

## Chapter – 2

# Suicides in India

### Incidence and rate of suicides during the decade (2002–2012)

More than one lakh persons (1,35,445) in the country lost their lives by committing suicide during the year 2012. This indicates a decrease of 0.1% over the previous year's figure (1,35,585). [Table–2.1]

The number of suicides in the country during the decade (2002–2012) has recorded an increase of 22.7% (1,35,445 in 2012 from 1,10,417 in 2002). An increase in incidence of

suicides was reported each year up to 2011. The population has increased by 15.5% during the decade but the rate of suicides in 2012 was 11.2 which is marginally greater than 10.5 recorded in 2002. The rate of suicides has shown a declining trend since 2002 to 2003 and thereafter an increasing trend is observed during 2005 to 2010. However, it was declined in 2011 (from 11.4 in 2010 to 11.2 in 2011) and remained static in 2012 [Table–2.1 and 2(A)]

Table – 2 (A)

### Incidence of suicides, growth of population and rate of suicides during 2008 to 2012

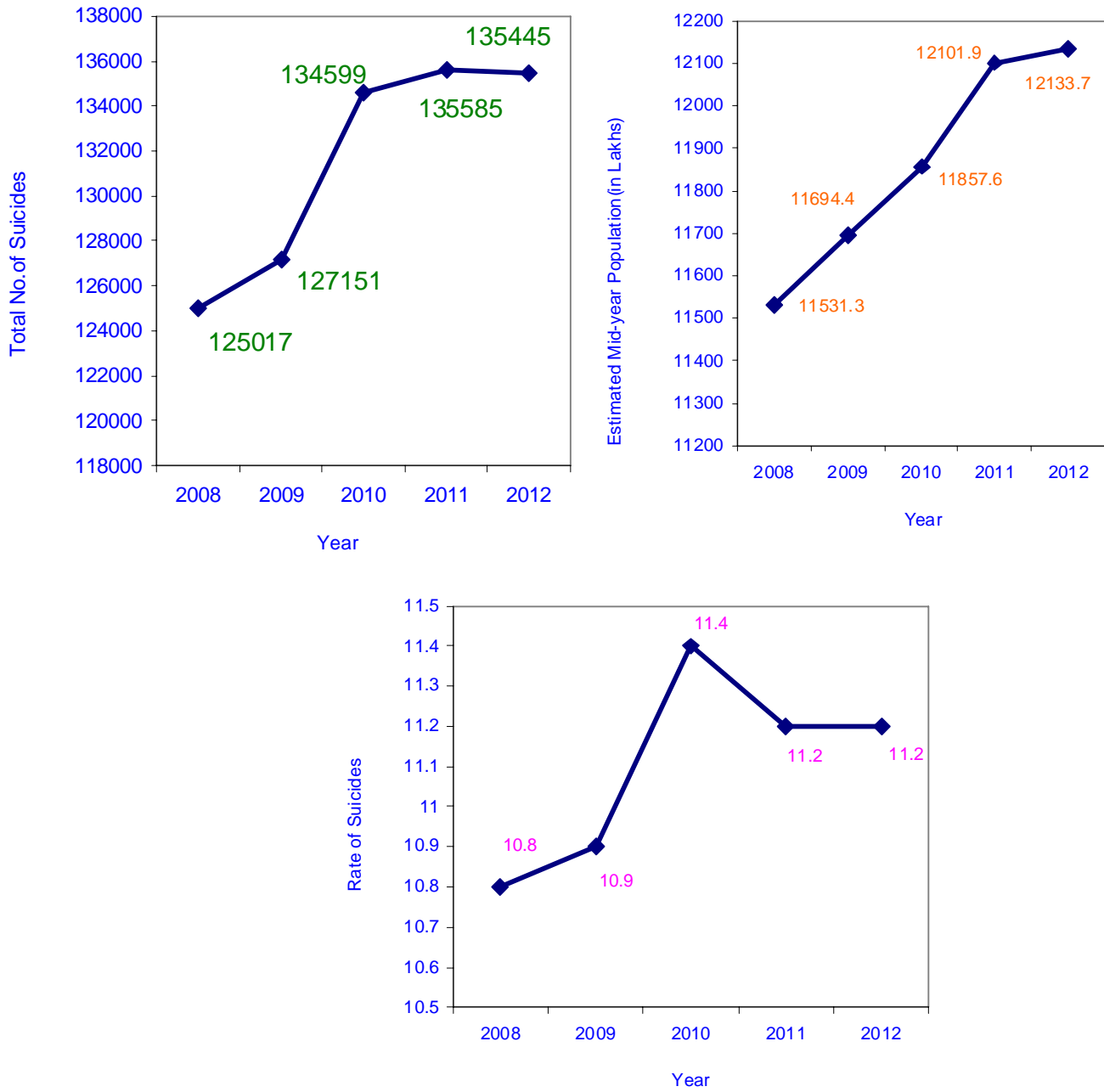
Sl. No.	Year	Total number of suicides	Estimated mid-year population* (in lakh)**	Rate of suicides (col.3/col.4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2008	125017	11531.3	10.8
2	2009	127151	11694.4	10.9
3	2010	134599	11857.6	11.4
4	2011	135585	12101.9	11.2
5	2012	135445	12133.7	11.2

\* – Source: The Registrar General of India

\*\* – One Lakh = 0.1 Million

Figure – 2.1

Growth in incidence of suicides, population and rate of suicides during 2008 to 2012



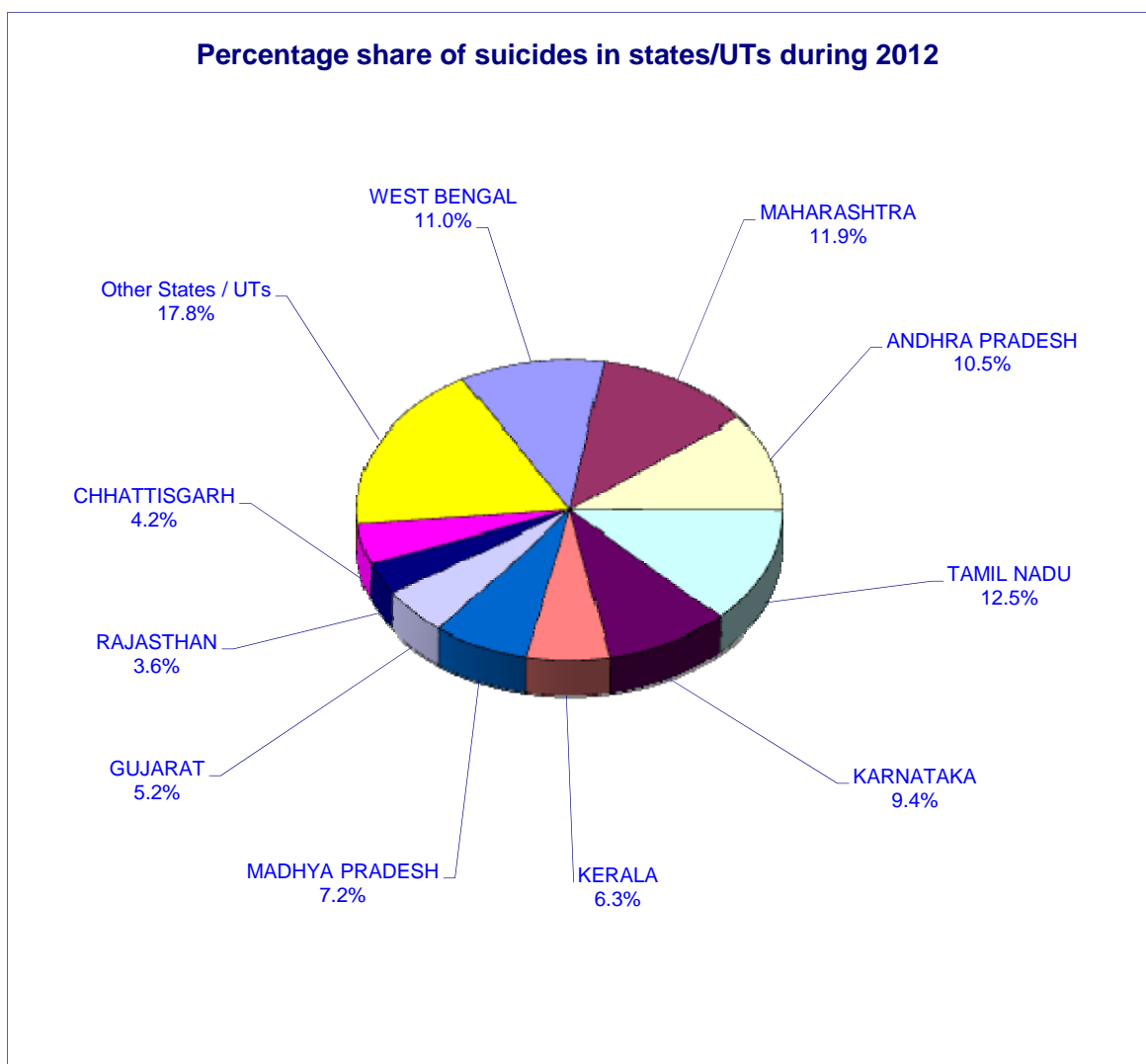
## Incidence and percentage share of suicides in States/UTs

The State/UT and City wise information on the number of suicides reported, its percentage share in total suicides and rate of suicides during the year are presented in **Table-2.2**. Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of suicides (16,927) accounting for 12.5% of total suicides followed by Maharashtra (16,112), West Bengal (14,957), Andhra Pradesh (14,238) and Karnataka (12,753) accounting for 11.9%, 11.0%, 10.5% and 9.4% respectively of the total suicides in the country. These 5 States together accounted for 55.3% of the total suicides reported in the country. The remaining 44.7% suicides were reported in the rest of 23 States and 7 UTs. Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state

(16.9% share of population) has reported comparatively lower percentage of suicidal deaths, accounting for only 3.3% of the total suicides reported in the country.

