

CHAPTER IV

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Suicide is the act of ending one's own life. Most people look at it with horror and shame. Every suicide is characterized by individual motives. But there is a stable pattern of suicide in any society. Suicide occurs in every country in the world and has throughout known history. Despite significant progress in understanding suicide, the identification of high-risk groups and the development of a variety of prevention and intervention programs for suicidal individuals.

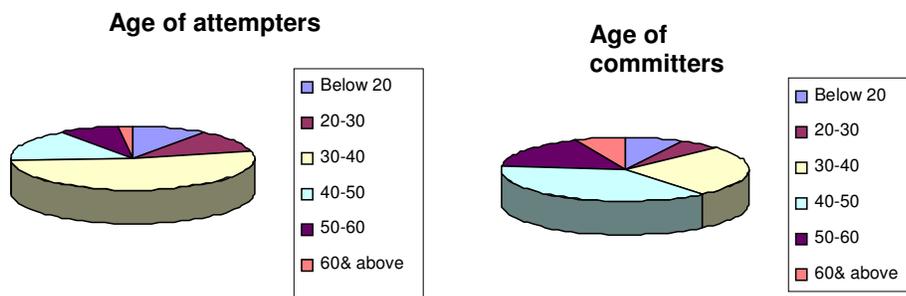
Suicide cannot be explained away as a simple equation of cause and effect suicide is caused by complex web of many different factors. The individual factors like problem solving skills, attitude to life, immaturity and impulsivity perceived social support as well as the interaction with in the family and out side the family all important variables.

Kerala is a land of contradictions. In India, Kerala stands first in various aspects like literacy, secularism, technological pursuits, life expectancy, political upsurge, and unemployment among educated youth, alcoholism, drug dependence divorce, family break down etc. Among these one more feather adds to the crown i.e., suicidal rate. Not only individual suicide is wide spread; family suicide is also very common in the state. People commit suicide for various reasons. This chapter is meant to analyze the influence of socio-economic back ground on suicide by analyzing suicide attempters and committers.

Table no. 4.1

Age of both attempters and committers

Age	Attempters	Committers
Below20	10(10%)	9(9%)
20-30	11(11%)	7(7%)
30-40	53(53%)	31(31%)
40-50	16(16%)	45(45%)
50-60	8(8%)	20(20%)
60 &above	2(2%)	8(8%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)



Age has its own effects on the psychological pattern of individual. Age has its own effect soul and psychological pattern of individual.

The analyzing the age of the respondents majority of the suicide attempters i.e., 50% of the respondents belong to the age group of 30-40. This is the younger age group and most of them were married female. Due to family related problems and feeling of unwantedness. They may be main reasons.

But in the case of committers most of them belong to the age group 40-50. Because the people who belong to this age group have to face much financial constraints which arises problems with in the family. Another thing is that people of this age group shows suicide mania due to heavy alcoholic consumption.

While analyzing the age groups below 20 and 20-30, show comparatively almost same percentage of suicide rate among both in the case of attempters and committers. The majority of them unmarried and students, quarrel between parents, quarrel with parents and failure in love constitute major problem among them. This is the vulnerable age group that is step from adolescence to youth. They are living in the world of fantasy, so show difficulty to cope with the realities of life. They wish to achieve what they want. It leads to conflict between aspiration and achievements in life which turns to high rate of suicide among them. Society has to give more attention to this age group. Because it is most productive age group, and they are predecessor of moulding next generation.

One of the classic observations in the epidemiology of suicide is the predominance of suicides among the elderly and the general tendency of suicide rate to increase with age. There is shift in the predominance in the number of suicides from the elderly to younger people all over the world including India. This trend is most notable in Kerala.

The table reveals the age group of 60 above shows about same percentage of suicide rate among both in the case of attempters and committers. But in the recent years this age shows tremendous increase in suicide rate. It is mainly due to problem with children and isolation with in the home and chronic illness in the age group.

A comparative study of suicide attempters versus completers (Kumar, in press) showed that the means age of attempters as well as completers was less than forty years. About 5-years (1998-2002) analysis of suicide in Kerala based on SCRB data show that 55-60% of all suicides are committed by person between 15-45 years of age (Kumar, 2003). Only 19% of suicides are committed by people aged 50 and above. In terms of vulnerable age groups, uniformly all the studies from Kerala in attempted suicide (Sivasankaran, 1989; Subramanian et al, 2001; Kumar, 2003, 2002 & 1995) have pointed towards second and third decades of life as this most vulnerable phase for this behaviour difficulties in securing suitable jobs, problems arising out of marriage which take place increasingly during the early phase of life and the financial burdens are some of the factors which enhance the suicide risk among young individuals. The respect the aged enjoys and the integration they have with the families and society in our culture might be protective mechanism in our elders against suicide.

