

## CHAPTER VIII

### IMPACT OF SUICIDE ON FAMILY MEMBERS

Coming to terms with the death of a loved one is one of life's most challenging journeys. When the death is from suicide, family members and friends can experience an even more complex kind of grief. While trying to cope with the pain of their sudden loss, they are overwhelmed by feelings of blame, anger and incomprehension. Adding to their burden is the stigma that still surrounds suicide. Survivors of suicide and their friends can help each other and themselves by gaining an understanding of grief after suicide

Family characteristics play an important role, including the quality of family relationships both before and after the suicide, and how well the family is able to stabilise, support each other to deal with their loss, and carry on their lives. Thirdly, social-environmental factors can have a profound influence, including the economic consequences, whether or not the family is able to stay together in the same environment and maintain broader social connections. Finally, these factors combine to influence the process of meaning-making by which the child comes to adjust to the parental loss. The next section reviews these influences on children's ability to adjust.

However, a study of 'normal' children bereaved by parental death suggests that delayed grief reactions may be triggered when subsequent life changes occur, such as the remaining parent remarrying, or having their own child (Ravels, Segal & Karus 1999). We do know that bereaved children often seek to maintain a connection to a dead parent by constructing an inner representation of the dead parent and that this representation tends to evolve and change as the child develops (Silverman, Nickman

& Worden 1992). Since this inner representation is likely to be constructed from the shared memories of other family members (Silverman et al. 1992), communication patterns within the bereaved family can play a critical role in the child's developing image of and relationship with the deceased and adjustment to bereavement. In families where the suicide is not discussed, it is probable that emotional and social development may be seriously disrupted.

Mandleco and Peery (2000) suggested that the child's own inherent nature and personal characteristics will play a major part in determining whether he or she is able to adjust after the potentially devastating loss of a parent through suicide. The personal attributes of the bereaved will determine whether the grief journey is a long and difficult one, or whether the mourner will be able to recover from the loss and move on with life. The capacity to maintain a sense of self-worth, to set goals, and strive to meet them are indicators of grief recovery and may be found in the personal attributes of the bereaved (De Spelder & Strickland 1999). Other variables include the bereaved's personality type, age, and gender, as well as whether anxiety and change have been accommodated in life before the death occurred (Worden 1999).

In addressing parental suicide, most researchers have focused on the child's loss and grief. However, others identify the need to address family systems, societal support systems and the interaction between these systems (Heikes 1997). Heikes suggested that the quality of support available to the bereaved child, from family and more broadly, may determine their adjustment to the loss. However, the surviving parent may be unaware of the level of attachment the child had for the deceased parent (Cerel et al. 2000), and this lack of acknowledgement of significant loss may

increase feelings of isolation in the bereaved child. An atmosphere of blame in the family of the suicide victim is also a common experience (Ness & Pfeffer 1990).

Silverman and Worden (1992) investigated parentally bereaved children's reactions, affective experiences, sense of connection to the deceased parent, social networks and support systems, and any changes in the families' routines. They found that if the death was sudden, children reported feeling confused, shocked, and stunned. Some children reported the need for solitude; some sought the company of a friend. Silverman and Worden commented on the importance of availability of the surviving parent to support the bereaved child. Behavioural problems may develop if there is discontinuity in the child's daily routine following the death, especially if a stable home was not available. Behavioural problems may also be a way children express their distress following a Family member's suicide. 'Acting out' may be their expression of unexpressable feelings (McFarland & Tollerud 1999). Survivors of suicide – the family and friends of a person who completes suicide – feel the emotions that death always brings. Adding to their suffering is the shock of a sudden, often unexpected death. As well, they may feel isolated and judged by society, friends and colleagues.

The researcher looked upon impact of suicide in the sphere of religion and how far the family members of suicidee participated in religious activities after this incident and the approach of religious institution to the family. The researcher analyzed how the society (members out side the family) reacts to the family members of the suicidee after this incident.

The short term impacts on family are feeling of fear, insomnia, emptiness, shock and insecurity also family disrupted by gossiping and faced disruption in personal relations. Suicide affected the family members in long way was taking decision in family, meeting the daily expenses at home, upbringing and educating children and settling marriage of family members. This chapter tested the hypothesis *“Suicide make a mark in the family which affects them both in the long way and immediately”*

**Table no. 8.1: Place of residence and visiting religious institution**

Place of residence	Frequency of visiting religious institution					Frequency of participation in religious activities				
	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total
Rural	26	16	20	4	66	26	16	20	4	66
% within sex	39.4	24.2	30.3	6.1	100	39.4	24.2	30.3	6.1	100
% within experience	89.7	57.1	57.1	50	66	89.7	57.1	57.1	50	66
Urban	3	12	15	4	34	3	12	15	4	34
% within sex	8.8	35.3	44.1	11.8	100	8.8	35.3	44.1	11.8	100
% within experience	16.3	42.9	42.9	50	34	16.3	42.9	42.9	50	34
Total	29	28	5	8	100	29	28	35	8	100
	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%

While analyzing the place of residence and participation of religious function, it is observed that 39.4% of ruralites have increased their participation in religious activities 24.2% of the respondents opined their religious participation and visit to religious institution were same as before and after the suicide of dear one and 30.3% of the respondents reduced their religious participation. But in the case of urbanites 8.8% of respondents have increased their religious participation, 35.3% of the respondents participated in the religious functions same as before and 44.1% of the respondents urbanites had decreased their participation in religious functions and

activities. This study reveals that in rural area the respondents' religious participation has increased after dear ones committing suicide. In rural areas especially role of religious leaders in visiting the homes of the deceased helped to increase religious attachment. Especially in rural areas religious leaders were more attached to local people and they involved themselves engaging in the personal matters of the laity. In rural areas people more keen about attending religious practices. But in the case of urbanites even in their busy schedule people engage in other type of activities which reduces tension. They did not think that religion is only resort and if they engaged in income generating activities which can reduce their work load and their tension. Urbanites' changing life style is also a reason for decreasing participation in religious activities.

**Table no. 8.2: Religion and visiting religious institution**

Religion	Frequency of visiting religious institution					Frequency of participation in religious activities				
	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total
Christian	13	2	1	2	18	13	2	1	2	18
% within religion	72.2	11.1	5.6	11.1	100	72.2	11.1	5.6	11.1	100
% within experience	44.8	7.1	2.9	25	18	44.8	7.1	2.9	25	18
Hindu	13	21	34	5	73	13	21	34	5	73
% within religion	17.8	28.8	46.6	6.8	100	17.8	28.8	46.6	6.8	100
% within experience	44.8	75	97.1	62.5	73	44.8	75	97.1	62.5	73
Muslim	3	5	0	1	9	3	5	0	1	9
% within religion	33.3	55.6	-	11.1	100	33.3	55.6	-	11.1	100
% within experience	10.3	17.9	-	12.5	9	10.3	17.9	-	12.5	9
Total	29	28	35	8	100	29	28	35	8	100
	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%

The table shows that 72.2% of the Christians have increased their religious participation. In the case of Christians, their religious institution and religious leaders have played vital role in bringing people to the mainstream especially people who are depressed and widowed. The religious prayers and visits of religious leaders to the home of deceased is a great relief to the people. Their teachings, advice and counseling were to a great extent helpful to the respondents in reducing tension and stresses due to sudden departure of the dear one.

In the case of Hindus 17.85% has increased their religious participation while 28.8% said their religious participation is same as earlier and 46.6% has decreased their religious participation. It is observed that among Hindus, widowhood is perceived as bad omen and especially suicide degrades the family. Suicide is supposed to happen in the family due to the wrath of God or Goddess. Religious leaders do not visit their home. Hindu religious leaders also believed that suicidal death makes the home and it surrounding polluted. This ritualistic pollution last for a fixed number of days. These practices prevent religious leaders from visiting the home of the deceased.

But in the case of Islam 33.3% has increased their religious participation. In the case of Muslims both family and religion are the shock observers in the community. Religious leaders are also very close to the family at the time of a crisis. Another thing is that in certain religions, especially in Hinduism when a person is windowed the society considers her a bad omen and she is not invited for functions. And also while attending religious functions, the introduction of to a person who is connected them as a relative of suicide victim was intolerable and it was used to

condemn the family members. The members of the family could easily sense them out from the people and they try to avoid the involvement of such religious activities. Otherwise they will be subjected to unnecessary and embarrassing questions sometimes even to victimize them.

**Table no. 8.3: Age and visiting religious institution**

Age	Frequency of visiting religious institution					Frequency of participation in religious activities				
	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total
30-40	0	1	16	1	18	0	1	16	1	18
% within age	-	5.6	88.9	5.6	100	-	5.6	88.9	5.6	100
% within experience	-	3.6	45.7	12.5	18	-	3.6	45.7	12.5	18
40-50	17	18	14	5	54	17	18	14	5	54
% within religion	31.5	33.3	25.9	9.3	100	31.5	33.3	25.9	9.3	100
% within experience	58.6	64.3	40	62.5	54	58.6	64.3	40	62.5	54
50-60	12	9	5	2	28	12	9	5	2	28
% within religion	42.9	32.1	17.9	7.1	100	42.9	32.1	17.9	7.1	100
% within experience	41.4	32.1	14.3	25	28	41.4	32.1	14.3	2.5	28
Total	29	28	35	8	100	29	28	35	8	100
	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%

The table reveals that 31.5% of the respondents belonging to the age group of 40-50 and 42.9% of respondents in the age group 50-60 have increased their visit to religious institution and their participation in religious activities. It is the peculiarity of the age group that at the time of any crisis in their life they resort to God than any other tension relieving mechanism. When they faced separation, isolation and alienation in their life, they feel God is the only solace in their sufferings. And it also noted that in the age group of 30-40, 88.9% respondents in this age group have decreased their participation in religious rituals and visiting of this institution. Younger age group fear to face questions regarding the suicidal death of the family

member. They are also ashamed about this incident. The problem regarding family status contributes to decreasing participation in religious activities.

**Table no. 8.4: Sex and visiting religious institution**

Sex	Visiting religious institutions					Participation in religious activities				
	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total
Male	0	4	3	6	13	-	4	3	6	13
% within age	-	30.8	23.1	46.2	100	0	30.8	23.1	46.2	100
% within experience	-	14.3	8.6	75	13	-	14.3	8.6	75	13
Female	29	24	32	2	87	29	24	32	2	87
% within religion	33.3	27.6	36.8	2.3	100	33.3	27.6	36.8	2.3	100
% within experience	100	85.7	91.4	25	87	100	85.7	91.4	25	87
Total	29	28	35	8	100	29	28	35	8	100
	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%

While analyzing participation in religious functions, the same trend can be seen in visiting of religious activities. In older day's women's participation in religious institution were forbidden by the society or religious group itself. But now attitudes of religious centers towards women have changed. Bhajan centers, Bhajan groups, special prayers in church were to a great extent help the women in relieving from tensions. From the table it is clear that 33.3% women have increased their participation in religious activities. Men didn't take many considerations in the religious grounds. They do not much give importance to religion as women do. Religious institution and prayers have helped a lot of women in recovering from acute stress. The table shows that 33.3% females opined that their visit to religious institution has increased after the suicidal death of their beloved one i.e; it is experienced by all the respondents. Generally it is said that women's religiosity level is higher than that of male. Generally if there is any crisis in life women resort to God.



But in the case of male who search alternative mechanism like alcoholism, gambling or such type of behaviour or husbands think for re-marriage after death of their wives. Another notable thing is that 46.2% of men do not give much importance to the visiting of religious institution as they rarely visit the religious institution after the death of their beloved one. And it was observed that 36.8% women have decreased the visiting of their religious institution. They wish to spend time in their home. This introvert behaviour may be due to fear of questions from the people, sense of shame about this incident and may be due to the shock of this incident.

**Table no. 8.5: Marital status and visiting religious institution**

Marital status	Frequency of visiting religious institution					Frequency of participation in religious activities				
	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total
Single	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
% within age	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100
% within experience	-	-	2.9	-	1	-	-	2.9	-	1
Married	0	5	4	2	11	0	5	4	2	11
% within religion	-	45.5	36.4	18.2	100	-	45.5	6.4	18.2	100
% within experience	-	17.9	11.4	25	11	-	17.9	11.4	25	11
Widowed	29	23	30	6	88	29	23	30	6	88
% within religion	33%	26.1	34.1	6.8	100	33	26.1	34.1	6.8	100
% within experience	100%	82.1	85.7	75	88	100	82.1	85.7	7.5	88
Total	29	28	35	8	100	29	28	35	8	100
	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%

While analyzing the marital status with frequency of visiting and participation in religious activities it has been noted that 33% of the widowed has increased their participation in religion functions, while 34.1% opined it has been decreased. The percentage constituted higher among married than single. After the sudden death of a

near one they automatically slip into their family matters or they are forced to engage in the family matters. But in the case of widows, their separation from their spouse made deep wound in their heart. 33% of the respondents felt that by engaging religious activities they can minimize the extent of loneliness in life. They think only God is the absolute tension reliever and painkiller when they were facing serious issues. They believed that only God can give solution. Involvement in religious activities can reduce intensity of grief. It may be the reason for increasing participation of the respondents. 34.1% widowed had decreased their participation in religious activities. It is observed that in one side religion is support to widowers on the other side widowhood is a cause for some religious followers, widowhood is bad omen for some religious followers. So it may be the reason for decrease in religious practices of widowers than married and unmarried.

**Table no. 8.6: Income and visiting religious institution**

Income	Frequency of visiting religious institution					Frequency of participation in religious activities				
	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total	It has increased	Same as earlier	It has decreased	Not applicable	Total
Below 2000	16	25	21	6	68	16	25	21	6	68
% within income	23.5	36.8	30.9	8.8	100	23.5	36.8	30.9	8.8	100
% within experience	55.2	89.3	60	75	68	55.2	89.3	60	75	68
2000 - 3000	13	3	6	2	24	13	3	6	2	24
% within income	54.2	12.5	25	8.3	100	54.2	12.5	25	8.3	100
% within experience	44.8	10.7	17.1	25	24	44.8	10.7	17.1	25	24
3000 - 4000	0	0	3	0	3	-	-	3	-	3
	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100
	-	-	8.6	-	3	-	-	8.6	-	3
4000-5000	0	0	4	0	4	-	-	4	-	4
	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100
	-	-	11.4	-	4	-	-	11.4	-	4
5000-6000	0	0	1	0	1	-	-	1	-	1
	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100
	-	-	2.9	-	1	-	-	2.9	-	1
Total	29	28	35	8	100	29	28	35	8	100
	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%	29%	28%	35%	8%	100%

The table shows that 23.5% of the respondents who belong to the income group below 2000, has increased their religious visits and participation in the religious activities, 36.8% said their participation was same as earlier and 30.9% of the respondents has decreased their religious participation. From the table it was also observed that all the respondents who belong to the income group 3000-4000, 4000-5000 and 5000-6000 has reduced their participation in the religious functions. The respondents in the below 2000 income group have reduced their religion participation because people were forced to engage in income generating activities and in the case of higher income group they already had income generating activities they concentrate into their work rather than religious activities. Some believe that God is responsible for their sufferings. But nobody condemned the belief in the God.

