



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Psychology

SUICIDAL IDEATION AMONG CYBER BULLYING VICTIM COLLEGE STUDENTS

KEY WORDS: Cyber bullying, Suicidal ideation, Ethnicity, Stream, Gender

Kashfi Naaz*

UGC Research Fellow, Psychology Department, Ranchi University, Ranchi, India. *Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

Cyber bullying victims have the most noteworthy paces of suicidal ideation, requiring hypothesis and exploration researching self destruction and its avoidance in later-life. The experience of suicidal ideation is fundamentally connected with discouragement, sadness, negative wellbeing results, and mortality among cyber bullying victims. The research reported in this paper examines the impact of ethnicity, stream and gender on suicidal ideation among cyber bullying victim college students. The data obtained by stratified random sampling was based on three sub-groups of ethnicity (tribal and nontribal), stream (arts and science) and gender (male and female). The sample of 160 students was drawn from different colleges of Ranchi University. Suicidal ideation scaled by Dr Sisodia and Dr Bhatnagar was used to measure level of suicidal ideation. The findings obtained revealed that victims of different ethnicity and stream not differ to each other with respect of suicidal ideation. Suicidal ideation of the female victim students is higher than male victim students. It confirms the role of gender effect on the suicidal ideation. No two and three way interaction effect of independent variables was found significant. In general there is a need of further exploration on bigger sample size and distinctive populace.

INTRODUCTION

Cyber bullying involves the use of information and communication technologies such as email, cell phone and pager, text messages, instant messaging, defamatory personal Web sites, and defamatory online personal polling Web sites, to support deliberate, repeated, and hostile behavior by an individual or group that is intended to harm others". Suicide is a complicated human behavior. Suicide is a derived from a Latin word 'Suicidium'. That means to kill one self. Suicide is a rare event. Suicide is the third leading cause of death among youth between 10-19 years of age in our country. While many think about it, far less than 1% of the population kill themselves, who faced the suicidal thoughts. This number is important and reassuring because it provides us with a measure of hope. If we can learn to recognize the warning signs, and gain confidence in our ability to intervene with suicidal people, we may be able to prevent many suicides. Experience of cyber-bullying victimization is one of many possible determinants of suicidal ideation and suicide-related behaviors. Cyber bullying provides to perpetrators the benefit of lack of face to-face contact. It is more pervasive than traditional bullying, as it can happen anytime and anywhere. The inability for victims to have any control over acts of cyber-bullying may result in feelings of powerlessness in the person being bullied. As a result, the damage experienced in cyber-bullying may be largely social and emotional in nature and is exacerbated by the intensity of the threats inflicted. The growing number of cyber bullying victims over the past decade and the deleterious effects of cyber bullying on victims are of great concern. Several studies have shown that traditional bullying among youths is associated with depression, suicidal ideation and non-fatal suicidal behavior. However, the psychological outcomes of cyber bullying remain inconsistent and unclear, probably because of its recent development. An emerging body of research has begun to identify an association between cyber bullying and mental health problems. Several correlates have been identified among victims of cyber bullying, such as increased depression, suicidal ideation, and non-fatal suicidal behavior (suicide attempts).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Hinduja & Patchin(2009) investigated the relation between cyber bullying and suicidal ideation and reported a phenomenon recently termed cyberbullicide-suicide indirectly or directly influenced by experiences with online aggression.

Kumar, et. al. (2013) in their study found that suicidal

ideation was more among depressed students; also it was high among those students who live in hostel and nuclear families. Results also revealed that suicidal ideation was significantly high among the depressed female students.

Zheng & Wang (2014) found that female medical students have higher rate of suicidal tendency.

Kunmi, et. al. (2014) they revealed that depression and suicidal ideation are high in medical students.

Bhalala (2014) revealed that female and urban students showed higher level of suicide tendency then male and rural students.

Di Thiene, et. al. (2015) investigated that the risk of suicide is lower in the first generation and higher in the second generation of immigrants compared with natives in Sweden.

Nabanita Banerjee and Ishita Chatterjee (2016) explore whether academic stress, suicidal ideation, mental well-being differ significantly in terms of 1st semester and 3rd semester students of medical, engineering and general field.

Demetry and Dalal (2017) found Female immigrants and second generation immigrants appeared to be at higher risk than male immigrants with regard to suicidal ideation and suicide attempt.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the study

- To study the significant impact of ethnicity (tribal and nontribal), stream (science and arts) and gender (male and female) on suicidal ideation among cyber-bullying victims.

Hypotheses

- There may be significant impact of ethnicity, stream and gender on suicidal ideation among cyber-bullying victims.

