

CHAPTER- 5**FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY**

The filled questionnaires that were received by the researcher , the content analysis of the court of inquiry (COI) reports, interactions with seven families of suicide victims and discussions with fifteen officers of various ranks of CRPF has given the researcher valuable data to analyze. The table below shows the number of questionnaires received rank wise and zone wise. Questionnaires have been filled by CRPF personnel deployed all over the country and by all ranks. It has helped the researcher in drawing meaningful inferences after analysis of this primary data.

Rank Wise/ Zone wise summary of Personnel from whom Questionnaires received

Table - 5.1

Zone	Rank Wise Break Up										
	IG	DIG	CO	D/C	A/C	SM/ INSP	SI	ASI	HC	CTs	Total
J&K Zone	-	-	1	1	-	3	7	3	29	48	92
North East Zone	1	-	-	1	1	1	10	4	15	44	77
South Zone	-	-	-	2	3	4	10	1	31	73	124
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	4	17	74	104
Central Zone	-	1	2	3	2	5	6	4	50	83	156
G.Total	1	1	3	7	6	15	40	16	142	322	553
Category Wise Break Up	GOs-18					SOs-71			ORs-464		553

The SPSS version 21 was used to feed the data received through the 553 filled questionnaires. Various statistical tools in the SPSS were used to analyze the data. First, simple descriptive data consisting of frequencies, mean, median and standard deviation was generated using the software package. After analyzing the simple descriptive statistics for each of the variable in the questionnaire, factor analysis was done to reduce the number of variables. The 3 factors (each having a group of variables) generated by the package were then analyzed as separate variables and cross tabulation of each factor was done with rank, place of deployment, educational qualifications, number of years of service in CRPF and marital status.

Descriptive Statistics for rank, age, education etc. of the respondents

Table 5.2

		rank	Place deployed	Age of respondent	edu qualification	domicile	years of service	married status	During your service career are you aware of any
N	Valid	553	553	549	548	553	548	552	525
	Missing	0	0	4	5	0	5	1	28
Mean				2.88	1.99		3.46	1.89	1.43
Median				3.00	2.00		3.00	2.00	1.00
Std. Deviation				1.133	.968		1.743	.312	.496

Descriptive Statistics for responses on reasons for Suicide in CRPF

Table - 5.4

		Continuous mental tension and stress	No leave or little	not granted when asked	undue pressure by senior officers	Too much work pressure	Constant long duty hours
N	Valid	551	542	548	547	546	550
	Missing	2	11	5	6	7	3
Mean		3.97	3.34	3.55	3.35	2.69	2.59
Median		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
Std. Deviation		.964	1.225	1.167	1.238	1.172	1.141

Descriptive Statistics for responses on reasons for Suicide in CRPF

Table - 5.5

		Lack of rest and recoupm ent	Not able to get appropriate home posting	Lack of sports activities	Lack of recreation and entertain ment	Due to less salary and allowances
N	Valid	550	547	546	551	550
	Missing	3	6	7	2	3
Mean		2.59	3.04	2.30	2.30	2.75
Median		2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Std. Deviation		1.189	1.301	1.085	1.094	1.270

The above tables(5.2 to 5.5) above shows that a total of 553 filled questionnaires were received back from CRPF respondents from all over the country. Some questions were left blank by the respondents. The sample size enabled the researcher to cover all ranks and regions in CRPF. The sampling method adopted was stratified cum random sampling. First CRPF was stratified region wise as per number of suicides in last 11 years. The number of questionnaires mailed was in proportion to the number of suicides committed in that area. A further stratification on rank was done on the basis of percentage of each rank in CRPF and then within the particular rank a random selection was done and the questionnaires distributed to be filled. The questionnaire contained detailed explanations about the study and instructions on how to fill it but the respondents were still briefed as to the purpose of the study and how to fill the questionnaire by officers who had been tasked for this work. The four tables above show mean, median, standard deviation etc. for each independent and dependent variable of the questionnaire.

