, it is necessary to strengthen the protective factors and effective implementation of intervention programme aiming towards risk factors of suicide. They also verify that college students maybe rapidly and effectively screened for suicide risk. It also stated that if psychotherapists have full knowledge about student then it helps him to treat the student effectively and to decide the best intervention programme. These results highlight the importance of creating and more investigating the measures of protective and risk factors in treating the suicidal clients are important.

Banerjee’s report (2001) that ever about 25,000 students in a large group of 18 to 20 years commit suicide during the examination month (i.e. March to June).

Paulson and Everall (2001) in a study investigated process related to adolescents becoming suicide over coming suicide. 10 adolescents (aged 12-19 yrs) who reported interviews. Results show that subjects were at greater risk for suicidal behavior when experiencing: (1) major negative life events of life, i.e death, divorce, or greater trouble in school; (2) stresses of daily which contributes to mood over whelmed; and (3) social support deficiency. Students stated that negative response of teachers make it tough to overcome the thoughts and feeling of suicide. Whereas supportive responses of teachers made it easy to lessen the pain and helps to overcome suicide tendencies, comprising (1) emerging feelings of self-efficacy and personal value through improved coping style and problem solving tendency; (2) better social support and (3) feeling of acceptance despite experienced difficulties.

Neeleman (2001) conducted a review based study to search the mortality percentage of death by suicide, death through natural reasons and unintentional death. For this purpose one hundred forty six studies were taken including eleven lacks seventy nine thousand one hundred twenty six
subjects. Results showed that people who perform self-harm are 24.7 times more feasible to expire via suicide likened with individuals who do not perform self-harm. Furthermore findings propose that in young person neuroticism is a threat cause to facilitate young people nearly 2.3 times additional probable to die through suicide than the common population. Moreover findings suggest that 26330 participant shows that poorer socio-economic status and the joblessness are 2.2 times additional probable to die through suicide than those from upper socio-economic or those who are in a job.

Elliott and Frude (2001) conducted a research to discover the association between level of hopelessness and negative events of life and coping strategies, among a sample size eighty people aged eighteen and above years who consumed self-poisoned in Wales. Study revealed that hopelessness was a robust forecaster of suicidal risk. Moreover they found that problem-focused managing strategies had adverse relationship with suicidal attempt and greater patients recorded on the level of hopelessness.

Feskanich, Hastrup, Marshall, Coldditz, Stampfer, Willett and Kawachi (2001) conducted a study on 36 to 61 years old women (N=194110) to assess the association among self-observed stress, diazepam use and death by suicide in mature females. Results showed a U shaped relationship between self-reported stress and suicide. According to results there was five times greater chances of suicide among females in category of high stress. Moreover suicidal risk was eight times more among females having higher level of stress or diazepam users as compared to females without stress and no diazepam users.

Walker, Joiner and Rudd (2001) investigated suicide “catharsis” as evidenced by decreased suicidality following a suicide attempts. It is noted that past research has assessed this issue with mixed results. In the present study, modified scale for suicidal ideation (MSSI) scores were assessed for 198 suicidal men (mean age 22 yrs) during suicidal crises, prior to entry into indicators, single attempters, and multiple attempters. The authors found evidence for decreased suicidality, but interpreted it as the gradual action of interpersonal support, rather than as emotional catharsis. Also, multiple attempt status affected the long term course of post crisis suicidality.

Gallagher, Sysko and Zhang (2001) conducted a study based on the “National Survey of Counseling Center Directors” and reported that eighty five percent of directors accounted an increase in psychological problems observed by counseling centers during the time period of five
years in two hundred seventy four colleges surveyed for their review. The various rising problems were accounted such as disabilities in learning (reported by seventy one percent), self-destructive cases (reported by fifty one percent), eating disorder (reported by thirty eight percent), alcohol consumption (reported by forty five percent), other illegal use of drugs (reported by forty nine percent), sexual exploitation (reported by thirty three percent), and problems of sexual abuse (reported by thirty four percent). In addition, eighty nine percent centers reported the requirement to hospitalize student for psychological problems, and ten percent of students committed suicide.

Furr, Westefeldd, Connell and Jenkins (2001) conducted a survey to verify that suicide ideation and depressive symptoms are rising or declining in students of college and to evaluate suggestions for counseling centers present in colleges with sample size of one thousand four hundred fifty five. In this survey fifty three percent of students reported to have depressive symptoms during beginning of college and the most frequent reasons were grading problems (responded by fifty three percent), loneliness (reported by fifty one percent), financial problems (reported by fifty percent), love conflicts (reported by forty eight percent). Hopelessness was reported by forty nine percent of students as a risk factor to suicide ideation. Furthermore, the study reported that only seventeen percent of the students experiencing depressive symptoms used counseling centers services. Authors emphasize on the importance to develop more efficient models of intervention programme for the students who want help and to design the programs aiming to encourage the students to participate in community-oriented events on college campuses.

Barnes, Ikeda and Kresnow (2001) Cauce, Domenech-Rodriguez, Paradise, Cochran, Shea, Srebnik and Baydar (2002), Molock, Barksdale, Matlin, Puri, Cammack and Spann (2007) suggest that college students attempting suicide are more likely to confide in informal sources such as friends and family than to confide in front of professionals, and among their informal sources of support they give the greatest preference to peers for confiding. Study revealed that, friends and family were consulted by nearly half of individuals who later attempted suicide, suggesting that improving responses by informal help sources has great potential for saving lives. Additionally, it is vital to understand the reasons that inhibited the other 50% of attempters from seeking informal help.
Coker, Smith, Thompson, McKeown, Bethea and Davis (2002) conducted a study on female sufferers of domestic exploitation looking for medical help of a sample size of one thousand one hundred fifty two. This examination pointed to determine relationships between close spouse violence such as sexual, psychological, physical and emotional and to measure the protecting roles of exploitation expose and community support on mental healthiness between injured females. Results revealed that greater levels of social support lessen the risk of adversarial psychological health outcomes among the harmed females nearly one half and more social support were linked to lowest level of suicidal attempts.

