



## **EMPIRICAL RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS**

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### **Annotation**

This article discusses the risk of suicide in adolescents in crisis situations the peculiarities of the psychological mechanisms of prevention of the formation of The empirical results of the study of socio-psychological factors of suicidal behavior in adolescents are also described in detail.

**Keywords:** suicide, autoaggression, suicidal behavior, suicidal behavior, a desire to commit suicide, a sense of unworthiness

### **Introduction**

The problem with suicide is autoaggression aggression) as a last resort in the course of the historical development of society is showing. A variety of explanations of the concept of suicide and its causes views are available. Distinguish the main differences between many theoretical concepts available: biological, psychopathological, psychological and social. The psychopathological concept in the biological approach to the study of suicidal behavior deserves special attention, based on the idea that all those who commit suicide are mentally ill. In the second half of the 19th century, it was thought that a person could commit suicide only if he was mentally ill. Eskirol, a French psychiatrist, argued that there was a clear link between mental illness and suicide. In practice, suicidal ideation, paranoid, and hallucinatory paranoid disorders occur in many mental patients.

A high percentage of suicides occur in people with drug and alcohol addiction and personal disabilities. For example, in the UK in a study of 100 suicides studied, 93 suicides were recognized as mental illnesses from the patient's history (50% ended in suicide in alcoholics and approximately 20% in depressed patients). As explained by A.G.Ambrumova and V.A.Tikhonenko, the set of suicides is represented by three main diagnostic categories: patients with mental illness bordering neuropsychiatric disorders and people with absolutely mental health. According to the authors, suicide is not a separate clinical phenomenon. They are quantitative ratios of the three categories according to the data provided. The psychological concept reflects the view that the psychological factor plays a leading role in the formation of a person's suicidal





thoughts. Z. Freud is the founder of the formation of a psychological approach to the interpretation of the phenomenon of suicide. According to Freud, suicide should be analyzed on the basis of the notion that there are two main aspirations in man (the instinct of life and the instinct of death), and the task of libido is to neutralize the destructive instinct by directing it to the environment. That is, "... it seems that in order to destroy ourselves, we must destroy something or a person ..." Therefore, the instinctual desire to die is manifested in the aggressive attitude towards people. According to Freud, suicide and murder are manifestations of the destructive effects of the death instinct. Freud speculated that the instinct of death may be combined with sexual energy or directed against the person himself or the objects around him. While killing is considered aggression against others, suicide is self-directed aggression, and suicide cannot be justified because it is the opposite of killing. According to Freud, by acting aggressively, a person kills an object of love under the inner influence of which he has ambivalent feelings. Freud singled out a number of clinical features of suicide: the guilt of wishing other people to die; equating with a suicidal parent; loss of libido satisfaction; revenge, especially for loss of satisfaction; calls for help.

According to a study conducted in Furkat district of Fergana region, one of the most complex socio-economic regions of Uzbekistan, the socio-economic problems of this district include unemployment, natural population growth, people who need to be supported by workers. and this can lead to poverty, large-scale labor migration, family divorces, lack of psychological and pedagogical knowledge of the population in the upbringing of children in the era of modern information technology, and so on. This leads to negative attitudes among teenagers. With this in mind, Secondary School No. 18 in Furkat District was selected as the study area. The study was conducted in 2021. 103 6th, 7th and 8th grade students of secondary school No. 18 in Furkat district were selected as the object of the study. Out of a total of 103 subjects, 53 boys (51%) and 50 girls (49%) participated to ensure gender equality.

Karen Horn, a psychodynamic and egopsychologist in psychology, has suggested that the cause of neurotic dysfunction as a result of internal anxiety may be a breakdown in interactions with people around her.

will be In addition, the scientist believes that in difficult life situations, people can feel lonely, helpless, addicted, hostile, which can be the basis for the development of suicidal behavior. Suicide can also be the result of childhood addiction, deep-rooted feelings of inadequacy, or, as Horne puts it, an "idealized image" of oneself. Suicide is "suicide."

it can also occur as a result of a person's sense of unworthiness to the norms of society





Adolescent students showed character accentuation. At this age, different types of accentuation are more pronounced, and if unfavorable conditions are created for each accent, they can lead to suicidal behavior. Epileptoid type (16%) was found to be the most common type. This type is characterized by agitation, tension, authoritarianism, and a desire to dominate peers. Types of anger, mood swings, anger with affective outbursts, intolerance of disobedient people, which are characteristic of this type, can lead to suicidal behaviors in adolescents, especially their other. given the high percentage of species. The number of people belonging to the emotional-labile type was 13%. A vivid expression of the emotional variability inherent in this type, the variability of mood, the sensitivity to the attention of others, the tendency of adolescents to commit suicide during emotional rejection by family and friends may increase the risk of attempted. Psychasthenic type occurred in 7%. The psychasthenic type is prone to self-analysis and contemplation. He is characterized by hesitation in decision-making and intolerance of high demands, the burden of responsibility for himself and others, and a great deal of self-criticism. As demands and responsibilities increase, these types of teens may develop suicidal tendencies.

