

Exploring The Causes Of Suicide Incidents (With Firearm/Gun Shot) And Its Impact On Society: A Case Study Of Sindh Province Pakistan

Muhammad Afzal

Department of Law
University of Karachi

Abstract

The ratio of suicide incidents is increasing in males and females; many reasons are coupled with such incidents, to be discussed in this research article. My research is limited to Sindh Province, Pakistan. The Pakistan Penal Code, (1860) does not recognize or defines the definition of suicide, as an offense punishable under the respective offense. The wisdom behind is that the person who commits the suicide dies, the wrongful act of person also dies with the wrong doer. The ratio is more in youngsters, so, in this alarming situation, we are losing our young talented precious lives, it is not the loss of individual but whole society including our homeland (Pakistan), for the reasons that the persons those who committed suicide could have been our today's Businessman, Economists, Scientists, Engineers, Doctors and Experts in their respective fields, includes other professionals or common persons of the society. Keeping in view increasing rate of suicide incidents, it has become mandatory to save the loss of society. The suicide is massive menace for the developing society, an analytical study is conducted on such incidents for exploring the reasons, and particularly protective and precautionary measures are suggested for taking the practical steps in the province and to implement the law in letter in sprits. The study will serve larger interest of the public and would help in eradicating self- homicide incidents this, recommendations will address the problems. The stake holders of this province and Federal Government of Pakistan may cater and redress with this recurring issue in the light of recommendations.

Keywords: Causes, Firearm, Gunshot, Strangulation, Burning, Drowning, Poisoning, Injecting, Suicide, Impact, Society, Eradication, Gender.

تلخیص

مردوزن میں خودکشی کے واقعات کا تناسب بڑھ رہا ہے۔ اس قسم کے واقعات کی کئی وجوہات ہیں، جو اس تحقیقی مضمون میں زیر بحث آئیں گی۔ زیر نظر تحقیق کا دائرہ صوبہ سندھ پاکستان تک محدود ہے۔ مجموعہ تعزیرات پاکستان، ۱۸۶۰ء خودکشی کی تعریف کو متعلقہ جرم کے تحت قابل سزا جرم کے طور پر تسلیم نہیں کرتا یا اس کی تعریف اس میں موجود نہیں۔ اس کے پیچھے منطق یہ ہے کہ خودکشی کرنے والا شخص مر جاتا ہے اور اس شخص کا غلط فعل غلطی کرنے والے کے ساتھ ہی مر جاتا ہے۔ خودکشی کا زیادہ تناسب نوجوانوں میں دیکھا گیا ہے، چنانچہ اس خطرناک

صورت حال میں ہم باصلاحیت قیمتی نوجوانوں کو کھورہے ہیں۔ یہ فرد کا نقصان نہیں بلکہ پورے معاشرے بشمول ہمارے مادر وطن پاکستان کا نقصان ہے جس کی وجوہات یہ ہیں کہ وہ افراد جنہوں نے خودکشی کا ارتکاب کیا وہ ہمارے آج کے بزنس مین، ماہرین اقتصادیات، سائنس، انجینئر، ڈاکٹر، اور اپنے اپنے شعبوں کے ماہرین بشمول دیگر پیشہ ور افراد یا معاشرے کے عام افراد بن سکتے تھے۔ ملک میں خودکشی کے بڑھتے ہوئے واقعات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے، لازم ہو گیا ہے کہ معاشرے کو پہنچنے والے نقصان سے بچایا جائے۔ ایسے واقعات یہ ایک ترقی پذیر معاشرے کے لئے خودکشی کے واقعات سنگین المیہ ہیں۔ ایسے واقعات کے بارے میں ایک تجربیاتی جائزہ لیا جائے تاکہ وجوہات معلوم کی جائیں اور اس ضمن میں خاص طور پر حفاظتی اور احتیابی تدابیر تجویز کی جاتی ہیں تاکہ صوبے میں عملی اقدامات اٹھائے جائیں اور قانون پر من و عن عمل درآمد کیا جائے۔ یہ جائزہ عوام کے وسیع تر مفاد میں ہو گا اور خود کو جاں بحق کرنے کے واقعات کی روک تھام میں معاون ہو گا میری یہ سفارشات مسائل سے نمٹنے میں مددگار ہوں گی۔ سفارشات کی روشنی میں اس صوبے کے اسٹیک ہولڈروں اور پاکستان کی وفاقی حکومت کو اس کے نواتر سے ہونے والے مسئلہ کے ازالہ کے لئے حل پیش کرنا ہوں گے۔