Flouri and Buchanan (2002) in United Kingdom conducted a cross-sectional survey for testing the hypothesis with the purpose of perceiving parents’ contribution is negatively linked with self-reported suicidal efforts in youth, even monitoring both risk and protective factors. It was done in schools with sample size of two thousand five hundred sixty and age group of fourteen to eighteen years. Result recommended that youth who reported more parental concern, such as emotional support, commitment, liability and ease of access. These factors were found to reduce the suicide attempt.

Perez-Smith, Alina, Spirito and Boergers (2002) conducted a study and concluded that sociological and psychological studies have shown the contextual factors such as no family support and unhealthy peer relationships are linked with suicide, suicide ideation and suicide attempt. Death is undoubtedly one of most painful reality of life. The death of very close individual affects the alive person emotionally and physically and produces the feeling of loss, unhappiness and aggression. This feeling sometimes leads to loneliness and enhances the suicidal ideation.

Benton, Robertson, Tseng and Newton (2003) to find out whether increase of symptoms observed in counseling centers of colleges is real or imaginary. This study investigated patients at the end of their treatment for the presence or absence of around nineteen different problem areas such as depression, relationship conflicts, or personality disorders. The finding from study reveals the result of the professionals at the end of treatment and does not confer the information given directly by the student patient. This study also concluded that students coming to counseling centers for help in recent time period are experiencing various complex problems such as unhealthy relationship, nervousness, suicide ideation, sexual harassment and personality disorder as compare to students in past time. The study focused on three main areas such as
students moving to counseling centers are experiencing complex problems in recent time, secondly results pointed out the need for colleges to improve counseling centers planning to assess the students problems more accurately, third to emphasize the requirements for universities counseling centers to improve their techniques to meet the challenges and problems seen among students.

Fairbrother and Warn (2003) researched that more number of projects, failure, competitions with other students and unhealthy relationship with other students or lectures create stress. Students also experience stress because of their perception of the extensive knowledge base required and the perception of an inadequate time. It was also reported that students experiences stress of academic at predictable times, every semester shows greatest sources of academic stress resulting by taking notes and studying for exams, grade competition.

Wagner, Silverman and Martin (2003) conducted a study, comparing suicidal adolescents with normal adolescents and found that impact of family and parental nurturing are the most considered variables associated with youngster suicide. Unhealthy family relations and more interpersonal conflict with parents with no affection were found in family of suicidal adolescents as compared to normal adolescents.

Garroutte, Gutierre, Goldberg, Beals and Herrell (2003) depicted in his study that there should be interaction among various religious forms assessed by members of similar society, there is more requirement to observe it deeply in order to attribute protective effects. For this purpose sample size of one thousand four hundred sixty five were taken from “American Indian Service Utilization, Psychiatric Epidemiology, Risk and Protective Factors Project”. In this study same community people were divided into two groups i.e. one group participating in ‘Christian churches’ and second group participating in custom/ethnic practices linked to ‘American Indian traditions’. People belonging to greater level of “American Indian ritual/cultural orientation” has low occurrence for suicide as compare to person belonging to lower level of ‘ritual/cultural orientation’; no association was found among Christian practices and suicidal attempts. The authors concluded that a optimistic cultural personality might play a defensive role against suicidal ideation in populations of American Indian.

Mashego, Peltzer, Williamson and Setwaba (2003) conducted a study and found that high selfrespect act as contributing factor in reduction of suicidal ideation school students. Moreover Wilson, Stelzer, Bergman, Kral, Inayatullah and Elliot (1995) concluded that low self-respect has
a leading role in pessimistic impact on individual’s life events, therefore promoting the people towards self-destructive behavior.

Sigelman and Rider (2003) noticed that those adolescents who have their roles and identity within society and they are successfully overcome the stage Identity versus Role of confusion. Those adolescents unable to complete this stage leads to unhealthy improvement. Further crises such as unstable family, family exploitation and abuse, death of someone close produces negative feeling, hopelessness, misunderstanding and even cause depression and isolation among adults.

Kraut and Walld (2003) assessed and compared the associations of joblessness, part-time job, non-labor energy contribution, permanent job with committed suicide among people of Manitoba, (Canada) with age group of 15 to 64 years of the sample size of forty thousand three hundred eighty eight. they found that Joblessness was linked with a greater probability of committed suicide. They also found those who are part time worker and those who do not work at all had a higher probability of attempted suicide as compared to those permanent workers. Result suggests that permanent employment is protecting factors against suicide attempts.

Enns, Cox and Inayatulla (2003) investigated the association among personality traits and outcomes of treated youngsters who were hospitalized for suicide behavior or ideation. Seventy eight adolescents who were hospitalized in a psychiatric inpatient unit for suicide attempt or ideation were admitted to the study group. Subjects completed measures such as self-criticisms, interpersonal dependency, perfectionism, self-oriented, and socially prescribed perfectionism as well as the broad higher order feature i.e. neuroticism, depressive symptoms, hopelessness and suicide ideation were evaluated at the beginning of time one and time two of their inpatient treatment. Re-admission was recognized by analysis of medical records history first year after discharged from the hospital. By controlling the baseline symptoms, it was observed that neuroticism was linked with post treatment suicide ideation and depression.

Mathy, Kerr and Lehmann (2003) used survey method with sample size of thirty eight thousand two hundred four from Canada and USA to investigate the effects of homosexuality as a risky factor and influence of marriage on intellectual wellbeing as a protecting factor. A significant association was found between sexual orientation and suicide ideation in these two nations, with bisexual and homosexual individuals were at greater vulnerability of suicidal attempt and ideation as compare to heterosexual person. Marriages emerge to intervene the suicidal risk in
some people. The authors noticed that married male have lesser chances of bad habits compare to unmarried male problems such as drug addiction, sexual arousal, gamble addiction and psychiatric medication use.

