Loneliness and Negative Life Events are the Predictors of Suicidal Behaviors among Adolescent Girls in Bangladesh

Md. Abul Hasam[1]* and Md. Shahidul Islam[2]
[1]Department of Humanities, Primeasia University, Banani, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh
[2]BISR (Bangladesh Institute of Social Research) Trust, Bangladesh
hasam.sustsoc53@gmail.com

Abstract

This study tries to understand the affect of the loneliness and negative life events that are lead to suicidal behaviors among adolescent girls who study in secondary school. To conduct this study, explanatory research design, survey method & simple random sampling are followed. To measure loneliness, R-UCLA loneliness scaling and Likert Scaling on 4 rating scale is applied. This study reveals that loneliness and negative life events are related to suicidal behaviors. As 23.81 % adolescent girls feel highly loneliness, 46.03% medium loneliness and 30.16% low loneliness. About 68.2% girls' relation is weak with their parents. For the causes of loneliness events, about 19.05% girls think to commit suicide. On the contrary, only 9.52 percent respondents' ƒamily economic problem is very much and 100 % parents behave sometimes bad owing to their daughters' bad result. Most of the girls face eve teasing. For the causes of negative life events, in last year no respondents thought to commit suicide.

Keywords: Loneliness, Negative life events, Sexual harassment, Suicidal behaviors, Adolescent girls, Bangladesh.

Introduction

There are a range of complex factors that are influence to commit suicide. But there are one or two key things that can motivate a person action such as suicide ideation or attempted suicide or findings a means to take their life. Most of case, people who have intention of taking their own life do not actually want to die but cannot see any other way out of their shocking situation. They are likely to be undecided or confused about their suicidal thought or intentions and their situation of mind may change quickly in a short period or long period of time[1]. Adolescent suicide is a global problem, but it is of particular concern in highly industrial nation suicide as the USA[2]. Now the third world countries are concerned about suicide or suicidal behavior. In Bangladesh, the number of suicide and suicidal attempts among adolescent girls are being increased due to loneliness and negative life events such as sexual harassment and difficulties with family members, loss of self-esteem etc. The cognitive theory considers suicide as result of hopelessness and despair. In addition, if a person is full of hopelessness and despair, suicidal risk increases significantly[3]. Loneliness, as a consequence of modern life, is a major factor that related to suicidal behavior[4]. Loneliness has in three different relationships; i. Peer related loneliness (Label Social loneliness), ii. Family related loneliness and iii. Romantic related loneliness[5]. Family related loneliness only was associated with deliberate self-harm and eating disorders. These finding could indicate the difficulties within the family domain are particularly prominent in adolescents reporting these types of psycho pathology[6].

Loneliness and negative life events are positively associated with suicidal behavior. Loneliness and negative life events are important factor that are linked to suicide; they may also interact in predicting suicidal risk. Negative life events are predicted at a range of negative out come conditions, including suicide risk. Suicide behavior may be seen in all age groups, but its incidence among adolescent girls has increased in recent years 2009-2011 in Bangladesh. In 2010, 34 adolescent girls committed suicide due to cause of sexual harassment[7].

Objectives of the Study: The study objectives are divided into the following two categories: i. To know, how loneliness events lead to suicidal behaviors. ii. To know, how negative life events (Difficulties with their parent and sexual harassment or eve teasing) lead to suicidal behaviors.

Rationale or importance of the study: Suicide as a worldwide phenomenon. Recently, in Bangladesh suicide has been increased. Especially suicide has been increased among adolescent girls in Bangladesh. In the report of Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, 2011, 34 adolescent girls have committed suicide by the cause of sexual harassment. When a girl feels loneliness then she can not decide what to do after sexual harassment[7]. If we can know the cause of committing suicide after sexual harassment then it would be able to take program for protecting suicide of adolescent girls. Other wise, when a girl commits suicide then it affects her family and society. So it is important to know the causes of suicide among the student of the secondary adolescent girl.

Literature Review

The term suicide refers to any death which is the direct or indirect result of a positive or negative act accomplished by the victim himself. Otherwise, this term is applied to all cases of death resulting directly or indirectly from a positive or negative act of the victim himself, which he knows will produce this result. There are three following positions; i. Suicide varies inversely with the degree of integration of religious society, ii. Suicide varies inversely with the degree of integration of domestic society, and iii. Suicide varies inversely with the degree of integration of political society. When society is strongly integrated, it holds individuals under its control, consider them at it service and these forbids them to dispose intentionally of themselves. Excessive individualism not only results in favoring the action of suicide for genetic causes, but it is itself such a cause. Thence and formed currents of depression and disillusionment emanating fro no particular individual but expressing society's state of disintegration. The reflect the relax action of social border, a sort of collective asthenia or social malaise, just as individual sad men, when chronic, in its way reflect the poor organic state of individual[8].

Beck and Weishaar (1990) reported that there was a strong relationship between hopelessness and suicidal intention[9]. Durak (1994) found in Turkey that hopelessness level was highest in patients who tried to suicide and depressive patients were in the second line in who tried to suicide at least once[10].

Loneliness often causes for poor interpersonal relationships where the feelings and thoughts are isolated and disconnected from others[11]. Thus, one may feel acute loneliness even as a member of a large group. There are at least three imposing reasons for loneliness in a suicide risk model in adult people. First, loneliness has been associated with a variety of physical and psychological difficulties including depression, anxiety, stress, and physical problems[12]. Beyond these considerations, in a diathesis-street model, involves the interaction of loneliness and negative life events in predicting suicide risk[13,14]. Loneliness was considered as a determinant of suicide[15]. Loneliness is negative emotions that comes about through a discrepancy between desires and achieve levels of social contact. Further, Loneliness is considered as the unpleasant experience that occurs when a persons' network of social relationships is deficient in some important way, either quantitatively or qualitatively[16].