It was found that 45 to 60 age group shows less suicide rate as compared to other because women of these age group are very essential to the family due to delivery of their daughter, daughter in laws and for looking after the grand children. However they become more responsible women rather than earlier. Thus they were “Most needed thing” in the family. So the women of this age group show less suicide rate than others. The women in the younger age show high suicide. Alcoholic behaviour of husband and physical violence associated with it, suspicious behaviour of husband and his extra marital relations, ill-treatment from in-laws and mal

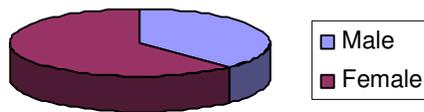
adjustment with changing new family situations were constitute major factors among them.

Table no 4.2

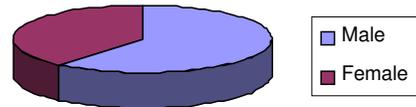
Sex of both attempters and committers

sex	Attempters	Committers
Male	38(38%)	61(61%)
Female	62(62%)	39(39%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

Sex of attempters



Sex of committers



A suicide attempt is in this sense, a ‘feminine’ act, according to society’s standards, since it combines a feeling of helplessness with the idea of rescue by someone else. By these same social standards, a completed suicide is more ‘masculine’, in that, if men feel hopeless, they are not ‘supposed’ to look for help.

All over the world suicide rates are consistently higher in males than rates in females. In fact, data from across the world show that the ratio of male female in suicide ranges from 3:1 to 10:5.1. Globally the only exception for this observation is rural China. SCRB five-year analysis of data on suicide also shows male female ratio 2:3.1. For the last few years many studies from India and other developing countries

have reported an increasing female proportion in suicide (Kumar, 1998, Shukla et al, 1990, Philips et al, 2003).

It is generally believed that women in India are more submissive, Docile and non-assertive and these traits have built into their psyche with the result that they find themselves unable to deal with their negative feelings adequately. Among stresses the marital ones appear to be the most common in women.

The table reveals 62% of the respondents were female and 38% were male. It is mainly due to psychological trait of women. Studies on Gender have found that suicide attempts and ideation constitute a gendered process. For example, females are reported to have a substantially higher rate of suicide ideation (Centers for Disease Control 1991); furthermore, they attempt suicide three to four times more frequently than males. Yet these attempts are very often unsuccessful: males succeed at suicide five times more frequently than females (Cohen et al. 1996). Rosenthal (1981) posited that this suicidal behavior could be interpreted in the context of stereotypic gender roles. In our society, it is more acceptable for females to express emotions openly, while males are expected to hide feelings. Men delay the process of expressing suicidal feelings and are less likely to admit them. Similarly, Smith (1981) asserts, societal expectations dictate that females' communicating depression and hopelessness is tolerable and expected, whereas society is less tolerant of males' failure and expressing emotion. Thus we predict that adolescent females may be more likely than their male counterparts to admit in a survey that they are considering suicide. It was noted that adolescent girls like to be alone but boys to be in a group. Which is the reason for increasing suicide among adolescent girls. "some masculinizing practices

damage bodies". These include men more hazardous occupations, great risk taking, grater ignorance about health and also reluctance to seek medical help. Durkheim (1951) found that Suicides are higher among men than among women. But it seems that attempted suicides are higher among women than among men. Because of emotional differences between men and women

Weiss man Kluman & Brown & Harris (1978) most studies have been higher rates of mental illness than men and research points to the importance of their relative powerlessness. Alexander and Binet (1958) reported that among African group women may commit suicide to take revenge on her husband. Stack (2000; 146) provider a useful overview of observed differences between men and women which might explain men's higher suicide rates.

He mentioned gendered trends in terms of the impact of traditional roles, gendered behaviour and attitudes, social networks and life skills. Summary of sociological research on gendered behaviour with implication for suicide rate (from stack 2000). More men than women abuse alcohol, the religiosity level of women is significantly higher than that of men, Women have stronger negative attitude towards the acceptability of completed suicide but more positive attitude towards suicide attempts. Some aspect of the dominant model of muscularity increase risk of lethal suicidality including competitiveness, impulsiveness, and decisiveness and being strong. Failure in primary adult male role (economic success) is more visible obvious than failure in primary female role (success in relationships). Men are more apt to feel like failure in their primary role and hence more likely to kill themselves.

Science Daily (Nov. 12, 1998) There are roughly 30,000 suicides in the United States each year, and three-fourths of those are men. But the number of attempted suicides is at least 10 times that, and even that estimate may be low because many suicide attempts are euphemistically classified as lacerations or accidental poisonings when patients receive treatment in hospital emergency rooms.