کلیدی الفاظ: اسباب، آتیش اسلحہ، گولی مارنا، پھندا لگانا، جلانا، ڈوبنا، زہر، انجینئر، لگانا، خودکشی، اثر، معاشرہ، جڑ سے خاتمہ، صنف

Introduction

The research in hands has wide scope in society, the increasing ration of suicide¹⁻⁷, it needs proper attention. The objectives are protecting our prime youth talent as well as elders. So that they play their pivotal role and perform their duties in the society like a responsible citizen. The reports⁸ of the suicide and other cases are scrutinized by the public prosecutors under the prosecution laws⁹ the defense counsel need not be added as party, but the Medico Legal Officers are taken as respondents for conducting research from these participants.

The research under title is limited to the suicide incidents reported by different means but only committed with firearm (gunshot)¹⁰ in Sind Province it brings a bad impact on society, the reasons are collected by means of questionnaires. The results are discussed analytical and statically method in the light of results, the recommendations and suggestions are given in the conclusion.

The suicide¹¹ is commonly found in every age group viz. teen agers¹²⁻¹⁵, elders in age of fifty & above. The rate of suicide in males has enhanced as compared to gender (females)¹⁶⁻¹⁸. The cases of suicide and attempt to commit suicide are also reported from all over the world, certain reasons and root causes still needs to be addressed, as the Sindh Province of Pakistan is also not free from this type of evil¹⁹. Many researchers have conducted the work and have given suggestions for eradicating the suicide menace.

There are many types of desperate suicide Viz. strangulation²⁰⁻²¹, poisoning, drowning and suicide with gunshot, as reported from media in Sindh Province (Pakistan) and world at large. Whereas an act of attempt to commit suicide is an offense as punishable under the Pakistan penal law²². The present research is based on the questionnaires formulated in respect manner and assessment of ratio and results comes out by survey data analysis. The database collected from published research reports, articles, law journals, newspapers, magazine, monthly law digests of reputable legal institutions. The comparative study of Sindh province is made with other provinces of Pakistan and international case scenario. The study indicators will suggest for reducing or limiting the incidents by taking future precautionary steps. If not completely eradicated this menace of suicide from society, its impact will be on the youth generation of Pakistan (Sindh Province) collectively and ultimately, it is the loss of world at large as per U.N.O declaration the loss of one person (life) is presumed the loss of world.

Review of Literature

It is fact that no court is free from the incidents of the suicide with gunshot wounds or by other means, its most disgust act of the person with self-homicide, hence, the world religions²³⁻²⁷ strictly forbids to commit suicide with gunshot wound, there are many indicators reflecting a motive behind an intentional suicide (taking of one's own life). The range of wound can be near contact 1. c.m from the skin with hand guns called near contact shotgun wound entry. Whereas in intermediate entry wound it may be a few centimeters up to several feet, at the distant range, it may be any distance beyond that which produces stippling²⁸.

There may be anti-suicide legislation or on attempt to commit suicide, but yet needs to be implemented, in reformative ways. The role of stake holders seems to be silent to implement the existing laws particularly with regard to the survivors who attempted attempt to commit suicide, the relevant laws are discussed for sake of brevity. It provides that rules are framed for guidance of the magistrates to try the cases, fixation of time and places of sitting, manner of conducting raids and trial on the spot, the cases wherein attempt to commit suicide is appeared/ registered, it is offence for which Magistrate courts have jurisdiction to try the same²⁹.

The provision provides investigation into cognizable cases, wherein, investigating officer without order of magistrate investigate any matter which is non-bailable within local area. The local magistrate has also conferred powers U/S 173, 190 & 192 to Order for such investigation, further inquiry, transfer investigation and asking by police for remand and Orders on it and calling inquest report. The suicide offences also come in the ambit of inquest report for the purpose of ocular account of occurrence³⁰.

The provision of Section 174 Cr.P.C its clause-1 sub-clause (a) empowers the police to enquire on suicide etc, through the office incharge of a police station or some other police officer authorized by the provincial government in that behalf for receiving information regarding commitment of suicide³¹.