Respondents by Rank

Table - 5.6

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	IG	1	.2	.2	.2
	HC	142	25.7	25.7	25.9
	CT	322	58.2	58.2	84.1
	DIG	1	.2	.2	84.3
	CO	3	.5	.5	84.8
	DC	7	1.3	1.3	86.1
	AC	6	1.1	1.1	87.2
	INSP	15	2.7	2.7	89.9
	SI	40	7.2	7.2	97.1
	ASI	16	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	553	100.0	100.0	

Although the percentage of gazetted officers (GOs) which include inspector general(IG), deputy inspector general(DIG), commandant(CO), second in command(2IC), deputy commandant(DC) and assistant commandant(AC) in CRPF is only 2% of the total CRPF strength , the questionnaires received from GOs constitute 3.2% of the total filled questionnaires received. The subordinate officers (SOs) which include inspector (INSP), sub-inspector(SI) and assistant sub-inspector(ASI) are 6% of the Force but the questionnaires received are 12.8%. The other ranks (ORs) which include head constable (HC) and constable (CT) constitute 92% of the Force but the questionnaires received from them are 83.9% of total. All ranks are, however, well represented in the sample.

Respondents by Place Deployed

Table - 5.7

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	AP	124	22.4	22.4	22.4
	ASSAM	42	7.6	7.6	30.0
	CTG	133	24.1	24.1	54.1
	JK	92	16.6	16.6	70.7
	JKD	20	3.6	3.6	74.3
	MEGHAL	5	.9	.9	75.2
	MP	3	.5	.5	75.8
	NCR	104	18.8	18.8	94.6
	ODISHA	30	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	553	100.0	100.0	

Deployment wise all parts of the country where CRPF is deployed have been covered. The major deployment is in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) ,left wing

extremist (LWE) states which include Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa and North East (NE) states.

Respondents by Age

Table - 5.8

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18- 25 yrs	58	10.5	10.6	10.6
	26-33 yrs	176	31.8	32.1	42.6
	34-41 yrs	131	23.7	23.9	66.5
	42-49yrs	144	26.0	26.2	92.7
	50-60yrs	40	7.2	7.3	100.0
	Total	549	99.3	100.0	
Missing	99	4	.7		
Total		553	100.0		

Eighty two percent of the respondents are between the age of 26 to 49 years. This is the crucial age range when most of the people marry, have children and by the time they are on the top of this age range, children are of marriageable and employable age. People in this age bracket are faced with stress as most of the life changing events happen in this period.

Respondents by Educational Qualification

Table - 5.9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	10 th	202	36.5	36.9	36.9
	12 th	193	34.9	35.2	72.1
	Grad	122	22.1	22.3	94.3
	Pg	18	3.3	3.3	97.6
	others	13	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	548	99.1	100.0	
Missing	99	5	.9		
Total		553	100.0		

Since about 83% of the respondents in the sample are ORs whose entry level educational qualification to CRPF is 10th standard, 72% of the respondents' having educational qualification (10th and 12th standard) reflects this. Some of the ORs maybe graduates also since GOs and SOs (whose entry level educational qualification is graduation) in the study's sample together equal only 16% against the 22% graduates in the above table.

Respondents by Years of Service in CRPF

Table - 5.10

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-5	79	14.3	14.4	14.4
	6-10	128	23.1	23.4	37.8
	11-15	84	15.2	15.3	53.1
	16-20	70	12.7	12.8	65.9
	21-25	122	22.1	22.3	88.1
	26-30	38	6.9	6.9	95.1
	over30	27	4.9	4.9	100.0
	Total	548	99.1	100.0	
Missing	99	5	.9		
Total		553	100.0		

The above table shows that 88% of the respondents fall in number of 'years of service' from 1 to 25 'years of service' category. This more or less also corroborates the age range of 18 to 49 years having 82% of the respondents as shown by table - 5.8.

Awareness regarding CRPF personnel committing suicide

Table - 5.11

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	299	54.1	57.0	57.0
	Yes	226	40.9	43.0	100.0
	Total	525	94.9	100.0	
Missing	99	28	5.1		
Total		553	100.0		

To the question whether they are aware of any CRPF personnel committing suicide 43% of the respondents indicated that they were aware of some CRPF colleague having committed suicide.

Responses on 'Due To Mental Illness'

Table - 5.12

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	47	8.5	8.6	8.6
	Disagree	133	24.1	24.4	33.0
	undecided	45	8.1	8.3	41.3
	Agree	244	44.1	44.8	86.1
	Strongly Agree	76	13.7	13.9	100.0
	Total	545	98.6	100.0	
Missing	99	8	1.4		
Total		553	100.0		

To the question on how much they agree or disagree on 'due to mental illness' being a cause of suicide in CRPF, 57.8% of the respondents 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that mental illness is the cause of suicide. This perception or feeling is validated by numerous studies about suicide.