Although suicide rates are lower among women, women lead men two to one in suicide attempts. Murphy (1998), says at least 200,000 women are involved in suicide attempts annually. But he points out that attempted suicide most often is not an attempt to actually end one's life. Its purpose, he says, is to survive with changed circumstances.

"An attempted suicide is not really an attempt at suicide in about 95 percent of cases. It is a different phenomenon. It's most often an effort to bring someone's attention, dramatically, to a problem that the individual feels needs to be solved. Suicide contains a solution in itself," he says. In attempted suicide, both men and women tend to use methods that allow for second thoughts or rescue. Murphy (1998) says that when people intend to survive, they choose a slowly effective, or ineffective, means such as an overdose of sleeping pills. That contrasts to the all-or-nothing means like gunshots or hanging used by actual suicides.

In the past, researchers who looked at the high rate of attempted suicide in women concluded that women were just not as efficient as men at taking their own lives. Murphy calls that "sexist baloney" and points to statistics that show that like men, women who commit suicide most often use guns. However, even *as the number of women using the most lethal means increases, the suicide rate in women has slowly*

declined. So it really goes back to the same thing -- that women, when they intend to do it, can be just as effective as men in committing suicide

It also found that the hostile environment in families compounded by problem of a difficult husband and dowry-demanding in-laws are important issues in females' suicides. They may feel helpless as they fear losing their husbands sympathies and often they do not have any one turn to. This results in the choice of suicide as a way out from psychological pain, anguish and suffering.. Another thing is that women did not wish to die but they try to understand their life situation is getting vulnerable. But men's alcoholic behavior and attitudes towards ending life increase number of completed suicide among men. women are much integrated towards her family especially towards the children at home which reduce the risk of completed suicide. It also noted that women are less inclined to commit suicide because their thinking is more inclusive. While a man might tend to throw aside seemingly peripheral issues to get to the core of a problem, a woman might take more things into account. She may continue to seek input and process problems long after the point where men decide on a course of action. "She'll consider not just her feelings but also the feelings of others -- her family, the children, even acquaintances, and how those people will be affected by a decision like suicide, "A man is much less likely to take those things into account. He makes his decision, and it's about him, so he doesn't feel the need to share it with anyone else."

But before they ever get to the point of considering suicide, women are much more likely to seek help with their problems. Even though depressed or alcoholic men are less likely to look for help, it still may be possible to prevent many suicides."

Here the researcher proves the first hypothesis that more female attempt to suicide than male

Table no. 4.3

Caste of both attempters and committers

Caste	Attempters	Committers
Forward	17(17%)	21(21%)
Backward	61(61%)	60(60%)
Schedule	22(22%)	19(19%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

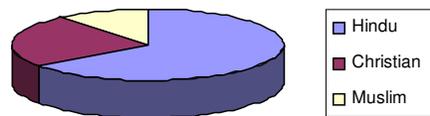
The table shows high rate of suicide both in the case of attempters and committers top among backward caste followed by forward caste and then among schedule. It is may be mainly due to backward most populated than others.

Table no. 4.4

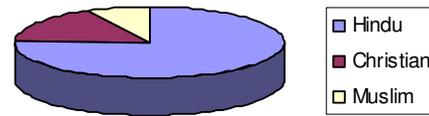
Religion of attempters and committers

Religion	Attempters	Committers
Hindu	65(65%)	79(79%)
Christian	24(24%)	18(18%)
Muslim	11(11%)	8(8%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

Religion of attempters



Religion of committers



The beginning of the modern study of suicide, the protective effect of belonging to a religious group has been noted. Not only is there the feeling of belonging, but also the faith itself offers hope and a sense of future: all of these are antidotes to suicide.

While analyzing the religious background most of the attempters and committers were *Hindus followed by Christian and Muslim. This may be due to the fact that there are more religious teachings among Christians and Muslims than Hindus. The solidarity found among the people of these religions and because of this monotheism followed by the people of these religions also contributes to the less suicide.*

Christians have compulsory religious practices and strong religious teaching. *Church and religious leaders have profound influence on their life* .The practice of confession gives much relief from internal tensions and sorrows of life.

According to literary works, those who commit suicide by poison, fire, hanging drowning or falling from a cliff or a tree are to be classed with those who commit cardinal sins. Such persons are denied cremation and funeral rites, although such condemnation did not apply to religious suicide. Among the Christians, those who committed suicide were not offered prayers and their body as often buried in the

‘Themmadikuzhies’ which is a portion set apart in the ‘cemetery’ to bury atheists, notorious people etc. They are regarded as condemned souls. These religious inferences influence people very much. It also degrades the family status. It may show less suicide rate among Christians

Suicide among Muslim community seems to be less than any other communities this may be due they are well organized and protected by the religious community. They are religious oriented and their belief, system; practices guard them from anti social activities. Another thing is alcoholism forbidden among Muslim. Other thing is Muslim have developed an internal support system to help the weaker families in the form of sakkath which is not found in other communities. The traditional sense of social unity among the might be the reason for the helping the needy.