The police officer has the power to call two or more persons by issuing written order to proceed with 174 Cr.P.C proceedings for investigation, the persons (witnesses) must be acquainted with facts of the case³². The Magistrate is empowered³³ to disinter corps for conducting examination of death body of any person already buried in order to discover the cause of death³⁴.

There is no time limit to disinterment³⁵. Sometimes it happens that the dead bodies may requires exhumation for knowing the truth of the facts, through DNA tests and other autopsy procedure after death, to know the real cause of death permitted under the law for which law permits³⁶. The expert helps in detecting nature of wound and diagnosing as whether homicide or suicide is committed by a person whose body is lying before the police officer³⁷.

Article 59 provides an opinion of an expert, on the question of science or art of handwriting or finger impression, Electronic Transaction Ordinance 2002 are covered as evidence under the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order³⁸. Article 164 provides provisions for allowing the evidence available because of modern devices, the Hon'ble Court may allow such evidence viz. audio, video³⁹, Compact Disk⁴⁰, reports of electronic and print media⁴¹ and press clipping⁴².

The investigating officer is empowered⁴³⁻⁴⁴ to investigate any cognizable offence within the territorial limits of his jurisdiction⁴⁵. The rules provide provision for investigating officer to dispense with a surgical examination of the body provided by law with the discretion, when the cause of death is established beyond doubt. In the nature of accidental cases which suggests no reason to suspects that no reason of cause of death would suggest by sending matter to expert examination of the body apparently and examination of the body is liable to be dispensed with. Suspicion exists that the death was due either to suicide or to an act rendering the perpetrator thereof liable to a criminal charge the body must be examined by a qualified medical expert.

After the completion of investigation, the investigating officer shall draw up a report, in duplicate by the carbon copying process, in provided Form⁴⁶ according as the deceased appears to have died⁴⁷, in the instances as natural causes, by violence and poisoning. The report bearing apparent cause of death, description of any mark or marks of violence and the weapon or instrument marks used/inflicted in the incident. The report prepared by the police officer / conducting the investigation and other officials / persons during the investigation got recorded

statements and such report shall be forwarded without delay through the Superintendent to the District Magistrate/Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The following documents may form a part of Police inquest report:

As making plan of the scene of death, the inventory of clothing, etc., preparing list of the articles found nearby or on the body, and at the time of sent for medical examination preparation of a list of articles is to be sent for medical examination.

In cases of death by hanging, the report shall give particulars as to the height and sufficiency of the support and the nature of the thing used to bear the weight of the body. Whereas in drowning cases the depth of the water shall be stated.

Carbon copy of such report (Challan) shall be filed in the police station in maintained register book⁴⁸. A copy of all reports relating to deaths caused by railway accidents shall, when made by a police officer other than a railway police officer, be forwarded to the Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police. The post-mortem examination is held by an expert and qualified surgeon as provided in criminal law⁴⁹.

In cases of suicidal, homicidal, accidental or suspicious causes and where any doubt exists as to the exact cause of death, or if it appears to the officer conducting the investigation – whether under section 157 or section 174, Code of Criminal procedure – expedient to do so, the body shall be sent to the nearest medical officer authorized by the Local Government to conduct post-mortem examination. The sending of bodies of examination may only be dispensed with on the grounds of advanced putrefaction, which would clearly make examination useless. Power of investigating officer by law to dispense with a surgical examination of the body when the cause of death is established beyond doubt.

It is requirement of the law that the body shall be sent to the nearest qualified medical officer, and the orders of the Local Government prohibit the summoning of such officer to conduct his examination at or near the scene of the death save in exceptional cases. These may occur, where, owing to advanced putrefaction or the circumstances in which the corpse was found, movement of the corpse may make it impossible for the medical officer to form a correct opinion as to the nature of the injuries or the exact cause of death. In such cases if the investigating officer considers expert postmortem expeditious means available to the Superintendent of Police or Gazetted Officer in charge of the case, with a request that a qualified officer shall be sent to the absence of District Magistrate from headquarters to give orders for the medical examination of the body at the scene of death.