Difference types of social relationships offer different social provisions or meet different interpersonal needs. Peers or friends offer provisions associated with a sense of social integration, relationships with family members offer a sense of guidance, and relationships with romantic partners offer a sense of reliable attachment[17,18]. Hence, family-related loneliness is as likely to be associated with indicators of psychopathology in adolescence as is peer-related loneliness. Later on, romantic partners replace peers and parents as primary attachment figures[19] and therefore romantic loneliness is more likely to be associated with psychopathology in college students. Three types of loneliness -peer-related loneliness (labeled 'social loneliness'), family related loneliness, and romantic loneliness- are useful for measuring the level of the students' loneliness[17].

Theoretical Framework: Suicide is similar as mental alienation. For the popular concentration the latter comprises in a single state, always indistinguishable, capable only of artificial distinction according to conditions. For the alienist, on the contrary, the word indicates many yearningly types. Every suicide is, similarly, generally considered a victim of miserable whose life has become a burden to him severely. On the other hand, what is lost in activities is made up for in thought and internal life. In disgust from its surrounding awareness becomes self-preoccupied, takes itself as if appropriate and exceptional study, and assumes as its man task self-observation and self-study. Egoistic suicide slothful melancholy is with self-complacence. The decision form all the evidences is that social suicide rate can be elucidated only sociologically. At any particular moment that ethical composition of society establishes the contingent of intentional deaths. At first, the victim's acts which appear to express only his personal temperament are really the complement and prolongation of a societal condition which they express outwardly. It is made up of the currents of egoism, altruism or anomy running through the society under consideration with the propensities to languorous miserably, vigorous renunciation or exasperated weariness derivative from these currents of the whole society.

These tendencies of the whole social body, by moving individuals, cause them to commit suicide. Egoistic suicide results from the fact that society is not sufficiently integrated at all points to keep all its members under its control properly. If it rises inordinately, consequently, it is because the state on which it depends has itself excessively lengthened; it is because societies, weak and disturbed, lets too many persons escape too completely form its influence. Thus, the only remedy for the ill is to restore enough consistency to social groups for them to obtain a firmer grip on the individual, and for him to feel himself bound to them[8].

Conceptual framework:

Causes		Effect
Loneliness events	Negative life events	
Weak relationships with parent Weak relationships with friends Feeling monotonous Feeling worthless Attention any action Sudden exciting Feeling shy Hidden weeping Change in sleeping and eating pattern Feeling relationship with other one not meaningful	Difficulties with parents Sexual harassments (eve teasing)	Suicidal behaviour

Methodology

Research Design and Method: The explanatory research design is used for completing this study. When, an effect is occurred by the causes, than explanatory research design is used. The survey method is followed for collecting the data that researchers can observed directly. Because this method can describe the attitude besides behaviors of a population of people by choosing in a typical mode a sample of individuals and soliciting responses from them to a set of questions properly.

Research site and its importance/rational: Firstly, Dhaka Metropolitan City, the capital of Bangladesh, has been selected as the study area purposively. Later, to find out adolescent girls respondents, a secondary school has been selected as the field of the study. The name of School is Matuyael Girls School, Jatrabari, Dhaka. Suicidal behaviors among adolescent girls are common issues in the said city because parents are busy for their office purposes or livelihood tasks. Parents would not give proper care for their daughters. So, the girls suffer to loneliness/helpless resulting they try to commit/committed suicide.

Population and sampling of the study: The research population is adolescent girls who are studying in secondary school. Total Population is 180(Sampling frame). They are studying in class nine and ten. These classes are selected purposively. Adolescent girls have been selected as primary units of analysis who study in secondary school. Simple random sampling is used because it's a technique that provides each of the total sampling units of the population equally and non-zero probability of being designated. To draw the each sample, random digits table is used[20]. The Sample size is found 63 by using Cochran's formula[21];

Formula $n = \dfrac{\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}}{1+\frac{1}{N}(\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}-1)}$ (Source: Cochran, 1977:75)

Variables and indicators of the study: The variables of the study are divided into five major parts; i. Loneliness: In the present study, loneliness is considered as a manifestation of negative feelings of rising or gap relations or maintaining relationship among peer groups, classmate, family members, and negative feelings of various actions. ii. Negative life events: In this study, the negative life events are considered as the conditions or events or actions those are negatives or difficulties for the adolescent girls such as difficulties with family members, fear of sexual harassment (eve teasing), force marriage, hopelessness, (my future seems dark to me), failed in studies, financials difficulties. iii. Worthlessness: In the present study, the worthlessness is considered as feeling which excessively worthless about own life. iv. Sexual harassment: In the present study, sexual harassment is considered as a threat of teasing that creates psychological pressure among adolescent girls. *v.* Suicidal behaviors: In the present study, the suicidal

behaviors are considered as the risk conditions of suicide those are included ideation and attempt to suicide, attempted suicide, and ideation to suicide frequently in the past year, plan of future suicide ideation.

To explain suicidal behaviors, four major indicators are considered: i. Life time ideation and attempt to suicide (have you even thought about or attempted to yourself). ii. Frequency of ideation to suicide in the last year (How often have you thought about killing yourself in the past year). iii. Threat of suicidal behavior (Have you even hold someone that you are going to commit suicide, or that you might do). iv. Like hood to suicidal behavior in future (How likely is it that you will attempt suicide some day).

