

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract: This article shows how global a problem suicide is, its percentages around the world, and its psychological causes. In addition, psychological solutions and recommendations were given to prevent suicide and prevent such cases from recurring. And in one line, a general description of adolescence is given.

Keywords: suicide, suicide, violence, conflict, adolescence, adolescence.

The main part. Suicide (Latin: sui caedere) is the voluntary termination of one's own life. Society's attitude to suicide has been linked to themes of religion, honor, and the meaning of life. Most religions, such as Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, condemn suicide and consider it a sin; however, some Islamic and Christian sects justify suicide bombings and promise the status of martyrs to those who carry them out. During the samurai era in Japan, killing oneself was done in order to protect one's honor and was positively evaluated. Also, during the war, kamikaze was considered a military heroism.

Suicide is still strongly condemned in society; however, the right of terminally ill patients to refuse medical care or choose euthanasia is under debate.

Modern medicine generally attributes suicide to mental illness and believes that such people need mental help.

Every year in the world, about a million people commit suicide, 10-20 million unsuccessful suicide attempts. Every year, 60,000 people die by suicide in Russia, about 30,000 in the United States, more than 30,000 in Japan, and 250,000 in China.

One suicide occurs in the world every 40 seconds. 700-800 thousand people die by suicide in one year. This number is only one-twentieth of the hundreds of thousands of attempts that are "successful". Suicide is a tragedy that seriously affects the life of the family and society, leading to long-term negative consequences for the loved ones of the deceased. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), suicide was the leading cause of death among 15-19 year olds in 2019.

Figure 1. Number of suicides per year.

Place	Country	year	Man	Woman	Total
1.	Lithuania	2003	74.3	13.9	42.1
2.	Russia	2002	69.3	11.9	38.7
3.	Belarus	2003	63.3	10.3	35.1
4.	Kazakhstan	2002	50.2	8.8	28.8
5.	Slovenia	2003	45.0	12.0	28.1
6.	Hungary	2003	44.9	12.0	27.7
7.	Estonia	2002	47.7	9.8	27.3
8.	Ukraine	2002	46.7	8.4	26.1
9.	Latvia	2003	45.0	9.7	26.0
10.	Japan	2002	35.2	12.8	23.8

As part of the measures implemented today, in particular, increasing the activity of adolescents in the educational process, developing a sense of empathy in interpersonal relations, correct assessment of oneself as a person, helping to find one's place in society, and moral vision improvement of the psychological mechanisms of skills formation are urgent issues.

Uzbek psychologists such as EG'.G'oziyev, NG'.Kamilova, GQTolaganova, BMUmarov have conducted studies aimed at studying mental characteristics in childhood and adolescence, in which the main focus is on deviant focuses on behavior, character accentuation, child and adolescent suicide, self-esteem and control problems.

Adolescence is a period of puberty in human onogenesis, characterized by the emergence of new feelings, sensations, and complex issues related to sexuality. In his time, LSVygotsky called such a situation a crisis in mental development. The special characteristics of their behavior in adolescence cannot be explained mainly by the onset of puberty. Puberty affects adolescent behavior as the main biological factor, and this effect is more indirect than direct. Adolescence is often characterized by stubbornness, stubbornness, lack of recognition of one's own shortcomings, belligerence, crying. Adolescents and children's psychology in their young age has its own characteristics and is described in the literature as emotional immaturity, submission to adult authority, trustworthiness, insufficient awareness of gender relations and life experience, the ability to predict other people's current actions and qualities such as criticality and inability to fully assess complex situations are manifested.

Children do not develop at the same rate as adults, and there are positive and negative psychological characteristics, relatively stable and peaceful periods. The emergence of a positive and negative attitude towards adults, the symptoms of unconscious behavior, such as negativism, are not signs that appear directly due to spontaneous sexual maturation, but they have an indirect effect. These are character traits that appear through the means of the social conditions in which the teenager lives, his peers, his position in different communities, his relationship with adults, his role in school and family. By changing these social conditions, it is possible to directly influence the behavior of adolescents. They are very susceptible to external influences and emotions. They are also characterized by psychological qualities such as bravery, courage, and accuracy. Susceptibility to external influences causes the adolescent to form a personal opinion, but this personal opinion is often unfounded. That's why they try to express their thoughts despite the guidance of their parents, elders and teachers. Many teenagers become interested in smoking and alcohol during this period. Today, people try to use internet material without understanding or understanding it. In this case, the smoker feels normal and comfortable in his new role as a drinker. A teenager who falls into such situations is very worried and a crisis situation occurs in him. This crisis also depends on the changes in the psyche of the adolescent's spiritual growth. During this period, the child's social position changes, new relationships with his relatives, friends, and peers emerge. But the biggest change occurs in his inner world. Many teenage schoolchildren are dissatisfied with themselves.