When it is impossible to send a body to a qualified medical officer for examination by medical officer on the spot, then investigating officer may, request

the nearest Government medical officer to conduct post mortem examination, to assist him with his anatomical and other expert knowledge in estimating the effects and causes of injuries, etc. Such medical officers are not empowered to perform any operation on the body. Medical officers of the Irrigation and Public Health Departments and of local bodies cannot be called upon in this connection unless they have been specially authorized by the Local Government to undertake the medico-legal work⁵⁰.

The medical officer having completed his examination of the person, body, or article shall record in full the result arrived at and in the case of a post mortem examination, is opinion as to the cause of death. He shall also record a list of any articles which he may intend to send to the Chemical Examiner. The report shall be written on the back of, or attached to form 25.39(1) and shall contain such reference to the person or object examined as will leave no possible doubt as to which case the remarks apply⁵¹. The report shall be placed with the police file of the case and may be used by the medical officer to refresh his memory when giving evidence.

Action to be taken by police. – When corpses are sent for medical examination the following rules shall be observed: -

The result of the investigating officer's examination of the body shall be carefully recorded in form 25-39(1). Clothing found on the body, foreign matter adhering to it and any instrument likely to have caused death remaining in a wound or on the body shall be secured in the position in which found, if possible, or, otherwise, shall be carefully packed separately⁵², according to the instructions contained in rules.

To counteract decomposition as far as possible the body shall be sprinkled with Formalin diluted to 10 % and shall also be so used with strong solution of chloride of lime in water. Bodies which have to be carried long distances should be sprinkled with the dry powder of chloride of lime or with carbolic powder sold commercially in tin boxes with a perforated lid specially constructed for sprinkling purposes. The use of powdered charcoal is prohibited, as the stains caused thereby may complicate the task of post-mortem examination.

The transportation of body/litter for post mortem and procedure must be followed, the body is to be kept on a charpoy or other light litter and protected from the sun, flies and exposure to the weather. The investigating officer may deem expedient in the circumstances of weather, distance to be covered and conditions of the body. The motor vehicle may be hired which is more expedient conveyance, to carry the corpse and those who are required to accompany it as escort or witnesses. Expedition of the transportation of dead bodies for medical examination by the police officers.

Two police officers who have seen the dead body in the position in which it was first found, and are competent to detect any attempt at substitution or tampering with the body or its coverings, shall accompany the body to the mortuary, and remain in charge of it until examination is complete. If necessary an additional guard shall be supplied by the Lines Officer to places sentry on the mortuary, but the officers who have accompanied the body from the spot shall hand it over personally to the medical officer conducting the post-mortem examination together with all reports and articles sent by the investigating officer to assist the examination and shall receive and convey to the investigating officer the post-mortem report.

Upon completion of medical examination of the body by the Civil Surgeon, he intimates the police and the police may hand make over to the deceased's relatives or friends or, if there are no relatives or friends, or they decline to receive it, the police shall cause the body to be buried or burnt according to the rules framed in this behalf by the District Magistrate.

The courts have to see the compulsion and constraints, mitigating⁵³, circumstances in suicide cases. In Pakistan attempt to commit suicide is an offence, any person who attempts to commit suicide act is punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both⁵⁴.

The post mortem and pathologist report is the more effective in the cases of the suicide, the cause of death and operating procedure, nature of injuries and description of the offences. The attempt to commit suicide is also an offense. Hence it, determines that that whether it was suicide or the homicide or any intentional criminal act of injuries.

Section-509 of Cr.P.C provides the provision for calling medical witness to conduct postmortem of the body (the person who committed suicide), the civil surgeon or doctor is summoned to give evidence in presence of accused before the court⁵⁵.

When the persons commit suicide, the cause of death is necessary to be find out through medical expert doctor, the time of arrival, bio-data of victim, nature of injuries, receipt of body source, particulars of the crime, internal and external condition of the victim body. The study of medical jurisprudence suggesting specific firearm injuries, main precautions and procedure in conducting autopsy, then handing over of the body to legal heirs, issuance of postmortem report and medical certificate bearing cause of death alongwith specifications of death, date, time of arrival and departure of body.