Data collection techniques: In this study, interview schedule has been used for survey. Interview schedule has been written in English and Bengali version. Firstly the information has been collected by using a structured questionnaire on 51 variables from 63 respondents through sample survey method. Closed-ended questions have been set up in the structured questionnaire and information has been collected through face-to-face interviews. Further for some loneliness related variables (19 variables), R-UCLA loneliness scaling and Likert Scaling have been followed in the structured questionnaire.

Research instruments and analysis techniques: The collected quantitative information from primary source has been analyzed by statistical tools. In this regard, The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) has been used. Here univariate and bivariate analysis i.e. percentage and frequency table, cross table, has been used as the statistical tools to analysis the data. Again, the procedure of Likert Scaling (1-to-4 rating scale where: 1=Never, 2=Rarely, 3=Sometimes and 4=Always) & R-UCLA loneliness Scaling are followed for analyzing some loneliness related variables. The R-UCLA loneliness Scaling comprises 20 items but in the present study uses 19 items. Firstly, a total score for each respondents has been found out and then average scale values has been found out by subs-tracing the low judges (bottom 25%) from high (top 25%) judges. As a result, it would be possible to find out Discriminative Power (DP) for each variable.

Results and Discussion

Univariate analysis: Table-1 shows that all of the respondents' age is 14 to 16 years old. Out of 63 respondents, 47.62% are studying in class nine and the rest (52.38%) in class ten. Occupations of fathers and mothers of respondents are various such as 28.57 percent fathers' occupation is business. Simultaneously job is 34.92% and day labor 36.51%. On the contrary, 88.89 percent mothers' occupation is house wife and 11.11 percent job. 44.44% family's monthly income of the respondents is between Tk. 4000-7000, simultaneously, 15.87 percent's between Tk. 8000-111000, 15.87 percent's between Tk. 12000-15000 and the rest 23.81 percent's above Tk.16000.

Table-1
Basic information

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.Age of respondents			*4.Mother' Occupation*		
14-16 years	63	100.0	Housewife	56	88.89
Total	63	100.0	Job	7	11.11
2.Academic year of respondents			Business	0	0
Class nine	30	47.62	Others	0	0
Class ten	33	52.38	Total	63	100.0
Total	63	100.0	*5.Family` monthly income*		
3.Father' Occupation			4000-7000	28	44.44
Business	18	28.57	8000-11000	10	15.87
Job	22	34.92	12000-15000	10	15.87
Day laborer	23	36.51	16000+	15	23.81
Others	0	0	Total	63	100.0
Total	63	100.0			

In Table-2, the present study demonstrates that the relations of the respondents with their parents are various conditions. As about 68.2% is weak relation with their parents (Strong weak relation is 22.2 and weak relation 46%). Simultaneously, the relation of 88.8 percent girls is weak with their friend. So, there is threat to loneliness of the respondents which resulting to commit suicide themselves. Only 14.3% girls always express any feeling with their parents, others not always express their feeling (Never 22.2%, nearly 60.3%, sometime and 3.2%). Here we can see that a large member of respondents express their any feelings rarely to their parents. 82.54 respondents' friendship with classmates is desired. Simultaneously, 85.71 percent classmate behave with respondents is good. Again 87.30 girls express feeling to their classmates or friends. We can interpret that the relations of the respondents with classmates are so good. So, there is no threat to loneliness**.** Friend relationships are satisfactory conditions. But, feeling monotonous condition is high where about 80.95% girls feel monotonous. Attention to any work is dissatisfactory condition where about 17.46% no attention, and 55.55% less attention. So, it is risky situation to loneliness. But study attention is satisfactory condition as 74.6 percent respondents can give attention to their study. From this finding we can interpret a large number of the respondents are not risk situation to loneliness. Most of the girls (95.70%) weep in hidden because of parents dislike (15.87%), parents always show anger (25.40%), higher pressure to study (33.33%), and pressure for household works (25.40%). We interpret the data that here risky situation to loneliness. This condition affect girls' mind which may make suicidal behavior among adolescents girls. In present, only 4.8 percent respondents not willing to eat basic food but 44.44% percent respondents willing to eat exact basic food in previous condition. Less than fifty (36.51%) percent of respondents sleep exactly in regular basis. More than half (57.14%) of the girls excite suddenly in regular basis. The condition was same (53.97%) in previous. Here respondents are risky situation to loneliness. Most of the adolescent girls (93.70%) feel worthlessness; only 6.3 % never feel worthlessness. So, here we can state that girls feel loneliness. Most of the girls (60.3%) feel shy. Most of the girls (88.89%) are addressed as a good/medium good girl by men. Surrounding people cannot understand the adolescent girls (71.43%), only 28.57% understand them. Here understating pattern is risky for loneliness. They cannot believe others (88.9%). For this cause they cannot maintain relationships with around the people. On the contrary, most of the girls (82.54%) feel interest to talk with others but the girls (73.02%) feel that maintaining relationship with others is not meaningful. Again 76.19% girls feel that their interest and ideas are not shared with those around them. Only 33.34% girls never feel a part of a friendship groups and never feel a lot in mutual with the individuals around them. For said causes, 95.20% adolescent girls feel alone, only 4.8% girls never feel alone. For alone, 79.37% girls feel unhappy, only 20.63% girls never feel unhappy. For said causes, 19.05% girls think to commit suicide for said causes. So, we can predict that 19.05% adolescent girls are in risky situation for suicide behaviors by the causes of loneliness. In last year, 22.22% girls have tried to commit suicide. Therefore, only 22.22 percent adolescent girls are in risky situation for suicide behaviors by the causes of loneliness.

