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A STUDY TO IDENTIFY THE FACTORS INFLUENCING SUICIDE IN DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Suicide is defined as a conscious try to harm oneself with a fatal result. This can be break-free attempted suicide during which a selected try to kill was made but was unsuccessful and self-harm, which could be a blanket term for self-inflicted non-fatal injury irrespective of the purpose.

The male-female ratio has remained constant at roughly 1.4 to 1. Suicide rates differ dramatically throughout the country. Every year, India loses around 100,000 individuals to suicide. Suicide rates have risen from 7.9 to 10.8 per 100,000 during the previous twenty years.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To determine the factors affecting females and males to commit suicide
2. To determine the factors affecting males to commit suicide
3. To determine the factors affecting females to commit suicide

METHODOLOGY

Web databases were searched for cases registered in Delhi,

Karnataka, and Maharashtra under section 309 of the Karnataka, and Maharashtra under section 309 of the Indian Penal code.

Cases during the period 2000 to 2021 were chosen. A total of 50 cases of attempts to suicide were studied per state.

Each factor behind the attempt of suicide was listed.

All the factors were studied in a tabulated form.

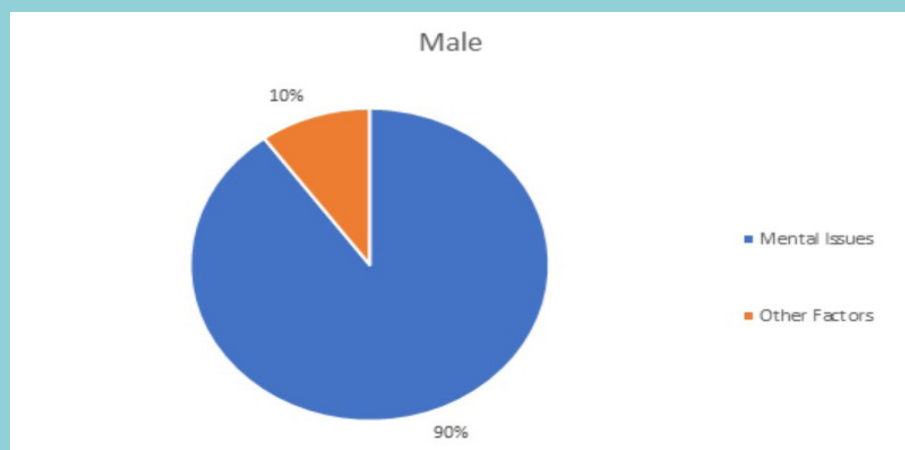
The cases were studied on the following basis:

- Gender
- Reason for attempting suicide
- Method of suicide attempted
- Material used for attempting suicide
- Factors affecting suicide
- The year the suicide was attempted

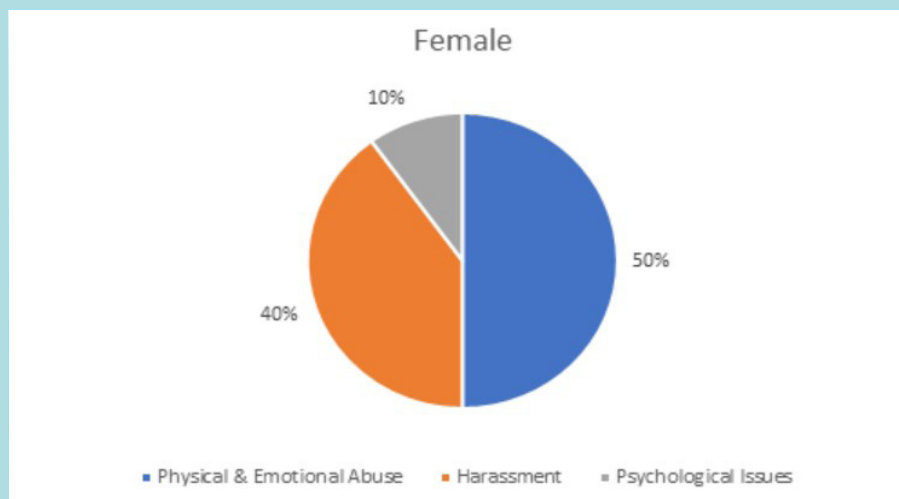
These details help us to understand the factors and which gender is more prone to attempt suicide.