A post mortem, also known as an autopsy, is an important medical examination that aims to find out more about a person's last illness and the cause of their death⁵⁶. There are two types of post-mortem: Post-mortem examinations required by Coroners. These are investigations required by law and do not require the agreement of relatives. Consented post-mortems, which are requested by doctors or by relatives. Full signed agreement must be given by the relatives for this type of post-mortem to be carried out. Relatives can make limitations for this type of post-mortem. A consented post-mortem cannot take place without the agreement of the next-of-kin. If you agree to a Consented post-mortem examination the doctors will issue the medical certificate of death before the post-mortem so that you can proceed with the arrangements for the funeral⁵⁷.

The nature of injury suggest the weapon used in suicide, which injury cause more fatal which caused the death of victim. In attempt to commit suicide injury of firearm wounds suggest for assessing the guilt of accused to award him punishment. Section-59 of Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order bears provision for recording fingerprint system, it helps with the opinion of expert to identify the recording of prints left by the persons who committed the suicide and it helps in matching prints on the weapon used in suicide or attempting to commit the same⁵⁸.

While discussing the further objects of the study it is expedient and mandatory to protect our prime youth talent as well as elders. So that they play their pivotal role and perform their duties in the society like a responsible citizen. The reports⁵⁹ of the suicide and other cases are scrutinized by the public prosecutors⁶⁰, the defense counsel need not be added as party, but the Medico Legal Officers are taken as respondents for conducting research from these participants.

The research under title is limited to the suicide incidents reported⁶¹ by different means but only committed with firearm (gunshot) in Sind Province it brings a bad impact on society, the reasons are collected by means of questionnaires.

Methodology

- i. Primary and secondary data is collected to analyses the problem.
- ii. Questionnaires were prepared and distributed among cream of the society well educated category, legal fraternity viz. Doctors, Advocates and Prosecutors personals.
- iii. Depression, psychological, socio economic impact is assessed.
- iv. The medical and expert reports are perused to see the symptoms difference of entry and exit wounds of suicide cases.
- v. The reasoning is abstracted from the questionnaires, discussion/results.

- vi. Living standards, poverty, lack of education are areas having impact with the title of the research.
- vii. Many forms of suicide were incorporated in questionnaires, where from some cases are highlighted from the local newspapers such as daily Dawn, the Jang News, the Tribune, the News, daily Jang and also in daily kawish.

Participants

The 60 (sixty) questionnaires 10 questionnaires were allocated for each division in the highly educated persons among the participants' viz.-doctors, advocates and public prosecutors belonging to different walks of life were included to find the reasons of research problem. Data collected is based upon their opinions.

Procedure

Participants were approached at their places; the purpose of the study was explained to them. All the respondents filled the informed consent; it took 14 to 15 minutes to fill out the questionnaires.

Discussion

These wounds may be usually medically adjudicated as more irregular, in shape than the entry wounds, these wounds does not show soot deposition, muzzle imprint, stippling, or blackening of the skin edges. The shored exits wounds are which wherein, the skin is in contact with another object, when the bullet exits, this causes an irregular area of abrasion on the skin, which can be confused with the abrasion ring of an entrance wound.

The pathology out lines provides forensic types of injuries, like gunshot wounds in suicide cases which are committed with firearm reflects, muzzle is pressed against the skin, when fired, it may be abdominal or chest, can be observed as circular wound with blackened, the margins of skin appearing seared particularly in the areas of lose skin.

The medical information may be not perfect, it is intended for physicians and qua person, its interpretation needs to be interpreted case to case very as per history, disease, pain, chemical data of a patient, the medical forensic science assists in forming the reasonable medical judgment.

So, the suicidal cases are commonly caused by contact with skin or head, where the scalp is tight cover the skull, entry wounds can have several different appearances viz: round wound with blackened, seared skin margins, stellate shaped wound, for tearing of skin from expanding gas dissecting between the

scalp and skull with muzzle imprint, also due to gas expanding under the skin causing it to press back against the gun.

The survey of cases shows that most of the suicides are committed over petty matters and silly reasons as mentioned in this research paper. This can be found in every age groups teenager, married person's category 35 to 45 and above agers. The reasons of committing suicide are different as per distinctly allocated ages:

The Reasons of Suicide in Teenagers

- i. The teenager (male + female) commits suicide for tiny things viz. Pocket money or things not provided by the parents, emotional love, affairs, when their wishes of unarranged marriages are not fulfilled by parents.
- ii. The frequent use of toys manufactured in shape of gunshots in childhood makes a continuing habit of using a fire-arm.
- iii. Isolation of children by parents to teenage boys and girls.
- iv. Watching of fighting and horror movies becomes resort to know moot operating of firearm weapon.
- v. Sometimes parents, school teachers scold the child and the child commits suicide due to access or availability of the firearm at home or any other place.
- vi. Failure in study admissions, examination and bad results in colleges/ for higher studies.