Kirkcaldy, Eysenck and Siefen (2004) conducted a study on German school students and to assess the relations among self-perception, psychological and physical health, suicide intuitions, self-destructive behavior and suicide attempt. For this purpose sample size of one thousand German students of age group fourteen to eighteen years were taken. A questionnaire aiming at measuring nervousness, sadness, trait compulsion, habit of tobacco and alcohol consumption, unhealthy physical health reports, parents approval and academic achievement. It was found that Suicide ideation considerably more likely in women as compare to men. However, women showed various specific factors of suicide ideation, including educational challenges and the somatic variable, circulatory complaints.

Cherpitel, Borges and Wilcox (2004) assessed the association among suicide ideation and alcohol users among adolescents of age nineteen years old. Ten thousand subjects were included in the study. Results showed that ratio of mortality by suicide were 8.5 times more in alcohol users comparative to non-users of alcohol.

O'Donnell, Wardlaw and Stueve (2004) assessed the rising problem of suicide (suicide attempts and suicide ideation) among teenagers of African-American with age of 17 years old and sample size of eight hundred seventy nine of school population from deprived families. Results showed that family intimacy was strongest protective factor against suicidal ideations.

Lam, Stewart, Yip, Leung, Ho and Lee (2004) investigated the variations among specific personal and traditional morals regarding suicide ideation in adolescents of age group fourteen to eighteen years with sample size of two thousand four hundred twenty seven in schools of Hong Kong. Results showed that those boys and girls who committed suicide but no need of remedial care, those having individualistic values created lower cases of severe suicidal attempt. The individualistic values had no effect on girl’s suicidal ideation whereas the traditional values of regard and obedience for elders were found to be protective factor in girls but not in boys.

Srivastava, Sahoo, Ghotekar, Dutta, and Danabalan (2004) concluded that India has perceived alteration in family arrangement during latest periods, where majority of people are moving from extended and joint families into nuclear family. The influence of this modification on suicidal
incidence has not been scientifically studied. Result showed that majority of suicide completers were from nuclear families.

Murphey, Lamonda, Carney and Duncan (2004) assessed that child without parents and those who have working mothers were found to be at greater risk of suicidal ideation. Findings suggest that support of parents and their availability play important role in coping with stress in their life. Interaction with parents was found to be important ‘assest’ of adolescents against suicidal ideation.

Steven (2004) assessed that, in the etiology of suicide occupation found to be a neglected risk factor. Client focused professions are normally believed to endorse suicide by rising psychological stress. The collection of data was completed from twenty one reporting states in year 1990 controls are introduced for probable covariates of social work including sex, age, race, state and matrimonial status. The result suggested that possibilities of death by suicide increased upto 55.6 percent in a social worker as compare to the remaining working population. Conversely when other profession controls were assimilated into the analysis, it was observed that social workers were not at greater possibilities of death by suicide comparative to other professional managerial jobs. The psychological means and training to social workers possibly will act as safeguards against work-related stress. Being non-married as well as being Caucasians male younger all raises the chances of bereavement by suicide.

Fleischmann, Bertolote, Belfer and Beautrais (2005) conducted a study using review evidence from thirteen studies taken from seven countries to explore the mental disorders role and their comparative influence on suicide and its prevention among adolescents. In this study eight hundred ninety four cases of suicide completion with age group of ten to thirty years were included. Results suggest that here is a need to expand the concept of suicidal risk including a broader variety of psychiatric diagnoses that expand away from the focal point on sadness/hopelessness.

Speckens and Hawton (2005) Conducted a cross sectional study taking twenty two review from united states of America, Canada, Norway and united kingdom, to discover the relation between deficiency in social problem-solving ability and suicidal ideation in youngster (i.e, kids, adolescent and early adult) in more risky groups like teenager delinquency and psychiatric patients in contrast with the general peoples. Authors defined measures of suicide ideation as wary self-injury, Para suicide and suicidal attempts. Comparing suicide attempters’ youth with
either non-suicidal psychiatric or normal adolescents and reported that deficiency of problem solving skills leads to adolescent’s suicidal attempts furthermore young delinquent found poorer level of problem-solving ability. Although, risk of suicidal ideation was found more in patients with suicide attempt history compared with common population rather than other patients with no prior suicidal attempt history.

Chapman, Specht and Cellucci (2005) conducted a cross sectional study to explore the relationship among risk and protective factors and suicide effort between female prison with more focal point on hopelessness as a risk factor to commit suicide, taking a sample size of one hundred five. And found that problem-focused coping strategy was negatively linked with suicide attempt.

Meadows, Kaslow, Thompson and Jurkovic (2005) conducted a study to explore the protective factors role such as social support-family, self-efficacy, coping, hope, social support-friends, and spirituality against the suicidal attempts between educationally, socially and economically deprived African-American females of age group eighteen to fifty nine years who had practiced latest spouse violent behavior and had committed suicide. For this purpose taking two hundred sample including hundred females those having above characteristics and other hundred had no history of suicide attempt. Result suggest that females with soaring levels of coping, elevated self-efficacy and higher efficiency in obtaining wealth were more probable to have committed suicide as compared to females with lesser levels of these factors, correspondingly.

Husler, Blakeney and Werlen (2005) conducted a cross-sectional research in Switzerland with sample size of one thousand twenty eight on youth ‘at risk’ such as school withdrawal and substance users to use a model of risk and protective factors on youth such as mental sickness, suicide incidence, smoking habits, consumption of cannabis and alcohol and relations in family. For girls healthy communication in families and remarkable parental communication were modest protective factor against suicide.

Kaslow, Sherry, Bethea, Wyckoff, Compton, Grall, Scholl, Price, Kellermann, Thompson and Parker (2005) Conducted a case-control study to assess the numerous possible risk factors such as life difficulty, spouse violence, spouse frustration, and racially prejudiced events and probable defending factors such as usefulness of obtaining wealth, social embeddedness, and social support for suicide attempts among a sample size of two hundred adults of age group eighteen to sixty four years. African-American suicide completers and a control group of non-suicide
completers. Results suggest that suicide completer’s status may possibly be predicted by two separately important social variables, together with one risk factor, life hassles, and one protective factor, social support.

