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OVERVIEW ON"SUICIDAL CRIME AMONG YOUTH IN INDIA"

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ABSTRACT- Relying on different studies of suicidal risks (D.A. Jobes, E.M. Peterson, D. Pentiuc, V. Downing, T.S. Aparchina, E.L. Usacheva, A.F. Minullina, T.F. Rudzinskaya, A.A. Volochkov, A.V. Melekhin, V.A. Rozanov) we assumed as suicidal risks has been increased among the youthand there are many causes due to which a youth is committing a suicidal crime such as : going in depression (due to health problems, and neurological status), social risks such as family problems, ideological worship, poverty and so on and personal problems such as addiction that may be of drugs , stress, crisis, divorce, failure in examination , unemployment . Due to low emotional intelligence the youth goes in depression and commit suicide crime. It is found in the study that normal level of depression (81%), 16% indicated mild depression and 4% - moderate depression. 49%participants indicated no hopelessness, 39% - middle hopelessness, and 12% - high hopelessness.So we can analyse the data and we can predict the suicidal crime rate between gender and compare the gender with the help of t-test of different ages and we also find out through which causes the youth are committing suicide we can prevent strategy for youth which include prevention strategy for the youth which includes prevention of suicide among youth, by recommending the doctors and give ideas to the government for improving school and social functioning.

Introduction:-

Many young people receiving criminal convictions from the courts seem to display, often through their offending, an inability to cope with their situations, and the strength of their own emotions.

All the young people are offending in every country and easily destroyed their own life. Suicidal crime conservation focuses on limiting or decreasing total suicidal crime rate at which suicidal crime is used does not exceed the rate at which it is replenished. Conservation may also include finding new sources of suicidal crime to meet current and growing demand. Factors affecting the demand for suicidal crime include the size of the population and its growth, where people live.

The astounding and alarming rates of suicidal crime by young adults in our nation have called for attention, not a day goes by when newspaper headlines don't read about suicidal crimes done by youths. We are talking against gender inequality, unemployment, sexual assaults, corruption, poverty, family problems, rape and what not, and our own youth, who are future of the nation, are the one under scrutiny for committing the suicidal crime.

Youth are there to shape the future of the country and statistics ofsuicidal crime amongst youth portrays a dark-clouded picture for the nation. According to released figures of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), almost 60% suicidal crimes against minors are done by youngsters of age 16 and 18. That accounts for, 28,830 out of 43,506 crimes registered against minors under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Special Local Law (SLL). Crime conservation helps to ensure that there is enough crime available to meet society's needs, now and for future generations.

Methods:-

Data has been analysed through clustering where similar objects of clusters has been grouped with the different causes through which youth is commiting suicidal rate. T-test is used to compare the ratio between gender.

Statistical analysis:-

There are three tables: **Paired Samples Statistics**, **Paired Samples Correlations**, and **Paired Samples Test**. **Paired Samples Statistics** gives univariate descriptive statistics (mean, sample size, standard deviation, and standard error) for each variable entered. Notice that the sample size here is 26; this is because the paired t-test can only use cases that have non-missing values for both variables. **Paired Samples Correlations** shows the bivariate Pearson correlation coefficient (with a two-tailed test of significance) for each pair of variables entered. **Paired Samples Test** gives the hypothesis test results. For Example:-

T-Test

[DataSet0]

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	male	245.3462	26	452.89945	88.82089
	female	159.3462	26	275.50636	54.03124

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	male & female	26	.977	.000

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	male - female	86.00000	193.05605	37.86141	8.02297	163.97703	2.271	25	.032

Dependent paired t –test used to test the hypothesis:

Hypothesis

H_0: $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ ("the paired population means are equal")

H_1: $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ ("the paired population means are not equal")

Conclusion:-

From the results, we can say that:

- Male and Female scores were positively correlated ($r = 0.977$, $p < 0.001$)
- There is no significant average difference between male and female scores ($t_{25} = 2.271$, $p > 0.001$)
- On average, male scores were 8 points higher than female scores (95% CI [8.02298, 163.97703])

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