Suicide in Age Group of 25 to 45 Years

- i. The research indicates that poverty is the main cause for committing suicide, this happens particularly in an age group of twenty-five to forty-five years age.
- ii. This age group of persons commits suicide due to domestic disputes within family and outside the family and non-matching of marriages contracts are also reasons for suicide.
- iii. The unemployment is also main cause of the suicide, large family members are depending on one hand earning member who couldn't support and went in depression, and the man becomes psychiatric patient and then commits suicide to get rid of all problems.

The deferent reports and data is collected from the published and on line information cited on respective web sites showing the record.

The other reasons in age group of 45 and above are as under;

- i. Disputes over property ownership.
- ii. Fear of survival, uncertainty for bad economic conditions.
- iii. Law and order situation leads to depression.

- iv. Homeless persons having no shelter.
- v. In marriages the menace of delivery of dowry articles demand by groom side from bride party when it is not fulfilled marriage contract proposal stands canceled on score of non-providing dowry articles, it leads women to commit suicide.
- vi. Delivery of women in Wata Sata, Badla-e-Sulah (Jirga) or forced arbitration.
- vii. Some incidents are reported that firstly man commits murder then takes his life.

Results

The data was analysed on the basis of study objectives. The demographic details of the participants were also included.

Keeping in view above scenario questions were prepared & distributed among participants Respondents/for reaching on right and just conclusion of the research.

Table Showing the Ratio and Percentage of Research Title Results on Questionnaires among 20 each (Doctors, Advocates & Prosecutors)

Question No.	20 Doctors (33.3 %)					20 Advocates (33.3 %)					20 Prosecutor (33.3 %)					Total Average				
	a/ True	b/ False	c	d	E	a/ True	b/ False	c	d	E	a/ True	b/ False	C	d	E	a/ true	b/ False	c	d	E
Q. 1.	8	2	8	2	0	7	3	8	2	0	8	2	7	3	0	7.66	2.33	7.66	2.33	0
Q. 2.	10	5	4	1	0	9	5	4	2	0	11	4	4	1	0	10	4.66	4	1.33	0
Q. 3.	3	12	3	2	0	4	10	3	3	0	2	12	3	3	0	3	11.3	3	2.66	0
Q. 4.	4	9	4	3	0	3	10	4	3	0	5	9	3	3	0	4	9.33	3.66	3	0
Q. 5.	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Q. 6.	5	7	5	3	0	5	6	6	3	0	6	8	4	2	0	5.33	7	5	2.66	0
Q. 7.	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Q. 8.	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Q. 9.	6	7	3	4	0	6	7	3	4	0	5	9	3	3	0	5.66	7.66	3	3.66	0
Q. 10.	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Q. 11.	13	3	2	2	0	11	4	2	3	0	12	3	2	3	0	12	3.33	2	2.66	0
Q. 12.	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Q. 13.	3	11	3	3	0	4	10	3	3	0	4	12	2	2	0	3.66	11	2.66	2.66	0
Q. 14.	7	2	2	3	6	6	3	2	3	6	7	2	4	2	5	6.66	2.33	2.66	2.66	5.66
Q. 15.	1	5	2	2	10	2	4	2	2	10	1	6	0	2	11	1.33	5	1.33	2	10.3
Q. 16.	18	0	1	1	0	17	1	1	1	0	19	0	0	1	0	18	0.33	0.66	1	0
Q. 17.	19	0	1	0	0	18	0	1	1	0	19	0	1	0	0	18.6	0	1	0.33	0
Q. 18.	9	4	3	4	0	9	3	4	4	0	10	4	3	3	0	9.33	3.66	3.33	3.66	0
Q. 19.	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Q. 20.	100%					100%					100%					100%				
Q. 21.	50%	50%				50%	50%				50%	50%				50%	50%			
Q. 22.	50%	50%				50%	50%				50%	50%				50%	50%			
Q. 23.	50%	50%				50%	50%				50%	50%				50%	50%			
Q. 24.	100%					100%					100%					100%				
Q. 25.	50%	50%				50%	50%				50%	50%				50%	50%			

Results Discussion on the Respondents/ Participants out Put on Research Questionnaires

The aims of the study was to explore the reasons hence every questions results are interpreted as under:

The Question No. 1, reflects that suicides are committed by means of strangulation and poisoning more than the other means and secondly ratio of committing the same with firearm.