Durkheim states that due to powerful integration of individuals Catholics show less suicide rate than Protestants family, religious groups are better counter agents against suicide. Another notable fact census report of shows in Thiruvananthapuram Hindus comprise of 65%, Christian are 18% and Muslim about 15% of total population.

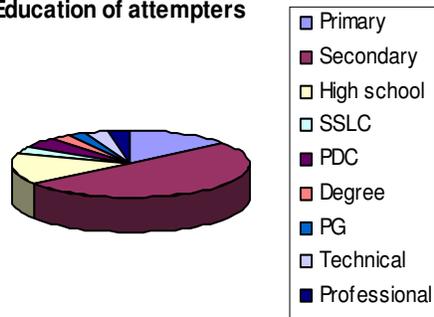
Table no. 4.5

Education of both Attempter and Committer

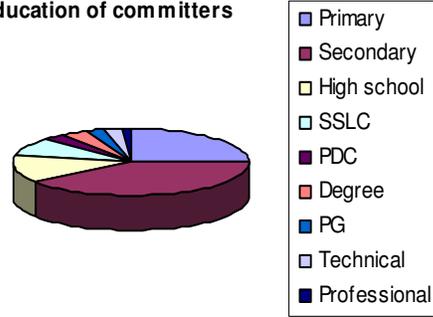
Education	Attempters	Committers
Primary	14(14%)	25(25%)
Secondary	51(51%)	40(40%)
High school	15(15%)	13(13%)

S.S.L.C.	4(4%)	9(9%)
P.D.C.	5(5%)	3(3%)
Degree	2(2%)	4(4%)
P.G.	3(3%)	2(2%)
Technical	3(3%)	3(3%)
Professional	3(3%)	1(1%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

Education of attempters



Education of committers



Education means all round development of the personality. It enables men to adjust with the changing life situation. Education plays a key role in the lives of ever person. It shapes the life, character and perception of each individual. Higher education can empower to make eight choices at right moment. The right choices actually determine success in this life.

According to Gandhiji (1942), education means an all round drawing out of the best in the human body, mind and spirit. Both men and women should be educated in order to adjust themselves to the society. “Education can help in the formation of character which is very important for human beings for the adjustment process”. Education is found to out as a stimulator and enlarger of expectations and goals for

individual level of education act as an important determinant in adjustment pattern education and employment are beginning to be viewed as tool which will lead to greater independence and adjustment capacity of men.

The table reveals suicide rate high among those who have secondary and primary education. The suicide rate low among graduates, post graduates and professionals. Higher education leads to higher achievements in life. Education helps to build emotional stability and problem solving skills. But in the case of those who have lower education their income is insufficient to fulfill their daily needs. This instability creates problem with in the individual and family.

Krishnakumary (1987) found that working educated women are more confident, pragmatic and realistic. Education gives the courage to face and tackle the various problems in life. The SCRB(2008) also observes highest suicide among primary and secondary educators than higher educators.

According to liberal perspective education foster personal development and self-fulfillment. It encourages the individual to develop the mental, physical, emotional and spiritual talents to full and enables men to become aware of the different aspects of adjustment process.

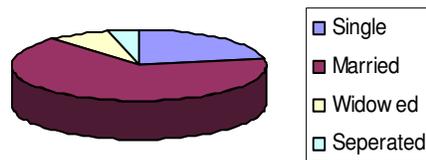
Increase in suicide among these categories may mainly due to the lower education which may cause to decrease the adjustment capacity of the individual and their inability to perceive changing life situation

Table no. 4. 6

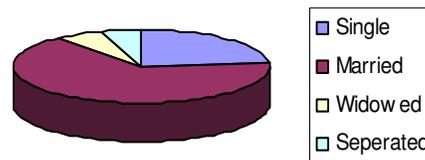
Marital status of both attempter and committers

Marital status	Attempters	Committers
Single	22(22%)	24(24%)
Married	66(66%)	65(65%)
Widowed	8(8%)	6(6%)
Separated	4(4%)	5(5%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

Marital status of attempters



Marital status of committers



While analyzing marital status of the respondents most of them were married and followed by unmarried. Widowed and separated shows comparative less numbers than others.

Study done by Shncidmen (1971) shows men's disrupted, hostile, competitive, non-supportive relations to their wives are predictor of suicide.

Another side Stack (2000) observes marriage and housing family are usually associated with lower rates of suicide. Conversely, suicide into highest among divorced and widowed.