FINDINGS FOR THE STATE OF DELHI

There were an equal number of male and female instances in Delhi. 90% of males attempted suicide for reasons such as mental problems, while 10% attempted suicide due to psychiatric disease and other factors such as fear of being prosecuted by the high court for theft, rape, and other crimes.



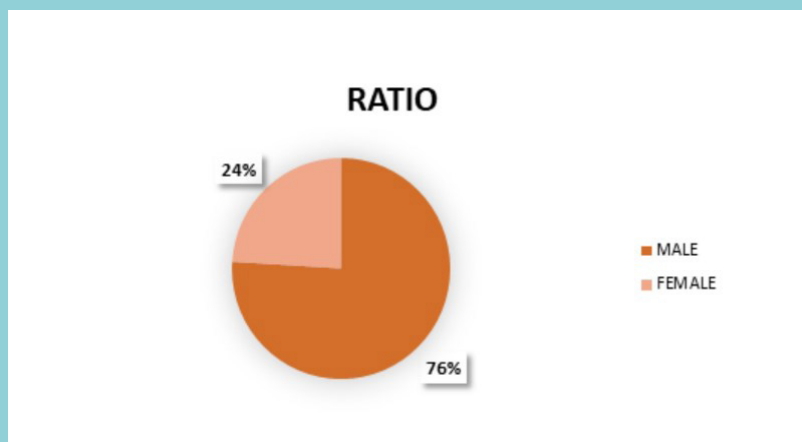
50% of females attempted suicide as a result of physical and emotional abuse from coworkers, landlords, etc. 40% attempted suicide due to harassment from spouses, in-laws, false accusations of extra-marital affairs, etc., and 10% were due to psychological issues and exam stress.



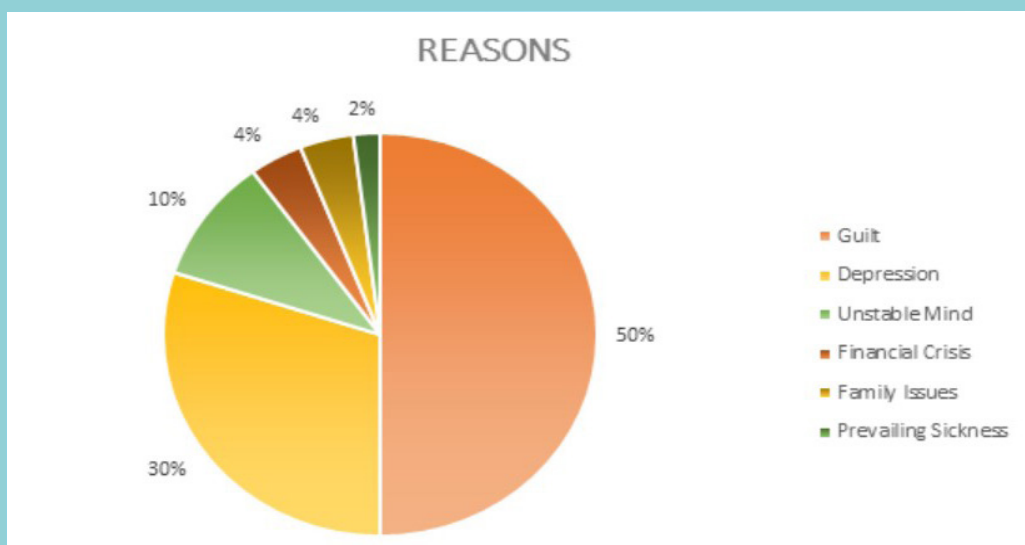
3% attempted suicide by slitting the neck and wrist with a knife, 1% attempted suicide by jumping into river, 10% by overdosing on drugs, 7% by consuming poison, 3% by consuming phenyl, 5% by jumping on metro tracks, 6% by hanging, 9% by jumping from tall buildings, 6% by self-immolation, 2% by self-strangulation, and 1% by shooting using a firearm. 16% of victims tried to commit suicide due to depression, 14% due to mental stress, 2% due to the work and new rules brought about by the government, 4% due to being sexually harassed, 1% due to psychiatric problems, 7% due to being mentally disturbed, 1% were in jail due to getting caught in crimes, 2% due to false accusations, and 1% due to having a break up with their spouse.

FINDINGS FOR THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

76% were males, and 24% were females.