But in the income group 2000-3000, 54.2% has increased their religious participation, 12.5% opined that it is same as earlier and 25% has reduced religious participation. In this income group most of the people were not much engaged in income generating activities. In this income group most of the respondents were dependent. Before the death of dear one they were completely dependent on them. They didn't have to go for work as the family protected them. Due to shame and difficulty to go out for work, they turned to religion to as tension reliever. They think that the moments spend with God is the precious moments in life.

**Table no. 8.7: Sex and short term impact**

Short-term Impact		Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
Gossiping or rumors	Great extent	8	65	73
	%within sex	61.5%	74.4%	73.0%
	%within gossiping	11.0%	89.0%	100.0%

	Some extent	3	16	19
	%within sex	23.1%	18.4%	19.0%
	%within gossiping	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%
	Not at all	2	6	8
	%within sex	15.4%	6.9%	8.0%
	%within gossiping	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	Total	13	87	100
	%within sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within gossiping	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%
Disruption in Personal Relations	Great extent	4	43	47
	%within sex	30.8%	49.4%	47.0%
	%within personal relations	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%
	Some extent	5	28	33
	%within sex	38.5%	32.2%	33.0%
	%within personal relations	15.2%	84.8%	100.0%
	Not at all	4	16	20
	%within sex	30.8%	18.4%	20.0%
	%within personal relations	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Total	13	87	100	
%within sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
%within personal relations	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%	
Disruption in Daily Routine	Great extent	3	67	70
	%within sex	23.1%	77.0%	70.0%
	%within daily routine	4.3%	95.7%	100.0%
	Some extent	10	20	30
	%within sex	76.9%	23.0%	30.0%
	%within daily routine	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Not at all			
	%within sex	-	-	-
	%within daily routine			
Total	13	87	100	
%within sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
%within daily routine	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%	
Feeling of emptiness	Great extent	13	80	93
	%within sex	100.0%	92.0%	93.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	14.0%	86.0%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	7	7
	% within sex	.0%	8.0%	7.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Not at all			
	%within sex	-	-	-
	%within feeling of emptiness			
Total	13	87	100	

	%within sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%
Feeling of fear	Great extent	8	84	92
	%within sex	61.5%	96.6%	92.0%
	%within feeling of fear	8.7%	91.3%	100.0%
	Some extent	5	3	8
% within sex	38.5%	3.4%	8.0%	
%within feeling of fear	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%	
Not at all	% within sex	-	-	-
	%within feeling of fear			
Total	13	87	100	
% within sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
%within feeling of fear	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%	
Insomania	Great extent	8	84	92
	% within sex	61.5%	96.6%	92.0%
	%within Insomania	8.7%	91.3%	100.0%
	Some extent	5	3	8
% within sex	38.5%	3.4%	8.0%	
%within Insomania	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%	
Not at all	% within sex	-	-	-
	%within Insomania			
Total	13	87	100	
% within sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
%within Insomania	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%	
Insecurity	Great extent	0	70	70
	% within sex	.0%	80.5%	70.0%
	%within insecurity	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Some extent	11	3	14
% within sex	84.6%	3.4%	14.0%	
%within insecurity	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%	
Not at all	% within sex	2	14	16
	%within insecurity	15.4%	16.1%	16.0%
Total	13	87	100	
% within sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
%within insecurity	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%	
Shock	Great extent	12	72	84
	% within sex	92.3%	82.8%	84.0%
	%within shock	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
Some extent	% within sex	1	15	16
	%within shock	7.7%	17.2%	16.0%
		6.3%	93.8%	100.0%

	Not at all % within sex %within shock	-	-	-
	Total % within sex %within shock	13 100.0% 13.0%	87 100.0% 87.0%	100 100.0% 100.0%

While analyzing sex and short term impact on family, female members were highly affected than male. The table shows that 89% of by male members were affected. 91.5% of female members faced disruption of personal relations. The table shows 83% females and 17% of men were prey to suspicious behaviour of the society. In a family a man or a woman is widowed or separated and if any one of their children commits suicide the blame goes to women. It is quite natural in the society that if a person commit suicide it negatively affects the surviving people. The table shows 83.8% of the females and 16.2% of the face rejection and humiliation from people. The sudden demise of the husband reduces drastically the family income. In this study in the family, the sole bread winner is husband and his death puts the whole family into financial bankruptcy. The problem of financial stringency gets more aggravated where the late husband leaves no savings or assets. Naturally in such circumstances the family looks forward to financial help from close relatives, and friends. The widows' family generally gets such help during the mourning period which varies normally from the period to six months. It is important to note that men behave differently in bereavement from women, because of difference in cultural expectations. Bereavement in all cultures is a compound crisis. It is a painful emotional shock, a sharp change in social status, often an economic catastrophe and usually an introspective challenge to the widow; it is evident that constitutes the

greatest and saddest alternation in the life of women. It also leads to the loss of prestige resulting in a state of helplessness and hopelessness.

**Table no. 8.8: Long term impact and sex**

Long-term Impact		Sex	Male	Female	Total
Decision over small matters	Highly affected	8	47	55	
	%within income	61.5	54	55	
	%within gossiping	14.5	85.5	100	
	affected	1	24	25	
	%within income	7.7	27.6	25	
	%within gossiping	4	96	100	
	slightly affected	4	16	20	
	%within income	30.8	18.4	20	
	%within gossiping	20	80	100	
	Total	13	87	100	
	%within income	100	100	100	
	%within gossiping	13	87	100	
Upbringing your children	Highly affected	10	43	53	
	%within income	76.9	49.4	53	
	%within gossiping	18.9	81.1	100	
	affected	0	4	4	
	%within income	0	4.6	4	
	%within gossiping	0	100	100	
	slightly affected	0	11	11	
	%within income	0	12.6	11	
	%within gossiping	0	100	100	
	Not applicable	3	29	32	
	%within income	23.1	33.3	32	
	%within gossiping	9.4	90.6	100	
Total	13	87	100		
%within income	100	100	100		
%within gossiping	13	87	100		
educating your children	Highly affected	10	47	57	
	%within income	76.9	54	57	
	%within gossiping	17.5	82.5	100	
	slightly affected	0	11	11	
	%within income	0	12.6	11	
	%within gossiping	0	100	100	
	Not applicable	3	29	32	
	%within income	23.1	33.3	32	
	%within gossiping	9.4	90.6	100	
	Total	13	87	100	

	%within income	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	13	87	100
Daily expenses	affected	1	10	11
	%within income	7.7	11.5	11
	%within gossiping	9.1	90.9	100
	Highly affected	2	55	57
	%within income	15.4	63.2	57
	%within gossiping	3.5	965	100
	not affected	10	13	23
	%within income	76.9	14.9	23
	%within gossiping	43.5	56.5	100
	Not applicable	0	9	9
	%within income	0	10.3	9
	%within gossiping	0	100	100
Total	13	87	100	
%within income	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	13	87	100	
Marriage of children	Highly affected	5	27	32
	%within income	38.5	31	32
	%within gossiping	15.6	84.4	100
	slightly affected	0	10	10
	%within income	0	11.5	10
	%within gossiping	0	100	100
	Not affected	3	6	9
	%within income	23.1	6.9	9
	%within gossiping	33.3	66.7	100
	Not applicable	5	44	49
	%within income	38.5	50.6	49
	%within gossiping	10.2	89.8	100
Total	13	87	100	
%within income	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	13	87	100	
Rejection from the People	Great extent	11	57	68
	%within income	84.6	65.5	68
	%within gossiping	16.2	83.8	100
	Some extent	2	24	26
	%within income	15.4	27.6	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	100
	Not at all	0	6	6
	%within income	0	6.9	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	100
	Total	13	87	100
	%within income	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	13	87	100
Humiliation	Great extent	11	57	68



	%within income	84.6	65.5	68
	%within gossiping	16.2	83.8	100
	Some extent	2	24	26
	%within income	15.4	27.6	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	100
	Not at all	0	6	6
	%within income	0	6.9	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	100
	Total	13	87	100
	%within income	100	100	100
%within gossiping	13	87	100	
Reluctant to mingle with you	Great extent	11	57	68
	%within income	84.6	65.5	68
	%within gossiping	16.2	83.8	100
	Some extent	2	24	26
	%within income	15.4	27.6	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	100
	Not at all	0	6	6
	%within income	0	6.9	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	100
	Total	13	87	100
%within income	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	13	87	100	
Feel people looking down up on you	Great extent	11	57	68
	%within income	84.6	65.5	68
	%within gossiping	16.2	83.8	100
	Some extent	2	24	26
	%within income	15.4	27.6	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	100
	Not at all	0	6	6
	%within income	0	6.9	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	100
	Total	13	87	100
%within income	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	13	87	100	
Blaming you for the incident	Great extent	11	57	68
	%within income	84.6	65.5	68
	%within gossiping	16.2	83.8	100
	Some extent	2	24	26
	%within income	15.4	27.6	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	100
	Not at all	0	6	6
	%within income	0	6.9	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	100
	Total	13	87	100

	%within income	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	13	87	100
Sympathe- tically looking	Great extent	2	6	8
	%within income	15.4	6.9	8
	%within gossiping	25	75	100
	Some extent	2	13	15
	%within income	15.4	14.9	15
	%within gossiping	7.7	86.7	100
	Not at all	9	68	77
	%within income	69.2	78.2	77
	%within gossiping	11.7	88.3	100
	Total	13	87	100
	%within income	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	13	87	100

While analyzing sex and long term impact on family it make marks on female members than male. Widowhood is inevitable phenomena of every society, if it sudden or unexpected death, the situation is more miserable, and if it is a suicidal death the condition became worse. The table shown that this incident affect 85.5% of the women 14.5% men for making decision over even simple matters, 82.5% of women and 17.5% of men have problems regarding education of children, 90.9% of women are affected in their daily expense. In this study researcher observed that the women faced financial difficulty and absence of parental control over children. But if the men faced difficulty no body can substitute the mother. During the field work researcher observed that men got re-married after six or seven months of death of his wife. But women remained as widows. Women faced more problems for settling marriage of daughter. The family members have to bear with patience the rumors or gossips related to suicide, people's outlook towards suicide, and the blame and shame.

**Table no. 8.9: Occupation and long term impact**

Long-term Impact \ Occupation		Pvt. Employed	Self employed	House wife	coolie	Total
Decision over small matters	Highly affected	0	3	48	4	55
	%within income	0	21.4	6.68	33.3	55
	%within gossiping	0	5.5	87.3	7.3	100
	affected	0	9	16	0	25
	%within income	0	64.3	22.9	0	25
	%within gossiping	0	36	67	0	100
	slightly affected	4	2	6	8	20
	%within income	100	14.3	8.6	66.7	20
	%within gossiping	20	10	30	40	100
	Total	4	14	70	12	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100
Upbringing your children	Highly affected	0	11	39	3	53
	%within income	0	78.6	55.7	25	53
	%within gossiping	0	20.8	73.6	5.7	100
	affected	0	0	4	0	4
	%within income	0	0	5.7	0	4
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	0	100
	slightly affected	0	0	11	0	11
	%within income	0	0	15.7	0	11
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	0	100
	Not applicable	4	3	16	9	32
	%within income	100	21.4	22.9	75	32
	%within gossiping	15.5	9.4	50	28.1	100
Total	4	14	70	12	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100	
educating your children	Highly affected	0	11	43	3	57
	%within income	0	78.6	61.4	25	57
	%within gossiping	0	19.3	75.4	5.3	100
	affected	0	0	11	0	11
	%within income	0	0	15.7	0	11
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	0	100
	slightly affected	4	3	16	9	32
	%within income	100	21.4	22.9	75	32
	%within gossiping	12.5	9.4	50	28.1	100
	Total	4	14	70	12	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100

Daily expenses	affected	0	1	5	5	11
	%within income	0	7.1	7.1	41.7	11
	%within gossiping	0	9.1	45.5	45.5	100
	Highly affected	0	8	49	0	57
	%within income	0	57.1	70	0	57
	%within gossiping	0	14	86	0	100
	Not affected	4	5	8	6	23
	%within income	100	35.7	11.4	50	23
	%within gossiping	17.4	21.7	34.8	26.1	100
	Not applicable	0	0	8	1	9
%within income	0	0	11.4	8.3	9	
%within gossiping	0	0	88.9	11.1	100	
Total	4	14	70	12	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100	
Marriage of children	Highly affected	0	0	32	0	32
	%within income	0	0	45.7	0	32
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	0	100
	slightly affected	0	0	10	0	10
	%within income	0	0	14.3	0	10
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	0	100
	Not affected	0	0	8	1	9
	%within income	0	0	11.4	8.3	9
	%within gossiping	0	0	88.9	11.1	100
	Not applicable	4	14	20	11	49
%within income	100	100	28.6	91.7	49	
%within gossiping	8.2	28.6	40.8	22.4	100	
Total	4	14	70	12	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100	
Rejection from the People	Great extent	0	10	54	4	68
	%within income	0	71.4	77.1	33.3	68
	%within gossiping	0	14.7	79.4	5.9	100
	Some extent	4	4	11	7	26
	%within income	100	28.6	15.7	58.3	26
	%within gossiping	15.4	15.4	42.3	26.9	100
	Not at all	0	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	0	7.1	8.3	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	4	14	70	12	100
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100	