Heled and Read (2005) referred to as the “underlying causes” and the “suicidal crises”, respectively. In their study, 384 first-year undergraduates in New Zealand reported that they believed suicide had several underlying causes, including pressures to conform and perform (32%), financial worries (25%), depression (5%) and mental illness (1%). The authors stated that students had emphasized “societal pressures individual characteristics or psychopathology”.

Konick and Gutierrez (2005) observed some hazardous aspects concerned to suicide and these aspects are assumed for estimating suicide ideation in students of college such as harmful happenings of life, hopelessness and warning sign of depression. To assess these risk factors researcher used four self-reported questionnaire and three hundred forty five undergraduate students were included in the study. Results showed that depressive sign and symptoms have more effect on suicide ideation as compare to hopelessness. The Study also revealed that negative events of life influence the suicidal ideation from depressive symptoms and hopelessness. Authors concluded that depression is more liable to suicide ideation as compare to hopelessness feelings. Authors further discovered the association among suicidal ideation and in combine hopelessness and depression, with particular concentration given for hopelessness in the interactive realm and identification of that age can possibly modest the association among suicidal ideation and mutually hopelessness and depression.

Westefeld, Homaifar, Sports, Furr, Range, and Werth (2005) conducted a study on university students regarding suicides. Results showed that 42 percent of the students have the same opinion that suicide being a problem in colleges, 24 percent students reported that thought of committing suicide was generated in them during college period. The statistics point out that academic pressure, conflicts in relations, sadness, hopelessness, nervousness leads to suicide ideation. Around twenty six percent students have knowledge about the availability of center concerning mental health issues in the university campus.

Wiburn and Smith (2005) conducted a study on “Stress, Self Esteem and Suicidal Ideation in Late Adolescents”. A sample of eighty eight students was taken. From which 79 were women and nine were men. The ‘life experience survey’, ‘Rosenberg self-esteem scale’ and ‘suicidal ideation questionnaire’ were used in study. Findings showed that both self-esteem and stress were
considerably associated with suicide ideation. And stressful events of life and lower self-esteem considerably forecast suicide ideation. Heisel, Duberstein, Conner and Bechman (2006) conducted a study on one forty three college going students, including forty male and one hundred three female participants. Suicide ideation, “Subscale of Suicide Probability Scale (SPS)” was used to measure Suicidal ideation, ‘Problem Checklist’ was used to measure the stress; depression measured by “eleven-item shortened version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale”, to measure the hopelessness “Beck Hopelessness Scale” was used, and ‘Social Hopelessness Questionnaire’ was used to measure social hopelessness. Results revealed that suicidal ideation was positively connected to everyday hassles, sadness, social hopelessness, and general hopelessness. Further study reveals that social hopelessness is an important feature in predicting suicidal ideation among students. Moreover, the authors highlighted the significance of uniqueness among social hopelessness from general hopelessness. Specially, it was proposed by authors that learners possibly will be fairly optimistic to achieve goals yet remain susceptible to unhealthy social interactions and interpersonal losses associated with feelings of social hopelessness. Finally it was found that social hopelessness is an important factor and it should be evaluated when assessing possible suicide ideation among student population of college. Molock, Puri, Matlin and Barksdale (2006) conducted a cross-sectional study in which dissimilarity among protective effects of various kind of religious performance was explored. For this purpose sample size of two hundred twelve African-American teenagers of age group thirteen to nineteen years were taken from schools. The study inquired whether participation in public spiritual performance and with various religious coping strategies protects the adolescents from suicidal ideation. Based on the model given by Pargament et al. (1988) various religious coping strategies were recognized such as “self-directed coping”, in which the individual himself is capable in resolving the problem and the ‘power of God’ is inactive; “collaborative coping style”, in which the person consider ‘God’ as an associate in resolving the problem; and “deferred coping”, in this coping style human being is inactive and expect that all problems will be solved by ‘God’. An individual can use any of three coping styles depending on the environmental demand. Positive association was found among self-directed coping and suicidal attempts. Self-directed coping users were more susceptible to attempt suicide as compare to those
using other coping styles. Authors suggested that more church attendance and involvement represented as a protective factor against suicidal ideation.

Hyun, Karen, and Eun (2006) assessed the role of different gender in suicide ideation in youngsters by studying the protective factors from one domain and the risk factors effect from five domains related to suicide ideation by differences in gender and the most important predictors of suicide ideation were identified for 654 men and 658 women. In this cross-sectional survey and data collection was done by using self-reported questionnaire. In women, sufferer of harassment and sexual orientation behaviors were predictors of suicide ideation. In men, parental alcohol abuse and divorces act as psychosocial-environmental variables were predictors of suicide ideation. As a result of the multivariate analysis most important factors leading to suicide ideation in females were depression, aggression, sexual direction and self-respect.

Brezo, Paris and Turecki (2006) conducted a systematic evaluation having ninety studies with twenty thousand participants, to investigate the consequence of personality characteristics in suicide ideation. Outcome measures comprised suicide behavior, suicidal attempts and completion of suicide. They inspected depression, neuroticism, impulsivity, annoyance, irritability, aggression, and nervousness. Even though consequences were represented in tabular figure for participants incorporated in studies, still in this review no odds ratios were reported generally. Investigator recognized neuroticism, extroversion and hopelessness are the personality characteristics with stronger confirmation that supports the fact that existence of such characteristics acts as risk factors for suicidal attempt. Author indicated that there is requirement for additional study to find out whether hostility, impulsivity, annoyance, irritability, aggression, and nervousness were the predictors of suicidal behavior. Authors concluded that identifying these personality characteristics are prove to be helpful indicators to notify the estimation of suicidal risk, and suggested that further research should focus on association of personality characteristics with the genetic and environmental variations in different sexual category, age, and societal groups.