The States which have witnessed significantly higher cases of suicidal deaths during the year 2010 to 2012 are presented in the **Table-2(B)**. These States have accounted for about 10% or more of the total suicides reported in the country during 2009 to 2011. All the five States viz. Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have registered consistently higher number of suicidal deaths during the last few years.

Figure – 2.2



**Table – 2 (B)**  
**States with higher percentage share of suicides during 2010 to 2012**

Sl. No.	Year					
	2010		2011		2012	
1	Tamil Nadu	(12.3)	West Bengal	(12.2)	Tamil Nadu	(12.5)
2	West Bengal	(11.9)	Maharashtra	(11.8)	Maharashtra	(11.9)
3	Andhra Pradesh	(11.8)	Tamil Nadu	(11.8)	West Bengal	(11.0)
4	Maharashtra	(11.8)	Andhra Pradesh	(11.1)	Andhra Pradesh	(10.5)
5	Karnataka	(9.4)	Karnataka	(9.3)	Karnataka	(9.4)

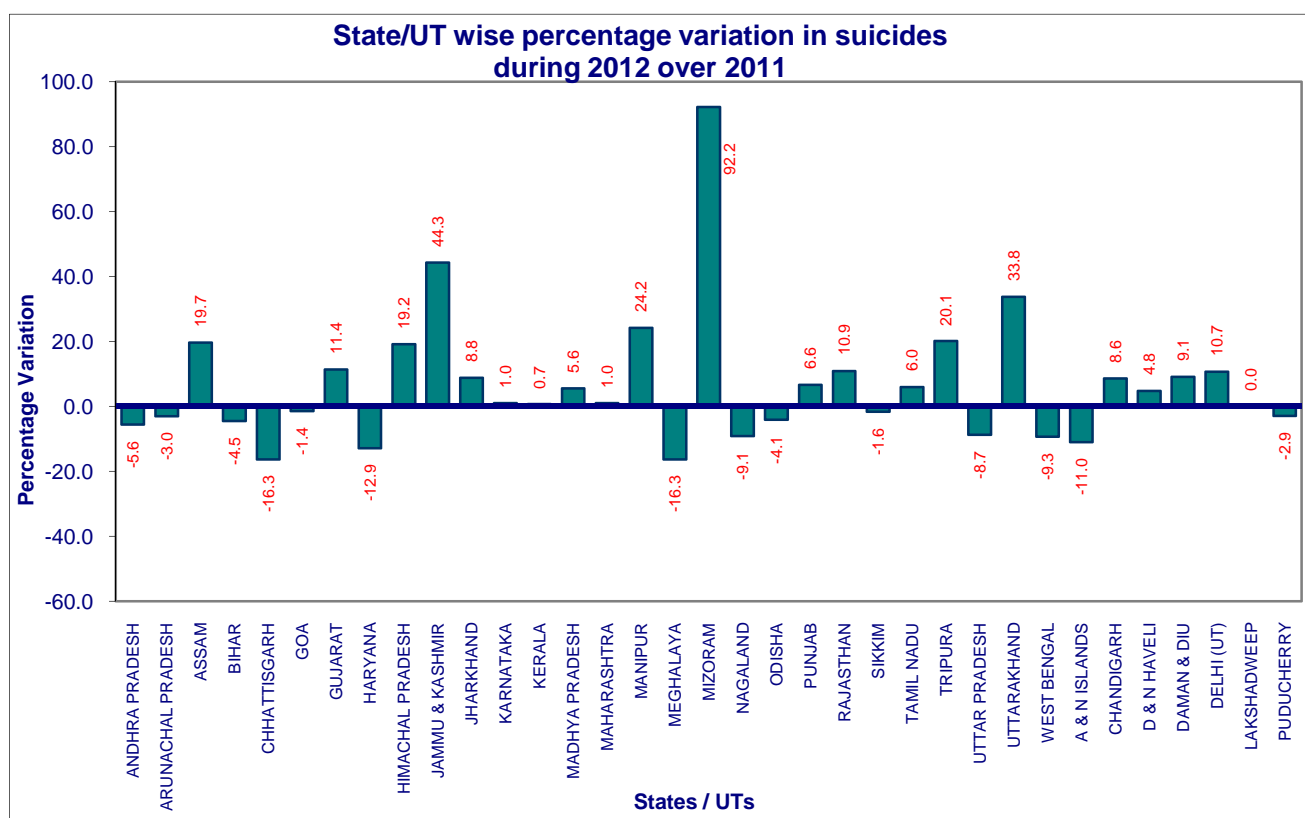
Tamil Nadu reported the highest number of suicidal deaths in 2010 and 2012, third highest in 2011 accounting for 12.3%, 11.8 and 12.5% respectively of total such deaths in the country.

Delhi has reported the highest number of suicides (1,899) among UTs, followed by Puducherry (541). Seven UTs together accounted for 2.1% of total suicides in the country. 53 mega cities on the contrary

accounted for 14.1% of the total suicides in the country.

The states and UTs which have reported significant increase in suicides in 2012 over 2011 were Mizoram (from 90 in 2011 to 173 in 2012 i.e. an increase of 92.2%) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (44.3%), Manipur (24.2%), Uttarakhand (33.4%), Tripura (20.1%) and Assam (19.7%) while highest number of decrease was reported in Chhattisgarh (from 6,756 in 2011 to 5,654 in 2012). (Table–2.3)

**Figure – 2.3**



## Mass/family suicides

An attempt has been made from the year 2009 to collect information on the number of cases where family members have committed suicide jointly. 14 States did not furnish this information for the year 2012. The available information is presented in **Table–2(C)**. 189 deaths at the national level under mass/family suicides consisting of 72 males, 67 females and 50 minors were reported as per the information available. 24 cities (out of 53) also did not furnish information. The available statistics reveal that there were 15 mass suicidal deaths consisting of 6 males, 6 females and 3 minors in mega cities.