Humiliation	Great extent	0	10	54	4	68
	%within income	0	71.4	77.1	33.3	68
	%within gossiping	0	14.7	79.4	5.9	100
	Some extent	4	4	11	7	26
	%within income	100	28.6	15.7	58.3	26
	%within gossiping	15.4	15.4	42.3	26.9	100
	Not at all	0	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	0	7.1	8.3	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	4	14	70	12	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100
Reluctant to mingle with you	Great extent	0	10	54	4	68
	%within income	0	71.4	77.1	33.3	68
	%within gossiping	0	14.7	79.4	5.9	100
	Some extent	4	4	11	7	26
	%within income	100	28.6	15.7	58.3	26
	%within gossiping	15.4	15.4	42.3	26.9	100
	Not at all	0	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	0	7.1	8.3	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	4	14	70	12	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100
Feel people looking down up on you	Great extent	0	10	54	4	68
	%within income	0	71.4	77.1	33.3	68
	%within gossiping	0	14.7	79.4	5.9	100
	Some extent	4	4	11	7	26
	%within income	100	28.6	15.7	58.3	26
	%within gossiping	15.4	15.4	42.3	26.9	100
	Not at all	0	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	0	7.1	8.3	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	4	14	70	12	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100
Blaming you for the incident	Great extent	0	10	54	4	68
	%within income	0	71.4	77.1	33.3	68
	%within gossiping	0	14.7	79.4	5.9	100
	Some extent	4	4	11	7	26
	%within income	100	28.6	15.7	58.3	26
	%within gossiping	15.4	15.4	42.3	26.9	100

	Not at all	0	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	0	7.1	8.3	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	4	14	70	12	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100
Sympathe- tically looking	Great extent	0	10	54	4	68
	%within income	0	71.4	77.1	33.3	68
	%within gossiping	0	14.7	79.4	5.9	100
	Some extent	4	4	11	7	26
	%within income	100	28.6	15.7	58.3	26
	%within gossiping	15.4	15.4	42.3	26.9	100
	Not at all	0	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	0	7.1	8.3	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	4	14	70	12	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	4	14	70	12	100

While analyzing occupation and long term impact of the incident house wives were highly affected than any other occupational categories. The table shown decision over even small matters affects to the 87.3% of the home wives and 55.7% to the upbringing the children, 75.4% affect in educating children, 45.5% coolie workers and 70% of housewives affect their daily expense at home and they were faced problem in settling marriage of family members. The table reveals that the housewives were highly affected because they depend on their husbands or because they were unpaid workers the economic-patriarchal domination and decision of making power went to male hands. The women members are were only silent listeners or co-party of the decision making process. Sudden or unexpected absence of the domination affected the housewives than others. Due to the financial burden they faced problem of educating children, meeting the daily needs not only the children, but also the whole family. The housewives were always within the four walls of the

home. They always depended on husband, suddenly due to lost they were completely scattered and they anxious about how they can alone handle all these things. They faced difficulty in fulfilling the changing needs of children or other family members. The inability to meet the educational needs of the children, they were forced to drop their studies and forced to go for work to earn something for the family. In short, in society, housewives were expected to look after her family .Normally she is not expected to be an earning member. Most of the women are also not equipped to earn. Therefore in the event of demise of husband they young lady with children suffers due to the sudden stoppage of income. The widow finds herself handicapped to meet the basic requirements of proper food and clothing.

While analyzing occupational categories most of the victims faced disruption due to suspicious behaviour of the people. The table shows 85% housewives became prey to the suspicious behaviour of the society. They said some were misinterpreting this incident. They rarely went out and felt were rejected and people looked like at them as if they were responsible for this event. They were dishonored and degraded in a crowd. In the table 79.4% of housewives felt that people were reluctant to mingle with them. People showed withdrawal tendency when they felt people were looking down upon them. People looked like the family had done a great mistake. They also faced problems of disruption in daily routine, feeling of fear, insomania, and anxiety and guilty. Some were blamed for this incident, if the family had given more care and attention this incident would have never happened, if the problem was solved within the home this tragedy could have never happened, to some they got sympathy which is more painful.

**Table no. 8.10: Place of Residence and short term impact**

Short-term Impact		Place of residence		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Gossiping or rumors	Great extent	51	22	73
	% within place of residence	77.3%	64.7%	73.0%
	% within gossiping	69.9%	30.1%	100.0%
	Some extent	10	9	19
	% within place of residence	15.2%	26.5%	19.0%
	% within gossiping	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
	Not at all	5	3	8
	% within place of residence	7.6%	8.8%	8.0%
% within gossiping	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%	
Total	66	34	100	
% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% within gossiping	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	
Personal Relations	Great extent	36	11	47
	% within place of residence	54.5%	32.4%	47.0%
	% within personal relations	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%
	Some extent	19	14	33
	% within place of residence	28.8%	41.2%	33.0%
	% within personal relations	57.6%	42.4%	100.0%
	Not at all	11	9	20
	% within place of residence	16.7%	26.5%	20.0%
	% within personal relations	55.0%	45.0%	100.0%
	Total	66	34	100
% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% within personal relations	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	
Daily Routine	Great extent	46	24	70
	% within place of residence	69.7%	70.6%	70.0%
	% within daily routine	65.7%	34.3%	100.0%
	Some extent	20	10	30
	% within place of residence	30.3%	29.4%	30.0%
	% within daily routine	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Not at all	-	-	-
	% within place of residence	-	-	-
% within daily routine	-	-	-	
Total	66	34	100	
% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% within daily routine	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	
Feeling of emptiness	Great extent	60	33	93



	% within place of residence	90.9%	97.1%	93.0%
	% within feeling of emptiness	64.5%	35.5%	100.0%
	Some extent	6	1	7
	% within place of residence	9.1%	2.9%	7.0%
	% within feeling of emptiness	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	Not at all			
	% within place of residence	-	-	-
	% within feeling of emptiness			
	Total	66	34	100
	% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% within feeling of emptiness	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	
Feeling of fear	Great extent	63	29	92
	% within place of residence	95.5%	85.3%	92.0%
	% within feeling of fear	68.5%	31.5%	100.0%
	Some extent	3	5	8
	% within place of residence	4.5%	14.7%	8.0%
	% within feeling of fear	37.5%	62.5%	100.0
	Not at all			
	% within place of residence	-	-	-
	% within feeling of fear			
	Total	66	34	100
% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% within feeling of fear	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	
Insomania	Great extent	63	29	92
	% within place of residence	95.5%	85.3	92.0%
	% within insomania	68.5%	31.5	100.0%
	Some extent	3	5	8
	% within place of residence	4.5%	14.7%	8.0%
	% within insomania	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%
	Not at all			
	% within place of residence	-	-	-
	% within insomania			
	Total	66	34	100
% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% within insomania	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	
Insecurity	Great extent	46	24	70
	% within place of residence	69.7%	70.6%	70.0%
	% within insecurity	65.7%	34.3%	100.0%
	Some extent	8	6	14
	% within place of residence	12.1%	17.6%	14.0%
	% within insecurity	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
	Not at all	12	4	16
	% within place of residence	18.2%	11.8%	16.0%
	% within insecurity	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	Total	66	34	100

	% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% within insecurity	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%
Shock	Great extent	59	25	84
	% within place of residence	89.4%	73.5%	84.0%
	% within shock	70.2%	29.8%	100.0%
	Some extent	7	9	16
	% within place of residence	10.6%	26.5%	16.0%
	% within shock	43.8%	56.3%	100.0%
	Not at all	-	-	-
	% within place of residence	-	-	-
	% within shock	-	-	-
	Total	66	34	100
% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% within shock	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	
decision over small matters	Highly affected	38	17	55
	% within place of residence	57.6%	50.0%	55.0%
	% within small matters	69.1%	30.9%	100.0%
	Affected	14	11	25
	% within place of residence	21.2%	32.4%	25.0%
	% within small matters	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
	Slightly affected	14	6	20
	% within place of residence	21.2%	17.6%	20.0%
	% within small matters	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	Total	66	34	100
% within place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% within small matters	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%	

While analyzing the place of residence and relation with the short term impact of suicide on family member the ruralites were highly disrupted by gossiping or rumors. It is the characteristics of the rural area that the interest of people to others matters, even though people did not get any benefits from these gossiping. Ruralites face more disruption in personal relation than urbanites. They blame each other for this tragedy. From the table it also revealed that more ruralites faced disruption in daily routine. The absence of dear one disrupted their daily affairs. The table shows more ruralites filled with the feeling of emptiness and it makes the situation more miserable. In addition this his/her absence filled whole family with emptiness. Ruralites more feared about this incident than urbanites. The people from the rural

area believed in ghosts or fairies. So ruralites more disturbed than urbanites. It may cause insomnia among them. The anxiety about educating children and settlement of marriage and difficulty in meeting daily expenses make the situation more vulnerable.

The table reveals ruralites faced the problem of suspicious look of society, it was observed that 83% of the ruralites and 17% of the urbanites faced this problem. Ruralites faced rejection, humiliation from society than urbanites. The feeling of dishonor and degradation was felt more to ruralites. It is the characteristics of the rural area that people were curious to know about personal matters of fellow beings, if the events like suicide or murder happened in the family, they were more anxious than as usual. They like to know the details from the family members. It is great harassment and humiliation to the family. While participating in ceremonies the ruralites become prey to degradation at the same time the respondents get more sympathy from other side. But the people in the urban area they engaged in their own matters, due to the egocentric nature of members. Another thing is that urbanites busy schedule and materialistic life style they didn't interfere to others personal matters.

**Table no. 8.11: Place of residence and long term impact**

Long-term Impact		Place of Residence		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Decision over small matters	Highly affected	38	17	55
	% within income	57.6	50	55
	% within gossiping	69.1	30.9	100
	affected	14	11	25
	% within income	21.2	32.4	25
	% within gossiping	56	44	100
	slightly affected	14	6	20
	% within income	21.2	17.6	20
	% within gossiping	70	30	100
	Total	66	34	100
	% within income	100	100	100

	% within gossiping	66	34	100
Upbringing your children	Highly affected	33	20	53
	% within income	50	58.8	53
	% within gossiping	62.3	37.7	100
	affected	4	0	4
	% within income	6.1	0	4
	% within gossiping	100	0	100
	slightly affected	4	7	11
	% within income	6.1	20.6	11
	% within gossiping	36.4	63.6	100
	Not applicable	25	7	32
% within income	37.9	20.6	32	
% within gossiping	78.1	21.9	100	
Total	66	34	100	
% within income	100	100	100	
% within gossiping	66	34	100	
educating your children	Highly affected	37	20	57
	% within income	56.1	58.8	57
	% within gossiping	64.9	35.1	100
	slightly affected	4	7	11
	% within income	6.1	20.6	11
	% within gossiping	36.4	63.6	100
	Not applicable	25	7	32
	% within income	37.9	20.6	32
	% within gossiping	78.1	21.9	100
	Total	66	34	100
% within income	100	100	100	
% within gossiping	66	34	100	
Daily expenses	affected	11	0	11
	% within income	16.7	0	11
	% within gossiping	100	0	100
	Highly affected	38	19	57
	% within income	57.6	55.9	57
	% within gossiping	66.7	33.3	100
	slightly affected	11	12	23
	% within income	16.7	35.3	23
	% within gossiping	47.8	52.2	100
	Not applicable	6	3	9
% within income	9.1	8.8	9	
% within gossiping	66.7	33.3	100	
Total	66	34	100	
% within income	100	100	100	
% within gossiping	66	34	100	
Marriage of children	Highly affected	23	9	32
	% within income	34.8	26.5	32
	% within gossiping	71.9	28.1	100
	slightly affected	10	0	10
	% within income	15.2	0	10
% within gossiping	100	0	100	

	Not affected	1	8	9
	% within income	1.5	23.5	9
	% within gossiping	11.1	88.9	100
	Not applicable	32	17	49
	% within income	48.5	50	49
	% within gossiping	65.3	34.7	100
	Total	66	34	100
	% within income	100	100	100
	% within gossiping	66	34	100
Rejection from the People	Great extent	42	26	68
	% within income	63.6	76.5	68
	% within gossiping	61.8	38.2	100
	Some extent	21	5	26
	% within income	31.8	14.7	26
	% within gossiping	80.8	19.2	100
	Not at all	3	3	6
	% within income	4.5	8.8	6
	% within gossiping	50	50	100
Humiliation	Total	66	34	100
	% within income	100	100	100
	% within gossiping	66	34	100
	Great extent	42	26	68
	% within income	63.6	76.5	68
	% within gossiping	61.8	38.2	100
	Some extent	21	5	26
	% within income	31.8	14.7	26
	% within gossiping	80.8	19.2	100
Reluctant to mingle with you	Not at all	3	3	6
	% within income	4.5	8.8	6
	% within gossiping	50	50	100
	Total	66	34	100
	% within income	100	100	100
	% within gossiping	66	34	100
	Great extent	42	26	68
	% within income	63.6	76.5	68
	% within gossiping	61.8	38.2	100
Feel people looking down up on	Some extent	21	5	26
	% within income	31.8	14.7	26
	% within gossiping	80.8	19.2	100
Feel people looking down up on	Not at all	3	3	6
	% within income	4.5	8.8	6
	% within gossiping	50	50	100
Feel people looking down up on	Total	66	34	100
	% within income	100	100	100
	% within gossiping	66	34	100
Feel people looking down up on	Great extent	42	26	68
	% within income	63.6	76.5	68
	% within gossiping	61.8	38.2	100

you	Some extent	21	5	26
	% within income	31.8	14.7	26
	% within gossiping	80.8	19.2	100
	Not at all	3	3	6
	% within income	4.5	8.8	6
	% within gossiping	50	50	100
	Total	66	34	100
	% within income	100	100	100
	% within gossiping	66	34	100
Blaming you for the incident	Great extent	42	26	68
	% within income	63.6	76.5	68
	% within gossiping	61.8	38.2	100
	Some extent	21	5	26
	% within income	31.8	14.7	26
	% within gossiping	80.8	19.2	100
	Not at all	3	3	6
	% within income	4.5	8.8	6
	% within gossiping	50	50	100
Sympathe- tically looking	Great extent	5	3	8
	% within income	7.6	8.8	8
	% within gossiping	62.5	37.5	100
	Some extent	21	5	15
	% within income	31.8	14.7	15
	% within gossiping	80.8	19.2	100
	Not at all	50	27	77
	% within income	75.8	79.4	77
	% within gossiping	64.9	35.1	100
Total	Total	66	34	100
	% within income	100	100	100
	% within gossiping	66	34	100

While analyzing the place of residence and long term impact it is observed that problems are more among ruralites than urbanites. The table shows that the decision over small matters highly affected 69.1% of ruralites and 30.9% of the urbanites, it may be increase dependency among family members. The problem of upbringing children highly affected 62.3% of the ruralites and 37.3% of urbanites. The problem of educating children also affected 64.9% of the ruralites and 35.1% of the urbanites and the problem of meeting daily expenses faced by 66.7% of the

ruralites and 33.3% of the urbanites. Because in rural area most of respondents were coolie workers, instability of their works and conditional based payments already have been made heavy financial burden to the family. The lost of bread winner causes difficulty for seeking alternative mechanism. And the problem of settling comfort job causes financial crisis within the family. But in the case of urbanites the women also engaged in activities but in unorganized sector, the problem was in a cross roads. Regarding the marriage of children, 71.9% ruralites were affected and 28.1% urbanites. The superstitious beliefs related to suicidal death were more among ruralites. Some believe suicide has hereditary characteristics, for others it is due to wrath of god and goddess and for some it is due to other super human powers.