Responses on 'Due to other illness/diseases'

Table - 5.13

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	54	9.8	10.0	10.0
	Disagree	183	33.1	33.8	43.7
	undecided	54	9.8	10.0	53.7
	Agree	213	38.5	39.3	93.0
	Strongly Agree	38	6.9	7.0	100.0
	Total	542	98.0	100.0	
Missing	99	11	2.0		
Total		553	100.0		

To the question on how much they agree or disagree on 'due to other illness/diseases' as cause for suicide almost equal percentage of respondents agree(38%) and disagree(33%).

Responses on 'Alcoholic or other drugs addiction'

Table no.5.14

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	56	10.1	10.5	10.5
	Disagree	222	40.1	41.6	52.1
	undecided	52	9.4	9.7	61.8
	Agree	177	32.0	33.1	94.9
	Strongly Agree	27	4.9	5.1	100.0
	Total	534	96.6	100.0	
Missing	99	19	3.4		
Total		553	100.0		

Surprisingly 'alcoholic or other drug addiction' does not figure as a major cause of suicide in the respondents' perception as only 36.9% of them indicate 'agree' or 'strongly agree' as the reason for CRPF personnel committing suicide.

Responses on 'Due to personal and family reasons'

Table - 5.15

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Disagree	49	8.9	8.9	11.4
	undecided	20	3.6	3.6	15.0
	Agree	288	52.1	52.2	67.2
	Strongly Agree	181	32.7	32.8	100.0
	Total	552	99.8	100.0	
Missing	99	1	.2		
Total		553	100.0		

A very high 85 % of the respondents have indicated 'agree' or 'strongly agree' about 'personal and family reasons' being the reason they perceive to be a major cause of suicide by CRPF personnel. This finding is important since the general public and media perception is that Army and CAPFs like CRPF personnel are increasingly committing suicide due to work related issues especially poor working conditions and not getting adequate leave. A counter argument on the responses can be given that the CRPF personnel spend most of their time away from the family in their unit and are therefore not able to devote time to take care of their personal and family issues. The personal and family reasons accumulate and accentuate overtime due to the very nature of their being in CRPF. Notwithstanding some merit in this counter argument, the high percentage of personnel's perception on this issue has important implications.

Responses on 'Due to service & duty reasons'

Table - 5.16

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	68	12.3	12.4	12.4
	disagree	232	42.0	42.3	54.7
	undecided	59	10.7	10.8	65.5
	Agree	137	24.8	25.0	90.5
	Strongly Agree	52	9.4	9.5	100.0
	Total	548	99.1	100.0	
Missing	99	5	.9		
Total		553	100.0		

A total of 54.3 % of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that the 'service or duty reasons' can be the cause of suicides by CRPF personnel. This validates the discussion in the previous paragraph where a very high percentage of respondents feel that family or personal reasons are the cause of suicides.

Responses on 'Deficiencies in accommodation and other facilities'

Table - 5.17

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	102	18.4	18.6	18.6
	Disagree	285	51.5	52.0	70.6
	undecided	48	8.7	8.8	79.4
	agree	83	15.0	15.1	94.5
	Strongly Agree	30	5.4	5.5	100.0
	Total	548	99.1	100.0	
Missing	99	5	.9		
Total		553	100.0		

About 70 % of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that deficiencies in accommodation and other facilities is the reason for CRPF personnel committing suicide. Notwithstanding the responses, deficiencies in accommodation is a problem which CRPF is facing since only 12 % of its personnel have been provided family accommodation against government authorization of housing to 25 % of its personnel as borne by the CRPF records.

Responses on 'Not able to solve personal and family problems'

Table - 5.18

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	21	3.8	3.8	3.8
	disagree	81	14.6	14.6	18.4
	undecided	20	3.6	3.6	22.1
	Agree	272	49.2	49.2	71.2
	Strongly Agree	159	28.8	28.8	100.0
	Total	553	100.0	100.0	

Seventy eight percent of the respondents 'strongly agree' or 'agree' that 'not able to solve personal and family problems' is a cause for CRPF personnel committing suicide. This factor does cause lot of stress as the personnel are far away from their homes for the major part of the year. Modern life with increased aspiration levels also produces stress as limited, finite resources have to cater to many competing demands. The unmet, unfulfilled demands lead to frustration all around, feeding and fueling stress amongst the family members. The bread earner feels helpless in meeting these demands and expectations on his resources and time. The ubiquitous mobile phone is unrelenting in immediate transfer of the stress and worries of the family members to the CRPF personnel.