Table-2
Loneliness events related information

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.Relation pattern with parents			*17. Feeling worthlessness*		
Strongly weak	14	22.2	Always	10	15.9
Weak	29	46.0	Sometimes	12	19.0
Good	14	22.2	Rarely	37	58.7
Strongly good	6	9.6	Never	4	6.3
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
2.Expressing feeling to her parents			*18.Feeling shy*		
Never	14	22.2	Always	3	4.8
Rarely	38	60.3	Sometimes	12	19.0
Sometimes	2	3.2	Rarely	23	36.5
Always	9	14.3	Never	25	39.7
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
3.Relation pattern with friends			*19.Men say, she is a good girl*		
Strongly weak	4	6.3	No good	0	0
Weak	52	82.5	Less good	7	11.11
Good	7	11.1	Medium good	42	66.67
Strongly good	0	0	Very good	14	22.22
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
4.Desire friendship with classmates			*20. Surrounding people understand her*		
No desire	3	4.76	No understand	9	14.29
Less desire	8	12.70	Few understand	12	19.05
Desire	12	19.05	Sometimes understand	24	38.1
Strongly desire	40	63.49	Always understand	18	28.57
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
5.Classmate behave patterns with respondents			*21. Belief in others*		
Very bad	2	3.17	No belief	14	22.2
Less bad	7	11.11	Few belief	27	42.9
Good	43	68.25	Medium belief	15	23.8
Very good	11	17.46	Strongly belief	7	11.1

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
6.Express feeling to her classmates or friends			*22. Feeling interest to talk with others*		
Never	8	12.70	Strongly bad feeling	2	3.14
Rarely	14	22.22	Bad feeling	9	14.29
Sometimes	21	33.33	Good feeling	28	44.44
Always	20	31.75	Strongly good feeling	24	38.10
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
7.Feeling monotonous			*23. How often do you feel that relationship with others are not meaningful*		
Always	7	11.1	Always	6	9.52
Sometimes	34	54.0	Sometimes	10	15.87
Rarely	16	25.4	Rarely	30	47.62
Never	6	9.5	Never	17	26.98
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
8.Attention to any action			*24. How often do you feel that your interest and thoughts are not shared in time with those around you?*		
No attention	11	17.46	Always	13	20.63
Less attention	35	55.55	Sometimes	9	14.29
Attention	12	19.05	Rarely	26	41.27
Strongly attention	5	7.9	Never	15	23.81
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
9. Study attention			*25. How regularly do you feel freely part of a group of friends?*		
No attention	5	4.76	Always	18	28.57
Less attention	12	20.63	Sometimes	24	38.10
Attention	35	41.27	Rarely	9	14.29
Strong attention	11	33.33	Never	12	19.05
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
10.Hidden weeping			*26. How often do you feel that you have a lot in mutual with the people nearby you?*		
Always	7	11.1	Always	18	28.57
Sometimes	9	14.3	Sometimes	24	38.10
Rarely	43	68.3	Rarely	9	14.29

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Never	4	6.3	Never	12	19.05
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
11.Causes of hidden weeping			*27. Feeling Alone*		
Parents dislike	10	15.87	Always	12	19.0
parent always showing anger	16	25.40	Sometimes	20	31.7
Higher pressure to study	21	33.33	Rarely	27	42.9
Pressure for household work	16	25.40	Never	4	4.8
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
12. Willing to eat basic food			*28. Feeling unhappy*		
Never	3	4.8	Always	18	28.57
Rarely	14	22.2	Sometimes	24	38.10
Sometimes	25	39.7	Rarely	8	12.70
Always	21	33.3	Never	13	20.63
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
13. Previous situation of willing to eat basic food			*29. Think to commit suicide above causes*		
Willing	28	44.44	Yes	12	19.05
No willing	35	55.55	No	51	80.95
14. Regular exact sleeping			Total	63	100.0
Yes	40	63.49	*30. In last year, have you thought to commit suicide above causes?*		
No	23	36.51	Yes	14	22.22
Total	63	100.0	No	49	77.48
15. Regular sudden exciting			Total	63	100.0
Yes	36	57.14			
No	27	42.86			
Total	63	100.0			
16. Previous sudden exciting					
Yes	34	53.97			
No	29	46.03			
Total	63	100.0			

Table-3
Negative Life Events related information

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.Family's economic problem			*8. After sexual harassment, did you stop to go school?*		
Very much	6	9.52	Yes	11	17.46
Much	7	11.11	No	52	82.54
Medium	40	63.49	Total	63	100.0
No problem	10	15.87	*9. Have the Eve teasers beaten up your family members for protecting teasing?*		
Total	63	100.0	Yes	6	9.52
2.Parents behave pattern after negative result in her academic examination			No	57	90.48
Sometimes bad	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
Others	0	0	*10. If Yes, for this cause tried to commit suicide*		
Total	63	100.0	Yes	11	17.46
3.Facing sexual harassment			No	52	82.54
Always	24	38.1	Total	63	100.0
Sometimes	10	15.9	*11. Think to commit suicide for above causes*		
Rarely	11	17.5	Yes	14	22.22
Never	18	28.6	No	49	77.78
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100.0
4.After sexual harassment share it her parents:			*13. Have your any family members tried to commit suicide?*		
No	11	17.46	Yes	0	0
Yes	52	82.54	No	63	100
Total	63	100.0	Total	63	100
5.How parents psychological help after sexual harassment			*14. Have your any family members committed suicide?*		
Never	20	31.7	Yes	0	0
Rarely	22	34.9	No	63	100
Sometimes	9	14.3	Total	63	100
Always	12	19.0	*15. In last year, have you thought to commit suicide for the cause of eve teasing?*		
Total	63	100.0	Yes	12	19.05
6.After sexual harassment share it her friends			No	51	80.95
No	24	38.10	Total	63	100.0
Yes	39	61.90	*16. At present in mind, have any think to commit suicide?*		
Total	63	100.0	Yes	0	0
7.Attention her study after sexual harassment			No	63	100
No	31	49.21	Total	63	100.0
Yes	32	50.79			
Total	63	100.0			