**Table no. 8.12: Long term impact and relation with family members**

Relation between victim and you		Father	Mother	Sister	Son	daughter	husband	wife	Total
		Long-term Impact							
Decision over small matters	Highly affected	0	0	1	2	3	5	44	55
	%within income	0	0	100	100	75	62.5	80	55
	%within gossiping	0	0	1.8	3.6	5.5	9.1	80	100
	affected	0	14	0	0	0	1	10	25
	%within income	0	50	0	0	0	12.5	18.2	25
	%within gossiping	0	56	0	0	0	4.0	40	100
	slightly affected	2	14	0	0	1	2	1	20
	%within income	100	50	0	0	25	25	1.8	20
	%within gossiping	10	70	0	0	5	10	5	100
	Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
Upbringing your children	Highly affected	0	5	1	1	0	7	39	53
	%within income	0	17.9	100	50	0	87.5	70.9	53
	%within gossiping	0	9.4	1.9	1.9	0	13.2	73.6	100
	affected	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	%within income	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.3	4
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
	slightly affected	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
	%within income	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	11
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	100
	Not applicable	2	23	0	1	4	11	1	32

	%within income	100	82.1	0	50	100	20	1.8	32
	%within gossiping	6.3	71.9	0	3.1	12.5	100	3.1	100
	Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
educating your children	Highly affected	0	5	1	1	0	7	43	57
	%within income	0	17.9	100	50	0	87.5	78.2	57
	%within gossiping	0	8.8	1.8	1.8	0	12.3	75.4	100
	slightly affected	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
	%within income	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
	Not applicable	2	23	0	1	4	1	1	32
	%within income	100	82.1	0	50	100	12.5	1.8	32
	%within gossiping	6.3	71.9	0	3.1	12.5	3.1	3.1	100
	Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
Daily expenses	affected	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	11
	%within income	50	35.7	0	0	0	0	0	11
	%within gossiping	9.1	90.9	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Highly affected	0	4	0	0	0	1	52	57
	%within income	0	14.3	0	0	0	12.5	94.5	57
	%within gossiping	0	7	0	0	0	1.8	91.2	100
	Not affected	1	9	1	2	0	7	3	23
	%within income	50	32.1	100	100	0	87.5	5.5	23
	%within gossiping	4.3	39.1	4.3	8.7	0	30.4	13	100
	Not applicable	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	9
	%within income	0	17.9	0	0	100	0	0	9
	%within gossiping	0	55.6	0	0	44.4	0	0	100
Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100	
Marriage of children	Highly affected	0	0	0	0	0	4	28	32
	%within income	0	0	0	0	0	50	50.9	32
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	87.5	100
	slightly affected	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	%within income	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.2	10
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
	slightly affected	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
	%within income	0	0	0	0	0	37.5	10.9	9
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	66.7	100
	Not applicable	2	28	1	2	4	1	11	49
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	12.5	20	49
	%within gossiping	4.1	57.1	2	4.1	8.2	2	22.4	100
Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100	
Rejection from the	Great extent	0	4	1	2	0	7	54	68
	%within income	0	14.3	100	100	0	87.5	98.2	68
	%within gossiping	0	5.9	1.5	2.9	0	10.3	79.4	100



People	Some extent	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within income	100	85.7	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Not at all	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6
	%within income	0	0	0	0	100	12.5	1.8	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100
Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100	
Humiliation	Great extent	0	4	1	2	0	7	54	68
	%within income	0	14.3	100	100	0	87.5	98.2	68
	%within gossiping	0	5.9	1.5	2.9	0	10.3	79.4	100
	Some extent	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within income	100	85.7	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Not at all	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6
	%within income	0	0	0	0	100	12.5	1.8	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100
	Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
Reluctant to mingle with you	Great extent	0	4	1	2	0	7	54	68
	%within income	0	14.3	100	100	0	87.5	98.2	68
	%within gossiping	0	5.9	1.5	2.9	0	10.3	79.4	100
	Some extent	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within income	100	85.7	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Not at all	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6
	%within income	0	0	0	0	100	12.5	1.8	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100
	Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
Feel people looking down up on you	Great extent	0	4	1	2	0	7	54	68
	%within income	0	14.3	100	100	0	87.5	98.2	68
	%within gossiping	0	5.9	1.5	2.9	0	10.3	79.4	100
	Some extent	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within income	100	85.7	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Not at all	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6
	%within income	0	0	0	0	100	12.5	1.8	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100
	Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
Blaming you for the incident	Great extent	0	4	1	2	0	7	54	68
	%within income	0	14.3	100	100	0	87.5	98.2	68
	%within gossiping	0	5.9	1.5	2.9	0	10.3	79.4	100
	Some extent	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within income	100	85.7	0	0	0	0	0	26
	%within gossiping	7.7	92.3	0	0	0	0	0	100
Not at all	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6	
%within income	0	0	0	0	100	12.5	1.8	6	
%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100	
Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100	
		0	0	0		100		1.8	6

	%within gossiping	0	0	0	0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100
	Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
Sympathe- tically looking	Great extent	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	8
	%within income	0	0	0	100	100	12.5	12.5	8
	%within gossiping	0	0	0	25	50	12.5	12.5	100
	Some extent	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	15
	%within income	100	46.4	0	0	0	0	0	15
	%within gossiping	13.3	86.7	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Not at all	0	15	1	0	0	7	54	77
	%within income	0	53.6	100	0	0	87.5	98.2	77
	%within gossiping	0	19.5	1.3	0	0	9.1	70.1	100
	Total	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	2	28	1	2	4	8	55	100

The relations are treasures which makes the life more colorful. The table shows the suicidal death make impacts on wife than husband, father, mother, sisters or brothers. The table shows 80% widows faced disorientation in making proper decision even for simple matters. About 73.6% wives faced difficulties for upbringing children, 78.2% for educating children 94.5% highly affected in their daily expenses at home and problem for settling marriage of daughter. Madan (1975) observes that death of child may be thought as a personal calamity, but the death of husband is a situation, which alters the very social identity for a woman. These effects made more among wives, become they were too dependent on their husbands both financially and emotionally .The insecurity feeling and difficulty in dealing with unfamiliar situation were raised problem among them. They were forced to handle every situation. Some cases they even go out for work to supplement the income inadequate to meet the expenses. In some their husband had already been made a sound financial burden to the family so the wife forced to repay the debts which again make the situation more vulnerable. The table shows 81% of wives become target of preening eyes of the society due to the suicidal death of their husbands. They were filled with feeling of

rejection and humiliation, when they participated in any auspicious occasion some believed they were bad omen. Some were hesitated to mingle with them. After this incident some show withdrawal tendency and some purposefully went away from the eye sight. Some were blaming them, some said if the wives were the peacemakers in the family this tragedy never happen. They felt people looking down upon them. In a gathering she is alone while everybody crack jokes and enjoy. They were engaged in their own world. Some poured sympathy on them. It is noted that lose of breadwinner collapsed all family matters. If the bread winner lost the wife strive a lot for the educating and meeting daily needs. The researcher observed that in certain families as the earlier days the respondents got financial support from their relatives, but they couldn't depend on others for a long term. Day by day the helping hands decreased at last the survivors alone to victim of all these miserable.

**Table no. 8.13: Age and short term impact**

		Age of respondent			
		30-40	40-50	50-60	Total
Short-term Impact					
Gossiping or rumors	Great extent	17	44	12	73
	% within age	94.4%	81.5%	42.9%	73.0%
	% within gossiping	23.3%	60.3%	16.4%	100.0%
	Some extent	1	10	8	19
	% within age	5.6%	18.5%	28.6%	19.0%
	% within gossiping	5.3%	52.6%	42.1%	100.0%
	Not at all	0	0	8	8
	% within age	.0%	.0%	28.6%	8.0%
	% within gossiping	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	54	28	100
% within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% within gossiping	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	100.0%	
Personal Relations	Great extent	12	33	2	47
	% within age	66.7%	61.1%	7.1%	47.0%
	% within personal relations	25.5%	70.2%	4.3%	100.0%
	Some extent	6	15	12	33
	% within age	33.3%	27.8%	42.9%	33.0%
	% within personal relations	18.2%	45.5%	36.4%	100.0%

	Not at all	0	6	14	20
	%within age	.0%	11.1%	50.0%	20.0%
	%within personal relations	.0%	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within personal relations	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	100.0%
Daily Routine	Great extent	18	48	4	70
	%within age	100.0%	88.9%	14.3%	70.0%
	%within daily routine	25.7%	68.6%	5.7%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	6	24	30
	%within age	.0%	11.1%	85.7%	30.0%
	%within daily routine	.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within daily routine	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	100.0%
Feeling of emptiness	Great extent	18	54	21	93
	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	93.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	19.4%	58.1%	22.6%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	0	7	7
	%within age	.0%	.0%	25.0%	7.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	100.0%
Feeling of fear	Great extent	18	54	20	92
	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	71.4%	92.0%
	%within feeling of fear	19.6%	58.7%	21.7%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	0	8	8
	%within age	.0%	.0%	28.6%	8.0%
	%within feeling of fear	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within feeling of fear	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	100.0%
Insomnia	Great extent	18	54	20	92
	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	71.4%	92.0%
	%within insomnia	19.6%	58.7%	21.7%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	0	8	8
	%within age	.0%	.0%	28.6%	8.0%
	%within insomnia	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within insomnia	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	100.0%
Insecurity	Great extent	2	49	19	70
	%within age	11.1%	90.7%	67.9%	70.0%
	%within insecurity	2.9%	70.0%	27.1%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	5	9	14

	%within age	.0%	9.3%	32.1%	14.0%
	%within insecurity	.0%	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%
	Not at all	16	0	0	16
	%within age	88.9%	.0%	.0%	16.0%
	%within insecurity	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	54	28	100
Shock	%within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within insecurity	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	Great extent	18	42	24	84
	%within age	100.0%	77.8%	85.7%	84.0%
	%within shock	21.4%	50.0%	28.6%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	12	4	16
%within age	.0%	22.2%	14.3%	16.0%	
%within shock	.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
Total	18	54	28	100	
%within age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
%within shock	18.0%	54.0%	28.0%	100.0%	

The people belonging to the age group 40-50, 60.3% affected by disruption of gossiping or rumors. The disruption in personal relation faced 70.2% of the respondents in the same age group faced disruption in daily routine, emptiness, and insecurity. The condition of widowhood highly affected this age group because in this age group is transitional period that is shift from middle age to old age. In this period people are physically and mentally weak for facing the challenging situation. Their children were at adolescence age that may not capable to face the changing situation of the family and they economically and emotionally depend on the family . In the age group 40-50 most of respondents faced disruption in settling marriage of daughter or other members who is residing under one roof. It was observed that generally a lion share of the respondents felt that people were suspicious looking towards the family members. The respondents in the age group 40-50 and 50-60 were prey of suspicious behaviour of the society. Because the in this study respondents in these age group are close relatives of victim. The rejection faced by the respondents

67.6% of the respondents belong to this age group and the respondents in the age group 50-60 ,32.4% faced rejection from society. The people in the age group are widowed, when they go out or for a social gathering they faced rejection. The same age group suffers from humiliation, feeling of dishonor and feeling of degradation from others. They felt that people are reluctant to mingle with them. They felt everybody looking down up on them. Only few respondents got sympathy. They told sometimes sympathy is also painful to them. If the sympathy was combined with helping hand which would be great relief to them.

**Table no. 8.14: Age and Long term impact**

		Age			
		30-40	40-50	50-60	Total
Long-term Impact					
Decision over small matters	Highly affected	0	39	16	55
	%within income	0	72.2	57.1	55
	%within gossiping	0	70.9	29.1	100
	affected	2	15	8	25
	%within income	11.1	27.8	28.6	25
	%within gossiping	8.0	60.0	32.0	100
	slightly affected	16	0	4	20
	%within income	88.9	0	14.3	20
	%within gossiping	80.0	0	20.0	100
	Total	18	54	28	100
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	18	54	28	100	
Upbringing your children	Highly affected	0	36	17	53
	%within income	0	66.7	60.7	53
	%within gossiping	0	67.9	32.1	100
	affected	0	0	4	4
	%within income	0	0	14.3	4
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	slightly affected	0	11	0	11
	%within income	0	20.4	0	11
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Not applicable	18	7	7	32
%within income	100	13.0	25.0	32	
%within gossiping	56.3	21.9	21.9	100	
Total	18	54	28	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	18	54	28	100	

educating your children	Highly affected	0	36	21	57
	%within income	0	66.7	75.0	57
	%within gossiping	0	63.2	36.8	100
	slightly affected	0	11	0	11
	%within income	0	20.4	0	11
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Not applicable	18	7	7	32
	%within income	100	13.0	25.0	32
	%within gossiping	56.3	21.9	21.9	100
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18.0	54	28	100
Daily expenses	affected	8	3	0	11
	%within income	44.4	5.6	0	11
	%within gossiping	72.7	27.3	0	100
	Highly affected	0	42	15	57
	%within income	0	77.8	53.6	57
	%within gossiping	0	73.7	26.3	100
	slightly affected	7	7	9	23
	%within income	38.9	13.0	32.1	23
	%within gossiping	30.4	30.4	39.1	100
	Not applicable	3	2	4	9
	%within income	16.7	3.7	14.3	9
	%within gossiping	33.3	22.2	44.4	100
Total	18	54	28	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	18	54	28	100	
Marriage of children	Highly affected	0	32	0	32
	%within income	0	59.3	0	32
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	slightly affected	0	0	10	10
	%within income	0	0	35.7	10
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Not affected	0	0	9	9
	%within income	0	0	32.1	9
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Not applicable	18	22	9	49
	%within income	100	40.7	32.1	49
	%within gossiping	36.7	44.9	18.4	100
Total	18	54	28	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	18	54	28	100	
Rejection from the People	Great extent	0	46	22	68
	%within income	0	85.2	78.6	68
	%within gossiping	0	67.6	32.4	100
	Some extent	18	8	0	26
	%within income	100	14.8	0	26
	%within gossiping	69.2	30.8	0	100
Not at all	0	0	6	6	