Responses on 'Lack of due recognition and respect to CRPF by the society'

Table - 5.19

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	110	19.9	20.1	20.1
	disagree	279	50.5	51.0	71.1
	undecided	51	9.2	9.3	80.4
	Agree	83	15.0	15.2	95.6
	Strongly Agree	24	4.3	4.4	100.0
	Total	547	98.9	100.0	
Missing	99	6	1.1		
Total		553	100.0		

To the question on 'lack of due recognition and respect to CRPF by the society' being a cause of suicide, about 70% of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree'.

Responses on 'Continuous mental tension and stress'

Table - 5.20

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	17	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Disagree	46	8.3	8.3	11.4
	Undecided	23	4.2	4.2	15.6
	Agree	314	56.8	57.0	72.6
	Strongly Agree	151	27.3	27.4	100.0
	Total	551	99.6	100.0	
Missing	99	2	.4		
Total		553	100.0		

About 84 % of the respondents 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that continuous mental tension and stress is a cause for suicides by CRPF personnel. Numerous studies corroborate the effect of stress on the mental health and the consequent likely suicidal tendencies. Continuous and prolonged stress can lead to mental illnesses like depression, a major cause for suicide which has been proven by many studies.

Responses on 'No leave or little leave'

Table - 5.21

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	40	7.2	7.4	7.4
	Disagree	141	25.5	26.0	33.4
	Undecided	41	7.4	7.6	41.0
	Agree	236	42.7	43.5	84.5
	Strongly Agree	84	15.2	15.5	100.0
	Total	542	98.0	100.0	
Missing	99	10	1.8		
	System	1	.2		
	Total	11	2.0		
Total		553	100.0		

About 70 % of the respondents 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that 'no leave or little leave' is the reason of CRPF personnel committing suicide. The issue of leave is popular with media and public as an instant reason to be highlighted whenever someone from armed forces commits a suicide. As per CRPF policy and discussions with its officers, adequate leave is granted to CRPF personnel which is about 70 to 80 days in a year. On an average a CRPF personal avails these 70 to 80 days spreading it over 3 to 4 times a

year. The CRPF personnel also echo the perception of media and public as the issue of leave has now become a standard template in the suicide discourse all over. This perception is strengthened in CRPF personnel as spending 20 days four times a year can never be, even a remote, substitute to continuous living with one's family.

Responses on 'Leave not granted when asked'

Table - 5.22

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	27	4.9	4.9	4.9
	disagree	117	21.2	21.4	26.3
	undecided	38	6.9	6.9	33.2
	agree	259	46.8	47.3	80.5
	Strongly Agree	107	19.3	19.5	100.0
	Total	548	99.1	100.0	
Missing	99	5	.9		
Total		553	100.0		

Around 66 % of the respondents 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that 'leave not granted when asked or required' is a cause of suicide in CRPF. These responses have merit since leave plan becomes a very tricky and complex affair in the unit. Many personnel plan their leave coinciding with major festivals. There are multiple claimants to same time slots. Given the nature of CRPF duties, the commandant has to maintain an operational strength in the unit. Denial of leave at particular time becomes an emotive issue from the point of view of the personnel because leave not granted to them as per their required time slot has no meaning for them.

Responses on 'Undue pressure by senior officers'

Table - 5.23

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	31	5.6	5.7	5.7
	disagree	156	28.2	28.5	34.2
	undecided	55	9.9	10.1	44.2
	agree	198	35.8	36.2	80.4
	Strongly Agree	107	19.3	19.6	100.0
	Total	547	98.9	100.0	
Missing	99	6	1.1		
Total		553	100.0		

About 56 % of the respondents 'agree' or 'strongly agree' that 'undue pressure by senior officers' is a cause of suicides in CRPF. In stressful work environment an overbearing boss can make life further miserable.