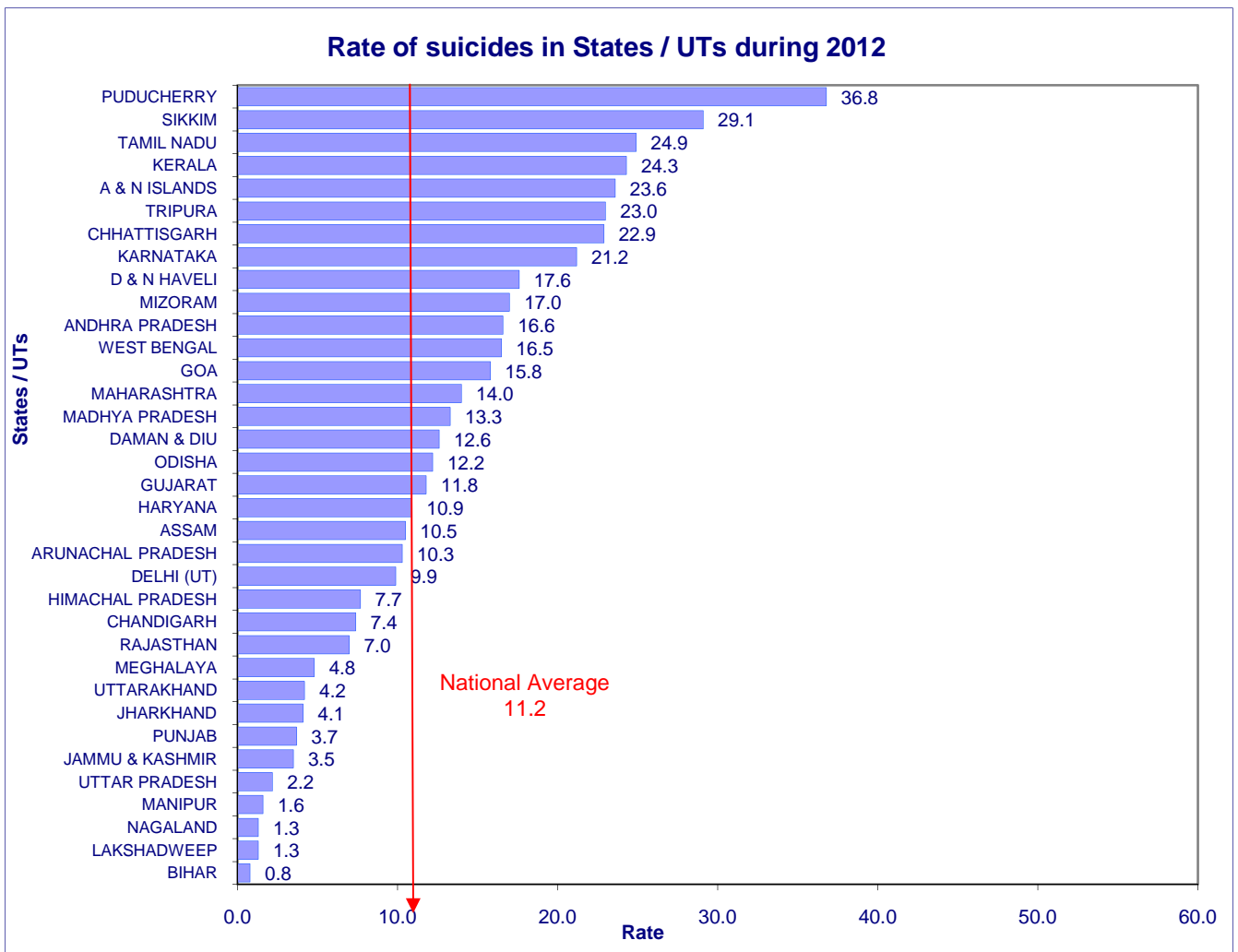
The highest number of cases were

reported from Rajasthan (74) followed by Andhra Pradesh (18) and Kerala (12) out of 109 cases. Rajasthan reported highest number of such victims (102).

## Rate of suicides — trends in States/UTs

Rate of suicides, i.e., the number of suicides per one lakh population, has been widely accepted as a standard yardstick. The all India rate of suicides was 11.2 during the year 2012. Puducherry reported the highest rate of suicide (36.8) followed by Sikkim (29.1), Tamil Nadu (24.9), Kerala (24.3), A & N Islands (23.6), Tripura (23.0), Chhattisgarh (22.9) and Karnataka (21.2). The details of States/UTs which have recorded higher rate of suicides during 2010 to 2012 are given in **Table–2(D)**.

Figure – 2.4



**Table – 2 (C)**  
**State/UT/city wise distribution of family suicides during 2012**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. Of Cases	Adults		Minor*		Total Victims
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>STATES:</b>							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	15	20	4	6	45
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	ASSAM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	3	2	3	2	1	8
8	HARYANA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	KARNATAKA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	KERALA	12	11	11	1	5	28
14	MADHYA PRADESH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	MIZORAM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19	NAGALAND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	74	42	31	16	13	102
23	SIKKIM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	TAMIL NADU	2	2	2	1	1	6
25	TRIPURA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	UTTAR PRADESH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>UNION TERRITORIES:</b>							
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL(UTs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189</b>

**Table – 2 (C) (Concluded)**  
**State/UT/city wise distribution of family suicides during 2012**

Sl. No.	City	No. Of Cases	Adults		Minor*		Total
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>CITIES:</b>							
36	AGRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	AHMEDABAD	1	1	1	0	0	2
38	ALLAHABAD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
39	AMRITSAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	ASANSOL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41	AURANGABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	BENGALURU	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
43	BHOPAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
44	CHANDIGARH (CITY)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45	CHENNAI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
46	COIMBATORE	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	DELHI (CITY)	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	DHANBAD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
49	DURG BHILAINAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	FARIDABAD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
51	GHAZIABAD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
52	GWALIOR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
53	HYDERABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	INDORE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
55	JABALPUR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
56	JAIPUR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
57	JAMSHEDPUR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
58	JODHPUR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
59	KANNUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	KANPUR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
61	KOCHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	KOLKATA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
63	KOLLAM	1	1	1	0	0	2
64	KOTA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
65	KOZHIKODE	2	3	2	0	0	5
66	LUCKNOW	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
67	LUDHIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	MADURAI	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	MALAPPURAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	MEERUT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
71	MUMBAI	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	NAGPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	NASIK	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	PATNA	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	PUNE	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	RAIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	RAJKOT	1	1	1	1	0	3
78	RANCHI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
79	SRINAGAR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
80	SURAT	1	0	1	1	1	3
81	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	THRISSUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	VADODARA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
85	VARANASI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
86	VASAI VIRAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	VIJAYAWADA	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	VISHAKHAPATNAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>		6	6	6	2	1	15

**Note :** NA stand for data not available. \* below 18 years of age.

**Table – 2 (D)**

<b>States/UTs with higher suicide rate during 2010 to 2012</b>					
		<b>Year</b>			
<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>	
Sikkim	45.9	Puducherry	44.8	Puducherry	36.8
Puducherry	45.5	A & N Islands	35.8	Sikkim	29.1
A & N Islands	36.1	Sikkim	30.3	Tamil Nadu	24.9
Chhattisgarh	26.6	Chhattisgarh	26.5	Kerala	24.3
Kerala	24.6	Kerala	25.3	A & N Islands	23.6
<b>National Rate</b>	<b>(11.4)</b>	<b>National Rate</b>	<b>(11.2)</b>	<b>National Rate</b>	<b>(11.2)</b>

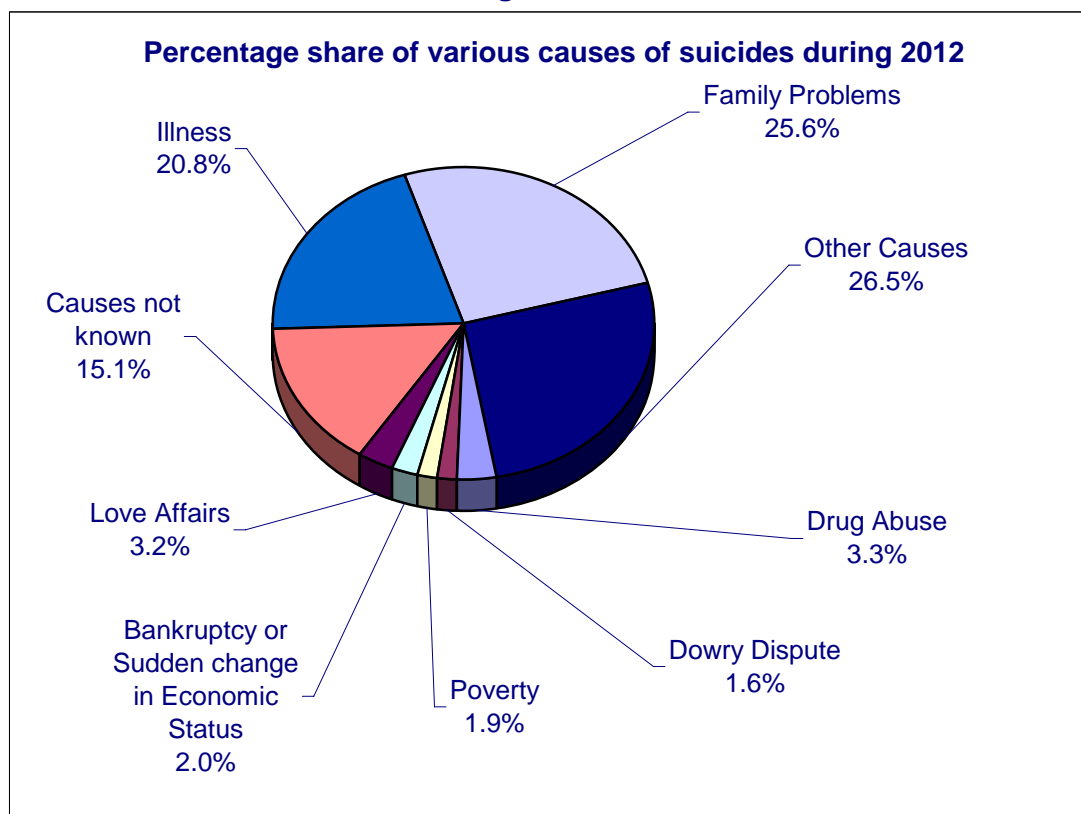
Puducherry continued to report higher suicide rates during the last 2 years. Puducherry has recorded suicide rates more than 3 times of the national average during the last three years.