	%within income	0	0	21.4	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	54	28	100
Humiliation	Great extent	0	46	22	68
	%within income	0	85.2	78.6	68
	%within gossiping	0	67.6	32.4	100
	Some extent	18	8	0	26
	%within income	100	14.8	0	26
	%within gossiping	69.2	30.8	0	100
	Not at all	0	0	6	6
	%within income	0	0	21.4	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	54	28	100
Reluctant to mingle with you	Great extent	0	46	22	68
	%within income	0	85.2	78.6	68
	%within gossiping	0	67.6	32.4	100
	Some extent	18	8	0	26
	%within income	100	14.8	0	26
	%within gossiping	69.2	30.8	0	100
	Not at all	0	0	6	6
	%within income	0	0	21.4	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	54	28	100
Feel people looking down up on you	Great extent	0	46	22	68
	%within income	0	85.2	78.6	68
	%within gossiping	0	67.6	32.4	100
	Some extent	18	8	0	26
	%within income	100	14.8	0	26
	%within gossiping	69.2	30.8	0	100
	Not at all	0	0	6	6
	%within income	0	0	21.4	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	54	28	100
Blaming you for the incident	Great extent	0	46	22	68
	%within income	0	85.2	78.6	68
	%within gossiping	0	67.6	32.4	100
	Some extent	18	8	0	26
	%within income	100	14.8	0	26
	%within gossiping	69.2	30.8	0	100
	Not at all	0	0	6	6



	%within income	0	0	21.4	6
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	54	28	100
Sympathe- tically looking	Great extent	0	0	8	8
	%within income	0	0	28.6	8
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Some extent	15	0	0	15
	%within income	83.3	0	0	15
	%within gossiping	100	0	0	100
	Not at all	3	54	20	77
	%within income	16.7	100	71.4	77
	%within gossiping	3.9	70.1	26.0	100
	Total	18	54	28	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	54	28	100

While analyzing age and long term impact the respondents who belong to the age group of 40-50 are highly affected by decision over even simple matters. It may also create question that will go to marriage of relatives or neighbours. Who will bring household articles? It also affect the respondents decision of settling marriage, education of children or other important functions in the home. The problem of bringing up children affected 67.9% of the respondents in the age group of 40-50 and 32.1% in the age group of 50-60 which includes needs for children, food, entertainments .medical expenses and other needs of home and for educating children. 36.8% respondents in the age group of 40-50, have problems in educating children and in the same age group this incident highly affected meeting the daily expense of children.

**Table no. 8.15: Income and Long term impact**

Long-term Impact		Family Income					Total
		below 2000	2000-3000	3000-4000	4000-5000	5000-6000	
Decision over small matters	Highly affected	43	8	3	0	1	55
	%within income	63.2	33.3	100	0	100	55
	%within Decision	78.2	14.5	5.5	0	1.8	100
	affected	10	12	0	3	0	25
	%within income	14.7	50	0	75	0	25
	%within gossiping	40	48	0	12	0	100
	slightly affected	15	4	0	1	0	20
	%within income	22.1	16.7	0	25	0	20
	%within gossiping	75	20	0	5	0	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100
Upbringing your children	Highly affected	37	13	0	3	0	53
	%within income	54.4	54.2	0	75	0	53
	%within gossiping	69.8	24.5	0	5.7	0	100
	affected	4	0	0	0	0	4
	%within income	5.9	0	0	0	0	4
	%within gossiping	100	0	0	0	0	100
	slightly affected	7	0	3	0	1	11
	%within income	10.3	0	100	0	100	11
	%within gossiping	63.6	0	27.3	0	9.1	100
	Not applicable	20	11	0	1	0	32
	%within income	29.4	45.8	0	25	0	32
	%within gossiping	62.5	34.4	0	3.1	0	100
Total	68	24	3	4	1	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100	
educating your children	Highly affected	41	13	0	3	0	57
	%within income	60.3	54.2	0	75.0	0	57
	%within gossiping	71.9	22.8	0	5.3	0	100
	affected	7	0	3	0	1	11
	%within income	10.3	0	100	0	100	11
	%within gossiping	63.6	0	27.3	0	9.1	100
Daily expenses	slightly affected	20	11	0	1	0	32
	%within income	29.4	45.8	0	100	0	32
	%within gossiping	62.5	34.4	0	9.1	0	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	62.5	24	3	4	1	100
Daily expenses	Highly affected	8	3	0	0	0	11
	%within income	11.8	12.5	0	0	0	11
affected	%within income	41	10	3	2	1	57
	%within gossiping	72.7	27.3	0	0	0	100
		60.3	41.7	100	50	100	57

	%within gossiping	71.9	17.5	5.3	3.5	1.8	100
	slightly affected	14	7	0	2	0	23
	%within income	20.6	29.2	0	50	0	23
	%within gossiping	60.9	30.4	0	8.7	0	100
	Not applicable	5	4	0	0	0	9
	%within income	7.4	16.7	0	0	0	9
	%within gossiping	55.6	44.4	0	0	0	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100
Marriage of children	Highly affected	26	2	3	0	1	32
	%within income	38.2	8.3	100	0	100	32
	%within gossiping	81.3	6.3	9.4	0	3.1	100
	affected	9	1	0	0	0	10
	%within income	13.2	4.2	0	0	0	10
	%within gossiping	90	10	0	0	0	100
	slightly affected	0	6	0	3	0	9
	%within income	0	25	0	75	0	9
	%within gossiping	0	66.7	0	33.3	0	100
	Not applicable	33	15	0	1	0	49
	%within income	48.5	62.5	0	25	0	49
	%within gossiping	67.3	30.6	0	2	0	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100
Suspiciously looking	Great extent	6	2	3	0	1	12
	%within income	8.8	8.3	100	0	100	12
	%within gossiping	50	16.7	25	0	8.3	100
	Some extent	4	2	0	1	0	7
	%within income	5.9	83	0	25	0	7
	%within gossiping	57.1	28.6	0	14.3	0	100
	Not at all	58	20	0	3	0	81
	%within income	85.3	83.3	0	75	0	81
%within gossiping	71.6	24.7	0	3.7	0	100	
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100
Rejection from the People	Great extent	49	12	3	3	1	68
	%within income	72.1	50	100	75	100	68
	%within gossiping	72.1	17.6	4.4	4.4	1.5	100
	Some extent	13	12	0	1	0	26
	%within income	19.1	50	0	25	0	26
	%within gossiping	50	46.2	0	3.8	0	100
	Not at all	6	0	0	0	0	6
	%within income	8.8	0	0	0	0	6
	%within gossiping	100	0	0	0	0	100
		Total	68	24	3	4	1
	%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100

	%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100
Humiliation	Great extent	49	12	3	3	1	68
	%within income	72.1	50	100	75	100	68
	%within gossiping	72.1	17.6	4.4	4.4	1.5	100
	Some extent	13	12	0	1	0	26
	%within income	19.1	50	0	25	0	26
	%within gossiping	50	46.2	0	3.8	0	100
	Not at all	6	0	0	0	0	6
	%within income	8.8	0	0	0	0	6
	%within gossiping	100	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100	
Reluctant to mingle with you	Great extent	49	12	3	3	1	68
	%within income	72.1	50	100	75	100	68
	%within gossiping	72.1	17.6	4.4	4.4	1.5	100
	Some extent	13	12	0	1	0	26
	%within income	19.1	50	0	25	0	26
	%within gossiping	50	46.2	0	3.8	0	100
	Not at all	6	0	0	0	0	6
	%within income	8.8	0	0	0	0	6
	%within gossiping	100	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100	
Feel people looking down up on you	Great extent	49	12	3	3	1	68
	%within income	72.1	50	100	75	100	68
	%within gossiping	72.1	17.6	4.4	4.4	1.5	100
	Some extent	13	12	0	1	0	26
	%within income	19.1	50	0	25	0	26
	%within gossiping	50	46.2	0	3.8	0	100
	Not at all	6	0	0	0	0	6
	%within income	8.8	0	0	0	0	6
	%within gossiping	100	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100	
Blaming you for the incident	Great extent	49	12	3	3	1	68
	%within income	72.1	50	100	75	100	68
	%within gossiping	72.1	17.6	4.4	4.4	1.5	100
	Some extent	13	12	0	1	0	26
	%within income	19.1	50	0	25	0	26
	%within gossiping	50	46.2	0	3.8	0	100
	Not at all	6	0	0	0	0	6
	%within income	8.8	0	0	0	0	6
	%within gossiping	100	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	

	%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100
Sympathe- tically looking	Great extent	7	1	0	0	0	8
	%within income	10.3	4.2	0	0	0	8
	%within gossiping	87.5	12.5	0	0	0	100
	Some extent	12	2	0	1	0	15
	%within income	17.6	8.3	0	25	0	15
	%within gossiping	80	13.3	0	6.7	0	100
	Not at all	49	21	3	3	1	77
	%within income	72.1	87.5	100	75	100	77
	%within gossiping	63.6	27.3	3.9	3.9	1.3	100
	Total	68	24	3	4	1	100
%within income	100	100	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	68	24	3	4	1	100	

The table shows suicide makes long impact on the lower income families than higher income families. It is observed that 78.2% people of those who belong to the income group below 2000 faced problem in taking decision over simple matters, 69.8% had difficulty in upbringing of children, 71.9% were unable to educate their children properly for the same percentage which affects in daily expenses at home and 81.3% have problem in settling marriage of their family members. Increasing financial difficulty in the family make the situation more miserable. In lower income group they don't have other sources of income to fulfill the needs of the family. They already had financial constrains, this incident geared them into poverty.

In the case of income the people from low income group highly are disturbed by the sudden impacts on the family due to the suicidal death of the beloved one. In this study lions share of the suicidees were bread winners of the family. The family has dually depended on the suicidee for all matters especially economic matters. Those who belong to low income group suffers with meeting daily expenses and educating children. So children in the family go out for livelihood. It also found that they were victims of shock, insomania, anxiety and guilty feeling.

### **Role of victim and short term impact**

While analyzing the role of victim in the family most of respondents were both bread winner and head of the family which means the whole family were completely devastated by the suicide. In this study both of the bread winner and head of the family were mainly the male members (husbands). Suicidal death of both head and bread winner was great loss to the family members. The family was highly disrupted due to the suicide of the bread winner and head of the family because they look after the family matters. In certain cases some were irresponsible in the family matters, after his death the family lost his magical control over all family matters. His/her absence makes a great loss to family which causes disruption in daily routine and they suffer from insomnia. Family believed that the whole family which safe in his/ her hand was haunted by insecurity feeling after the death.

Today the importance of elderly is decreasing in families. But in certain families the members give importance to “greyed generation”. They played important role in decision making. They have importance in auspicious occasions of the home. While analyzing reasons of suicide of these elderly the main reason was fear of certain chronic illness like cancer, leprosy and kidney problems. They feared they themselves become burden to the whole family. The expense for this illness could be affected to the financial stability of the family. The study shows that due the unexpected demises of bread winner or head of family 53.6% of respondent were shocked. They faced disruption in the personal relation. 59.6% of the bread winner and head of the family and 17% of the cases bread winner alone. While the daily routine were disrupted much affected by 55.7% of the both bread winners and head of

the family 15.7% of the dependents and 15.7% of bread winners alone and they filled with emptiness. The feeling of fear, insomania, and insecurity feeling were experienced due to expected suicide of head, bread winner. Most of the dependents were elderly and unmarried youths. It is assumed that the role of family members exists in relation to the configuration and functioning of the family as a unit. Death tends to disturb this unity. The shifting of role of various members under bereavement represents a reshaping of configuration. As a member passes away the consensus of the family in respect to this role, that is, in respect to its own pattern, may result in family conflict or may develop as a sequence to incompatible conceptions. In all such situations widow becomes the major casualty.

While analyzing the role of victim and long term impact on the family lose of bread winner affected the family in long way. The table shows 81.8% lost the bread winner and head of the family which affected in decision taking on even simple matters, 75.5% of them affected the upbringing of children, 77.2% face problem in educating children. All the respondents were affected in meeting the daily needs of the family and the family faced problem in settling marriage of family member. Loss of parents highly affected settling marriage of children's but in the case of dependents it affects the siblings at home. The table shows lost of bread winner and head the family expose them to the suspicious nature of the society. The table shows 80.9% of the family which lost both bread winner and head of the family. The family members rejected and humiliated. They felt people were looking down up on them. The family faced ill-effects of misinterpretation of this incident. From the table it was understood that people from low educational background were disturbed by gossiping and

disruption in personal relations. Education which helps the human beings to overcome disturbances in their life. They were more optimistic even though they were under struggle.

### Long term impact and education

While analyzing long term impact and education the people from low educational back ground faced more difficulty than others. The table shows that 78.2% of primary educators faced problem in taking decision over small matters, education which gives capacity building and for making proper choices at the proper moments in the life, 66% of the primary educators, 13.2% the high school educators and 18.9% people have S.S.L.C qualification affects in daily expenses at the home, among low educators this incident effect in education and meeting daily expense at home. The main problem faced by them was the financial crisis. They were also disrupted by gossiping. The people who belong to the low educational category find it difficult to meet daily income, education, food and dressing needs of their children. They faced disruption in settlement of marriage of family members. Their life was also filled with insecurity feeling, fear, anxiety, insomania and guilty feeling

**Table no. 8.16: Religion and short term impact**

Short-term Impact		Religion			
		Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Gossiping or rumors	Great extent	14	51	8	73
	%within religion	77.8%	69.9%	88.9%	73.0%
	%within gossiping	19.2%	69.9%	11.0%	100.0%
	Some extent	4	14	1	19
	%within religion	22.2%	19.2%	11.1%	19.0%
	%within gossiping	21.1%	73.7%	5.3%	100.0%



	Not at all	.0%	8	0	8
	%within religion	.0%	11.0%	0%	8.0%
	%within gossiping	.0%	100%	0%	100.0%
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within religion	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within gossiping	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Personal Relations	Great extent	8	39	0	47
	%within religion	44.4%	53.4%	0%	47.0%
	%within personal relations	17.0%	83.0%	0%	100.0%
	Some extent	9	19	5	33
	%within religion	50.0%	26.0%	55.6%	33.0%
	%within personal relations	27.3%	57.6%	15.2%	100.0%
	Not at all	1	15	4	20
	%within religion	5.6%	20.5%	44.4%	20.0%
%within personal relations	50.0%	75.0%	20.0%	100.0%	
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within religion	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within personal relations	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Daily Routine	Great extent	12	54	4	70
	%within religion	66.7%	74.0%	44.4%	70.0%
	%within daily routine	17.1%	77.1%	5.7%	100.0%
	Some extent	6	19	5	30
	%within religion	33.3%	26.0%	55.6%	30.0%
	%within daily routine	20.0%	63.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within religion	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within daily routine	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Feeling of fear	Great extent	12	72	9	93
	%within religion	66.7%	98.6%	100.0%	93.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	12.9%	77.4%	9.7%	100.0%
	Some extent	6	1	0	7
	%within religion	33.3%	1.4%	.0%	7.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	85.7%	14.3%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within religion	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Feeling of fear	Great extent	18	65	9	92
	%within religion	100.0%	89.0%	100.0%	92.0%
	%within feeling of fear	19.6%	70.7%	9.8%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	8	0	8
	%within religion	.0%	11.0%	.0%	8.0%
	%within feeling of fear	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%