Responses on 'Too much work pressure'

Table - 5.24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	61	11.0	11.2	11.2
	disagree	264	47.7	48.4	59.5
	undecided	44	8.0	8.1	67.6
	agree	138	25.0	25.3	92.9
	Strongly Agree	39	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	546	98.7	100.0	
Missing	99	7	1.3		
Total		553	100.0		

Around 60% of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that too much work pressure is a cause of suicides in CRPF.

Responses on 'Constant long duty hours'

Table - 5.25

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	66	11.9	12.0	12.0
	disagree	281	50.8	51.1	63.1
	undecided	52	9.4	9.5	72.5
	agree	114	20.6	20.7	93.3
	Strongly Agree	37	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	550	99.5	100.0	
Missing	99	2	.4		
	System	1	.2		
	Total	3	.5		
Total		553	100.0		

Around 63% of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that 'constant long duty hours' is the reason for suicides in CRPF.

Responses on 'Lack of rest and recoupment'

Table no. 5.26

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	89	16.1	16.2	16.2
	disagree	249	45.0	45.3	61.5
	undecided	46	8.3	8.4	69.8
	agree	133	24.1	24.2	94.0
	Strongly Agree	33	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	550	99.5	100.0	
Missing	99	3	.5		
Total		553	100.0		

About 61.5 % of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that 'lack of rest and recoupment' is a cause for suicides in CRPF. This and the earlier two

responses on 'too much work pressure' and 'constant long duty hours' indicate that work environment for the CRPF personnel have low weightage in their perception of causes of suicide. This perception is important since it indicates that probably CRPF personnel are willing to face hardships in their work environment provided other factors are taken care of.

Responses on 'Not able to get appropriate home posting'

Table - 5.27

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	56	10.1	10.2	10.2
	disagree	200	36.2	36.6	46.8
	undecided	39	7.1	7.1	53.9
	agree	169	30.6	30.9	84.8
	Strongly Agree	83	15.0	15.2	100.0
	Total	547	98.9	100.0	
Missing	99	6	1.1		
Total		553	100.0		

The responses to the above reason are evenly spread over the five kind of responses. This means that personnel are aware of the fact that due to the very basic nature of CRPF's deployment all over the country and few static/peace stations not everyone can expect home posting in major part of their career. The response of any individual on this issue is likely to be influenced by his own recent postings. According to its officers the CRPF does have a robust well thought out transfer policy but due to limited peace stations (20% of the total posting) a large number of CRPF personnel are always dissatisfied with their postings.

Responses on 'Lack of sports activities'

Table - 5.28

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	112	20.3	20.5	20.5
	disagree	283	51.2	51.8	72.3
	undecided	48	8.7	8.8	81.1
	Agree	79	14.3	14.5	95.6
	Strongly Agree	24	4.3	4.4	100.0
	Total	546	98.7	100.0	
Missing	99	7	1.3		
Total		553	100.0		

About 72% of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that 'lack of sports activities' is a cause of suicide in CRPF.

Responses on 'Lack of recreation and entertainment'

Table - 5.29

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	118	21.3	21.4	21.4
	disagree	285	51.5	51.7	73.1
	undecided	36	6.5	6.5	79.7
	Agree	91	16.5	16.5	96.2
	Strongly Agree	21	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	551	99.6	100.0	
Missing	99	2	.4		
Total		553	100.0		

Similarly around 73% of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that 'lack of recreation and entertainment' is a cause of suicides in CRPF.

Responses on 'Due to less salary and allowances'

Table - 5.30

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	82	14.8	14.9	14.9
	disagree	227	41.0	41.3	56.2
	undecided	46	8.3	8.4	64.5
	agree	138	25.0	25.1	89.6
	Strongly Agree	57	10.3	10.4	100.0
	Total	550	99.5	100.0	
Missing	99	3	.5		
Total		553	100.0		

About 56 % of the respondents 'strongly disagree' or 'disagree' that less salary and allowances is the cause of suicides in CRPF. However during the discussions with CRPF officers, there was a great deal of perceived discrimination and bitterness due to the less salary and allowances the CRPF personnel get vis-à-vis the army even when working in the same conflict zone and performing the same kind of duties as the army in places like Jammu and Kashmir.

