

Evaluation of Psychometric Properties and Standardization of Hindi Version of Positive and Negative Suicide Ideation Inventory
Varsha Pandey* and Arun Kumar Jaiswal**

Abstract

The study was conducted with the objective to assess the psychometric properties, dimensionality, and predictive validity of Hindi translation of Positive and Negative Suicide Ideation (PANSI) Inventory in Indian cultural context. Three hundred 18 to 65 years old participants were conveniently sampled from Varanasi city of Uttar Pradesh, and they were administered the Hindi form of Positive and Negative Suicide Ideation (PANSI) Inventory. Exploratory factor analysis (principal components) revealed two factors, Positive Ideation (PI) and Negative Suicide ideation (NSI) and the two factors together explained a total of 53.173 % of variance. Confirmatory analysis revealed fairly acceptable goodness of fit indexes (RMSEA = 0.070; TLI = 0.914; CFI = 0.928; GFI = 0.913; AGFI = 0.879; RMR = 0.068; SRMR = 0.058) indicating a good model fit. The split-half, Cronbach's alpha and Guttman lambda 2 reliability coefficients for positive ideation, negative suicide ideation subscales and for the whole scale were observed to be fairly high. Positive ideation associated positively with positive affect and associated negatively with negative affect and depression whereas negative suicide ideation associated positively with negative affect and depression and negatively with positive affect. Moreover, Men as compared to women and younger as compared to older participants displayed significantly more positive PI and NSI respectively.

Key Words: Positive and Negative Suicide Ideation Inventory, Factor Structure of Hindi form of PANSI, CFA