Rehkopf and Buka, (2006) Assessed a Meta-analysis on eighty six studies from the countries in Europe and outside and discovered the connection between level of local region suicidal rate and socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage. Authors revealed that level of group had a significant impact on findings. Analyses done at society level were considerably more probable to show lower suicidal rate between higher socioeconomic statuses than studies with large area of
aggregation. About seventy percent of the significant results found an opposite relationship among higher socio-economic status and suicide ideation, such as superior socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage was associated with low suicide rate. Neighborhood collectively showed an opposite relationship in ninety five percent of the studies. Results in addition differ according to the assessment of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage used. Events in terms of deficiency and deprivation in ninety five of studies oppositely related with suicidal rate. Medium earnings were less likely to be oppositely related with suicide rates. Results in terms of measures of education, joblessness or employment were demonstrated opposite relations because seventy three percent of studies attained such results via these measures. On the other hand, results of study were not varied significantly by means of gender. The authors revealed the significance of relative poverty or denial as this allow the researcher to provide a circumstance of socioeconomic status and how it affects the individual at society or neighborhood level. Unemployment is associated to higher suicide risk. Occupational social status and suicide are oppositely related: the low level of the social status, more the risk of suicide ideation. On the other hand, the highest suicidal rates are found in doctors and farmers and also found that female doctors were more at risk of suicide compared to male doctors.

Donald, Dower, Correa velez and Jones (2006) investigated protective and risk factors among Australian adolescent and adults who attempts severe suicide. Taking a sample size of four hundred seventy five of age group eighteen to twenty four years old admitted to a medical after suicidal attempt. Using a model of social-ecological protective factor that concern with how persons interrelate with their societal and ecological perception, results showed that confidence in solving the problems and locus of control act as a protective factor against suicidal attempts.

Kidd, Henrich, Brookmeyer, Davidson, King and Shahar (2006) conducted a longitudinal study in United State of America on school students in relation to impact of social relationships on suicidal attempts among adolescents with mean age sixteen and sample size of nine thousand one hundred forty two students. Findings suggested that those adolescents who have healthy relations with their parents were found low level of suicide rate. It was found that boys who have experience of prior suicide attempts, parent relations with them were found to be the most constant protective factor.

Dervic, Oquendo, Currier, Grunebaum, Burke and Mann (2006) investigated on the possible influence of ethical objection to suicide against suicide behavior in cluster B personality
disorders (CBPD) or depression sufferers. It was noticed that ethical objection regarding suicide or belief in religion possibly have a defensive effect against suicidal behavior in depressed or cluster B personality disorder patients, as suicidal attempt were found to be reduced in religious affiliation as compare to non-attempters. Anyway, Malone et al in 2000 suggested that ethical objection to suicide possibly leads to fewer fatal means of suicidal attempt.

Spann (2006) assessed that hopelessness, depression and locus of control, were leading factors for suicidal ideation and attempts in youth of African American, further whether congruency among locus of control and spiritual managing style decreases risk of suicide. Sample of two hundred twenty higher school students were taken. It was found that depression modest the association among suicidal behavior and hopelessness. External locus of control leads to more at risk for depression and hopelessness. Only religious coping style is not always related with lessening of risk of suicide behaviors. However, some of evidence proposes that congruency among religious coping style and locus of control decreases the risk.

Lauterbach, Bruneer, Hawelleck, Lewitzka, Bondy, Rao, and Rujescud (2006) designed a study to assess the role of serotonergic blood parameters in depressed suicidal patients and their usefulness as a potential biological marker for suicidality. Various personality characteristics were evaluated in order to make available a foundation for psychobiological model of suicide behavior. Fifty nine depressed patients with a current suicide attempts were compared to twenty eight subjects without history of suicide attempts. The 5-HT2A receptor binding in platelets and tryptophan / amino acid ratio in plasma was measured. Acute psychopathology were personality characteristics as well as traits of suicide attempt measured and it was establish that function is involved in the pathogenesis of suicidality, whereas the use of platelet 5HT2A receptor activity and tryptophan availability as biological markers for suicidality in depressed patients could not be proven as an suitable tool. Variations in the serotonergic system are linked to characteristic aggression and other character dimensions attitude were related to the reporting of serious suicidal thought in six hundred fifty three males and females aged early and late middle in community sample and personality characteristics correlated with suicide ideation, suicide completions and suicide attempters.

Khan (2006) conducted a study and found that medical students of Pakistan have greater level of anxiety and depression that can range upto 70percent. The research validated the findings and showed that such a large range of depression and anxiety leads to higher rates of suicide ideation.
‘National Center for Health Statistics (2007)’ in 2003 reported that four thousand two hundred thirty two teenagers and adults in the age group of ten to twenty four years have taken their life resulted in a suicidal rate of 6.8 per one lack. The overall percentage of death from suicide was 11.2 percent of all deaths, which make the suicide third possible reason for death in this age range after Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) and slaughter. It is important to note that suicidal incidence increased ten-fold among early teenage years i.e. ten to fourteen years and young adulthood aging twenty to twenty four years. In adolescents the rate of suicide increases upto the age of forty nine years and decreases between age of fifty to seventy four years and begins to rise again at the age of seventy five years.

NCRB (2009) reported ten topmost reasons of suicide in year 2007 such as problems in families accounted 23.7 percent, disease accounted 21 percent, (including mental illness accounted 6.7 percent), joblessness accounted 1.9 percent, romantic affairs accounted 2.9 percent, drug users accounted 2.3 percent, failure in academic exam accounted 1.6 percent, economic failure or unexpected change in economic position accounted 2.5 percent, poverty accounted 2.3 percent and dowry conflict accounted 2.3 percent. The rate of suicide was higher in persons having mental disease and drug users. Various residual causes such as suspicious or illegal relationship, abandonment or no settlement of wedding, barreness or impotency, death of beloved one, dowry quarrel, break up, ideological causes or idol worship, illegal pregnancy, physical exploitation, poverty, professional or career problem.