Factor Analysis

Since the respondents were asked, through 19 questions, to indicate their feelings or perception on what they thought were reasons of CRPF personnel committing suicide, some of these questions may have been perceived common. It is quite possible that variations in some of the observed variables reflect the variations in other unobserved variables. Therefore to search for such joint variations in response to unobserved latent variables, factor analysis was resorted to. Factor analysis is a statistical method used to

describe variability among observed, correlated variables in terms of a potentially lower number of unobserved variables called factors.

Using iterations in SPSS, 7 variables out of the 19 in the data were ignored as they explained very little of the data on their own. Twelve variables were finally selected by the software and categorized into 3 factors. These 3 factors explain around 56 % of the variance in the data. Many researchers try to reach 80 % various but given the complex, sensitive and emotive nature of suicides, the 3 factors accounting for 56 % of the variance would suffice for drawing meaningful inferences in this study.

Total Variance Explained

Table - 5.31

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.641	30.339	30.339	3.641	30.339	30.339	2.925	24.375	24.375
2	1.737	14.476	44.814	1.737	14.476	44.814	2.085	17.374	41.749
3	1.362	11.347	56.161	1.362	11.347	56.161	1.729	14.412	56.161
4	.912	7.596	63.757						
5	.765	6.372	70.128						
6	.730	6.084	76.213						
7	.688	5.735	81.948						
8	.587	4.894	86.843						
9	.534	4.450	91.292						
10	.505	4.207	95.500						
11	.349	2.912	98.411						
12	.191	1.589	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotated Component Matrix

Table - 5.32

	Component		
	1	2	3
Deficiencies in accommodation and other facilities	.674		
Lack of due recognition and respect to CRPF by the society	.665		
Lack of recreation and entertainment	.841		
Due to less salary and allowances	.680		
Due to mental illness			.707
Due to other illness/diseases			.777
Alcoholic or other drugs addiction			.710
Not able to solve personal and family problems		.657	
No leave or little		.760	
Not granted when asked		.817	
Undue pressure by senior officers		.501	
Lack of sports activities	.875		
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.			
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.			
a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.			

For ease of analysis we have combined the 11 ranks into 3 broad categories GOs, SOs and ORs. The place of deployment has also been combined and classified into 4 categories and changed to nominal value from string for better analysis.

Revised Rank

Table - 5.33

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	GOs	18	3.3	3.3	3.3
	SOs	71	12.8	12.8	16.1
	Ors	464	83.9	83.9	100.0
	Total	553	100.0	100.0	

As mentioned earlier in this chapter the GOs turned out to be 3.3% of the total respondents, SOs 12.8% and ORs 83.9% of the total respondents.

Revised Deployment

Table - 5.34

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	JK	92	16.6	16.6	16.6
	CTG,JKD, ODISHA,AP	307	55.5	55.5	72.2
	ASSAM, MEGHAL	47	8.5	8.5	80.7
	MP,NCR	107	19.3	19.3	100.0
	Total	553	100.0	100.0	

Similarly as pointed out earlier 16.6% of the total respondents are deployed in Jammu and Kashmir, 55.5% in LWE states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh and 8.5% from NE states of Assam and Meghalaya and 19.3% from peace areas like National Capital Region(NCR) and Madhya Pradesh.

Chi-Square Analysis

The three factors have been named by the researcher as 1. Working Environment Reasons, 2. Reasons Affecting Personal Life and 3. Medico-Psychological Reasons. Each of the three factors was cross tabulated separately with rank, place of deployment, educational qualification, number of years spent in CRPF and marital status.

A null hypothesis was proposed that there is no relation between the factor and the above mentioned independent variables. On running the chi-square test the two-sided asymptotic significance of the chi-square statistic was greater than 0.05 (95% CI) in all chi-square tests for all independent variables except the place of deployment. Therefore we can accept the null hypothesis which means that the perception of causes of suicides is not influenced by rank, educational levels, length of service in CRPF and marital status.

However, with asymptotic significance of the chi-square statistic (0.039) being less than 0.05 (95% CI) for place of deployment as shown in tables- 5.35, 5.36 and 5.37, we have to reject the null hypothesis which means that the perception of CRPF personnel to the causes of suicides in CRPF is influenced by the place of their deployment. A person posted in J&K , Chhattisgarh , Jharkhand and Orissa which are the hard and tough areas to serve, is expected to have different perception and response than a person posted in NCR which is considered a soft posting.