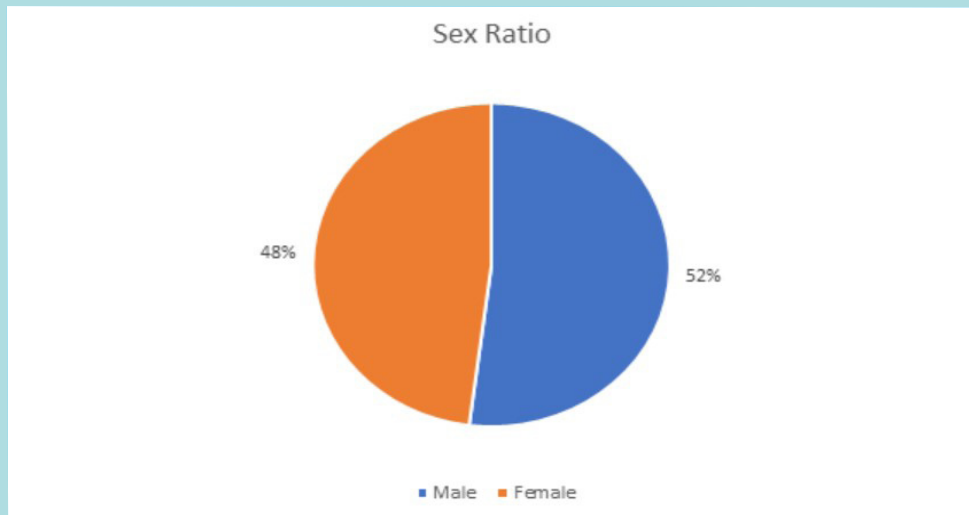
50% of victims attempted suicide due to guilt after the commission of a heinous crime, 30% were due to depression, 10% were due to an unstable mindset during the attempt, 4% due to financial crisis, 4% due to family issues, and 2% due to prevailing sickness.



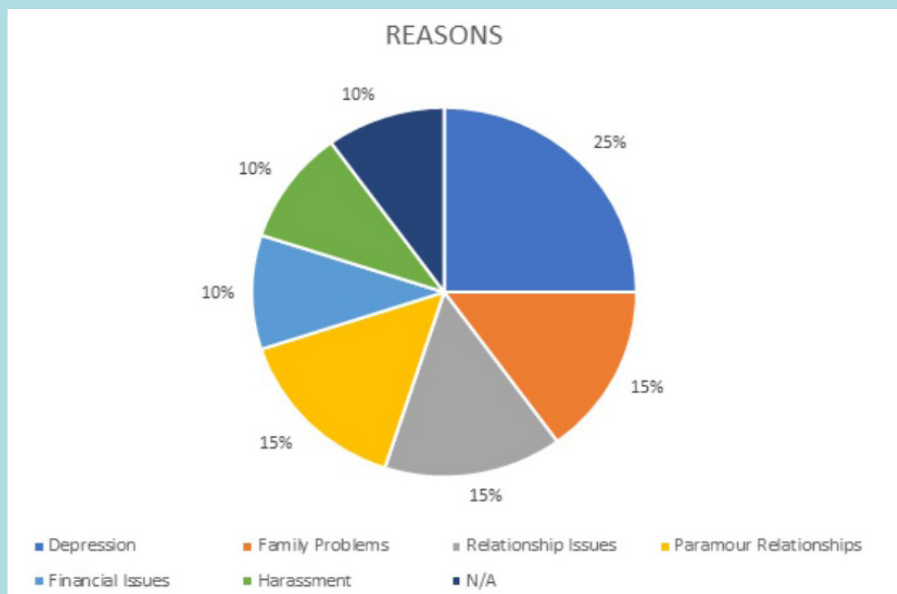
24% attempts were made by poisoning, 22% by self-stabbing, 18% by cutting wrist and neck, 14% by hanging, 8% by jumping into rivers, 8% by jumping in wells, 2% by self-injection of drugs, and 4% reason was unknown.

FINDINGS FOR THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

52% were males, and 48% were females.



25% were due to depression, 15% due to family problems, 15% due to relationship issues, 15% were due to paramour relationships, 10% were due to financial problems, 10% were due to harassment, and 10% reasons were not clearly stated.



41% of suicide attempts were committed by hanging, 32% by intoxication with drugs, 9% by jumping from tall buildings, 6% were by jumping in front of vehicles, 6% by cutting wrist or neck, and 6% were by unclear means.

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MYTH BUSTERS

Myth: For detection of blood in scene of crime, investigators use blue light.
Fact: Usually in television only the use of blue light is showcased. In fact luminol along with special lighting (Alternative light source) is required for the samples to get detected.