The dominant presence of the married women among those who kill themselves needs to be taken note of. Whether these tragedies occur due to the marriage or in spite of marriage is to be determined in each case. Marriage not being an institution of protection against the pressures of every day life is a danger becoming increasingly felt in our state. The other major danger is that marriage itself becoming an instrument of distress.

It is expected that the institution of marriage provide adequate support and care to the partners and the children. There are several mechanisms, which help the members tide over difficult days and stay healthy and happy. But there are very peculiar situations, which result in the person, especially the woman being on the receiving end of numerous miseries. One of the major reasons for the marriage becoming a distressing experience is the fact that the girl enters a new family, which was not known, to her until marriage. There is evidence to suggest that sometimes the environment of the new family is hostile and drives the new member to distress. An alcoholic husband can make things worse. The girl who has not been used to doing the domestic chores in her own family often finds herself at a loss when asked to shoulder such duties in the husband's home which includes other members as well. This is all the more difficult if the other members of the joint family are inclined to finding fault with the hapless girl than being understanding and helpful. The dynamics of a newly married couple establishing their own family away from the ancestral families of both the partners are quite different. It can be fun if both the husband and wife share the responsibilities and find time for each other. The marriage can sour where the couple cannot consider each other as equal and consequently the burden of

running the family gets thrust on the girl. The selfishness and lack of understanding displayed by the either partner can often cause irreparable damage.

Being left to an alcoholic husband can trigger the worst reactions. The life in the small family can become further difficult if a disabled child or chronically ill parent is living in the family. The young girl is to bear the brunt of such burdens. It often goes beyond the limits one is capable of withstanding. All these put together can drive the girl to a wall and quite often she becomes lonely, despairing and suicidal. Recall here that the suicide among women of the young age group is mainly due to family related problems. In fact, she finds her moorings in the husband's family only after a few years. By then she would have the company of her own children also. Often the bond with the children urges her to put up with the unpleasant experiences and continue living, no matter what happens. These may be one of the reasons why females find it easier to take their own lives in the early adulthood while men have more self inflicted fatalities during their late adulthood.

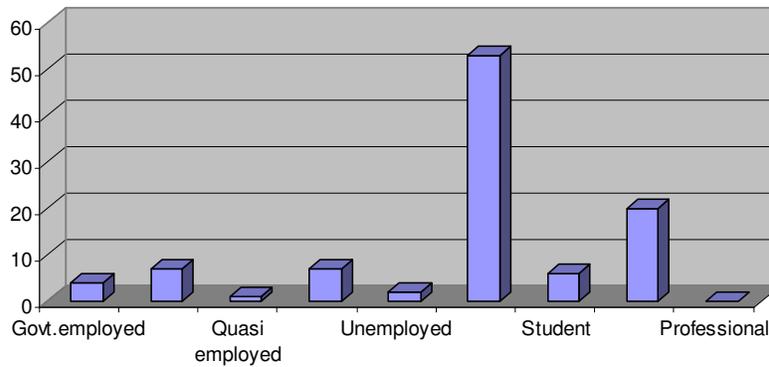
Table no 4.7

Occupation of both attempter and committer

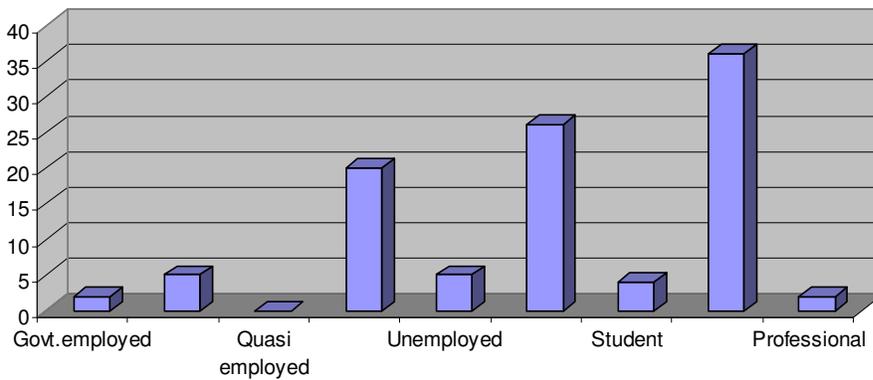
Occupation	Attempters	Committers
Govt. employed	4(4%)	2(2%)
Pvt. employed	7(7%)	5(5%)
Quasi employed	1(1%)	0(0%)
Self employed	7(7%)	20(20%)
Unemployed	2(2%)	5(5%)
House wife	53(53%)	26(26%)

Student	6(6%)	4(4%)
Coolie	20(20%)	36(36%)
Professional	0(0%)	2(2%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

Occupation of attempters



Occupation of committers



Employment leads to economic independence economic independence is the one of instrument to escape from stressful life situations. Por Mare (1964) work holds the key to human happiness and fulfillment. It can provide the means either to fulfill

man's potential or pervert his nature and his relationships with others. Crewsford and Prince (1999) argue that it is the meaning of what it is to be without work that is of importance, with those still unemployed in times of high employment experiencing the greatest pressure. Effects of unemployment on young men's mental health can be very serious that these effects may be more when the quality of life in the surrounding community is improving.