Fernando, Ostbye, Woods and Abeyagunawardana (2007) compared the prevalence of suicide ideation and deliberate self-injury in youngsters’ males and females in a coastal district in Sri Lanka severely affected by the 2004 tsunami disaster. A sample of 871 (about 6% of the target population) high school children 376 (38.7%) males and 595 females (61.3%), aged 18-19, were surveyed using a self-report, anonymous questionnaire in the local language. Results concluded that females reported suicidal ideation at least once in their lifetime more frequently than males (12.1% vs. 6.5%). Furthermore, twenty-two (3.7%) females and 13 (3.5%) males reported that they had deliberately sought to harm themselves at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey. In the present study similar age group of adolescents were taken into consideration. Only geographical area differs in this respect.

Rudatsikira, Muula and Sizia (2007) conducted a study in Guyana to find the prevalence and associative factors for suicide ideation between adolescents in schools, for this purpose data was
collected from “Global School-Based Health Survey” in 2004. Out of one thousand one hundred ninety seven subjects, 18.4 percent (14.9 percent men and 21.6 percent women) accounted for serious attempt of suicide during last twelve months. Results suggested that females were more susceptible to serious suicidal attempt than males.

Sweeney (2007) investigated to families having stepfather and emotional wellbeing of youngsters. About 1/3 of children born in United States are habitual to live with stepfather or cohabiting stepfamily. Data were collected from the ‘National Longitudinal study’ on adolescent’s wellbeing, depressive symptomatology of adolescents and suicidal ideation in families having stepfather was investigated in this research. I test multiple theoretical explanations for the effects of family structure on adolescent emotional wellbeing and perceptions highlighting on financial deficit, social support and socialization, stress and insecurity explored the possibility that found the association among family structure and wellbeing of youth. Results showed that a complicated relationship in construction of stepfamily and emotional wellbeing of youth have both effects i.e positive and negative.

Agarwal, Rakesh and Chahar (2007) conducted a study on engineering students and found that in India students of engineering and management course are experiencing overload position, unoccupied and self-detachment. All these reports concluded that professional students have more adjustment problems in comparison to non-professional group. Probably the reason may be lack of social support, loneliness specific personality factors cumulative hardships and many more difficulties contributing to poor emotional adjustment of the professional students.

Dogra, Basu and Das (2008) conducted a study and found that except stressful events of life, other forecaster variables such as personality, existence of meaningful life, and reasons to live, contribute considerably to suicidal ideation. It is expected that around one lac people die by suicide in India every year. India only contributes to more than 10 percent of suicides in the world; the rate of suicide in India has been increasing gradually and reached 10.5 (per one lac of population) in the year 2009 and registered 67 percent increase over the past decade. Most of suicide occurs among males and in younger age groups.

Singh and Joshi (2008) have revealed that stress is a strong predictor of suicide ideation among college students, using multiple regression analyses. Thus, it is reasonable to maintain that stress, measured in terms of a person’s perceived stress, would predict suicide ideation. One study in particular conducted by Vilhjalmsson, Krisjansdottir and Soveinbjarnardattion (1998)
specifically assess the relationships between life stress and perceived stress and suicide ideation. These researchers have found that life stress and stress perceptions are significantly associated with thoughts of suicide; their research suggests that perceived stress is a risk factor for suicide ideation. Therefore, it seems that an individual’s perceived level of stress is a predictor of suicide ideation.

Sharma, Vijay and Chaturvedi (2008) conducted a study on adolescent students and found that occurrence of risk of suicide behavior slightly higher with nearly 16 percent having suicide ideation and 5 percent having suicide attempters. It was seen that females were more susceptible. Pompil, Rihmerz, Akiskal, Inmenotrian and Icicceto (2008) designed a study on personality dimensions and temperament in suicidal and non-suicidal psychiatric inpatients. One fifty psychiatric inpatients were assessed with temperament evaluation of Memphis, pisa, paris and San Diego auto questionnaire, the “Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, 2nd edition (MMPI-2)” and the “beck hopelessness Scale” and assessed for risk of suicide by means of the critical items of the “Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview”. The findings revealed that risk of suicide contribute to forecast of hopelessness. Amongst temperaments, only hyperthermia temperament acted as a protective factor and the dysthymic / cyclothymic / anxious temperament contributed considerably to predictor of irritable temperament, hopelessness and social introspection were prognostic factors for suicidal risk. Depression and Hopelessness were linked with greater suicide ideation and behavior, but, unpredictably, depression measured by MMPI was not contributed considerably to the multiple regressions.

Masten, Tusak, Zalar and Zihrel (2009) and Tosevski, Milovancevic and Gajic (2010) conducted a study on medical undergraduate student. Result shows that distress has contrary effect on professional development, and can create decay in humanitarian attitudes and empathy among students of medical.

Healthy Minds study in Eisenberg in 2009 conducted a survey on eight thousand five hundred ninety students from fifteen campuses. Findings showed that seven percent of students were having serious thought about suicide in the precedent year. About 2% of students had planned for suicide and one percent committed suicide in the last years.

Sulaiman, Hassan, Sapian and Abdullah (2009) conducted a study and found that girl students experience stress differently as compared to boy students. It may be due to girl students likely to be more sensitive and emotional toward what is going on in their surroundings.
Park (2010) explained level of aggression and suicide ideation among the adolescents of Korean. For this purpose eighteen thousand seven hundred fifty two youngsters were taken and a self-report questionnaire was used. They found that aggression and suicide ideation revealed considerable variances accordingly gender and level of school. The individuals with more aggression revealed greater suicide ideation score as compare to less anger group. The author suggests that to alleviate the anger in student may be needed in school based programme to decrease the suicide ideation among students.