**Causes of suicides**

'Family problems' and 'illness', accounting for 25.6% and 20.8% respectively, were the major causes of suicides among the specified causes. 'Drug abuse/addiction' (3.3%), 'love affairs' (3.2%), 'bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status' (2.0%), 'poverty' (1.9%) and 'dowry dispute' (1.6%)

were the other causes of suicides. Suicides due to 'drug abuse/ addiction', has shown an increasing trend while 'failure in examination', 'fall in social reputation', 'physical abuse' and 'property dispute', have shown a decreasing trend during last 3 years. However, suicides due to 'bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status', 'suspected/illicit relation', 'cancellation/non settlement of marriage', 'barrenness/impotency', 'dowry dispute', 'divorce', 'family problem', 'illegitimate pregnancy', 'love affairs', 'poverty', 'professional/career problem' and 'unemployment' have shown a mixed trend during this period. [Table-2(E)]

**Figure – 2.5**





**Table – 2 (E)**  
**Suicides and their share by causes during 2010 – 2012 (All India)**

Sl. No.	Cause	2010		2011		2012		% variation in 2012 over 2011
		Suicides	% share	Suicides	% share	Suicides	% share	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Bankruptcy or Sudden change in Economic Status	2709	2.0	2983	2.2	2357	2.0	-21.0
2	Suspected/Illicit Relation	1336	1.0	1395	1.0	1018	0.8	-27.0
3	Cancellation/Non-Settlement of Marriage	1027	0.8	1119	0.8	810	0.7	-27.6
4	Not having Children(Barrenness/Impotency)	666	0.5	707	0.5	605	0.5	-14.4
5	<b>Illness</b>	<b>28464</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>26570</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>25116</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
	(i) AIDS/STD	545	0.4	451	0.3	525	0.4	16.4
	(ii) Cancer	828	0.6	624	0.5	587	0.5	-5.9
	(iii) Paralysis	582	0.4	539	0.4	536	0.4	-0.6
	(iv) Insanity/Mental Illness	9465	7.0	8802	6.5	7769	6.4	-11.7
	(v) Other Prolonged Illness	17044	12.7	16154	11.9	15699	13.0	-2.8
6	Death of Dear Person	1035	0.8	896	0.7	819	0.7	-8.6
7	Dowry Dispute	3093	2.3	3239	2.4	1935	1.6	-40.3
8	Divorce	290	0.2	448	0.3	269	0.2	-40.0
9	Drug Abuse/Addiction	3343	2.5	3658	2.7	4008	3.3	9.6
10	Failure in Examination	2479	1.8	2381	1.8	2246	1.9	-5.7
11	Fall in Social Reputation	1322	1.0	1160	0.9	981	0.8	-15.4
12	Family Problems	31856	23.7	32909	24.3	30792	25.6	-6.4
13	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	102	0.1	41	0.0	176	0.1	329.3
14	Illegitimate Pregnancy	153	0.1	184	0.1	93	0.1	-49.5
15	Love Affairs	4166	3.1	4586	3.4	3849	3.2	-16.1
16	Physical Abuse (Rape, Incest etc.)	301	0.2	286	0.2	281	0.2	-1.7
17	Poverty	3047	2.3	2282	1.7	2291	1.9	0.4
18	Professional/Career Problem	966	0.7	1160	0.9	931	0.8	-19.7
19	Property Dispute	1899	1.4	1590	1.2	1216	1.0	-23.5
20	Unemployment	2222	1.7	2333	1.7	1731	1.4	-25.8
21	Causes Not known	22685	16.9	23024	17.0	18176	15.1	-21.1
22	Other Causes	21438	15.9	22634	16.7	20788	17.3	-8.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>134599</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>120488</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-11.1</b>

**Note: State of West Bengal did not provide any information for the above classification of suicides by causes for the year 2012.**

The suicides due to 'illegitimate pregnancy', 'dowry dispute', 'divorce', 'cancellation/non-settlement of marriage' 'suspected/illicit relation', 'unemployment', 'property dispute', 'bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status' declined by 49.5%, 40.3%, 40.0%, 27.6%, 27.0%, 25.8%, 23.5%

(24.2%), Goa (23.5%) and Gujarat (23.2%). Amongst the various causes of illness, maximum of suicides were committed due to 'insanity' (6.4%).

6.4% suicides in Andhra Pradesh were

**Table – 2 (F)**  
**States & UTs reporting higher share of suicides due to illness and family problems during 2012**

Illness				Family Problems			
all India % share							
20.8%				25.6%			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Suicides	% age Share	Sl. No.	State/UT	Suicides	% age Share
1	Lakshadweep	1	100.0	1	Kerala	3743	44.1
2	A & N Islands	50	41.3	2	Puducherry	220	40.7
3	Punjab	385	37.4	3	Maharashtra	6496	40.3
4	Puducherry	167	30.9	4	D & N Haveli	19	28.8
5	Andhra Pradesh	4232	29.7	5	Tamil Nadu	4842	28.6
6	Kerala	2230	26.3	6	Chandigarh	31	27.2
7	Karnataka	3323	26.1	7	Uttar Pradesh	1158	26.2
8	Sikkim	45	24.9	8	Madhya Pradesh	2561	26.2
9	Maharashtra	3999	24.8	9	Rajasthan	1242	25.8
10	D & N Haveli	16	24.2				
11	Goa	68	23.5				
12	Gujarat	1648	23.2				
13	Tamil Nadu	3663	21.6				

and 21.0% respectively as compared to previous year, whereas highest percentage increase of 329.3% (176 in 2012 from 41 in 2011) of suicides was reported due to 'ideological causes/hero worshipping' during the same period. *State, UT and city-wise details on various causes of suicides are presented in Table-2.10.*

The States/UTs which reported more than the all-India average share under the two major causes of suicides i.e. 'illness' and 'family problems' are grouped in the **Table-2(F)**. Thirteen states/UTs have reported higher percentage share than the all India average in suicides with causes such as 'illness'. Similarly, nine states/UTs have reported higher share than the all India average in suicides caused due to 'family problems' during the year.

The other states/UTs which reported higher share of suicides due to 'illness' were A & N Islands (41.3%), Punjab (37.4%), Puducherry (30.9%), Andhra Pradesh (29.7%), Kerala (26.3%), Karnataka (26.1%), Sikkim (24.9%), Maharashtra (24.8%), D & N Haveli

due to 'bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status'. 4.1% suicides in Jharkhand, 2.9% suicides in Bihar, 2.8% in Himachal Pradesh and 2.8% suicides in Odisha were due to 'suspected / illicit relation'. 2.4% suicides in Puducherry followed by 2.3% in Himachal Pradesh were due to 'cancellation / non-settlement of marriage'.

Total of 145 suicides in Andhra Pradesh followed by Uttar Pradesh (74 suicides) and Maharashtra (73 suicides) were reported due 'AIDS/STD'. 28.6% suicides in Punjab, 21.5% suicides in Sikkim and 19.8% suicides in A & N Island were due to 'insanity/mental illness'. Similarly, 9.5% suicides in Uttar Pradesh, 6.5% suicides in Madhya Pradesh and 3.2% suicides in Delhi were due to 'dowry dispute'. 3.3% suicides in Nagaland were reported due to 'divorcee', 'drug abuse / addiction' accounted for 35.3% in Mizoram, 15.5% in Sikkim and 10.5% in Maharashtra. 5.5% suicides in Uttar Pradesh, 4.6% in Assam and 4.6% in Delhi were due to

'failure in examination'. 23.2% suicides in Sikkim were reported due to 'fall in social reputation'. Kerala, Puducherry and Maharashtra have reported of 44.1%, 40.7%, and 40.3% respectively of suicides due to 'family problem'. 3.2% suicides in Haryana were reported due to 'ideological causes/hero worship'. 17.1% suicides in Manipur, 15.1% suicides in Assam, 12.1% suicides in D & N Haveli and 10.0% suicides in Goa were due to 'love affairs'. 1.9% suicides in Uttar Pradesh were due to 'physical abuse (Rape, incest, etc). 14.5% suicides in Mizoram, 7.7% suicides in Andhra Pradesh and 6.7% suicides in Assam were reported on account of 'poverty'. 2.4% suicides in Manipur were due to 'professional / career problem'. 7.0% suicides in Assam were due to 'property dispute'. 13.2% suicides in Assam, 4.4% suicides in Delhi, 4.1% in A & N Island, 3.7% in Haryana, 3.2% in Gujarat and 3.0% in Jharkhand were on account of 'unemployment'.