	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within religion	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within feeling of fear	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Insomania	Great extent	18	65	9	92
	%within religion	100.0%	89.0%	100.0%	92.0%
	%within insomania	19.6%	70.7%	9.8%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	8	0	8
	%within religion	.0%	11.0%	.0%	8.0%
	%within insomania	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within religion	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within insomania	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Insecurity	Great extent	18	45	7	70
	%within religion	100.0%	61.6%	77.8%	70.0%
	%within insecurity	25.7%	64.3%	10.0%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	12	2	14
	%within religion	.0%	16.4%	22.2%	14.0%
	%within insecurity	.0%	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	Not at all	0	16	0	16
%within religion	.0%	21.9%	.0%	16.0%	
%within insecurity	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within religion	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within insecurity	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Shock	Great extent	18	57	9	84
	%within religion	100.0%	78.1%	100.0%	84.0%
	%within shock	21.4%	67.9%	10.7%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	16	0	16
	%within religion	.0%	21.9%	.0%	16.0%
	%within shock	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within religion	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within shock	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%

While analyzing the religion and short term impact, Hindus faced more suspicious behaviour of the society. The table reveals that 68% of Hindus, 21.3% Christians and 10.6% of Muslims were prey to suspicious nature of society. Because Hindus have low internal supporting mechanism than Christians. The table shows people from Hindu religion are highly disturbed by gossips and rumors. They faced disruption in the personal relations and daily routine. The feeling of emptiness, fear,

insomania, shock and insecurity feeling more among Hindus and Christians and Muslims, because Hindus were prey to superstitious beliefs than Christians and Muslims. Some believed that if a person in the family died by unnatural death the soul wandered here and there that will make disturbance to other family member also. Some were disturbed due to hallucination such as they hear the voices of suicidee, and sometimes they felt their presence. The Hindus were more anxious about education and marriage of their daughter. In the case of Christians certain religious organization helped them for further education or some religious authority take initiate for settling marriage of family members. Most of respondents suffered from insomania, mainly due to insecurity and feeling of fear after this incident. But in the case of Muslim sometimes the family itself became the shock observer after demises of the family members and they frequently visited the religious institutions which offer strength to face difficulty situation in the endure in life.

**Table no. 8.17: Religion and long term impact**

Long-term Impact		Religion			
		Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Decision over small matters	Highly affected	8	42	5	55
	%within income	44.4	57.5	55.6	55
	%within gossiping	14.5	76.4	9.1	100
	affected	10	11	4	25
	%within income	55.6	15.1	44.4	25
	%within gossiping	40	44	16	100
	slightly affected	0	20	0	20
	%within income	0	27.4	0	20
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	73	9	100

Upbringing your children	Highly affected	7	38	8	53
	%within income	38.9	52.1	88.9	53
	%within gossiping	13.2	71.7	15.1	100
	affected	4	0	0	4
	%within income	22.2	0	0	4
educating your children	%within gossiping	100	0	0	100
	slightly affected	1	10	0	11
	%within income	5.6	13.7	0	11
	%within gossiping	9.1	90.9	0	100
	Not applicable	6	25	1	32
Daily expenses	%within income	33.3	34.2	11.1	32
	%within gossiping	18.8	78.1	3.1	100
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	73	9	100
affected	Highly affected	11	38	8	57
	%within income	61.1	52.1	88.9	57
	%within gossiping	19.3	66.7	14	100
	slightly affected	1	10	0	11
	%within income	5.6	13.7	0	11
Not affected	%within gossiping	9.1	90.9	0	100
	Not applicable	6	25	1	32
	%within income	33.3	34.2	11.1	32
	%within gossiping	18.8	78.1	3.1	100
	Total	18	73	9	100
Highly affected	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	73	9	100
	affected	3	8	0	11
	%within income	16.7	11	0	11
	%within gossiping	27.3	72.7	0	100
Highly affected	Highly affected	13	38	6	57
	%within income	72.2	52.1	66.7	57
	%within gossiping	22.8	66.7	10.5	100
	Not affected	0	20	3	23
	%within income	0	27.4	33.3	23
Not affected	%within gossiping	0	87	13	100
	Not applicable	2	7	0	9
	%within income	11.1	9.6	0	9
	%within gossiping	22.2	77.8	0	100
	Total	18	73	9	100
Total	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	73	9	100

Marriage of children	Highly affected	6	22	4	32
	%within income	33.3	30.1	44.4	32
	%within gossiping	18.8	68.8	12.5	100
	slightly affected	6	3	1	10
	%within income	33.3	4.1	11.1	10
	%within gossiping	60	30	10	100
	Not affected	0	9	0	9
	%within income	0	12.3	0	9
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Not applicable	6	39	4	49
%within income	33.3	53.4	44.4	49	
%within gossiping	12.2	79.6	8.2	100	
Total	18	73	9	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	18	73	9	100	
Rejection from the People	Great extent	0	12	0	12
	%within income	0	16.4	0	12
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Some extent	0	7	0	7
	%within income	0	9.6	0	7
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Not at all	18	54	9	81
	%within income	100	74	100	81
%within gossiping	22.2	66.7	11.1	100	
Total	18	73	9	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	18	73	9	100	
Humiliation	Great extent	12	48	8	68
	%within income	66.7	65.8	88.9	68
	%within gossiping	17.6	70.6	11.8	100
	Some extent	6	19	7	26
	%within income	33.3	26	11.1	26
	%within gossiping	23.1	73.1	3.8	100
	Not at all	0	6	0	6
	%within income	0	8.2	0	6
%within gossiping	0	100	0	100	
Total	18	73	9	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	18	73	9	100	
Reluctant to mingle with you	Great extent	12	48	8	68
	%within income	66.7	65.8	88.9	68
	%within gossiping	17.6	70.6	11.8	100

	Some extent	6	19	1	26
	%within income	33.3	26	11.1	26
	%within gossiping	23.1	73.1	3.8	100
	Not at all	0	6	0	6
	%within income	0	8.2	0	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	73	9	100
Feel people looking down up on you	Great extent	12	48	8	68
	%within income	66.7	65.8	88.9	68
	%within gossiping	17.6	70.6	11.8	100
	Some extent	6	19	1	26
	%within income	33.3	26	11.1	26
	%within gossiping	23.1	73.1	3.8	100
	Not at all	0	6	0	6
	%within income	0	8.2	0	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	73	9	100
Blaming you for the incident	Great extent	12	48	8	68
	%within income	66.7	65.8	88.9	68
	%within gossiping	17.6	70.6	11.8	100
	Some extent	6	19	1	26
	%within income	33.3	26	11.1	26
	%within gossiping	23.1	73.1	3.8	100
	Not at all	0	6	0	6
	%within income	0	8.2	0	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100
	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	73	9	100
Sympathetically looking	Great extent	12	48	8	68
	%within income	66.7	65.8	88.9	68
	%within gossiping	17.6	70.6	11.8	100
	Some extent	6	19	1	26
	%within income	33.3	26	11.1	26
	%within gossiping	23.1	73.1	3.8	100
	Not at all	0	6	0	6
	%within income	0	8.2	0	6
	%within gossiping	0	100	0	100

	Total	18	73	9	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	18	73	9	100

While analyzing religion and long term impact on the family Hindu families faced more disruption than Christians and Muslim. The table shows 76.4% of the Hindus faced difficulty for taking decision over even simple matters. In the case of Christians and Muslims they opined that the religious leaders and institution help them for relieving tensions. Hindus faced more problem for educating and upbringing of children, meeting daily expenses and problem for settling marriage of daughters. In the case of Christians they have organizations and for empowering and extending help to women. They provide financial helps and take care of children's study under the religious institution for some boarding, food and other expenses are free. In the case of Muslims certain Muslim association played vital role for taking care of widows or settling family itself, even not promote for further studying they enabling them for their livelihood. The Hindus faced more difficulty for settling marriage of family members due to taboos and superstitious belief related to suicide.

**Table no. 8.18: Short term impact and marital Status**

Marital Status		Single	Married	Widowed	Total
		Short-term Impact			
Gossiping or rumors	Great extent	1	5	67	73
	%within marital status	100	45.5%	76.1%	73.0%
	%within gossiping	1.4%	6.8%	91.8%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	1	18	19
	%within marital status	.0%	9.1%	20.5%	19.0%
	%within gossiping	.0%	5.3%	94.7%	100.0%
	Not at all	0	5	3	8
	%within marital status	.0%	45.5%	3.4%	8.0%
	%within gossiping	.0%	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%

	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within gossiping	1.0%	11.0%	88.0%	100.0%
Personal Relations	Great extent	0	3	44	47
	%within marital status	.0%	27.3%	50.0%	47.0%
	%within personal relations	.0%	6.4%	93.6%	100.0%
	Some extent	1	7	25	33
	%within marital status	100.0%	63.6%	28.4%	33.0%
	%within personal relations	3.0%	21.2%	75.8%	100.0%
	Not at all	0	1	19	20
	%within marital status	.0%	9.1%	21.6%	20.0%
%within personal relations	.0%	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%	
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within personal relations	1.0%	11.0%	88.0%	100.0%
Daily Routine	Great extent	1	8	61	70
	%within marital status	100.0%	72.7%	69.3%	70.0%
	%within daily routine	1.4%	11.4%	87.1%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	3	27	30
	%within marital status	.0%	27.3%	30.7%	30.0%
	%within daily routine	.0%	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within daily routine	1.0%	11.0%	88.0%	100.0%
Feeling of emptiness	Great extent	1	10	82	93
	%within marital status	100.0%	90.9%	93.2%	93.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	1.1%	10.8%	88.2%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	1	6	7
	%within marital status	.0%	9.1%	6.8%	7.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	.0%	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within feeling of emptiness	1.0%	11.0%	88.0%	100.0%
Feeling of fear	Great extent	1	7	84	92
	%within marital status	100.0%	63.6%	95.5%	92.0%
	%within feeling of fear	1.1%	7.6%	91.3%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	4	4	8
	%within marital status	.0%	36.4%	4.5%	8.0%
	%within feeling of fear	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within feeling of fear	1.0%	11.0%	88.0%	100.0%



Insomania	Great extent	1	7	84	92
	%within marital status	100.0%	63.6%	95.5%	92.0%
	%within insomania	1.1%	7.6%	91.3%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	4	4	8
	%within marital status	.0%	36.4%	4.5%	8.0%
	%within insomania	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within insomania	1.0%	11.0%	88.0%	100.0%
Insecurity	Great extent	0	2	68	70
	%within marital status	.0%	18.2%	77.3%	70.0%
	%within insecurity	.0%	2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	4	10	14
	%within marital status	.0%	36.4%	11.4%	14.0%
	%within insecurity	.0%	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
	Not at all	1	5	10	16
	%within marital status	100.0%	45.5%	11.4%	16.0%
	%within insecurity	6.3%	31.3%	62.5%	100.0%
Total	1	11	88	100	
%within marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
%within insecurity	1.0%	11.0%	88.0%	100.0%	
Shock	Great extent	1	8	75	84
	%within marital status	100.0%	72.7%	85.2%	84.0%
	%within shock	1.2%	9.5%	89.3%	100.0%
	Some extent	0	3	13	16
	%within marital status	.0%	27.3%	14.8%	16.0%
	%within shock	.0%	18.8%	81.3%	100.0%
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	%within shock	1.0%	11.0%	88.0%	100.0%

While analyzing marital status, widows faced more problems than married and unmarried. It was observed that for 95.7% of widowers and 4.3% married their life is insecure due to absence their husband or beloved one. Their insecurity feeling is mainly due to the absence of husband .They feared how she alone manages all things or whether somebody interfere in their family matters. They were shocked due to sudden or unexpected demises of the beloved one.

**Table no. 8.19: Long term impact and marital status**

Long-term Impact		Marital Status			Total
		Single	Married	Widowed	
Decision over small matters	Highly affected	0	3	52	55
	% within income	0	27.3	59.1	55
	% within gossiping	0	5.5	94.5	100
	affected	0	0	25	25
	% within income	0	0	28.4	25
	% within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	slightly affected	1	8	11	20
	% within income	100	72.7	12.5	20
	% within gossiping	5	40	55	100
	Total	1	11	88	100
	% within income	100	100	100	100
	% within gossiping	1	11	88	100
Upbringing your children	Highly affected	0	1	52	53
	% within income	0	9.1	59.1	53
	% within gossiping	0	1.9	98.1	100
	affected	0	0	4	4
	% within income	0	0	4.5	4
	% within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	slightly affected	0	0	11	11
	% within income	0	0	12.5	11
	% within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Not applicable	1	10	21	32
	% within income	100	90.9	23.9	32
	% within gossiping	3.1	31.3	65.6	100
Total	1	11	88	100	
% within income	100	100	100	100	
% within gossiping	1	11	88	100	
educating your children	Highly affected	0	1	56	57
	% within income	0	9.1	63.6	57
	% within gossiping	0	1.8	98.2	100
	slightly affected	0	0	11	11
	% within income	0	0	12.5	11
	% within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Not applicable	1	10	21	32
	% within income	100	90.9	23.9	32
	% within gossiping	3.1	31.3	65.6	100
	Total	1	11	88	100

	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	1	11	88	100
Daily expenses	affected	0	1	10	11
	%within income	0	9.1	11.4	11
	%within gossiping	0	9.1	90.9	100
	Highly affected	0	0	57	57
	%within income	0	0	64.8	57
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	slightly affected	1	6	16	23
	%within income	100	54.5	18.2	23
	%within gossiping	4.3	26.1	69.6	100
	Not applicable	0	4	5	9
%within income	0	36.4	5.7	9	
%within gossiping	0	44.4	55.6	100	
Total	1	11	88	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	1	11	88	100	
Marriage of children	Highly affected	0	0	32	32
	%within income	0	0	36.4	32
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	slightly affected	0	0	10	10
	%within income	0	0	11.4	10
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Not affected	0	1	8	9
	%within income	0	9.1	9.1	9
	%within gossiping	0	11.1	88.9	100
	Not applicable	1	10	38	49
%within income	100	90.9	43.2	49	
%within gossiping	2	20.4	77.6	100	
Total	1	11	88	100	
%within income	100	100	100	100	
%within gossiping	1	11	88	100	
Suspiciously looking at you	Great extent	0	0	12	12
	%within income	0	0	13.6	12
	%within gossiping	0	0	100	100
	Some extent	1	4	2	7
	%within income	100	36.4	2.3	7
	%within gossiping	14.3	57.1	28.6	100
	Not at all	0	7	74	81
	%within income	0	63.6	84.1	81
	%within gossiping	0	8.6	91.4	100
	Total	1	11	88	100
%within income	100	100	100	100	