Sharma and Agarwala (2010) investigated a study on suicide ideation, depression and self-esteem among adolescents. The sample for this study consisted of forty subjects in the age range 17-19 years, randomly selected from different schools of Agra city. The results indicate that there is significant positive correlation between suicidal ideation and depression. Furthermore, results reveal that there is significant negative correlation between self-esteem and suicide ideation.

Khokhar and Chatterjee (2010) explored the relationship among suicide, stress and work schedule and personality of working women of Uttarakhand and Orissa. It was found in the study that high stress enhances suicidal ideation, but neurotics and introverts are more vulnerable to high stress in relation to suicidal ideation.

Akhtar (2011) studied that private school students experience lots of stress as compared to government school students. This may be attributed to high parental expectations from their children and competition from their classmates. Parents invest a lot of money and effort to make their wards competent enough to cope with environmental demands. Students who are experiencing high stress are very much conscious about their future. Since, private students are more of careerists as compared to their counterparts.

During the year 2011, around 2381 children or more than six per day committed suicide because of failure in exams in India (National Crime Records Bureau, 2011). Obviously learning stress results in depression, which can be a cause for breakdown. We hear and see news of students committing suicide, who are under stress. An article stated, “Despite reforms, 9.6% more students ended lives” (Shreya Bhandary, Times of India, Nov. 3, 2011). Around 5.5% students were accounted of the total suicides in India in 2012. Irrespective of goals, students struggle with a tremendous amount of stress and pressure. We have a range of issues like marks, grades,
competition, homework, assignments, projects, parent pressure and competition and so on, which result in stress in students.

National survey data from high school students in grades 9–12 in 2011 showed that 15.8% of students reported past-year suicidal ideation (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012). Another national survey data in 2012 indicated that 7.2% of early adult with age group eighteen to twenty five years old and reported last year suicidal thoughts, which was highest across adult age groups (Substance Abuse, 2013). Further, persons having serious suicide behavior are at greater chances to commit an actual suicide attempt as compare to non serious suicidal behavior, and suicidal attempt is one of the strongest predictors of completed suicide (Bridge, Goldstein and Brent 2006). Suicidal ideation also serves as an important marker of psychopathology and behavioral problems among youths (Thompson, Ngambeki, Torch, Sivapalan and Evangelou 2012).

Sinha and Yukti (2011) conducted a study on adolescent. The sample consisted of 100 girls and 100 boys in the age group of 16-19 years to compare suicidal ideation in adolescent girls and boys. Result revealed that suicide ideation is higher among girls and boys and there are differences as well as some similarities in socio demographic and psychosocial background of girls and boys with high suicide ideation.

Augustine, Shahnaz, Sylvia and Madhavan (2011) conducted a study to measure stress appraisal among students and to identify institution-specific difference in coping and stress appraisal. The study was carried out on normal students aged 16-17 years old. Eighty students were taken from 6 schools ensuring equal gender representation and category of schools (Government/Private). The students of both schools showed similar stress perception. Over the years, students are being bombarded by the stressor in the form of growing pressure, highly competitive environment, undue parental pressure and expectation and career related worries. These stressors have brought students life in very demands and expectation often lead to suicidal ideation among students.

Khan (2011) measured the relation of suicidal ideation with hopelessness and depression. Result showed that there is significant correlation between depression and suicidal ideation. This association was significant for males.

Schwartz, Pyle, Dowd and Sheehan (2012) Compared to studies using surveys, beliefs studies which use focus groups or extended interviews are less likely to suffer from wording effects and also allow for responses to be elaborated. For example, Schwartz and colleagues approached the
question of suicide precipitants among U.S. adolescents by conducting ethnically and regionally stratified focus groups. Researchers reported that participants viewed suicide as the outcome of abundant stressors (e.g., negative life events and low self-esteem) and insufficient support (e.g., support from friends and family). Additionally, the participants were able to extend their responses beyond the research questions. They stated that some suicidal behavior might be attention-seeking behavior and they seemed to think that suicide was a problem of communities other than their own.

Skinner and McFaul (2012) in a longitudinal study published by the ‘Canadian Medical Association Journal’, which looks at suicides by boys and girls over a period of thirty years (1980-2008), modest decline in suicide was found for boys in the age group 10-19 years and quite rise for girls in the same age groups. Girls have always committed suicide more commonly than boys; however, there is reason to believe that girls are progressively using more fatal means like hanging for committing suicide which could be taken into account for the rise in suicidal deaths. A study conducted by a ‘Mental health organization’ in 150 educational institutions in New Delhi found that 40 percent of students feel overwhelmed by exams. Another study conducted by a ‘non-governmental organization’ with 850 students found that 57 percent students were depressed and 9 percent had committed suicide due to the academic stress (Maheshananda, Bera, Gore, Bhogale, Kulkarni, Thakur, 2012).

Zhang, Yu and Zhao (2012) conducting a study on medical professional and found that 24.5 percent of medical students have experience suicide ideation at some point of life. Gudjonsson, Sigurdsson, Sigfusdottir and Asgeirsdottir(2013) conducted a study and found that conflicts in the family facilitate the suicide behavior and ideation in adolescent which mediates due to the depressed mood. The results showed that the assessable greater effects of a quarrelsome family climate on depressed younger children. By analysis, it was observed that children from quarrelsome family atmosphere and depression sufferers have greater possibility of suicide ideation by 27-fold, as compare to non-depressed children living in a harmonious family atmosphere. The results provide evidence that significant increasing impact of quarrelsome family atmosphere and symptoms of depression collectively on suicide ideation between younger children. These results showed that a quarrelsome family atmosphere may play a vital role for child mental health.
Bhosale (2014) conducted a study on secondary school students in 10th standard. It was found that there is a significant difference between boys and girls in terms of their academic frustration, academic pressure and academic anxiety level. However, there is no significant differ between boys and girls on academic stress and academic conflict. As far as suicidal ideation is concerned with regards to private school students are much likely to report suicidal plan, thoughts and attempts compared with their public school counterparts, according to results of what is believed to be the first ever such survey of private school students. Released results showed that of the total sample of 8401 private school children, 10.1% said they entertained thoughts of suicide; about half of those (5.2% reported suicidal plans and 2.8% reported suicide attempts.