While analyzing occupation the respondents 53% of the attempters and 26% of the committers were house wives. 36% of the committers and 20% of the attempters were coolies. Self employed, auto drivers, running shops, owner of cottage industries, private employees and students shows high suicide rate. But in the case of professionals and attempters of government employers shows less suicide rate than others.

Brown & Harris (1978) points out that working class and middle income women under the greatest pressure at home, without jobs outside the home, and who have the least social support from spouse and friends are at greater risk to succumb to clinical depression.

We cannot close eye towards increasing suicide among house wives. The sociological literature has pointed to both positive and negative aspects of women's increased involvement in nontraditional roles. On the one hand, it suggests that work poses increased demands on married women, causing role overload and distress as a consequence of the competing roles of wife, mother, and worker. Alternatively, it suggests that the net effect of role expansion for women in contemporary society is

positive, in that it confers a greater sense of material and psychological well-being for both women and their families.

Work tends to increase women's self-esteem and gives them the opportunity to establish friendship ties and to develop interpersonal skills, both of which decrease the feeling of isolation many women experience when staying at home. Given these divergent views on the effects of women's role expansion, it is important to further examine the possible implications of this phenomenon. If, for example, women's increased involvement in nontraditional roles that is role of being house wife is indeed associated with increased stress, there may be an increase in mental illness in society; if, however, it enhances well-being, there should be a reduction in psychiatric problems

Gibbs and Martin's theory (1964) of status integration and suicide specifies that the probability of suicide for individuals varies inversely with the degree to which persons in society occupy incompatible statuses. Their operational definition of status incompatibility is a statistical one: any status configuration that is infrequently occupied by persons in society. Individuals in such status configurations suffer role incompatibility and therefore role conflict, which may result in an increased probability of suicide for the role incumbent

Applying the logic of status integration theory to the contemporary situation concerning the changing role of women in society and suicide potential, we would posit that married women who presently participate in the labor force would experience less likelihood of suicide, because the status configuration of wife-mother-worker is now a relatively frequent one, occupied by an increasing number of women.

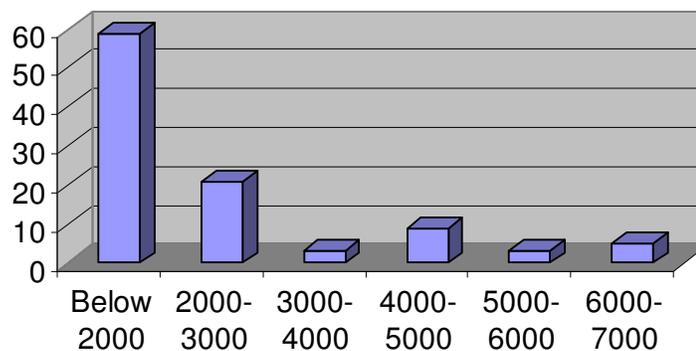
Undesirable condition in the home such as alcoholic behaviour of husband and his illicit relations made marks in their life. Status degradation due to non paid work and lack of income generative work at home increases her tensions at home which increase the risk of suicide. By engaging them in productive activities we can protest suicide a great extent among them.

Table no 4.8

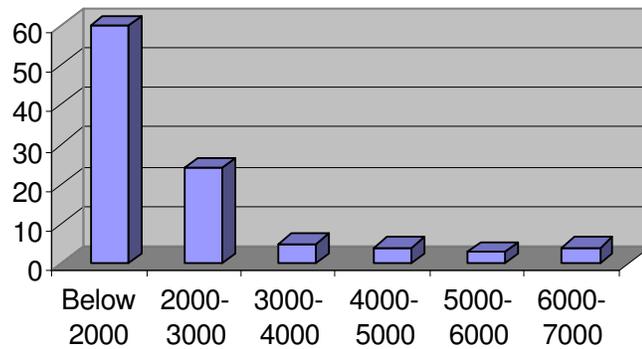
Family income of both attempters and committers

Family income	Attempters	Committers
Below 2000	59(59%)	60(60%)
2000-3000	21(21%)	24(2%)
3000-4000	3(3%)	5(5%)
4000-5000	9(9%)	4(4%)
5000-6000	3(3%)	3(3%)
6000-7000	5(5%)	4(4%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

Family income of Attempters



Family income of committers



Income signifies more than simple monetary gain. Income users in prestige, power, freedom and independence. Murn (1864) regarded the economic system, the infrastructure, as the foundation of society which ultimately shaped all other aspects of social life. Isolation and alienation within the family set-up from these it is clear that instability major further to suicide in the entire group.