The Table-3 expresses that out of 63 respondents, only 9.52 percent of respondents' family's economic problem was very much, simultaneously much 11.11%, medium 63.49%, no problem 15.87%**.** All of parents behave sometimes bad to their daughters after their academic bad result which may make suicidal behavior among them. More than 38 percent girls always face sexual harassment, sometimes 15.9%, rarely 17.5% and never 28.6%. It is hopeful that 82.54 percent girls share the issue with their parents. As a result, they get psychological help (68.30%) from their parents which keep them far from suicidal behavior. After sexual harassment, 38.10% girls not share it to their friends and 49.21% girls not to be attentive to their study and only 17.46% girls stop to go to school after sexual harassment. 9.52% respondents agree that teasers beat up their family members for protecting teasing resulting 17.46 percent girls tried to commit suicide. For said causes of negative life events, only 22.22 percent girls think to commit suicide. But no family members of all the respondents tried to commit suicide /committed suicide. In last year, no respondents thought to commit suicide for the cause of eve teasing. At present, 100 percent respondents have no think in their mind to commit suicide.

Bivaraiate analysis: From Table-4, we observe that strong weak relation with their parent who always feel alone 100%, sometimes 10%, rarely and never 0%, weak relation with their parent who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 90%, rarely 40.7% never 0%, good relation with parent who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 48.1% never 25% strongly good relation with parent who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 11.1%, never 75%. Strongly weak relation with her friends who feel always alone 33.3%, sometimes 0%, rarely and never 0%, weak relation with their friends who feel always alone 66.7%, sometimes 100%, rarely 85.2%, never 25%, good relation with their friends who always feel alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 14.8%, never 75%, strongly good relation with their friends who always feel alone 0%, sometimes, rarely and never 0%. Always willing to eat basic food who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 66.7%, never 100%, sometimes willing to eat basic food who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 80%, rarely 33.3%, and never 0%, rarely willing to eat basic food who always feel alone 76%, sometimes 20%, rarely and never 0%, never willing to eat basic food who always feel alone 25%, sometimes, rarely and never 0%. Always feeling monotonous who feel always alone 50%, sometimes, rarely and never 0%, sometimes feeling monotonous who feel always alone 50%, sometimes 100%, rarely 29.6%, never 0%, rarely feeling monotonous who always feel 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 59.3%, never 0%, never feeling monotonous who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 11.1% and never 100%. Never attention to any action who feel always alone 91.7%, sometimes, rarely and never 0%, rarely attention to any action who feel always alone 8.3%, sometimes 100%, rarely 50%, never 0%, sometimes attention to any action who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 39.3%, never 33.3%, Always attention to any action who feel always alone 33.3%, Always attention to any action who feel always alone

0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 10.7%, never 66.7%. Always hidden weeping who feel always alone 58.3%, sometimes, rarely and never 0%, sometimes hidden weeping who feel always alone 41.7%, sometimes 19.9%, rarely and never 0%, rarely hidden weeping who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 80.10%, rarely 96.3%, and never 0%, never hidden weeping who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 3.7% and never 100%. Always feeling worthlessness who feel always alone 83.3%, sometimes, rarely, never 0%, sometimes feeling worthlessness who feel always alone 16.7%, sometimes 50%, rarely and never 0%,rarely feeling worthlessness who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 50%,rarely88.9%, never 75%, never feeling worthlessness who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 11.1%, never 25%. Always expressing feeling to their parent who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 22.2%, never 100%,sometimes expressing feeling to their parent who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 3.7%, never 0%,rarely expressing feeling to their parent who feel always alone 15.4%, sometimes 90%, rarely 70.4%, never 0%,never expressing feeling to their parent who feel always alone 84.6%, sometimes 10%, rarely 3.7%, never 0%. Always expressing feeling to their friends who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 17.9%, never 100%, sometimes expressing feeling to their friends who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 46.4%, never 0%, rarely expressing feeling to their friends who feel always done 0%, sometimes 55%, rarely 35.7%, never 0%, never expressing feeling to their friends who feel always alone 100%, sometimes 45%, rarely and never 0%. Always feeling shy who feel always alone 15.4%, sometimes 5%, rarely and never 0%, sometimes feeling shy who feel always alone 84.6%, sometimes 5%, rarely and never 0%, rarely feeling shy who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 90%, rarely 18.5%, never 0%,never feeling who feel always alone 0%, sometimes 0%, rarely 81.5% and never 100%.

Scaling analysis: Loneliness is measured by Likert Scaling (1-to-4 rating scale where: 1=Never, 2=Rarely, 3=Sometimes and 4=Always) & R-UCLA loneliness scale .The scale comprises 20 items but in the present study comprises 19 items as; i. (5) Hidden weeping, ii. (7) Feeling worthlessness, iii. (8) Feeling alone, iv. (12) Feeling shy, v. (16) How often do you feel that relationships with others are not properly meaningful? vi. (17) how often do you feel that your interest and ideas are not shared by those around you? vii. (1) how often do you feel that good relation with parent? viii. (2) how often do you feel that good relation with friends? ix. (9) Expressing feeling to her parent, x. (10) Expressing feeling to her friends, xi. (3) Feeling monotonous, xii. (4) Attention to any action, xiii. (14) Believes in others, xiv. (6) Willing to eat basic food, xv. (18) How often do you feel a part yourself of a group of friends? xvi. (19) how a lot do you feel that you have a lot in mutual with the individuals around you? xvii. (11) How often do you feel that there are a lot of people who really realize you? xviii. (13) How often do you feel to talk with others? ixx. 19. (15) How psychological help your parents after sexual harassment?

