



## SOME SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SUICIDE IN CHILDREN

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### Abstract

Somatic diseases and functional disability are common in old age and can lead to loss of autonomy, isolation, pain, increased load on social networks and the development of depression. Elderly people who have died by suicide often consult with their doctors within a few weeks after death. The focus of these visits is often physical ailments, and mental disorders and suicidal feelings are often ignored.

**Keywords:** somatic diseases, suicidal thoughts, suicidal behavior, elderly people.

Suicide and attempted suicide in the Society of man it has existed since time immemorial and this problem is treated differently at different times. Suicide has been condemned in some countries, while some have valor, courage, love are glorified as symbols of devotion to love. Old Suicide social in India, China and Japan, predetermined while an event with a forced action is considered an event, Islam in their country, this phenomenon is condemned. Suicide in ancient Rome too there was a relatively negative attitude. Women's team whose husband died in India condemned to suicide in order to avoid hatred.

The phenomenon of suicide has also been studied by religious sciences, which condemns it in all religions. In particular, Islam has reacted negatively to this phenomenon, including in the collections of "hadith": - "one person he killed himself by self-injury, upon which Allah-taolo is said to have said "my band took his own life before me, which I deprive of paradise".

Scientific research on the phenomenon of suicide began to be initiated from the beginning of the XX century of the XIX century. This was caused, firstly, by the growing phenomenon of suicide on a completely global scale, and secondly, by a number of scientific ones dedicated to the study of the suicidal problem the emergence of research has given impetus to the comprehensive study of this problem.

In the period up to the beginning of our century, the study of the phenomenon of suicide was carried out in several directions, almost all of these directions are based on one favoritism in explaining the suicide throws in the middle. For example, the manifestations of the sociological-oriented theory of the study of the Suicide (founder E.Durkheim) suicidal, believing that suicidal behavior is caused solely by the influence of the social environment they cannot see other (psychological, pathological,





biological) factors that cause behavior. E., who was considered the founder of this direction. Durkheim wrote in his 1897 work "suicide is a psychic or not as a result of organic diseases, but a product of the derailment or breakdown of the social relations of an individual in society"; - argues. His in the opinion of the individual, the mental and individual causes that cause the suicide search not from the psychological characteristics of balkim, from society, from the social environment in it must. He argues that suicide is a social phenomenon and that its the amount is controlled by the power of the "team", which affects the individual in each society, and the activism of this power is based on the institutions practiced in society (family, state, party, and et al.) language. That is, the scope of the suicide is "inhuman" of the social system related to the structure.

A number of scientific on the sociological direction of Suicide Research in Russia research was carried out. In Particular, M.N.Fenomenov in his studies the suicidal attempt causes E.As Durkheim notes " " not from social institutions, internal unhealthy environment and Human Relations prevailing in the country shows that the search for unhealthy is appropriate. Social crisis he says, old life a chance for the creation of Tarzi". This place-sharing is up to the human community also relevant, ensuring the arrival of a new generation instead of the elderly". This period in the range says Fenomenov, " " the suicide sometimes increases, and sometimes decreases possible"" M.N.If we analyze the ideas of the fenomenov author, the suicidal one in the case of a natural phenomenon on the side, on the other hand, the individual psychological of the individual characteristics, mental experiences and changes in the social environment by humans that it depends on mental acceptance, that is, on the events and phenomena of the social environment we will witness the fact that he put forward the idea.

Supporters of the sociological direction of the study of the suicide garchand described the suicide as however, when given a favor in the explanation, the analysis of the suicide and they promote a number of valuable opinions and considerations regarding its prevention. In particular, the founder of this direction was E.Durkheim-prehensile succid put all theoretical and applied research on the problem into one system, attempts to give a scientific definition of the suicide problem. E.Durkheim's " suite is a social phenomenon aimed at leaving Life, realized, intentional the concept of" behavior " in its time is a product of suicidal mental unhealthy is a severe blow to the doctrine of. However, E.In Durkheim's views, suicidal due to his social dominance in interpretation, he is accused of favoritism.

He also carried out a number of scientific research works on the legal research of the suicide the solution is to attempt to interpret the succidus in a huquqian way. Among





the studies devoted to the legal study of the suicide are M.N. It is worth highlighting the scientific research of Gernet. Author's perennial his work "Moralnaya statistik" (moral statistics), which includes his observations, is he came to the field as one of his first major works in the field. Also, N.I. Zagorodnikov researched the suicide in terms of sexual responsiveness, two crimes full of suicidal behavior—those who were cast to inflict severe bodily harm and shows that it causes death caused by carelessness.

Analysis of research devoted to the psychological study of the suicide as we can see, from them the effect of affective states on the suicidal, personality behavior changes in appetite, depression and mental experiences of suicidal behavior we will witness the analysis of such as the role of origin. Suitcases psychological in terms of research, a number of researchers have conducted effective scientific research went. In studies in this direction, the origin of suicidal behavior can be traced to the individual's the influence of individual psychological and client types and the psychological meaning of the suite others have been studied. However, like other theories of suicide study proponents of psychological theory also agree in favor of explaining the suicide they are observed. The result is to determine the psychological meaning of the succidus and in psychological reasoning, a number of inaccuracies are allowed. Specifically, they are suicidal although they try to interpret the psychological mechanisms of behavior, but the suicidal analysis of the issue of the dependence of behavior on states of mental health and unhealthy they allow confusion when making.

Children in the late 19th century and early 20th century along with the adult suite and a number of scientific studies have also been carried out on the problem of adolescent suicide. However, the analysis of scientific literature is based on the research of the suicide of children and adolescents during this period showed that the work carried out on the surface was insufficient. From Shunga karamas it is there has been some scientific research in the field that has investigated the suicide of children and adolescents it has had a positive effect on the development of making in subsequent years. In this place is F.K. One can highlight the scientific research of terekhovka. His the role of the motives of the suicide of children and adolescents " from punishment fear", "grief", "love and jealousy" can be played. Author's according to the opinion of children and adolescents to prevent suicide, they are solid it is necessary to be educated as strong-willed, healthy-minded and with a broad character. It also has it is undesirable that suitsidi does not deprive himself of life is a directed behavior as "dissatisfaction" with situations.

Dedicated to the study of the psychological meaning of the suicide of children and adolescents in studies, mainly the psychological meaning of the subside of children and adolescents and its specific characteristics, as well as the individual psychological





characteristics of the subsidies researched. Study of the psychological meaning of suicidal behavior suicide aimed at depriving himself of life in suitcases, which made it possible to do the extent to which desire and aspiration is to a large extent depends. Self the desire and aspiration to get rid of life is always towards real content does not have. Therefore, the ultimate goal of suicidal urination (death) and its psychological meaning is not always appropriate.

In place of the conclusion, it is worth saying that above children and adolescents learn about suicidal behavior analysis of scientific sources aimed at, a number of features of the suicide of children and adolescents shows that it is illuminated, but ethnopsychological, territorial, individual-psychological we witness that their side has not been sufficiently studied.

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