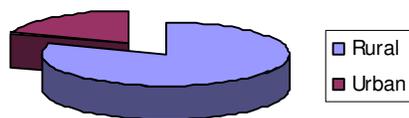
The table reveals suicide rate high among those who belong to the lower income group. Suicide rate less among these in the higher income group. It may be mainly due to financial instability and improper financial management among lower income. Domestic violence and related problems were highly among lower income group than high income group. Here researcher would correlate Marx's theory of dialectic materialism. It states that "matter is not a product of mind contrary mind is simply the most advanced product of matter". People's economic well-being reduces constraints of life which reduces problem among them. In this study economy not direct cause to suicide but economic instability indirectly leads to weakening of family relations.

Table no 4.9

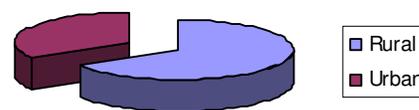
Place of residence of both attempter and committer

Place of residence	Attempters	Committers
Rural	80(80%)	66(66%)
Urban	20(20%)	34(34%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

Place of residence of attempters



Place of residence of committers



The stable shows 80% of the attempters and 66% of the committers were ruralites but 20% attempters and 34% of committers were urbanites. According to Durkheim (1897) mechanical solidarity existing in our rural society. So people are very conscious about his fellow beings. They will interfere with the personal matters of person which is not seen in the urban atmosphere.

According to Stauls (1982) suicide is more prevalent in rural areas than urban communities, for two major reasons. The possibility is that population movement in more rural areas affects the suicide by ever whelming and there by limiting the effectiveness and supportiveness of community organization.

But this study indicates suicide proves more in rural area than urban area. It may be due to rural areas there is no proper or scientific mechanism like counseling

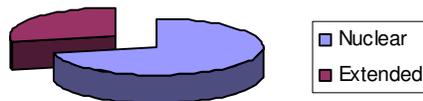
centers and suicide prevention clinic to prevent suicide. If they found any problem they live with in their problems. But in the case of urbanites while in a crisis they seek professional help than ruralites. Another notable thing is our villages are midst tradition and modernity that is they are in the stage of rural urban continuum.

Table no 4.10

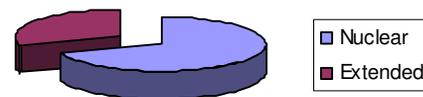
Type of family

Type of family	Attempters	Committers
Nuclear	72(72%)	70(70%)
Extended	28(28%)	30(30%)
Total	100(100%)	100(100%)

Type of family of attempters



Type of family of committers



While analyzing family structure most of the respondents from nuclear families nobody from joint families. P.K.B. Nair (2000) commented “Kerala has become very materialistic. Increasingly, alien values replaced traditional ones and nuclear families took the place of a once-predominant joint family system. It is today a very individualistic society, caught in a state of imperfect modernization. Imperfect education and easy Gulf money had led to the creation of a society which has great expectations but not enough resources and other means to bring them to reality.

While analyzing family structure most of them were belong to nuclear families change in family structure and roles also made impact on suicide joint families were served as the mechanism for retrieving tensions. Absence of elders at home made stress among both youngsters and children. Improper tension management and level of sharing emotions in nuclear families are contributing factors to suicide.

Conclusion

Suicide is the act of ending one's own and it is characterized by individual motives. But there is stable pattern of suicide in any society. Dukheim states, this stable pattern must ensure from social conditions and forces. This chapter dealt with socio-economic background of both suicide attempters and committers because which has profound influence on both attempters and committers. From this chapter it is found that majority of the attempts belongs to the age group 30-40 and while the committers were 40-50. While analyzing sex completed suicide high among men majority of the attempts were done by female. This noted reasons were some masculinizing practices damage bodies". These include men more hazardous occupations, great risk taking, grater ignorance about health and also reluctance to seek medical help. Other noted thing is the gendered trends in terms of the impact of traditional roles, gendered behaviour and attitudes, social networks and life skills. The hostile environment in families compounded by problem of a difficult husband and dowry-demanding in-laws are important issues in females suicides. They may feel helpless as they fear losing their husbands sympathies and often they do not have any one turn to. This results in the choice of suicide as a way out from psychological pain, anguish and suffering. This calls for measures to cultivate and improve their coping