### Suicide victims by sex and age group

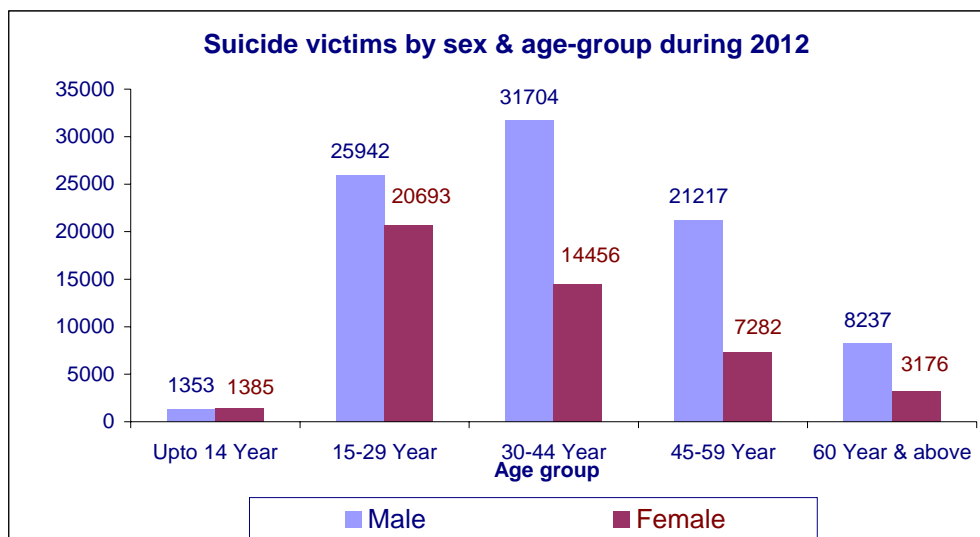
*Distribution of suicides by causes and sex during 2012 is presented in Table-2(G).* The overall male: female ratio of suicide victims for the year 2012 was 66.2:33.8 represent a marginal increase of male and marginal decrease of female ratio as compared to year 2011 (64.8:35.2). The proportion of boys: girls suicide victims (upto 14 years of age) were 48.4:51.6 in 2011 as compared to 52:48 in 2011. The proportion of female victims was comparatively more under the heads 'illegitimate pregnancy' (100.0%), 'dowry dispute' (97.9%), 'barrenness / impotency (Not having children)' (71.6%), 'physical abuse (Rape, Incest etc)' (69.0%) and divorce (56.1%). It is observed that social and

economic causes have led most of the males to commit suicide whereas emotional and personal causes have mainly driven females to end their lives. Youths (15-29 years) and lower middle-aged people (30-44 years) were the prime groups taking recourse to the path of suicides. Around 34.6% suicide victims were youths in the age group of 15-29 years and 33.7% were middle aged persons in the age group 30-44 years. Among the specified causes, 'family problems' (354), 'failure in examination' (226), 'illness' (213), and 'love affairs' (108) were the main cause of suicides among children (below 18 years of age). 'Family problems' have driven 10,584 youths (15-29 years), 11,244 lower middle aged people (30-44 years) and 6,573 upper middle aged persons (45-59 years) to commit suicide. Nearly 20.6% (4097 out of 10362) of suicides committed by senior citizens (60 years & above) were due to 'illness'. Senior citizens have accounted for 8.6% of the total victims.

*Age-group wise distribution of suicide victims at State/UT/City level is given in Table-2.5.* It is observed that 15.5% (424 out of 2738) of children (up to 14 years) who committed suicides belonged to West Bengal followed by Tamil Nadu 12.1% (331 out of 2738). However, 16.2% (1848 out of 11413) suicides of senior citizens (60 years & above) belonged to Tamil Nadu.

Manipur (61.0%), Chandigarh (54.4%), Delhi (54.2%) and Meghalaya (52.3%) reported more than 50% victims of suicides in age group 15 – 29 as compared to the national average of 34.4% during the year 2012. 32.9% of the victims (2791 out of 8490) in Kerala were of middle aged (30-44 years) against the national average of 21.0%.

**Figure-2.6**



**Table – 2 (G)**  
**Distribution of suicides by causes and sex**  
**(Age-group-wise) during 2012**

Sl. No.	Cause	Upto 14 Years			15-29 Years			30-44 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Bankruptcy or Sudden change in Economic Status	1	2	3	353	69	422	922	97	1019
2	Suspected/Illicit Relation	0	13	13	221	279	500	207	181	388
3	Cancellation/Non-Settlement of Marriage	0	0	0	238	267	505	144	98	242
4	Barrenness/Impotency (Not having Children)	1	1	2	32	193	225	92	190	282
<b>5</b>	<b>Illness</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>3551</b>	<b>2883</b>	<b>6434</b>	<b>5201</b>	<b>2631</b>	<b>7832</b>
	(i) AIDS/STD	3	2	5	55	34	89	150	38	188
	(ii) Cancer	0	0	0	49	28	77	105	58	163
	(iii) Paralysis	2	2	4	27	24	51	106	53	159
	(iv) Insanity/Mental Illness	29	38	67	1416	943	2359	1732	772	2504
	(v) Other Prolonged Illness	59	78	137	2004	1854	3858	3108	1710	4818
6	Death of Dear Person	3	10	13	97	144	241	145	123	268
7	Dowry Dispute	1	2	3	21	1378	1399	15	452	467
8	Divorce	0	0	0	38	72	110	51	69	120
9	Drug Abuse/Addiction	5	3	8	983	35	1018	1618	47	1665
10	Failure in Examination	122	104	226	990	925	1915	44	55	99
11	Social Disrepute	4	5	9	198	136	334	243	97	340
12	Family Problems	141	213	354	5462	5122	10584	7541	3703	11244
13	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	5	1	6	50	39	89	26	23	49
14	Illegitimate Pregnancy	0	1	1	0	70	70	0	18	18
15	Love Affairs	26	82	108	1506	1389	2895	441	314	755
16	Physical Abuse (Rape, Incest etc.)	2	9	11	17	106	123	27	56	83
17	Poverty	13	5	18	468	154	622	681	187	868
18	Professional/Career Problem	0	3	3	221	46	267	374	32	406
19	Property Dispute	0	1	1	173	79	252	370	124	494
20	Unemployment	1	2	3	714	126	840	541	83	624
21	Causes Not Known	305	255	560	3843	2284	6127	4814	1565	6379
22	Other Causes	397	362	759	4222	2599	6821	4989	1984	6973
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>2314</b>	<b>23398</b>	<b>18395</b>	<b>41793</b>	<b>28486</b>	<b>12129</b>	<b>40615</b>

**-Table – 2 (G) (Concluded)**  
**Distribution of suicides by causes and sex**  
**(Age-group-wise)**

Sl. No.	Cause	45-59 Years			60 Years & above			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Bankruptcy or Sudden change in Economic Status	621	62	683	186	44	230	2083	274	2357
2	Suspected/Illicit Relation	74	32	106	10	1	11	512	506	1018
3	Cancellation/Non-Settlement of Marriage	28	23	51	7	5	12	417	393	810
4	Barrenness/Impotency (Not having Children)	40	46	86	7	3	10	172	433	605
<b>5</b>	<b>Illness</b>	<b>4679</b>	<b>1861</b>	<b>6540</b>	<b>2900</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>4097</b>	<b>16424</b>	<b>8692</b>	<b>25116</b>
	(i) AIDS/STD	145	34	179	44	20	64	397	128	525
	(ii) Cancer	158	57	215	96	36	132	408	179	587
	(iii) Paralysis	132	51	183	109	30	139	376	160	536
	(iv) Insanity/Mental Illness	1276	541	1817	703	319	1022	5156	2613	7769
	(v) Other Prolonged Illness	2968	1178	4146	1948	792	2740	10087	5612	15699
6	Death of Dear Person	99	75	174	83	40	123	427	392	819
7	Dowry Dispute	4	62	66	0	0	0	41	1894	1935
8	Divorce	26	8	34	3	2	5	118	151	269
9	Drug Abuse/Addiction	1021	33	1054	256	7	263	3883	125	4008
10	Failure in Examination	6	0	6	0	0	0	1162	1084	2246
11	Social Disrepute	200	51	251	35	12	47	680	301	981
12	Family Problems	4899	1674	6573	1494	543	2037	19537	11255	30792
13	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	17	8	25	3	4	7	101	75	176
14	Illegitimate Pregnancy	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	93	93
15	Love Affairs	49	40	89	1	1	2	2023	1826	3849
16	Physical Abuse (Rape, Incest etc.)	18	20	38	23	3	26	87	194	281
17	Poverty	537	117	654	105	24	129	1804	487	2291
18	Professional/Career Problem	197	13	210	43	2	45	835	96	931
19	Property Dispute	306	70	376	78	15	93	927	289	1216
20	Unemployment	164	44	208	51	5	56	1471	260	1731
21	Causes Not Known	2801	917	3718	1006	386	1392	12769	5407	18176
22	Other Causes	3411	1047	4458	1281	496	1777	14300	6488	20788
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19197</b>	<b>6207</b>	<b>25404</b>	<b>7572</b>	<b>2790</b>	<b>10362</b>	<b>79773</b>	<b>40715</b>	<b>120488</b>

**Note: State of West Bengal did not provide any information for the above classification of suicides by different causes for the year 2012.**

## Professional status of suicide victims

Information regarding professional status of suicide victims is presented in **Table-2.6**. Housewives (21,904) accounted for 53.8% of the total female victims (40,715) and nearly 18.2% of total victims committing suicides. Government servants were 1.4% of the total suicide victims as compared to 9.4% victims from private sector.