Chi-Square Tests

(REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1 * revised deployment)

Table - 5.35

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1479.875	1386	.039
Likelihood Ratio	1168.794	1386	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.143	1	.076
N of Valid Cases	509		

Chi-Square Tests

(REGR factor score 2 for analysis 1 * revised deployment)

Table - 5.36

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1479.875	1386	.039
Likelihood Ratio	1168.794	1386	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.407	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	509		

Chi-Square Tests

(REGR factor score 3 for analysis 1 * revised deployment)

Table - 5.37

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1479.875 a	1386	.039
Likelihood Ratio	1168.794	1386	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.039	1	.844
N of Valid Cases	509		

The data regarding suicides gleaned from the court of inquiries (COI) in CRPF in the 11 year period from 2003 to 2013, shows that 53.5 % of the total 372 suicides in this period were caused by 'personal/domestic/family reasons' and 25 % were caused by 'unknown reasons'. These two causes accounted for 78% of the total suicides.

The findings of COIs is not consistent with the perception of CRPF personnel about the causes of suicide as brought out in the analysis of questionnaires' data received from them. In the responses received in the questionnaire the group of reasons categorized as Factor 1 by SPSS and named as 'Working Environment Reasons' by the researcher includes variables such as 'deficiency in accommodation and other facilities', 'lack of due recognition and respect to CRPF by society', 'less salary and allowances', 'lack of recreation and entertainment' and 'lack of sports activities'.

The group of reasons categorized as Factor 2 by SPSS and named as 'Reasons Affecting Personal Life' by the researcher consists of 'being away on duty and not able to solve personal and family problems', 'no leave or little leave', 'leave not granted when asked' and 'misbehavior, attack on self-respect or undue pressure by senior officers' are reasons basically arising from and in turn affecting his personal life. After all, the leave issues inherently become a personal problem as the personnel have to attend to personal and family matters and when leave given is little or denied or not given when it is wanted, it causes great stress because leave per se is something that is valued as a time to be spent for and with the family .

The group of reasons categorized as Factor 3 by SPSS and named as 'Medico-Psychological Reasons' by the researcher consisting of 'mental illness', 'other illnesses' and 'alcoholic or other drugs addiction', can have their origin both in work environment and in personal and family environment. It may be argued on one hand that the CRPF personal is spending about 75% of the year in his unit. A CRPF personal enters the service around the age of 20-21 which are the formative years of adulthood. Due to intensive training and spending three-fourth of the year in his unit, he imbibes the CRPF culture. His life gets defined by his work environment. If he is not able to solve his personal and family problems it is largely because of the demands on his time and energy by the organization which leaves little to attend to his family's need.

A counter argument can also be given that certain personality disorders and illnesses especially mental illnesses may be present in the individual before his recruitment which are difficult to detect at the time of recruitment as no psychological tests are conducted during recruitment till now. This predisposition to mental illnesses has little to do with work environment although it can aggravate by subsequent stress situations in both work and family environment. The very nature of work, in Forces like CRPF, places high demands on the mind and body of its personnel. The consequent stress and tension takes a heavier toll on those personnel who are predisposed to psychological problems as compared to others who do not have such problems. This is borne out by table-4.9 of chapter 4 which shows that 6% of

the total suicides committed by CRPF personnel from 2003 to 2013 was due to 'mental illness like schizophrenia/depression etc'.

It is, therefore, difficult to neatly categorize all reasons as either work or personal/family related. There will be overlapping reasons, for instance not getting leave will create problems for an individual whose stress coping mechanism is poor due to his predisposition for mental illness while a balanced personality will effectively cope with the situation.

In any case no single reason or cause can be the sole cause for a person committing suicide. It is usually a process that starts to build slowly, gathering reasons, small and big, over a person's lifetime, accentuated by his inability to cope with the stress brought by unresolved accretion of issues. The trigger or the immediate reason should not be confused as the only cause of suicide. Any suicide is usually a culmination of many underlying reasons accumulated over the life time of the suicide victim. Which cause or reason is responsible to what extent in a person's suicide has not been established by any study on suicide so far.

Having analyzed the primary and secondary data regarding the causes of suicides in CRPF, conclusions can now be drawn based on the analysis of questionnaires with the help of SPSS, COIs, interactions with family members of the suicide victims and discussions with the CRPF officers. Recommendations as to the kind of intervention strategies and policies to reduce and prevent suicides in CRPF would also be attempted in the concluding chapter.