	%within gossiping	1	11	88	100
Rejection from the people	Great extent	0	1	67	68
	%within income	0	9.1	76.1	68
	%within gossiping	0	1.5	98.5	100
	Some extent	1	5	20	26
	%within income	100	45.5	22.7	26
	%within gossiping	3.8	19.2	76.9	100
	Not at all	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	45.5	1.1	6
	%within gossiping	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	1	11	88	100
Humiliation	Great extent	0	1	67	68
	%within income	0	9.1	76.1	68
	%within gossiping	0	1.5	98.5	100
	Some extent	1	5	20	26
	%within income	100	45.5	22.7	26
	%within gossiping	3.8	19.2	76.9	100
	Not at all	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	45.5	1.1	6
	%within gossiping	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	1	11	88	100
Reluctant to mingle with you	Great extent	0	1	67	68
	%within income	0	9.1	76.1	68
	%within gossiping	0	1.5	98.5	100
	Some extent	1	5	20	26
	%within income	100	45.5	22.7	26
	%within gossiping	3.8	19.2	76.9	100
	Not at all	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	45.5	1.1	6
	%within gossiping	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	1	11	88	100
Feel people looking down up on you	Great extent	0	1	67	68
	%within income	0	9.1	76.1	68
	%within gossiping	0	1.5	98.5	100
	Some extent	1	5	20	26
	%within income	100	45.5	22.7	26
	%within gossiping	3.8	19.2	76.9	100

	Not at all	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	45.5	1.1	6
	%within gossiping	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	1	11	88	100
Blaming you for the incident	Great extent	0	1	67	68
	%within income	0	9.1	76.1	68
	%within gossiping	0	1.5	98.5	100
	Some extent	1	5	20	26
	%within income	100	45.5	22.7	26
	%within gossiping	3.8	19.2	76.9	100
	Not at all	0	5	1	6
	%within income	0	45.5	1.1	6
	%within gossiping	0	83.3	16.7	100
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	1	11	88	100
Sympathe- tically looking	Great extent	0	5	3	8
	%within income	0	45.5	3.4	8
	%within gossiping	0	62.5	37.5	100
	Some extent	1	5	9	15
	%within income	100	45.5	10.2	15
	%within gossiping	6.7	33.3	60	100
	Not at all	0	1	76	77
	%within income	0	9.1	86.4	77
	%within gossiping	0	1.3	98.7	100
	Total	1	11	88	100
	%within income	100	100	100	100
	%within gossiping	1	11	88	100

While analyzing marital status and impact of family, widowed faced more problems than married and unmarried. In the case of married they may be the bread winner at home or they can alone manage the whole family matters. The suicidee may be the only the co-supporter in the family, but in the case of widowers the spouses were only one earning member. They were the back bone of the family and widowhood due to suicide made the situation day by day vulnerable. The table shows that 94.5% of the widowers are unable to take decision over small matters. Before this incident they

used to take decision together. Now they were in dilemma or confusion to take decision over small matters. After the death of beloved one they alone had to take decision which makes the situation more complex. About 98% of the them faced problem in upbringing of children and to look after the children they have to take help from outside. In the case of women they faced financial difficulty, about 98% widows faced problem for educating children, 90% in meeting daily expenses at home, and the problem of settling marriage of daughters was a great problems to widowers. Another problem, related to suicide was gossiping and misinterpretation of suicide.

## **CASE STUDIES**

### **Case I**

The case named Vijayamma is 60 years old. She has three children. The youngest one is Shibu, a bachelor aged 33 years. He is working in a private company. Her husband died seven years ago. After her husband's death and the marriage of the elder son and daughter the younger son is her only resort. He was always over caring. He never gives any type of tension to her. She is economically independent as she can manage daily expenses with the help of the husband's pension .Shibu is working in a private firm. He is good natured. His marriage is delayed by some problem in horoscope. The mother noticed certain behavioural changes to him gradually as the time passed by. He came late at night and began to take alcohol. These changes shocked her. She enquired about it but he remained silent. He began to demand money for food, petrol charges and other miscellaneous expenses and she used to give him as she could. But gradually due to her economic constraints she could no longer give the money he demanded.

One day, as usual, at night he went to bed. He used to get up earlier than her and knock at her door. But that day he didn't wake up. The mother knocked at his door. There was no response; she knocked again and again ... No response. Then she informed the neighbors. They came and forcefully opened the door. The scene was unbelievable to her. The son committed suicide by hanging. Every thing was lost to her and her life was full of emptiness. She was alone at home. The police got his suicidal notes, from his pocket, from which she could understand what had actually happened. With the help of his friend he joined as a partner of a job consultancy. He borrowed 3 lakhs rupees from his friend which he had kept for his sister. This money was saved for her marriage. But they thought that if she gets a job, the marriage can be postponed for another two years. So the friend gave him the money. Apart from this amount he also borrowed money from several other persons; amassing about 10 lakh rupees. But the job consultancy betrayed him. The manager went away from the city. Every body approached him to get back the money. He could not give back this much huge amount. The situation became worse and was out of his control. He escaped from this dilemma by committing suicide.

First she was shocked by this incident. She got scared about it and had bad dreams. She felt empty. The nights were sleepless. She woke up at midnight, after that she couldn't sleep well. The memories of her son haunted her. Some times she felt her son is calling her. Days passed by, she got recovered from emotional distress by engaging herself in religious activities. She felt that people were looking down upon her. She felt she was rejected by everyone. She got completely isolated from her life setting. She believes that if his siblings were with him they might take care of him and

he would have never committed suicide. If he had shared these things to anybody it would have never happened. She didn't take the changes in his routines seriously. She never expected this much. She got scared when she heard about suicide.

This study supports the empirical analysis that the religious involvement of the case helped her to escape from tension. The short term impact of the suicide on respondents are feeling of emptiness, guilt feeling, fear, insomania, insecurity , shock and problem of taking decision over small matters. The long term impacts were rejection, humiliation and people looking down up on her. It shows that this incident affected the respondent immediately and in the long run.

## **Case II**

Leela is 40 years of age. She is residing at Neyyattinkara. Her husband was running a pan shop. She has two daughters. Elder one is a third year degree students and younger one was +2 student. Her husband had problem with his siblings due to issues related to property. He wanted his share of land near road side for building a house. But they refused to do so. It resulted in severe quarrel with his elder brother, subsequently some clashes between brothers. He was highly depressed after this incident. He was filled with anger and sorrow. He said to his wife "If strangers behave like this I can bear it, but my brother..... I never expected ...." She tried to console him. As usual he went to bed. She observed that he was restless in the bed. After sometimes she slipped into sleep. After conforming that everybody was asleep, he went out. When she woke up her husband was not with her. She enquired neighbours about him. They hadn't seen him. Then a boy, a rubber taper ran towards them and said her husband's body hung in a mango tree. The news was unbelievable to her. The



entire family was shocked by hearing this news. She became upset and she didn't know how to handle the situation. She was bothered about the future of her children. Her heart filled with certain questions "who will look after my children and me"? How can I educate my children? How can I met the daily expense at home? Who will meet the changing needs of the children? As the days passed by the things happened just as she feared. The elder girl dropped out of her studies due to the trauma. Then she thought about marriage of her daughter by selling her property. The property was sold for the purpose of marriage but most of the proposal got cancelled due to suicidal history of her father. This incident filled the whole family with grief, solitude, loneliness and harassment from neighbours. The society also turned cruel to her after this incident. Her husband's family misinterpreted this incident. They spread the news widely that the reason behind the suicide was her illegal relation with another man. This has shocked him and he was forced to commit suicide. These gossips spread everywhere. After that she faced several problems at every crucial moment in life due to suicidal death of her husband. She felt some of the people were suspicious about her. If she attends any parties or ceremonies she felt rejection and humiliation from people even within the family. She thought that everybody was looking down on her. Even though she was innocent everybody was blaming her. Some had sympathy towards her. What ever it may be her whole life become too miserable and unbearable. Day by day she had to face the challenging situation not only from family members and but also from the society.

This case study supports the empirical analysis of long term and short term impact on the family of the suicidee. The entire family faced ill treatment from

society due to some misinterpretation and certain gossips were raised by a few people. The short term impacts were shock, insomnia, feeling of insecurity, feeling of emptiness but the long term impacts were the problem of educating children, problem of conducting marriage of family members and meeting daily expenses.

### **Case III**

A case named Rajesh is 17years of old. His mother committed suicide about 5 years back. His father was a police man. His mother is from financially sound family. She used to quarrel with his father. First of all he thought that it was over silly matters. Then he realized that the reason was; somebody had told his mother that her husband had an illicit relation with another woman near home. The mother spent her time spying him. Then she understood that the things she heard were true and was not a rumor. The lady has a husband and two girl children. By constant vigil mother found certain readymade proof such as bills of sarees and hotels. Gradually her husband was not at home during nights he told he had night duties. Then she rang up to his office to make enquiries

When he knew these things he started to beat her. She was always depressed and gradually slipped out from the family matters. For him his mother was teacher, friend above all every thing. She used to accompany him to bus stop and on the way to bus stop she used to teach moral lessons and tell stories which help in cultivating morality. The boy was not much good in his studies but his mother insisted him to

continue in the English medium school. When problem with her husband started she was in a melancholic mood even though she took care of all family matters.

One day unexpectedly his mother went to school and saw him. She told him “I am going to a place which is far away from our home. I will come after some days. Don’t quarrel with anybody. Your aunt will look after you. Don’t make nuisance to others. Believe that mother is always with you”. Then she left from school. After his lunch break, classes started. The first hour was mathematics. He was not good at mathematics. So he felt sleepy. Then a letter from Principal, asked him to report to principal. There his cousin was waiting for him. He told him that his mother is not well. So they have to go home. He went with cousin and when they reached home he saw a crowd. He understood nothing. Later he realized his mother has committed suicide by burning. Somebody told that the body will come after only postmortem. His papa, aunts, uncles and grand parents wept bitterly and he couldn’t console himself. After some time his cousins took him. Around evening 5 O’ clock dead body reached. Mean while police men came and they questioned his father. He said he is quite ignorant and innocent about the things. He kept deep silence. By about 7 O’ clock everything was over, every body left from the home except their relatives. But his mother’s family members did not take part in the funeral ceremonies. His maternal uncle tried to beat his father and he challenged that he will bring to light the actual reason behind his sister’s suicide. After the death of his mother the family ties with maternal family completely broke up. His paternal aunty lives near his home and she took care of him. He has two cousins in the home they were elder to him, one got married and other was with him.

His aunty prepared food daily for him and packed lunch for him to school. Earlier he used to sleep with his father at home. He couldn't sleep now due to the absence of mother. Mother used to say stories during bedtime, but all of a sudden he felt that nobody was with him. Gradually father stopped coming home when he went to aunt's home and slept alone. Slowly he became a member of his aunt's household. He couldn't concentrate on his studies. He failed in certain subjects so his father transferred him to in Malayalam Medium School. There also he couldn't perform well. He felt that nobody at home was inspiring him even though his aunt prepared food for him and washed his clothes but he felt an emptiness in his life.

After six months his father came home with another lady. He told him to treat her as his mother and that this aunty will take care of all of them. At first sight he didn't like that lady. He couldn't cope with her. So automatically his presence became nuisance to her. She always tried to find out mistakes. His father beat him even for silly matters. He again went back to his aunt's home. One day her husband and children came home and quarreled with his father. The men wept and requested her to go back with him for better future of their girls. The next morning she went back to her home. By that time he knew that his father had affairs with several other ladies.

He failed in 10<sup>th</sup> standard. Every body insisted him to continue his studies. He went to parallel college for completing SSLC. He was studious in beginning but later dropped out. The family situation was discouraging to him. He was completely alone in life. Nobody was there to take care of him and nobody even bothered about him. He really understood the role of mother in life. Nobody was there to console him when he was in grief. His father bothered only about his own happiness. When his

mother was alive he never felt that she had so much influence on him. Once in a while he also felt that it was better she committed suicide. He stole money from his father. He ran away from home and by train he reached Madras. There he didn't know what to do? How can he live? There police arrested him and handed him over to his father. They brought him home. By making fuss with father he always demands money from him or otherwise he stole things like rubber sheets. He had a lot of friends who were drinkers and slowly he began to drink alcohol. This also changed his life style. His aunty and uncle advised him but he never listened to their words.

Now his father had certain health problems, he was an acute diabetic and had cardiac problems. The money he earned was spent on treatment. He was left alone. He was hospitalized about one month then he really realized value of his wife. There was nobody in the hospital to look after him. If his wife had been there, it would have been there to great relief to him. His father went to religious centers and retreat centers where he spent about one month. He took long leave from his job. He spent days alone. One day he saw him crying in front of his wife's photo. Now his father takes care of him. But now he feels his friends are more important. His mother's suicide completely disoriented him and his father. Now his father spends time by attending religious practices. Even though humiliation or sympathetic viewing of people trouble him he pray to God to never allow others to face such situations in their life as he has faced.

This case study portrayed long term impact on family. It reveals how the suicide of mother affects son and husband. Generally it is assumed that suicide of women do not affect men. Majority cases of suicide of women are due to their

miserable family condition, so within one year he will re-marry but most of the cases they fail to cope with new one. Children failed to cope with step mother which again causes stresses in the family. But in the case of women they remained as unmarried. But financial difficulty with in the family again geared to absolute poverty. It may be father or mother, suicide always creates miserable situation for the children. They become completely helpless. They always long to be with their own father and mother, they want love, support and care from them and not from stepfather or step mother.