Victims from private and public sector undertaking have accounted for 9.4% and 1.8% of the total suicide victims respectively, whereas students and un-employed victims accounted for 5.5% and 7.4% respectively. Self employed category accounted for 38.7% of victims out of which 11.4% of victims were engaged in farming/ agriculture activities, 4.7% were engaged in business and 2.9% were professionals.

State/UT wise and profession wise analysis of suicide victims is presented in **Table-2.11**. 28.0% suicides in Madhya Pradesh, 25.2% in Gujarat and 24.4% in Uttar Pradesh were house wives. Government servants accounted for 20.0%, 17.4%, 12.7% and 12.2% of suicide victims in Nagaland, A & N Island, Sikkim and Manipur respectively. 42.4% suicide victims in Dadar & Nagar Haveli, 42.4% suicide victims in Daman & Diu and 41.3% suicide victims in A & N Island were in private service. 34.1% victims in Manipur, 14.9% victims in Chandigarh and 14.0% victims in Delhi were students as compared to national average of 5.5%. 38.2% suicide victims in Mizoram followed by 19.4% in Delhi were unemployed. 22.5% suicide victims in Mizoram followed by 14.1% suicide victims in Meghalaya were engaged in business activity. 19.6% victims in Puducherry followed by 10.0% suicide victims in Mizoram were engaged in professional's activities.

Age-wise profile of professional status of victims during the year 2012 shows that nearly 43.8% of 'Housewives' and 78.8% of students who had committed suicides were in the age-group 15-29 years. 36.7% of persons were engaged in farming/agriculture activity and 35.2 of unemployed

suicide victims were in the age group of 30-44 years.

## Social status of suicide victims

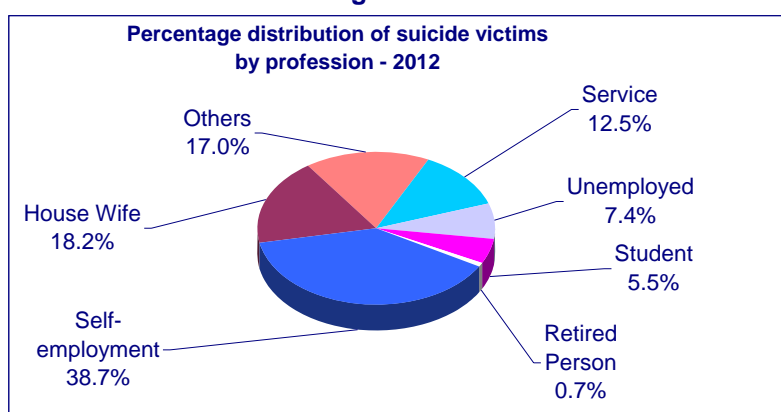
The information on the marital status of suicide victims has been presented in **Table- 2.7**. It was observed that 70.3% of the suicide victims were married while 22.6% were Never married/spinster. Divorcees and separated have accounted for about 3.5% of the total suicide victims. The proportion of widowed & widower victims was around 3.7%.

The State/UT-wise distribution of suicide victims by marital status is presented in **Table-2.12**. It was observed that 53.3% victims in Nagaland, 52.8% victims in Daman & Diu, 51.2% victims in Manipur and 50.3% in Mizoram were unmarried against 22.6% at the national level. 80.4% of suicide victims in Andhra Pradesh followed by 75.9% in Kerala, 75.3% in Maharashtra, 71.65 victims in Karnataka and 71.5% victims in Arunachal Pradesh were married against the national average of 70.3%. However, only one case suicide victim having marital status was reported in Lakshadweep.

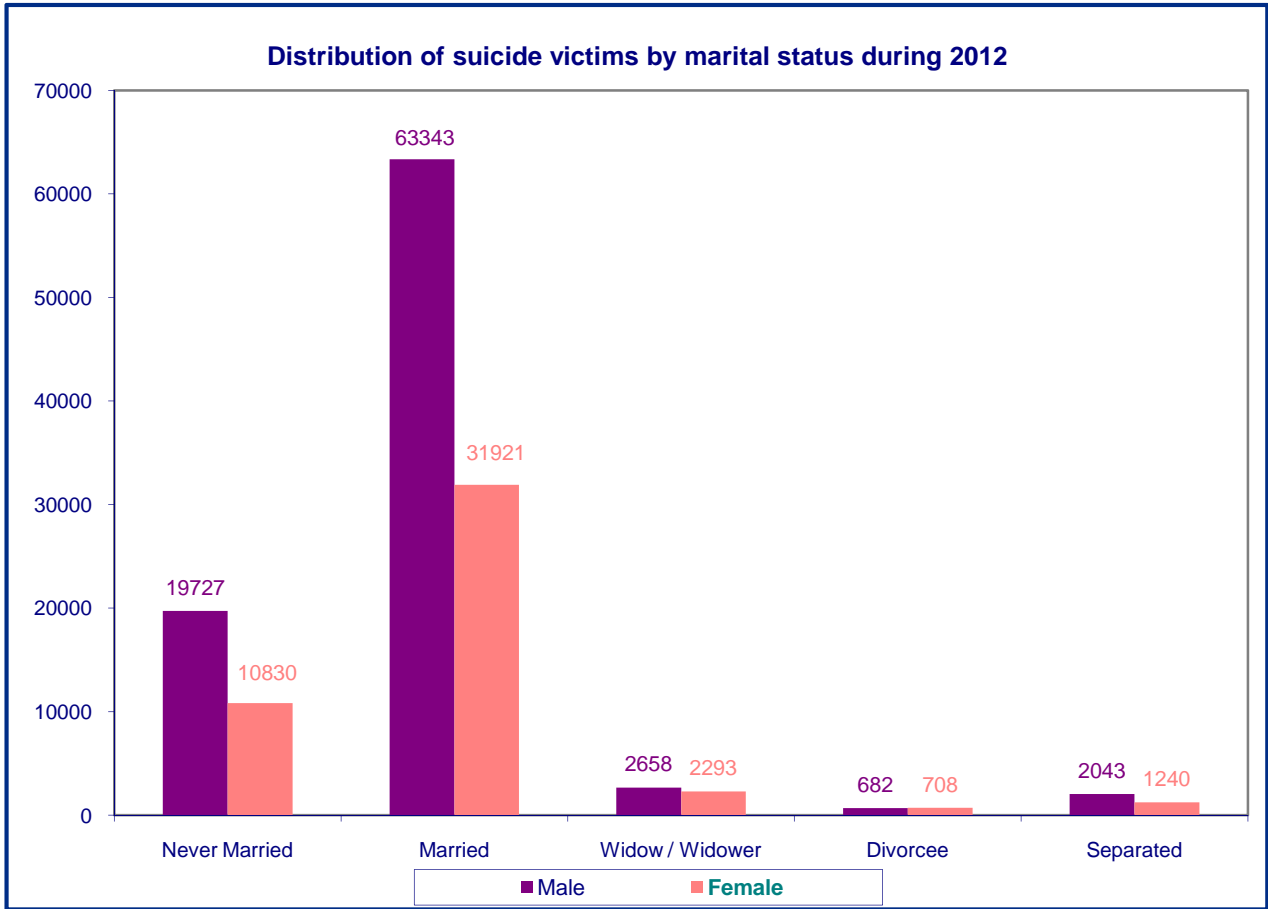
## Educational status of suicide victims

The sex-wise and education-wise break-up of suicide victims is presented in **Table-2.8**. The maximum number of suicide victims was educated up to primary level (23.0%). Middle and Illiterate educated persons accounted for 23.0% and 19.7% respectively. Only 3.4% suicide victims were graduated and only .6% victims were post-graduated. 34.7% in Andhra Pradesh, 33.8% victims in Punjab and 32.0% in Rajasthan were illiterate. 36.2% victims in Gujarat, 34.8% in D & N Haveli, 34.5% in West Bengal and 33.6% in Meghalaya had education up-to primary level. 52.9% in A & N Island and 47.6% suicide victims in Tripura had middle level education. 14.9% suicide victims in Chandigarh were graduated [**Table-2.13**]