In Question No. 2, the age group has importance to identify the ages in whom apprehension of committing suicide appears to be highest in response, respondents opted the age group of 14-19 more than the other age groups.

The Question No. 3, is also responsive to examine risk of committing suicide and its probability, it was found foremost in teen ager male is more risk than in teen ager females and it is less in male & female adults.

In Question No. 4, in finding causes of suicide the august reason is found depression and secondly poverty and on third socioeconomic effect and finally psychological problems.

The Question No. 5, is pertaining to reduction in suicide incidents, the equal response found in all cases, if the suggested methods on the people be applied so that could be refrain from committing the same.

In Question No.6. That the respondents / participants prescribed first aid rehabilitation centers are necessary for those who survived from attempting to commit suicide or in depression aftermath of incident, the respondents suggested that rehabilitation centers firstly be established at taluka levels then at UC levels and then in districts/divisions.

In Question No.7, in other reasons, isolation and depression is also main factor, upon which respondents fixed the liability equally on all stake holders.

The Question No. 8, reflects that the poverty and unemployment are also main reasons for committing or attempt to commit suicide, respondents equally distributed the factors as mentioned in question.

In Question No. 9, the medical and forensic science has also main role to find distance of firearm gunshot in suicide is mostly actuated/realized, respondents posed that 7.66 person as near contact muzzle held at short distance from skin 1 c.m, secondly with Contact Muzzle passed with skin with ratio of 5.66 persons, thirdly Distance beyond that which produces stippling with ratio of 3.66 persons and finally Intermediate from few c.m's up to several feet with ratio of 3 persons total out of 20 persons from each group.

The Question No. 10, the respondents equally opted and assigned the ration that suicidal offences their nature, type of entry wounds are categorized based on range, options as mentioned in the question.

In Question No. 11, the nature of exit wounds of gunshot appears in committing suicide the respondents opted that t object when the bullet exists, this causes an irregular area of abrasion on the skin.

The Question No. 12, the respondents gave equal response for symptoms of gunshot wound on skull (Shajjah) sustained for committing suicide, the bone appears in all options.

In Question No. 13, the incidents of suicide are in areas of Sindh, Pakistan 11 persons told that in rural areas, 3.66 persons told that in urban areas, then 2.66 persons equally told that theses happen in hilly and deserted areas.

The Question NO. 14, reflects that which division is mostly affected participants the respondents opted in Sukkur with percentage of 6.66 persons, then the 5.66 ratio of persons in Karachi, then 2.66 ratio of persons in Larkana and Mirpurkhas and finally ratio of 2.33 persons told in Hyderabad divisions.

In Question No. 15, the ratio of suicide is more common told by 10.3 persons told in each group, 5 persons in children, 2 persons in orphans and 1.33 persons told in each male female adults.

The Question No. 16, reflects that attempt to commit suicide is offence under the P.P.C 1860 18.6 told yes and ratio of 2 persons were unaware about the offence related to the attempt to commit suicide.

In Question No. 17. As the 18.6 persons out of 20 were aware about the punishment of attempt to commit suicide as one year and 1.4 persons were unaware.

The Question No.18, the disparity among the jobless adults reported due to unemployment in society (Sindh Province) can be the probable factor for which respondents opted as 9.33 persons told yes in adults of age group 40-50 (male), 4 persons have chosen male adults below 40 and 4 have chosen only in children and 3.33 persons told that ratio in only females who are below 40 years.

In Question No. 19, minor children commit suicide over patty matters for no role is played by each category in options all respondents/ participants held responsible.

In Question No. 20, that do you think that psychologist and Medical officer is necessary for consultation and mind therapy at initial stage of depression followed by suicide? All respondents told true.

The Question No. 21, Liability of suicide can be fixed on parents? In children case. 50 % told true.

The Question No. 22 that in adults case liability can be fixed on Government due to unemployment. 50 % told true.