#### **Cause IV**

The case is Saraswathi, fifty three years of age. Her mother, 72 years old is living along with family. She has three sons. Elder one married and working in a private company. The second one is working in a workshop. The youngest son is an ITI student. Her husband, Sivanandan, 62 years runs a pan shop. He was alcoholic and used to make quarrel with her and children. His behaviour badly affected them and everybody wanted him to leave home. The elder son used to give Rs1500/- per month to meet the daily expenses at home, it was great relief to family. But her husband was not satisfied with the amount. One day the elder son demanded his share from family. But his father refused to do partition. They quarreled and it ended in small clashes between father and son. He threatened his father and went away from home. At night the father did not turn home. They enquired about him and came to know that he was drinking alcohol with his friends. In the next morning a man came and said the father's dead body was lying in a rubber plantation about half kilometer

away from home. It was found he committed suicide by hanging. First of all she was shocked by hearing this news. She couldn't believe this news.

After his death his thought disrupted her daily routine. The nights spent were sleepless. Above all she was disrupted by gossips arisen by her husband's family members. They gave complaint to the police that that was not suicide but was a murder. The news spread and people murmured the man was murdered by his wife and children. The police investigation made the situation more miserable. The family members had to clarify the doubts raised not only by the police but also of the neighbours, friends, relatives, briefly to society. The people began to look at them suspiciously. The family members were ashamed of these gossiping. The second son didn't go to workshop. These situations were unbearable to him and it psychologically affected him and now he is undergoing treatment in Thiruvananthapuram Mental Hospital. After his father's death he didn't go out. The third son dropped out his studies. The questioning from police and harassment from other family members and people's gossiping and misinterpretation weakened them. They felt rejection from the people and felt that others were humiliating them. The people were reluctant to mingle with them. They were looking down up on them. These experiences weakened their personal relations with in the family and it completely changed their life.

It is observed that despite the faith that suicidal death and existence of societal patterns developed to adjust to the situation, it seems the bereavement is usually expected and is frequently accompanied by some degree of shock. An initial reaction to shock may be accompanied by insomania. Most of the people slept less well after

the bereavement than they did before. The initial shock at times require medical attention a lot of time need to pass by physical and recovery. Occasionally a person fails to relive from the first shock or becomes psychotic or permanently metasscholic. Shock, resulting in felling of numbness and an inability to cry, perhaps accompanied by denial, which may lead to hallucinations involving the deceased, intense grief involving searching for the deceased, guilt, anxiety, leading to aggression or suicidal thoughts. Serious physical illness represents a major unfavorable change in life circumstance. It also observed that even though the widows continue to be invited for ceremonies, parties and other congregations, it is the widow's own reluctance due to her self – image which prevents her from participating in these ceremonies. Most of the widows, it was observed, felt a sense of insecurity. Therefore, they did not like to attend various ceremonies. It is evident the demise of husband creates conditions which compels a widow to withdraw herself from the social milieu. Women were discouraged from taking part in any auspicious ceremonies and ritually sacred activities. Widowhood brings traumatic change in her status for it not only accounts for the loss of the spouse but is accompanied by a loss of pride, prestige, social status and social privileges.

#### **Case V**

A case, 45 years old, female respondent is by name Christal. She is belonging to Christian community. Her husband was a business man and fifty years old. She has two daughters. Elder one is a nursing student in Bangalore. Second one is plus two students. Her mother 70 years old lives with her. Her husband was a cancer patient for five years. The family has spent huge amount of money for him and have made sound



financial burden to the family. Day by day medical expenses have increased; he was bothered about marriage and education of the daughters. He couldn't look after the business as earlier. Even then he had control over everything. But as days passed by things were out of his control. He was bed ridden. He was bothered about the future of his children. He thought if the things continue in this manner every thing will collapse. He said to her that the family is striving a lot because of his medicine, education expense for children. He doesn't like to make any inconvenience to her. He was bothered about the children's future She tried to console him by saying that God would help them. She advised him not to be bothered about it. As usually after talking lunch he went for a sleep. He locked the room from inside . She was engaged in domestic chores. He committed suicide by drinking poison which was kept in his room. Usually he used to wake up at 4 pm, but till 5.30 he didn't wake up. She thought he might feel fatigue so may be oversleeping. So she didn't disturb him. Around 6 clock she called him there no response and called again he didn't give answer. She became afraid and she called the neighbours, they opened the door. They finalized he had committed suicide by using poison.

First she was shocked; she thought all her efforts became "bubbles in the water". She felt emptiness in her life. The nights she spent were sleepless. She thought who will take care of her children. Even though he was physically weak she felt that the family was safe was in his hands. His presence gave her courage. Now feeling of insecurity haunted her whole life. In earlier days religious people came home and conducted prayers and they gave her courage to overcome difficulties in their life. These visits were great relief to her. She purposefully got more engaged in

religious activities. Day by day involvement of religious people came down. The frequency of their visits decreased. She faced realities in the life. Day by day conditions began to get worse. This incident highly affected the upbringing her children. She failed to give the education as they wish. The business collapsed. She was not in a condition to go out for work. Day by day the situation became more worse.

The researcher observed that unfortunately many widows were unprepared, incapable, untrained and inexperienced to take up any particular occupation. This situation arises quite often because; the husband had complete control over the financial matters of the family. The wife is usually unaware of the business affairs, apart from purchasing the consumer goods for the family and looking after the domestic needs. The case had faced shock, insomania, isolation and anxiety because of her uncertainty regarding how to run the business.

#### **Case VI**

The case named Vimala is 40 years old. She has two daughters and one son. Her husband was a coolie and he is 48. Her eldest daughter is eighteen years old, her son is 15 years old and youngest one is 12 years old. She belongs to a Hindu family. She has been a philaria patient for 10 years. So she could attend the domestic chores only. Her husband did not take care of family affairs. He was a heavy alcoholic. His income was inadequate to meet the expenses for medicine, education of the children and other expenses at home. He used to quarrel in the family even for silly matters. When sober he was lovable, considerate and caring to children and to her. But when he gets drunk, then his behaviour completely change. Her elder sister didn't have

children; she would help the family as she could. When her husband made fuss at home her brother in-law and her sister came to her and enquired about it and gave advices to her husband. But the advice fell in deaf ears. He continued to drink and turn against them. After sometime they went back to their home. Her father passed away about 5 years back. Her mother is living with her youngest brother. He is married and settled. Her only helping hand was her sister. Due to her husband's alcoholism and quarrelling nature, she came to home only in the absence of her husband. The sister's family extends all types of help as they could. But they were not in good terms with her husband. The lion share of his income is used for consumption of alcohol. After consuming it he used to beat her and the children. Her children would run away to their aunt's home. After three or four hours they would come back. He always threatens to her that he will kill her and the children. She was helpless and used to cry for long time. After sometime he would come to her and apologize for all mistakes.

One day at afternoon he came home for having lunch. Every thing was ready for him. He was heavily drunk. He was not at the conscious stage. He quarreled with her about the selling of property. Then the quarrel changed to another dimension and he used bad words by connecting her with the brother in-law. He threw away the food with utensils in which she had prepared food and tried to beat her. He said that he would kill her. With a knife he chased her around the house. She tried to take the knife from him. It made him more rigorous and aggressive. She ran away to her sister's home and after half an hour she returned to home. Every thing was quiet. His room was locked. She thought that he was sleeping. She took lunch from her sister's

home and began to prepare food for the evening. After about two hours she called him. He didn't open the door. She called several times, but there was no response. She became confused. She informed her sister. She came with her husband. They opened the door. The scene was shocking. He had committed suicide by hanging.

After the initial shock her heart was filled with agony. A type of guilty feeling haunted her. She felt emptiness as a whole. The family routine was completely disrupted. Some times she heard his voices and felt his presence. She said that she couldn't think that he was dead and she imagined that he was still there. She can't live with out thinking of him everyday. When she goes to bed she misses him most. She couldn't forget him and get him out of her mind. Even though he was alcoholic she and children were secure under him. She doesn't have other source of income. The fifteen years old son dropped out his studies and was forced to do some or other work. Her eldest daughter first year degree student, it is also a dilemma how to continue her studies. She is good at her studies. The mother's ambition was to educate her and make her a government employee. But now she doesn't know what will happen to her. Every helping hand has its own limitation. She couldn't take proper decision on even small matters at home. She was anxious about settling marriage of her daughter. The relatives told her that this incident would negatively effect her daughter's marriage proposal. People hesitated to make alliance with this family. Day by day her health was deteriorating. She couldn't walk and stand for a long time. So she couldn't do job outside her home. Due to her disease couldn't go outside. People also feared about her disease.

From this case it is clear that in nuclear families, where the husband alone is the bread winner; the death of the husband is a plight for housewives. It makes their life more pathetic and miserable. The rural women will be entirely dependent to her husband. The position worsens, when she has to look after children single handedly. The women were compelled to cut down expenses on food, education and entertainment. Some of children might force out of the school due to financial problem arising out of the death of the father. In such circumstances they take up petty jobs in workshops, restaurants, teashops and masonry. She finds herself handicapped to ensure proper socialization of their children. The bewildered and depressed widow in the course of time finds that the monetary help from the relative's gradually re-cedes. The widow has no alternatives but to become self-dependent by taking some kind of employment. But this becomes very difficult in the case of those who have had little or no education or training before widowhood. The only other alternative open to them is to get self – employed. The women who didn't get proper education and training were compelled to take up petty jobs like sweeper, house maid etc. Some were unable to engage in enumerative work; naturally they had no option but to become dependent completely or partially on outside help. In the absence of such help, the family had to live on the starvation level. Like this case if the woman suffered with chronic illness. What would be the condition...?

The case study support the empirical analysis of the researcher that the case has suffered to meet daily expenses at home, educating children, taking decision over family matters, and the problem of settling marriage of daughter. The case have suffered with immediate effect of hallucination, fear, insomania, anxiety and long

term impact were meeting daily expenses at home, educating children, taking decision over family matters, and problem of settling marriage of daughter. This case study supports the hypothesis of researcher that the suicide affects the family members long way and immediately.

## **Conclusion**

Suicide represents an unexpected, traumatic, and often violent death that poses special challenges to the bereaved. Grief following bereavement by suicide may differ in a number of ways from grief following other forms of bereavement. Beautrais(2004) concluded that grief following suicide is likely to make a slower recovery over the first two years, with there being a stronger need to find meaning in the death. The bereaved may have higher levels of guilt, blame, and feelings of responsibility, rejection and abandonment. They may also experience stronger feelings of stigmatisation and social isolation, and disruptions to family communication. Suicide has a devastating effect on the partners, families and friends who remain. It's ironic that often the person who has committed suicide thought that no-one cared about them. Not only do those who remain have to deal with the grief and shock that is natural when someone dies, they have many other feelings and emotions to work through. Feelings of hurt, confusion, guilt and anger. There may be many unresolved issues to deal with. All of this and the stigma that surrounds suicide can make them feel isolated and unable to deal with their grief. Often other people don't know what to say to people who have lost someone through suicide, and may act differently to how they normally would. It is important that those who have lost someone through suicide get help to help them work through their grief. Many places

have local support groups that they can attend, where others who have experienced losing someone the same way can support and talk openly about their feelings. Most of the respondents suffered with insomnia. Insomnia commonly referred to as sleeplessness, or lack of sleep, insomnia can lead to severe fatigue, anxiety, depression and lack of concentration. The respondents were sleepless due to anxiety about future of the children. It was observed that those who find difficulty in upbringing were mainly dependent females. They found difficulty to give proper education as well as nourishing food to their beloved children. The premature demise of the wife may have a different but no less significant set of consequences. In India society, it is the duty of wife to provide child rearing and child caring activities and functions. She is no more her co-coordinative and child caring functions may need to be parceled out other members of the family or seek help from family members.

Most of the respondents faced difficulty in upbringing of children. The family exercises the most profound influence on its members. It moulds the character of its own individuals. It influences in infancy and determines the personality structure of the individuals. Most of them find difficulty to carry out their daily routines. Daily life can involve extreme irritation, frustration and anxieties after the incident. They have to face the accumulating effects of inadequate performance in families as in individuals and their behaviour becomes random, disorganized and of little effect. This was mainly experienced by female respondents.

This study found many proposals mainly for their daughter or sister were cancelled. When they came to know the member in family committed suicide. There is a notion that suicidal tendency inherent in those people whose other members of the

family had committed or attempted suicide. More over they find that having marital bond with such families will bring shame and dishonour to their family also. This brings disruption in family life that is why efforts were often made by the members to keep a suicide secret even to the diseased person's were relatives, to say nothing to other people.

Some find difficulty in selling their house as it was now labeled as a 'house' where suicide had taken place or haunted by ghosts, some people may tell that they had hallucination of ghosts producing sounds and walling around. This has caused sleepless nights and anxiety disturbing their minds studies shows. There are religious ceremonies that are practiced to purify there places.

The most effected group of person was the wife. As their relationship is life long the suffering of the wife experience were long life long uncountable. She lost her life partner with who she could share her sorrow and happy moments of life, even though the incident happened because of not her fault. All the widows had experienced insomnia, isolation, insecurity, ill health and uneasiness shock. Most of them slept less because they engage in numerous thought like how to fare the future life and its problems. What will be the future of my children. The widowed feel isolated because they are no longer the object of a spouse's love and attention rather than because of an isolating life style and loss of activities engaged in as a couple.

That the theme of suicide is invested with fear can be supported by several instances. It is not uncommon for some to develop severe neurotic or even psychotic reaction either after seeing the body of the suicide, living in the house where a suicide has taken place or even by frequenting place where Feeling of insecurity and



isolation. Those who had strong feeling of isolation and insecurity are more or less dependent on the deceased with the premature demise of the member of the family; the person feels that he/she is deprived of that person's love and care which an important ingredient of every family is. They felt isolation and insecurity is all walks of their life. Sometimes they may also report problems of sleeplessness, irritability and loss of appetite.

Perhaps the most intense anger people experience will be the way people feel about themselves. This anger is closely linked with feelings of guilt. If the deceased was someone with whom people had regular close contact, guilt possibly will be intense. As people are trying to cope with their guilty feelings, try not to criticize themselves too harshly for their behaviour toward the victim while he was alive. If people realistically feel there was something could have done, face it, think about it, and accept it. Their loved one can't be helped any more, and people need to go on with their life. People can learn from, and grow with, their experience. The shame, people may think others associate with suicide. It seem uncomfortable talking about the death or even being with people, it's most likely the type of discomfort felt when facing death of any kind, or a reaction to their discomfort and they are not comfortable relating the circumstances. People don't need to share the complete story with those not close to people any more than people would share all the details of a recent surgery with them.

The study shows the short term impacts are fear, insomnia, shock, guilt and hallucination and long term impacts are Decision over small matters meeting daily expenses, settling marriage of family members, Rejection, Humiliation, reluctant to

mingling, looking down upon them, Blame and Sympathetically looking. Also the researcher proved the hypothesis that “Suicides make a mark in the family which affects them both in the long way and immediately.”