Figure – 2.7



**Figure – 2.8**



**Figure – 2.9**

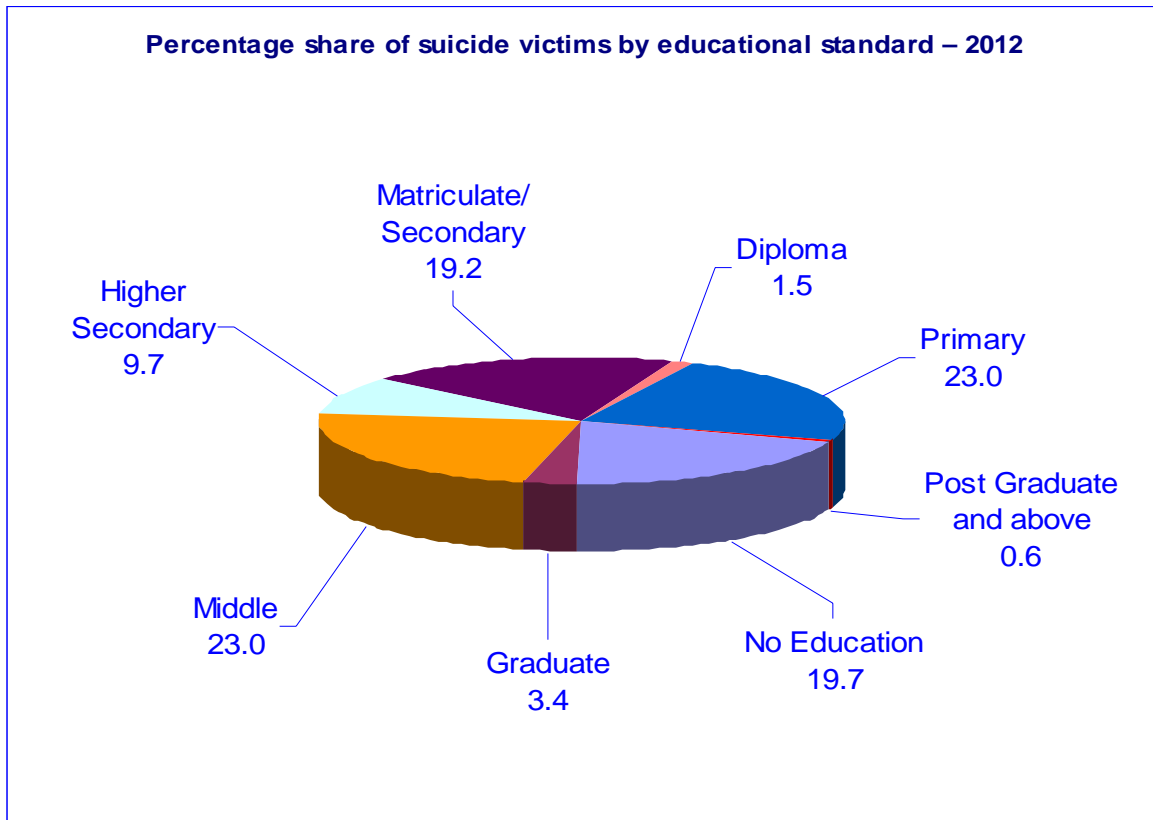


Table – 2 (H)

Percentage of suicide victims by educational level during 2010 – 2012				
Sl.No.	Educational Level	Percentage Share		
		2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	No Education	19.8	19.9	19.7
2	Primary	26.3	23.9	23.0
3	Middle	22.7	24.2	23.0
4	Matriculate/Secondary	18.3	18.9	19.2
5	Higher Secondary	8.6	9.0	9.7
6	Diploma	1.0	1.0	1.5
7	Graduate	2.4	2.5	3.4
8	Post-Graduate & above	0.9	0.5	0.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Means adopted for committing suicides

The means adopted for committing suicide varied from the easily available means such as consumption of poison, jumping into

suicide by 'coming under running vehicles/trains' (Table 2.14). During the year 2012, the share of 'poisoning', 'drowning' and 'fire/self immolation' as a means adopted by suicide victims has decreased to 29.5%(from 32.3% in 2011), to 5.8

Table – 2 (I)

Percentage share of the means adopted in committing suicides during 2010-2012

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	% Share		
		2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Alcoholism	1.1	1.0	1.1
2	Drowning	6.2	5.9	5.8
3	Fire/self immolation	8.8	8.8	8.4
4	Fire arms	0.5	0.3	0.3
5	Hanging	31.4	33.2	37.0
6	<b>Poisoning</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>
	i) Consumption of insecticides	18.8	16.1	14.7
	ii) Other poisons	14.3	15.9	14.4
7	Self infliction of injury	0.6	0.4	0.4
8	<b>Jumping from</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
	i) Buildings	0.6	0.5	0.4
	ii) Other sites	0.7	0.5	0.6
9	Jumping off from moving vehicles/trains	0.6	0.5	0.5
10	Machine	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	Over dose of sleeping pills	0.4	0.4	0.5
12	Self electrocution	0.9	0.5	0.7
13	Coming under running vehicles/train	3.1	3.6	3.1
14	Other means	11.9	12.4	12.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

the well, etc. to more painful means such as self inflicted injuries, hanging, shooting, etc. Suicide by 'hanging' (33.2%), consuming 'poison' (32.3%), 'self-immolation' (8.8%) and 'drowning' (5.9%) were the prominent means of committing suicides (Table–2.9) as in past. Substantial number of suicide victims (96.7%) in Mizoram terminated their life by 'hanging' while 43.8% of such victims in Punjab committed

(from 5.9 in 2011) and 8.4% (from 8.8% in 2011) respectively while share of 'hanging' (37.0% in 2012 from 33.2% in 2011) and 'self electrocution'(07% in 2012 from 0.5% in 2011) have shown an increase in 2012 as compared to 2011. The state/UT's share of suicides by 'hanging' and 'poisoning' is presented in Table–2(J).



**Table – 2 (J)**  
**States/UTs having higher percentage share of suicides committed**  
**by consumption of poison and hanging than national average – 2012**

Consumption of Poison				Hanging			
All-India share (29.5%)				All-India share (37.0%)			
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases	% share	Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases	% share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Himachal Pradesh	264	50.0	1	Lakshadweep	1	100.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	6172	43.3	2	Meghalaya	118	92.2
3	Gujarat	2694	37.9	3	Nagaland	27	90.0
4	Jammu & Kashmir	138	33.3	4	A & N Islands	104	86.0
5	Maharashtra	5313	33.0	5	Manipur	31	75.6
6	Odisha	1625	32.3	6	Puducherry	408	75.4
7	Tamil Nadu	5325	31.5	7	Delhi (UT)	1332	70.1
8	Karnataka	3843	30.1	8	Chandigarh	79	69.3
9	Madhya Pradesh	2930	30.0	9	D & N Haveli	44	66.7
				10	Sikkim	120	66.3
				11	Kerala	5629	66.3
				12	Goa	184	63.7
				13	Arunachal Pradesh	81	62.3
				14	Assam	1813	55.5
				15	Mizoram	94	54.3
				16	Tripura	401	47.5
				17	Maharashtra	7055	43.8
				18	Chhattisgarh	2409	42.6
				19	Madhya Pradesh	3702	37.9

**Table – 2 (K)**  
**Distribution of age-group wise & sex wise suicides classified according to the means adopted during 2012**

Sl. No.	Means adopted	Upto 14 Years			15-29 Years			30-44 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Excessive alcoholism	6	13	19	245	26	271	567	28	595
2	Drowning	247	143	390	1459	1112	2571	1645	877	2522
3	Fire/Self Immolation	62	153	215	1182	3411	4593	1702	2323	4025
4	Fire-arms	0	2	2	127	64	191	123	19	142
5	Hanging	383	388	771	11015	7616	18631	12310	4618	16928
6	<b>Poisoning</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>7464</b>	<b>6257</b>	<b>13721</b>	<b>9103</b>	<b>4342</b>	<b>13445</b>
	(i) Consumption of insecticides	110	174	284	4005	3163	7168	4550	1997	6547
	(ii) Consumption of other Poison	135	199	334	3331	2990	6321	4406	2256	6662
7	Self Infliction of injury	2	7	9	128	104	232	147	89	236
8	<b>Jumping</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>470</b>
	(i) From Building	8	8	16	130	81	211	132	46	178
	(ii) From Other sites	15	7	22	151	94	245	214	78	292
9	Jumping off moving vehicles/ trains	8	8	16	139	84	223	169	52	221
10	By Machine	4	0	4	19	6	25	38	4	42
11	Overdose of sleeping pills	5	9	14	97	108	205	147	85	232
12	Self-electrocution	26	4	30	251	54	305	269	50	319
13	Coming under running vehicles/ trains	11	16	27	1126	281	1407	1221	220	1441
14	Other means	331	254	585	2537	1499	4036	4064	1714	5778
<b>Total</b>		<b>1353</b>	<b>1385</b>	<b>2738</b>	<b>25942</b>	<b>20693</b>	<b>46635</b>	<b>31704</b>	<b>14456</b>	<b>46160</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>