The Question No. 23, that the laws are not implemented and lack of awareness are the main reasons for attempt to commit suicide. 50 % told true.

The Question No. 24, The Suicide is not punishable but attempt to commit suicide is an offence under the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860. All told true.

The Question No. 25, the drugs and narcotics substance users have more chances of attempt to commit suicide. 50 % told true.

In the month of January 10, 2020, show that only as far as Sindh is concerned, Mirpur Khas Division is increased, heading over all other divisions as compared to earlier survey above on Divisional based, the division where the highest number of suicide incidents occurred in the last five years, and 646 people killed themselves with their own hands. Of them, 356 were women and 290 were men⁶².

Conclusions

The present study as concluded that in this alarming situation, increasing ratio of suicide through different modes in piecemeal during the last decade harmful in the particular teen agers, there is acute need of awareness by means of viz. awareness through media and printed material, implementation of laws, eradication of poverty, establishing more rehabilitation institutions at district levels for the affected and depressed persons for their early recovery, getting conducted their psychotherapy tests. The psychological factors as depression, poverty, unemployment and disappointment can be removed by applying positive methods, all these are mandatory solutions to save the persons and make them a good citizen like others.

Recommendations

The study was conducted on divisional cities bases by seeking opinion form the persons who are the cream of the society levels, As I found that more deeply and intensive study/ investigation needs to be conducted on the problem being faced

by the persons of the society or finding just solution, however it is here by recommended as under:

1. Keeping firearm away by owners from the innocent children in house.
2. Government may establish centers at every Taluka, U.C, District and then Divisional levels for depressed patients/or in hospitals one unit may be allowed to be established such type of patients.
3. The parents' eye watch is also mandatory on their children for not letting them placed at isolated place/homes, parents must fulfil the needs and demands of their children.
4. Role of the Schools, Colleges, University teachers, must be emphasized to keep supervision on the students and report the same symptoms and activities to their respective parents.
5. The activities of the students residing at hostels of the students must be checked so that they may be saved at an early stage of depression symptoms.
6. The old citizens having depression, the stress involved in such dilemma be admitted to hospital psychiatric ward. For their proper health care.
7. The Pakistan Penal Code (1860) and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, suggests meaning and manner of the suicide offence in Courts for trial.
8. The research suggests to put ban on manufacturing and selling of toys in shape of Fire-Arms holding in the hands by innocent children, from their early age they learn how to operate a firearm (Gunshot). The fighting with toys in shape of firearm streets of cities and towns on every ceremonial day, and so also learning to emitted from the movies, these films may not be allowed to children or censored.
9. In gender the females are mostly affected by domestic violence, work place harassment, family disputes between spouse qua family members, disputes over ownership of things and property belongs to women, deprivation of their rights are also main reasons for committing suicide with a firearm.
10. The treatment through speech therapy in holy mosques and temples and holy prayers places of world religions necessary for eradicating the evil of suicide which is very unpleasant to the Almighty Allah and teachings of world religion.
11. The psychologist and experts suggest for medical assistance for depressed persons due to continuous stress and depression leads the man and women life to a close Street, for taking their own lives voluntarily.
12. Parents, teachers and specifically government stake holders are responsible for not taking pre-measures, precautionary steps it is necessary to keep engage affected persons with some sound and healthy activities so that they may come out from the problems and their lives could be saved.

13. Use of drugs/narcotics substance, these circumstances also leads the children men or women to commit suicide with a firearm in such drunken condition of narcotic substance, in such scenario/circumstances, the drugs and narcotics substance must be kept away from children and persons.
14. The circumstances being faced by the victim, deceased, reasons are the compulsion which needs or causes such thought in the mind of affected, external and internal affairs, behaviour of persons with the incumbent could not be ignored, no proper redressal of children grievance by the parent, friends and so closed persons even secondary liability can be fixed on teachers the most manifest liability comes upon the government for not heeding attention to the socio-economic of the citizen lost by the country.
15. In suicide, weapon lies with the victim and in homicide weapon is taken away by the accused person.
16. There is always the probability that in suicide cases weapons are found licensed but in homicide, it may not appear.
17. The attempt of suicide is punishable but when the suicide offence is completed it is not punishable.

End Notes

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Muhammad Afzal is Ph.D Scholar in the Department of Law, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.