Table-4
Loneliness related information

Indicator	Feeling alone									
	Always		Sometimes		Rarely		Never		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Relation pattern with parents										
Strongly weak	12	100%	2	10%	0	.0%	0	.0%	14	22.2%
weak	0	.0%	18	90%	11	40.7%	0	.0%	29	46%
Good	0	.0%	0	.0%	13	48.1%	1	25%	14	22.2%
Strongly good	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	11.1%	3	75%	6	9.5%
Total	12	100%	20	100%	27	100%	4	100%	63	100%
Relation pattern with friends										
strongly weak	4	33.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	4	6.3%
weak	8	66.7%	20	100%	23	85.2%	1	25%	52	82.5%
Good	0	.0%	0	.0%	4	14.8%	3	75%	7	11.1%
Strongly good	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%
Total	12	100%	20	100%	27	100%	4	100%	63	100%
Willing to eat basic food										
Always	0	.0%	0	.0%	18	66.7%	4	100%	22	33.3%
Sometimes	0	.0%	16	80%	9	33.3%	0	.0%	25	39.7%
Rarely	9	75%	4	20%	0	.0%	0	.0%	13	22.2%
never	3	25%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	4.8%
total	12	100%	20	100%	27	100%	4	100%	63	100%
Feeling monotonous										
Always	6	50%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	6	11.1%
Sometimes	6	50%	20	100%	8	29.6%	0	.0%	34	54%
Rarely	0	.0%	0	.0%	16	59.3%	0	.0%	16	25.4%
never	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	11.1%	4	100%	7	9.5%
total	12	100%	20	100%	27	100%	4	100%	63	100%
Attention to any action										
No attention	11	91.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	11	17.5%
Less attention	1	8.3%	20	100%	14	50%	0	.0%	35	55.6%
Attention	0	.0%	0	.0%	11	39.3%	1	33.3%	12	19%
Strongly attention	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	10.7%	2	66.7%	5	7.9%
total	12	100%	20	100%	28	100%	3	100%	63	100%
Hidden weeping										
Always	7	58.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	7	11.1%
Sometimes	5	41.7%	4	19.9%	0	.0%	0	.0%	9	14.3%

Rarely	0	.0%	17	80.10%	26	96.3%	0	.0%	43	68.3%
never	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.7%	3	100%	4	6.3%
total	12	100%	21	100%	27	100%	3	100%	63	100%

				worthlessness						
Always	10	83.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	10	15.9%
Sometimes	2	16.7%	10	50%	0	.0%	0	.0%	12	19%
Rarely	0	.0%	10	50%	24	88.9%	3	75%	37	58.7%
never	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	11.1%	1	25%	4	6.3%
total	12	100%	20	100%	27	100%	4	100%	63	100%

				Expressing feeling to her parents						
Always	0	.0%	0	.0%	6	22.2%	3	100%	9	14.3%
Sometimes	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.7%	0	.0%	2	3.2%
Rarely	2	15.4%	18	90%	19	70.4%	0	.0%	38	60.3%
never	11	84.6%	2	10%	1	3.7%	0	.0%	14	22.2%
total	13	100%	20	100%	27	100%	3	100%	63	100%

				Expressing feeling to her friends						
Always	0	.0%	0	.0%	5	17.9%	3	100%	8	12.7%
Sometimes	0	.0%	0	.0%	13	46.4%	0	.0%	13	20.6%
Rarely	0	.0%	11	55%	10	35.7%	0	.0%	21	33.3%
never	12	100%	9	45%	0	.0%	0	.0%	21	33.3%
total	12	100%	20	100%	28	100%	3	100%	63	100%

				Feeling shy						
Always	2	15.4%	1	5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	3	4.8%
Sometimes	11	84.6%	1	5%	0	.0%	0	.0%	12	19%
Rarely	0	.0%	18	90%	5	18.5%	0	.0%	23	36.5%
never	0	.0%	0	.0%	22	81.5%	3	100%	25	39.7%
total	13	100%	20	100%	27	100%	3	100%	63	100%

The R-UCLA Scale indicates higher scores as greater level of loneliness. Such as; i. Highest total score=76, ii. Medium total score=57, iii. Between medium and lowest total score=38, iv. Lowest total score=19 (a) If the score 76 then, the conditions of loneliness is high (b) If the score 76 to 57 then, the conditions of loneliness is medium or higher (c) If the score 57 to 38 then, the conditions of loneliness is positive (e.g. having loneliness) (d) If the score 38 to 19 then, the conditions of loneliness is between below medium and lowest (e) If the score 19 then, there is no loneliness.

The total result of the 63 respondents are given below in tabulated form.

From Table-5, it is clear that about 23.81 % adolescent girls feel highly loneliness, 46.03% medium loneliness and 30.16% low

loneliness. So, loneliness may make suicidal behavior among adolescent girls.

Table-5
Scaling items

Score intervals	Frequency	Percentage (%)
19-37	19	30.16
38-56	29	46.03
57-76	15	23.81

Now, for each item it is required to compute the Discriminative Power (DP) - which helps us to finding the items that consistently differentiate who are high on the response continuum for those who are low.