Sample

The sample for the present research consisted of 160 students from different colleges of Ranchi University which is located in Ranchi town, Jharkhand. Stratified random sampling technique was used for the sample selection. The stratification was based on three groups of ethnicity (tribal and non tribal), stream (science and arts) and gender (male and female). Thus the research design was based on 2x2x2 factorial design. In each of the 8 strata-20 cases were selected

randomly. The total no of cases were 160. The sample Units is presented below:

Sample Design

Groups	Tribal		Non-tribal	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Science stream	20	20	20	20
Arts stream	20	20	20	20
Numbers of students	40	40	40	40
	80		80	
	160			

Tools

• Personal Data Questionnaire

This questionnaire will be prepared by the researcher for eliciting information about the respondents' personal name, status of cyber-bullying victimization in the past 6 months, age, gender, ethnicity, stream, college, year of college, place of residence etc.

• Suicidal Ideation Inventory

Suicidal Ideation Scale developed by **Sisodia and Bhatnagar (2011)** were used. The test re-test reliability of this scale is .72.

Statistical Analysis

Percentage values, ANOVA (Analysis of Variance), 't' test, Correlation and Graphic representation were used for the data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results are representing in following points:

- Impact of ethnicity, stream and gender on suicidal ideation
- Main effect of ethnicity, stream and gender with respect to suicidal ideation
- Two way and three way interaction of independent variables

Summary Table: 1.0 of ANOVA showing the impact of Ethnicity, Stream and Gender on Suicidal Ideation

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F ratio	P
Main Effects					
A.	5.625	1	5.625	.010	NS
B.	30.625	1	30.625	.055	NS
C.	4347.225	1	4347.225	7.781	P<0.01 S
2 Way Interaction					
AXB	198.025	1	198.025	.354	NS
AXC	837.225	1	837.225	1.499	NS
BXC	81.225	1	81.225	.145	NS
3 Way Interaction					
AXBXC	1755.625	1	1755.625	3.143	NS

Main Effect

A. Ethnicity (Tribal and Non Tribal)

The main effect of the ethnicity (tribal and non tribal) was found not significant ($F= 0.010$). It reveals that student of different ethnicity not differ to each other with respect to suicidal ideation.

B. Stream (Arts and Science)

The main effect of stream (arts and science) was found not significant ($F= .055$). It reveals that student of different stream not differ to each other with respect to suicidal ideation.

C. Gender (Male and Female)

The main effect of the gender (male and female) was found significant ($F= 7.781$, $p < 0.01$). It reveals that student of different gender (male and female) differ to each other with relation to suicidal ideation. Suicidal ideation of the female students is higher than male students. It confirms the role of the gender (male and female) effect on the Suicidal ideation.

2Way Interactions

AXB Ethnicity X Stream

The 2 way interaction effect of ethnicity and stream found not significant ($F= .354$). It reveals that, there exists no joint effect of ethnicity and stream on suicidal ideation. It can be concluded that the difference between two groups of ethnicity in regard to their suicidal ideation do not vary due to their stream.

AXC Ethnicity X Gender

The 2 way interaction effect of ethnicity and gender found not significant ($F= 1.499$). It reveals that, there exists no joint effect of ethnicity and gender on suicidal ideation. It can be concluded that the difference between two groups of ethnicity in regard to their suicidal ideation do not vary due to their gender.

BXC Stream X Gender

The 2 Way Interaction effect of stream and gender found not significant ($F= .145$). It reveals that, there exists no joint effect of stream and gender on suicidal ideation. It can be concluded that the difference between two groups of stream in regard to their suicidal ideation do not vary due to their gender.

3Way Interactions

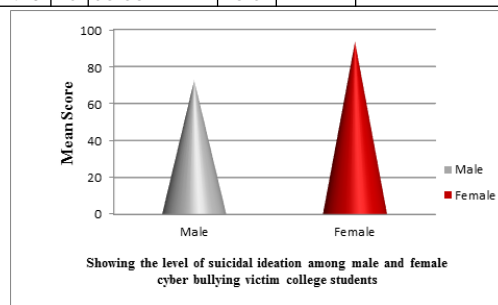
AXBXC Ethnicity X Stream X Gender

The 3 Way Interaction effect of ethnicity, stream, and gender found not significant ($F= 3.143$). It reveals that all 3 variables- ethnicity, stream, and gender do not effect on suicidal ideation of cyber bullying victim college students.

Comparison between Male and Female on Suicidal Ideation

Table 2.0:

Groups	N	Mean score	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
Male	20	72.50	20.48	2.819	0.01
Female	20	93.35	25.97		



According to above table and figure it is inferred that level of suicidal ideation among female victim students is higher than male victim students. As per the above mentioned table, mean score of female victim students, which is 93.35, is higher in comparison of male victim students, which are 72.50. The SD (standard deviation) of male and female school students are, 20.48 and 25.97 respectively. The obtained t-value among both the groups is 2.819, which is significant on 0.01 levels. It had been proved that, females have more suicidal ideation than males.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded from above analysis that there has been no significant impact of ethnicity and stream on suicidal ideation. Suicidal ideation of the female victim students is higher than male victim students. It confirms the role of gender effect on the suicidal ideation among cyber bullying victims.

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