**Table – 2 (K) (Concluded)**

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	45-59 Years			60 Years & above			Total			Percentage of Male to Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1	Excessive alcoholism	420	19	439	176	21	197	1414	107	1521	93
2	Drowning	1108	460	1568	535	296	831	4994	2888	7882	63.4
3	Fire/Self immolation	851	937	1788	315	502	817	4112	7326	11438	36
4	Fire-arms	74	8	82	25	8	33	349	101	450	77.6
5	Hanging	8135	2110	10245	2788	699	3487	34631	15431	50062	69.2
6	<b>Poisoning</b>	<b>6423</b>	<b>2327</b>	<b>8750</b>	<b>2572</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>3427</b>	<b>25809</b>	<b>14161</b>	<b>39970</b>	<b>64.6</b>
	(i) Consumption of insecticides	3261	1026	4287	1235	408	1643	13161	6768	19929	66
	(ii) Consumption of other poison	3100	1271	4371	1314	443	1757	12286	7159	19445	63.2
7	Self Infliction of injury	62	30	92	23	4	27	362	234	596	60.7
8	<b>Jumping</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>70.8</b>
	(i) From Building	91	18	109	39	13	52	400	166	566	70.7
	(ii) From Other sites	108	24	132	45	16	61	533	219	752	70.9
9	Jumping off moving vehicles/ trains	84	20	104	48	8	56	448	172	620	72.3
10	By Machine	14	1	15	7	0	7	82	11	93	88.2
11	Overdose of sleeping pills	107	48	155	29	25	54	385	275	660	58.3
12	Self electrocution	181	20	201	48	21	69	775	149	924	83.9
13	Coming under running vehicles/ trains	850	134	984	346	54	400	3554	705	4259	83.4
14	Other means	2771	1156	3927	1264	658	1922	10967	5281	16248	67.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21217</b>	<b>7282</b>	<b>28499</b>	<b>8237</b>	<b>3176</b>	<b>11413</b>	<b>88453</b>	<b>46992</b>	<b>135445</b>	<b>65.3</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

The sex-wise break-up and percentage distribution of the means adopted for suicides in various states/UTs & cities are presented in **Table-2.14**. The number of male victims was more than females in all means of suicides except those committed by 'fire/self immolation' where share of female victims was more (64.0%) (7,326 out of 11,438 victims).

over 2011. The rate of suicide was observed as 11.9 during the year 2012.

The four metropolitan cities — Bengaluru (1,989), Chennai (2,183), Delhi city (1,397) and Mumbai (1,296) have reported higher number of suicides. These four cities together have reported almost 35.9% of the

**Table – 2 (L)**

Year	Suicides in cities	Cities share to all India	Rate in cities	% Variation over previous year (incidence)
2008	13,071	10.6	12.1	– 8.8
2009	13,503	10.6	12.5	3.3
2010	13,675	10.2	12.7	1.3
2011	18,280	13.5	11.3	@
2012	19,120	14.1	11.9	4.6

@ Number of mega cities has been increased to 53 in 2011 (from 35 in 2010) as per Population Census 2011.

### Suicides in cities

The number of suicides in 53 mega cities has reported an increasing trend during the year 2008 (13,071) to 2012 (19,120). An increase of 4.6% suicides was reported in 2012

total suicides reported from 53 mega cities. Ghaziabad has reported maximum increase of 105.7% (from 35 suicides in 2011 to 72 suicides in 2012) and Asansol has reported maximum decline of 92.7% (331 suicides in 2011 to 24 suicides in 2012) during 2012 over 2011.

**Table – 2 (M)**  
**Comparative percentage distribution of suicides by causes in cities and All-India (Major Causes)**

Sl. No.	Cause of Suicide	No. of Cases (in 2012)		Share in total suicides reported in	
		Cities	All-India	Cities	All-India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Family Problems	5045	30792	26.9	25.6
2	Total Illness	3419	25116	18.3	20.8
3	Insanity/Mental Illness *	1177	7769	6.3	6.4
4	Unemployment	456	1731	2.4	1.4
5	Love Affairs	621	3849	3.3	3.2
6	Drug Abuse/Addiction	676	4008	3.6	3.3
7	Failure in Examination	648	2246	3.5	1.9
8	Bankruptcy or Sudden Change in Economic Status	323	2357	1.7	2.0
9	Poverty	214	2291	1.1	1.9
10	Dowry Dispute	290	1935	1.5	1.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11692</b>	<b>74325</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>

\* included in total illness

Note: State of West Bengal including Asansol and Kolkata cities have not supplied data for the year 2012 for the above classification.

The suicide rate in cities (11.9) was slightly higher as compared to all-India suicide rate (11.2). Jabalpur followed by Kollam have reported the highest rate of suicides 45.1 and 40.5 respectively. Whereas, Srinagar followed by Agra and Asansol have reported the lowest suicides rate of 0.9, 1.8 and 1.9 respectively during the year 2012.

6.3% of suicides were committed due to 'mental illness' as against 6.4% of such suicides at national level as per causal analysis of suicides in cities. Similarly, the share of suicides due to 'unemployment', 'love affairs', 'drug abuse / addiction', 'failure in examination' and 'family problem' was comparatively higher than their respective national averages.

'Bankruptcy / or sudden change in economic status' was the reason of 14.9% of suicides in Gwalior. 'Suspected / illicit relation' accounted for 15.4% and 12.0% suicides in Patna and Jamshedpur respectively. In Aurangabad, 4.4% suicides were on account of 'AIDS/STD'. 8.1% of suicides in Meerut were due to 'illness (Cancer)'. 'Insanity / mental illness' accounted for 64.3% suicides in Ludhiana, 39.0% in Kozhikode, 38.0% in Malappuram and 28.3% suicides in Amritsar. 32.3% suicides in Agra, 29.9% suicides in Allahabad and 12.0% suicides in Gwalior were due to 'dowry dispute' whereas 19.6% suicides in Madurai, 19.3% suicides in Aurangabad and 15.4% suicides in Nagpur were caused by 'drug abuse / addiction'. 'Failure in examination' accounted for 50.0% suicides in Kota, 22.2% suicides in Kanpur, 16.5% suicides in Ranchi, 12.8% suicides in Jamshedpur and 15.4% suicides in Patna. 10.4% suicides in Chennai were caused by 'fall in social reputation'. 'family problems' were the major cause of suicides in Kanpur (67.1%), Amritsar (58.3%), Kannur (56.2%), and Ghaziabad (54.2%). 'Love affairs' accounted for 32.4% suicides in Meerut and 31.0% suicides in Allahabad. 6.2% suicides in Bengaluru were on account of 'poverty'. In Dhanbad, 5.8% suicides were attributed to 'professional / career problem'. 6.5% suicides in Agra were attributed to 'property dispute'. 14.2% and 14.1% suicides in Chandigarh city and Faridabad respectively, were caused by 'unemployment'. [Table-2.10]

41.7% and 25.0% suicide victims in Srinagar were housewives and government

servants respectively. In Nagpur, 52.1% of suicide victims were private employees. 12.8% suicide victims in Dhanbad were employees of PSUs. 35.4% suicides in Dhanbad and 25.9% suicides in Rajkot were committed by students. 48.6% suicides victims in Kota and 27.1% suicides victims in Jamshedpur were unemployed. In Amritsar, 41.7% suicide victims were engaged in business activity and 25.5% suicides victims in Gwalior were engaged in professional activities, however, 50.2% suicides victims in Lucknow followed by 37.3% in Vijaywada were engaged in 'farming / agriculture activity'. [Table-2.11]

'Educational profile' of suicide victims revealed that 47.1% of suicide victims in Vijayawada and 36.9% of suicide victims in Lucknow were illiterate. 42.0% of suicide victims in Malappuram and 39.4% suicides victims in Rajkot were educated upto primary level. 58.3% suicide victims in Srinagar and 48.2% suicides victims in Durg-Bhilainagar had education upto middle level. 61.7% victims in Amritsar and 52.9% of suicide victims in Kollam were educated upto matriculate / secondary level. 47.1% suicide victims in Kota, 38.9% suicide victims in Gwalior and 38.3% suicide victims in Chennai were educated upto higher secondary / intermediate / pre-university level. 21.1% suicide victims in Chennai were diploma holders. 62.5% suicide victims in Asansol were graduates while 19.2% suicide victims in Patna had education of post-graduation or above. [Table-2.13]

The pattern of suicides reported from 53 cities showed that 'hanging' (59.6%), 'poisoning' (16.6%) and 'fire/self immolation' (11.5%) were the prominent means adopted by the suicide victims in the cities. 'Hanging' claimed 84.5% of suicide victims in Kochi, 81.8% of suicide victims in Thiruvananthapuram and 80.3% of suicides victims in Kozhikode. 34.7% suicide victims in Rajkot and 31.7% suicides victims in Amritsar consumed insecticides. 38.7% victims in Varanasi had committed suicides by 'Self Infliction of Injury'. 11.5% victims in Patna committed suicide by 'jumping from building'. 14.7% suicides were committed by 'coming under running vehicles / trains' in Varanasi. [Table-2.14]

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