styles to face the domestic conflicts and dowry related problems. Another thing is that women did not wish to die but they try to understand their life situation is getting vulnerable. But men's alcoholic behavior and attitudes towards ending life increase number of completed suicide among men. women are much integrated towards her family especially towards the children at home which reduce the risk of completed suicide. It also noted that women are less inclined to commit suicide because their thinking is more inclusive. While a man might tend to throw aside seemingly peripheral issues to get to the core of a problem, a woman might take more things into account. She may continue to seek input and process problems long after the point where men decide on a course of action. "She'll consider not just her feelings but also the feelings of others her family, the children, even acquaintances, and how those people will be affected by a decision like suicide." A man is much less likely to take those things into account. He makes his decision, and it's about him, so he doesn't feel the need to share it with anyone else." But before they ever get to the point of considering suicide, women are much more likely to seek help with their problems. Even though depressed or alcoholic men are less likely to look for help, it still may be possible to prevent many suicides. 'Women are more integrated to family than male so completed suicide more among female than male. ***Here the researcher proved the hypothesis that "female more attempts suicide than male"***. While analyzing the religion Hindus more prove to suicide than Christians and Muslims. It mainly due to the religious solidarity, strongly religious teachings and monotheism followed among them. Durkheim states due to strong integration Catholics shows less suicide rate than Protestants. So religious institutions are better counter agents against suicide. Suicide

rate high in backward classes than forward and schedule. Married people shows high rate of suicide than any other category. Marital distress, problem with spouse, harassment from in-laws and increasing use of alcoholism were noted factors. It is expected that the institution of marriage provide adequate support and care to the partners and the children. There are several mechanisms, which help the members tide over difficult days and stay healthy and happy. But there are very peculiar situations. Which result in the person, especially the woman being on the receiving end of numerous miseries. One of the major reasons for the marriage becoming a distressing experience is the fact that the girl enters a new family, which was not known, to her until marriage. There is evidence to suggest that sometimes the environment of the new family is hostile and drives the new member to distress. An alcoholic husband can make things worse. The girl who has not been used to doing the domestic chores in her own family often finds herself at a loss when asked to shoulder such duties in the husband's home which includes other members as well. This is all the more difficult if the other members of the joint family are inclined to finding fault with the hapless girl than being understanding and helpful. The dynamics of a newly married couple establishing their own family away from the ancestral families of both the partners are quite different. It can be fun if both the husband and wife share the responsibilities and find time for each other. The marriage can sour where the couple cannot consider each other as equal and consequently the burden of running the family gets thrust on the girl. The selfishness and lack of understanding displayed by the either partner can often cause irreparable damage

Applying the logic of status integration theory to the contemporary situation concerning the changing role of women in society and suicide potential, we would posit that married women who presently participate in the labor force would experience less likelihood of suicide, because the status configuration of wife-mother-worker is now a relatively frequent one, occupied by an increasing number of women. It also noted that Undesirable condition in the home such as alcoholic behaviour of husband and his illicit relations made marks in their life. Status degradation due to non paid work and unpaid work at home increases her tensions at home which increase the risk of suicide. By engaging them in productive activities we can protest suicide a great extent among them.

Lion share of the respondents were primary and secondary educated. Education enables men to take right choices in life, which increases problem solving skill and will to face realities of life.. According to liberal perspective education foster personal development and self-fulfillment. It encourages the individual to develop the mental, physical, emotional and spiritual talents to full and enables men to become aware of the different aspects of adjustment process. It may be the fact that low educational level decreases the capacity to cope with changing life situations.

In this case of occupational status most of them were housewives and coolies. Applying the logic of status integration theory to the increasing suicide among house wives concerning the changing role of women in society and suicide potential, we would posit that married women who presently participate in the labor force would experience less likelihood of suicide, because the status configuration of wife-mother-worker is now a relatively frequent one, occupied by an increasing number of

women.. Undesirable condition in the home such as alcoholic behavior of husband and his illicit relations made marks in their life. Status degradation due to non paid work and lack of income generative work at home increases her tensions at home which increase the risk of suicide. By engaging them in productive activities we can protest suicide a great extent among them.

In the case of income most of them were belong to lower in come category. Due to the instability of the work, workload and less paid works increase of risk of suicide among them. Here the researcher correlates Marx's theory of dialectic materialism. It states that "matter is not a product of mind contrary mind is simply the most advanced product of matter". People's economic well –being reduces constrains of life which reduces problem among them. In this study economy not direct cause to suicide but economic instability indirectly leads to weakening of family relations.

While in the family structure more respondents belong to nuclear families. While analyzing family structure most of them were belong to nuclear families change in family structure and roles also made impact on suicide joint families were served as the mechanism for retrieving tensions. Absence of elders at home made stress among both youngsters and children. Improper tension management, level of sharing in nuclear families is contributing factors to suicide. In this study all these findings revealed that the socio economic background has profound influence on the life of suicide attempters.