Hyperthyroidism was found to be 8%. Such teenagers are characterized by a constant high mood and excessive activity, thirst for communication, not finishing the work started. They are intolerant of monotonous environments, monotonous work, loneliness, limited relationships. These traits, as well as a high risk of risk, can lead to suicidal behaviors among these types of adolescents. 9% of students admitted to having schizoid type. He has human qualities, few acquaintances, and can't find a place for himself in the circle. Feels lonely in people. Even though he is closed, sometimes he can't understand himself, how can he tell his pain and thoughts to the person he likes. It is difficult to understand the sorrows, joys and feelings of those close to him. He has his own opinion on everything. I deny the allegations. I like to stand on my own two feet, I don't like to listen to other people's advice, I behave as I know how. These traits can lead to suicidal behaviors among adolescents. Students with other identified types may also exhibit suicidal behavior under certain conditions. Cycloid type was detected in 12% of students, hysterical (demonstrative) type in 4%, unbalanced type in 6%, neurasthenic type in 9%, conformal type in 6.5%, melancholic type in 4%, and sensitive type in 5%. The paranoid type was not identified.

Analysis of depression showed that 55% of subjects did not have this condition. 43% of adolescents had a subclinical degree of depression. That is, these students have a lower than average grade. A total of 98% of students show a low tendency to suicidal behavior. In 2% (N = 2), a high level of depression was detected, which requires





serious intervention by specialists. According to the gender distribution of depression, the high rate of depression in boys (4%) was twice as high as in girls (2%). However, subclinical (moderate) depression was found to be almost twice as common in girls (22%) as in boys (13%). The table shows that the normal level of depression is almost 1.5 times higher in boys (35%) than in girls (24%). Interviews were conducted with these students and their teachers. When we talked to them, some problems in their marital status were revealed: their parents went to work in Russia or Kazakhstan, the departed parents did not send enough money, they had little contact with their children, their relatives were indifferent to their needs, and even reprimanded them., discrimination. As a result, it was found that two students (with a high level of anxiety) were constantly connected to the phone, were very interested in playing games, and were indifferent to the learning process.

The parents of a girl with a high level of depression have divorced, and the mother has left her child to work in Kazakhstan. He got married and had children there. This woman's new husband is only able to earn money for himself, he does not send enough money to the test taker. The pandemic has also had a negative impact on their income. The mother does not work now, she is only raising her young child, and she is indifferent to her teenage child. The teenage daughter misses her mother very much and is in a depressed state of need for love. He is in a bad mood, does not want to come to class, is indifferent to his friends, wants to be alone, does not talk about his feelings. Low interest in the learning process. Her teachers are worried about her. The subject identified a psychasthenic type of accentuation in the adolescent girl, which contributed to an increased risk of suicide. In other words, it can be seen that the negative effects of the environment can lead to suicidal behavior.

The life of a schoolgirl with high levels of depression was also found to be fraught with family problems. We came to the conclusion that the marital situation led to an increase in depression. With a schizophrenic accent, the teen's father is prone to physically abusing his mother and children. It is difficult to meet the material needs of the family. He went to Russia or Kazakhstan several times and returned quickly. But it doesn't have the perfect workplace. from The mother does not work. Family members are depressed and are not interested in keeping the house clean. There is no normal place for students to study. The teenager said in the interview that it is difficult to live, that he is tired of everything, that life is boring and full of problems, that everything will end soon, that he wants to disappear to a place where no one can see him. The relationship between the accentuation in the characters of the above-mentioned students and their tendencies to anxiety and depression was determined by studying and analyzing the results of interviews and tests.





The results showed that adolescents showed different types of character accentuation. The most common type was epileptoid. Emotional-labile, psychasthenic, hyperthymic, schizoid, cycloid, unbalanced, neurasthenic, conform, melancholic, sensitive types were identified in the subjects. The paranoid type was not identified. Low levels of depression with schizophrenia are weak links; a low correlation between schizophrenia and moderate depression; high levels of depression with schizophrenia were found to form a strong correlation. The change in anxiety level for the sensitive type was characterized by an increase in the correlation. Weak and positive correlations were observed between the sensitive type and the low level of anxiety. The weak correlation showed a high level of anxiety and sensitivity in the relationship. It can be concluded that high and normal rates are lower in test subjects than in boys. Normal and high levels of depression are more common in boys and adolescents. This means that boys' depressive moods vary sharply, meaning that their transition from low to high is faster than in girls. Girls are more likely to be depressed, which means they have to walk in a depressed mood for a long time to show a high level of depression. We think that this is due to the fact that the girls are sociable and tend to tell their relatives about their problems. Adolescents, on the other hand, tend to hide their problems and not even tell their loved ones.

The results show that it is important to develop a psycho-correction program and apply it in practice in order to positively change the mental state of adolescent students. The data will serve as a basis for developing recommendations for parents, adolescents, practical psychologists and educators. Anxiety and depression were identified among adolescents and those not. Those who do not have depression are 18% more likely to have it, and those who do not have anxiety are 10% more likely to have it. High levels of anxiety were detected at 6% and high levels of depression at 2%. Admittedly, these students require serious psychological intervention. High levels of depression are twice as common in boys as in girls.

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