Table-6
Computing the Discriminative Power (DP)

Item	Group	Number in Group	1	2	3	4	Weighted Total	Weighted Mean	DP (Q1-Q4)
1	High (top 25%)	16	0	0	13	3	51	3.19	2.07
	Low(bottom25%)	16	14	2	0	0	18	1.12	
2	High (top 25%)	16	0	8	8	0	40	2.5	0.69
	Low(bottom25%)	16	3	13	0	0	29	1.81	
3	High(top 25%)	16	0	0	10	6	54	3.38	1.75
	Low(bottom25%)	16	6	10	0	0	26	1.63	
4	High(top 25%)	16	0	1	10	5	50	3.13	1.82
	Low(bottom25%)	16	11	5	0	0	21	1.69	
5	High(top 25%)	16	0	0	12	4	52	3.25	1.56
	Low(bottom25%)	16	2	14	0	0	27	1.69	
6	High(top 25%)	16	0	0	2	14	62	3.88	2.0
	Low(bottom25%)	16	2	14	0	0	30	1.88	
7	High(top 25%)	16	0	0	12	4	52	3.25	2.25
	Low(bottom25%)	16	10	6	0	0	22	1.38	
8	High(top 25%)	16	0	0	13	3	51	3.19	1.94
	Low(bottom25%)	16	12	4	0	0	20	1.25	
9	High(top 25%)	16	0	7	1	8	49	3.06	1.75
	Low(bottom25%)	16	11	5	0	0	21	1.31	
10	High(top 25%)	16	0	0	8	8	56	3.56	2.5
	Low(bottom25%)	16	16	0	0	0	16	1.0	
11	High(top 25%)	16	0	1	6	9	54	3.38	2.38
	Low(bottom25%)	16	16	0	0	0	16	1.0	
12	High(top 25%)	16	0	0	1	15	63	3.94	1.69
	Low(bottom25%)	16	0	12	4	0	36	2.25	
13	High(top 25%)	16	0	6	8	2	44	2.75	1.75
	Low(bottom25%)	16	16	0	0	0	16	1.0	

Item	Group	Number in Group	1	2	3	4	Weighted Total	Weighted Mean	DP (Q1-Q4)
14	High (top 25%)	16	0	1	9	6	53	3.31	2.19
	Low (bottom25%)	16	14	2	0	0	18	3.25	
15	High (top 25%)	16	0	1	9	6	53	3.31	2.31
	Low (bottom25%)	16	16	0	0	0	16	1.0	
16	High (top 25%)	16	0	1	3	12	59	3.69	2.69
	Low (bottom25%)	16	16	0	0	0	16	1.0	
17	High (top 25%)	16	0	0	14	12	60	3.75	2.75
	Low (bottom25%)	16	16	0	0	0	16	1.0	
18	High (top 25%)	16	0	0	3	13	61	3.81	2.81
	Low (bottom25%)	16	16	0	0	0	16	1.0	
19	High (top 25%)	16	0	0	4	12	60	3.75	2.75
	Low (bottom25%)	16	16	0	0	0	16	1.0	

In Table-6, we observe that all of the cited-tabulation clearly reveals the expected result. The calculation of Discriminative Power for each item represent that, the strongest items poses the highest discriminative power. In all cases, it is seen from the table that discriminative power varies to the variation of items. Most of the items score are high and DP is positive high value .So, all the items are related to loneliness which leads to suicidal behaviors among adolescent girls. Here, Weighted total=Score* no. who check that score. Weighted mean=Weighted total /no. in group. Discriminative Power=High (top 25%)-low (bottom 25%) (Nachmias and Nachmias; 1997"467).

Discussion: It can be said that, as collective force is one of the obstacles best calculated to restrain suicidal behaviors, its weakening involves a development of suicidal behavior or suicide. When society is strongly integrated, it holds individuals under its control consider them at its service and thus forbids them to dispose willfully of themselves. Suicidal Behaviors are become risk to commit suicide. Suicide is like mental alienation or isolation. Every suicide is, likewise, ordinarily considered a victim of melancholy whose life has become a burden to him. Since suicidal behavior or suicide is a society phenomenon by virtue of its essential element, it is proper to discuss the place it occupies among other social phenomena. Suicidal behaviors are characterized by a state of loneliness and negative life events produced by exaggerated individuation. Whenever society is integrated in such a way that the individuation of its parts is weakly emphasized the intensity of collective states of conscience raise.

Loneliness: Loneliness, often due to poor interpersonal relationships, is designed by feelings and thoughts of being isolated and disconnected from others .There are various reasons for considering loneliness in suicidal behaviors. Loneliness has been linked to a variety of social and psychological difficulties including weak relationships with parents and peer groups, loss of self-esteem, feeling always mutinous, disinterests in everything and anyone, finding no meaning to maintain relationship with others, hidden weeping, highly agitated behavior, etc. Findings from studies have shown that greater loneliness is associated with greater suicidal risk in adolescent girls. In one notable study found that in 22.22 % of the adolescent girls who indicated a history of suicide ideation, loneliness was the most frequently cited causes of suicide ideation. Therefore, the inability to develop and maintain close interpersonal relations with others (e. g., family members, and friends) should represent an important predictor of suicidal behaviors among adolescent girls in Bangladesh.