Also, the fact that his current thoughts about himself do not correspond to the changes taking place in him today make the teenager nervous. This can cause a negative thought and fear in the teenager. It is worrying that the surrounding people, adults, as well as their parents, are not

able to understand that they are going against such changes in a teenager. In special social psychological literature, there is a phrase that is resistant to life, strong-willed. The emergence of negative-behavior related to this phrase is severe distress in adolescent children, incompetent parents, alcoholic parents, brutal beatings, natural disasters, poverty, family rifts, etc. negatively affects their mental development. In this regard, adolescents feel the need for their support because their communication with parents and adults is mainly structured on the basis of their sense of adulthood. Activities with parents help teenagers to understand adults better. A teenager feels a great urge to share with adults about the changes that are happening in him, the problems that concern him, but he will never be the first to do it. A teenager strongly complains about being treated like a young child. Adolescent communication is ultimately characterized by variability. The mentioned orientation is certainly present in the communication and attitude of adults, but they differ from adults in their emotionality. In the group of peers, as well as classmates, the teenager shows his agreeableness. It helps to form the feeling of "We" in the students of the teenage age and strengthens his inner state. Choosing friends for a teenager is very important. In adolescence, a friend is very valuable. Friends constantly feel the need to be close in spirit and heart. This desire can be seen in the way teenage friends ask and see each other. Many of these very close relationships, the collective actions of the teenage students of the general education school in the formation of a person, are in the human heart. and remains in memory forever.

The scientific study of suicide began in the beginning of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. This was caused, firstly, by the increasing number of suicides worldwide, and secondly, the emergence of a number of scientific studies dedicated to the study of the problem of suicide prompted a comprehensive study of this problem. Until the beginning of our century, the study of the phenomenon of suicide was carried out in several directions, and almost all of these directions reveal theories based on one-sidedness in the explanation of suicide. For example, the manifestations of the sociological theory of suicide (founded by E. Durkheim) believe that suicidal behavior occurs only as a result of the influence of the social environment, and consider other (psychological, pathological, biological) factors that cause suicidal behavior. they cannot see. E. Durkheim, who is considered the founder of this direction, in his work entitled "Suicide" published in 1897, "Suicide is not the result of mental or organic diseases, but the individual's social status in society. is the product of the breakdown or breakdown of relations"; - he says. According to his opinion, it is necessary to look for the causes and causes of suicide not in the mental and individual psychological characteristics of the person, but in the society and its social environment. According to him, suicide is a social phenomenon, the amount of which is controlled by the "community" force affecting the individual in each society, and the activity of this force depends on the institutions (family, state, party, etc.) implemented in the society. determined by language. That is, the scale of suicide is related to the "inhuman" structure of the social system.

In Russia, a number of scientific researches were conducted in the sociological direction of suicide research. In particular, MNFenomenov in his research shows that, as E. Durkheim pointed out, it is appropriate to look for the causes of suicide attempts, "not from social institutions, but from the internal unhealthy environment and unhealthy human relations prevailing in the country. "The social crisis, he says, creates an opportunity for the creation of the old way of life." This

exchange of places also applies to the human community, and ensures that a new generation replaces the old. During this period, Fenomenov says, "suicide may sometimes increase and sometimes decrease." Analyzing MNFenomenov's thoughts, the author says that while suicide is a natural phenomenon on the one hand, on the other hand, it depends on the mental acceptance of individual psychological characteristics of a person, mental experiences and changes in the social environment, that is, the social environment events - events we will witness that he put forward the opinion that it is related.

Supporters of the sociological approach to the study of suicide, although they are biased in the explanation of suicide, but they put forward a number of valuable ideas and considerations regarding the analysis of suicide and its prevention. In particular, E. Durkheim, the founder of this direction, tries to give a scientific definition of the suicide problem by bringing together all the theoretical and practical studies on the problem of suicide before him. E. Durkheim's understanding that "suicide is a social phenomenon, a conscious, deliberate act aimed at leaving life" strongly attacked the theory that suicide is a product of mental illness in his time. However, E. Durkheim is accused of one-sidedness due to the social predominance in the interpretation of suicide. A number of scientific researches have been conducted on the legal research of suicide, in which attempts are made to interpret suicide from a legal point of view. Among the studies dedicated to the legal study of suicide, it is appropriate to highlight the MNGernet scientific research. The work entitled "Moralnaya statistik" (Moral Statistics), containing many years of observations of the author, appeared as one of the first major works in this field. NIZagorodnikov also examines suicide from the point of view of sexual liability, and shows that suicide constitutes two complementary crimes - intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm and death caused by negligence.

If we analyze the studies devoted to the psychological research of suicide, we can see that the impact of affective states on suicide, changes in personal behavior, depression and mental experiences as the origin of suicidal behavior have been analyzed. A number of researchers have conducted effective scientific research on the psychological study of suicide. The influence of individual psychological and customer types on the origin of suicidal behavior and the psychological meaning of suicide were studied in the researches in this direction. However, like other theories in the study of suicide, proponents of the psychological theory are also observed to be biased in the explanation of suicide. As a result, they allow a number of inaccuracies in determining the psychological meaning of suicide and psychological justification. In particular, when they try to explain the psychological mechanisms of suicidal behavior, they leave confusion in the analysis of the issue of the dependence of suicidal behavior on mental health and unhealthy conditions.

Summary. You can save a person's life by listening to him! If you know someone who is suicidal, or if you suspect that they may be suicidal, you can help save their life by simply listening to what they have to say! Suicidal people often say, "I don't need anyone," "I have no choice," and "no one cares about me."

By listening to people, we show that we are not indifferent to what is happening to them and what may happen to them. Parents should contact the institution's administration or social

centers for help as soon as possible. Also, the administration and psychologist of the educational institution should constantly monitor such students and stay with them until they completely recover from the parasuicidal state.

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