Akhtar and Alam (2015) conducted a study on stress and suicide ideation among school students, study revealed that there is no significant difference in suicidal ideation as far as gender is concerned. Students belonging to private school were explored more stress. However, the study explains that stress and suicide ideation was significantly related to each other.

**Print and Electronic Media: Some Current Reports**

Here are some cases from print and electronic media which shows that adolescents’ suicide cases in current time are becoming very common in society. So few of them are presented here to express the daily occurrence of adolescents suicide.

**IBNLIVE.INDIA, August 13, 2014,** reported that a student of age twenty two year pursuing B.Tech has committed suicide by jumping in front of moving train in Muzaffarnagar. According to the police the student was under depression and further investigation is going on.

**Dailybhaskar.com, September 04, 2014,** reported that a student of mechanical engineering in Govt. Polytechnic College in Kalyanpur suffering from the harassment and ragging by seniors has committed suicide. According to the police he was absent in the class from last two days and his roommate was out of station. On arrival of his roommate it was found that door was closed and he entered the room by window. His roommate said that he was beaten by seniors for wearing jeans and not cutting hairs. Police investigating is going on.

**India News, September 15, 2014,** reported a nineteen years old student of electronic and communication engineering from IIT Guwahati was found dead in his three storey hostel
building. According to police investigation, he belongs to Haryana and he was suffering from depression from the last two months. In the suicide note the student has apologies to his parents.

**The Hindu, October 14, 2014**, reported that a student pursuing computer engineering from BMS College of engineering, Bangalore has committed suicide by hanging himself in the room of hostel. According to sources he wanted the approval of her parents to marry the girl of his choice. He took this extreme step after his parents opposed the marriage. Further investigation is going on.

**Tribune News Service, February 10, 2015,** reported that a girl student pursuing BBA has committed suicide by hanging to a ceiling in the hostel room. She was belonged to Udhampur, J&K and not doing well in her studies. Her roommate convinced her to give the exam. In the examination center she took permission from the assessor to go to the washroom. Instead of going to washroom she went to hostel and committed suicide. She left a suicide note for her parents to apologize. Her roommate told that she was under stress from the last few days but did not confer with her.

**The Hindu, March 28, 2015,** reported that a student pursuing mechanical engineering from Andhra University College of Engineering has committed suicide by jumping into the sea. The victim was the resident of Srikakulam town in Visakhapatnam. It was reported by police that the victim has messaged his brother studying at Gitam University that he is going to commit suicide. Police investigation is going on.

**Times News, April 4, 2015** reported that a 21 years old ITI student committed suicide by hanging self. She left a suicide note in which she stated that her father had spent lot of money on her studies and will have to bear expenses of her marriage so it would be better for her to end life.

**HT Campus Expert on April 10, 2015,** reported that a student of LLB in Amity University was found hanging to ceiling in her hostel room. She did not attend the class that day when her friends came to hostel in lunch time she was found to be hanging the ceiling. No suicidal note has been found and it is not clear why she took this extreme step.

**Www.newskarnataka.com, April 17, 2015,** reported that a young girl student pursuing pharmacy at JSS College of pharmacy has committed suicide. She was resident of Kodlagi of district Bellary. It was reported that she committed suicide very early in the morning at around 4 a.m in her hostel room. It was come into the knowledge when her friends called her for breakfast.
She was found hanging in the room. In the suicidal note she mentioned that she was not happy with her friends and hostel environment.

**Times News, May 1, 2015**, reported that an M.Sc student submitted a written letter to the registrar threatening to committed suicide if she was not allowed to appear for the remaining papers. The mathematics student was caught copying answers from her handkerchief. An unfair means case was registered against her and she was not allowed to write her paper that day. She was also barred from writing the remaining papers.

**IndiaToday.in, May 3, 2015**, reported that a boy pursuing chemical engineering from IIT Powai was found dead by his friends on the hostel terrace. He was belonged to Haryana. The suicidal note found near his body indicated that he was under depression and unhappy because of his choice of academic course. His friends reported that he was not doing well in studies and his previous semesters exams were remaining to pass. For committing suicide he consumed some poisonous substance.

**Press Trust of India, May 07, 2015**, reported that a student of engineering has committed suicide due the pressure of upcoming exams by taking poison. He was native of Mirzapur. From hostel he moved to a hotel and consumed the poison. When situation got worse he called his friends and they admitted him in a hospital but he died. The authority of institute reported that he was under depression and stressed due to coming exams.

**Amar Ujala, May 18, 2015**, reported that a boy studying in tenth standard in a government school of district Ambala in Haryana has expired by taking large amount of medicines which were kept at home. He took this extreme step father the declaration of results due to failing in tenth exams. He could not bear the stigma of being failure.

**IndiaToday.in, May 25, 2015**, reported that a student of 12th standard committed suicide by jumping in front of the train. He took this extreme step after failing in the CBSE Board exams. He was belonged to Uttar Pradesh State.

**Amar Ujala, June 15, 2015** reported that a boy pursuing bachelor in technology in computer science engineering from Guru Jambheshwar University of science and technology was found hanged in hostel room. He was resident of village Bagru of district Sonipat in Haryana. According to sources no reasons are found behind committing suicide. This incident is shameful and it is a major loss to the society.
Amar Ujala, September 6, 2015 reported that a young girl pursuing bachelor in pharmacy third year student from Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak was found hanged in hostel room. No suicidal note has been found and it is not clear why she took this extreme step.

From the above mentioned reviews and current suicidal cases published in news and electronic media it is clearly indicated that adolescent’s suicide is a very serious issue and daily occurrence of suicide are happening all over the world. The review is comprehensive and researches have been conducted throughout the globe and wide range of participants with variety of tools and techniques.

With this much background, we may pass on the next chapter dealing with problem and hypotheses of the study.