Negative life events: In addition to loneliness, it may be useful to consider the role of negative life events in predicting suicidal behaviors or suicidal risk in adolescent girls. In this research negative life events are considered at difficulties with parent and sexual harassment or eve teasing. Here negative life events are related to suicidal behavior among school adolescent girls. Suicidal behaviors are associated the difficulties relation with parents. Sexual harassment is very common social problem and everyday girls come across some form of sexual harassment or eve teasing. For the girls who are subject to sexual harassment,

the experiences are traumatic and can leave deep psychological scars. Sexual harassment increases girls' dropout rate from school. Parents concerned about their daughters' safety, sometimes keep their home to safe. The present stud suggests that about 19.05% adolescent girls think to commit suicide in Bangladesh.

Comparing theory with research findings: In theory, lack of integration is lead to suicidal behaviors. The findings of the research support the theory regarding loneliness and negative life events which increase lack of integration among adolescent girls. In theory, suicide is like mental alienation. Every suicide is, likewise, ordinarily considered victim of melancholy whose life has become a burden. In revulsion from its surroundings consciousness becomes self pro occupied, takes itself as its proper and unique study, and undertakes as it man task self-observation and self –analysis. So, theory and my research findings are related.

Conclusion

The findings from present study demonstrate that the research is well-advised to relation between loneliness and negative life events, and suicidal behaviors among adolescent girls. Family related loneliness is associated difficulties relation with parents, self-harms, eating and sleeping, disorders, sudden exciting, attention problem to any work, hidden weeping, feeling monotonous, pressure household works. Society related loneliness is associated with feeling worthlessness. The sexual harassment or eve teasing creates fear or anxiety and psychological disorder which are the symptoms of suicidal behaviors. For these causes they think that they are worthless and they commit suicide. Suicidal behaviors are risky positions among adolescent girls in Bangladesh. So it should take preventive initiatives. If someone we know is showing some oral of the warning signs for suicide and/or has experienced a potential tipping point. We should act immediately to ensure their safety. To protect suicidal behaviors, it should to make community capacity building and build a local suicide prevention network. Proper legal initiative can protect sexual harassment crime.

References

1. Life (2016). Suicide warning signs and tipping points. (n.d) Retrieved from: htttp://www.livingisforeveryone.com .au/uploads/docs/LIFE-Fact%20sheet%2021.pdf, 1.5.2016.

2. Wilburn V.R. and Smith D.E. (2005). Stress, self-esteem, and suicidal ideation in late adolescents. *Adolescence*, 40(157), 33-45.

3. Mink off K., Bergman E. and Beck A.T. et. al. (1973). Hopelessness, depression and attempted suicide. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 130(4), 455-459.

4. Demir A. (1989). UCLA yalnÕzlÕk ölçeginin geçerlik ve güvenirligi. *Türk Psikoloji Dergisi.,* 7(23), 4-18.

5. Ditommaso E., Brannen C. and Best L.A. (2004). Measurement and validity characteristics of the short version of the social and emotional loneliness scale for adults. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 64(1), 99-119, http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/001 3164403258450.

6. Lasgaard M., Goossens L., Bramsen R.H., Trillingsgaard T. and Elklit A. (2011). Different sources of loneliness are associated with different forms of psychopathology in adolescence. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 45(2), 233-237. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2010.12.005.

7. Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (2011). Towards Equality Ensuring Gender Justice. Annul Report.

8. Durkheim E. (1951). Suicide: a Stuidy in Sociology. London and New York, 1952.

9. Beck A.T., Kovacs M. and Weissman A. (1979). Assessment of suicidal intention: the Scale for Suicide Ideation. *Journal of consulting and clinical psychology*, 47(2), 343, http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.47.2.343.

10. Durak A. (1994). Umtsuzluk Beck Scale (BHS) night and reliability of CAH. *Turku Psychology Magazine*, 9(31), 1-11.

11. Russell D.W. (1996). UCLA Loneliness Scale (Version 3): Reliability, validity, and factor structure. *Journal of personality assessment*, 66(1), 20-40, http://dx.doi.org/10. 1207/s15327752jpa6601_2.

12. Heinrich L.M. and Gullone E. (2006). The clinical significance of loneliness: A literature review. *Clinical psychology review*, 26(6), 695-718, http://dx.doi.org/10. 1016/j.cpr.2006.04.002.

13. Bonner R.L. and Rich A.R. (1988). A prospective investigation of suicidal ideation in college students: A test of a model. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, 18(3), 245-258, http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1943-278X.1988.tb 00160.x.

14. Hirsch J.K., Wolford K., LaLonde S.M., Brunk L. and Morris A.P. (2007). Dispositional optimism as a moderator of the relationship between negative life events and suicide ideation and attempts. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, 31(4), 533-546, http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s 10608-007-9151-0.

15. Stravynski A. and Boyer R. (2001). Loneliness in relation to suicide ideation and Para suicide: A population-wide study. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, 31(1), 32-40, http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1521/suli.31.1.32.21312.

16. Perlman D. and Peplau L.A. (1981). Toward a social psychology of loneliness. *Personal relationships*, 3, 31-56.

17. DiTommaso E. and Spinner B. (1997). Social and emotional loneliness: A re-examination of Weiss' typology of loneliness. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 22(3), 417-427.

18. Weiss R. (1974). The provisions of social relationships. Z. Rubin(Ed)., Doing unto others, 17-26, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

19. Larson R. (1999). The uses of loneliness in adolescences. K. Rotenberg & S. Hymel (Eds), Loneliness in childhood and adolescence, 296-322, New York: Cambridge University Press.

20. Nachmias C.F. and Nachmias D. (1996). Research Methods in the Social Sciences. Martin's press Inc. New York, 1996.

21. Cochran W.G. (2007). Sampling techniques. John Wiley & Sons.