

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ETHNOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF SUICIDES

M.F. Elieva

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent

**Abstract:** The paper presents data on the analysis of suicidal behavior among the population of Uzbekistan. During the period under study (2018-2023), 659 suicide attempts were examined among 264 men and 395 women, of which 38.5% of cases were completed and 61.5% were unfinished auto-aggressive actions.

**Keywords:** suicide, auto-aggressive actions, suicidal person, ethnocultural characteristics.

**INTRODUCTION**

The study of suicides and the development of methods for their prevention are due to the medical and social significance of the problem. About 1 million suicides are committed worldwide every year. It is known from the literature that the factors that have a significant impact on the development of suicidal behavior include people's social living conditions [1-3]. According to T.B.Dmitrieva and B.S.Polozhego (2013), any radical social changes are accompanied by a stressful impact on the population, which inevitably affects the suicidal situation in the country [4].

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

During the study period (2018-2023), we examined 659 suicide attempts among 264 men and 395 women, of which 38.5% were completed and 61.5% were unfinished auto-aggressive actions. We studied 210 case histories, 74 outpatient cards, 64 forensic medical reports, as well as 311 cases according to the data of the women's and family committees of local authorities responsible for the suicidological situation at the local level.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

As can be seen from the presented data (Table 1), in 2019/2020 there was a slight decrease in the total number of suicides (from 187 to 169 cases), while over the next three years there was a sharp increase in suicide cases: from 177 in 2021 to 224 in 2023. At the same time, there are differences in the number of suicides by gender. If in the group of women the total number of female suicides reached from 40 cases in 2020 to 74 in 2023, then among men during these years the number of cases increased from 105 to 150 cases.

Table 1.

**Rates of completed suicides in the republic of Uzbekistan  
(for the period 2018-2023)**

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Men	139	120	105	129	128	150
Women	48	49	40	48	60	74
Total	187	169	145	177	188	224

An analysis of data obtained from 695 individuals who attempted suicide during the study period (2018-2023) showed that 251 (38%) people died from suicide in certain regions of Uzbekistan. Of these, 55% were males and 45% were females, reflecting a significant predominance of fatalities among men; this is due to the fact that males chose the most traumatic methods of suicide.

The representatives of the most able-bodied age group (from 19 to 49 years) account for the largest number of suicides among both men and women. It is this category that often does the

hardest physical work, but often it is difficult to get this work due to the high level of unemployment in the country. In addition, with regard to males, it can be noted that the ability to earn money for men, especially in Uzbekistan, means a lot, given that many women in the country do not work, are engaged in raising children, naturally, a man without work considers himself an incomplete head of the family. Therefore, a sufficient motivation for committing suicide is a feeling of inferiority among the able-bodied male population.

If we compare the number of suicides among men and women by age groups, it should be noted that it decreases among both males and females in proportion to aging. In the age groups of 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, the number of women significantly exceeds the number of male suicides. The largest number of suicides occurred in the age group of 15-19 (n=126) – 23 (18%) men and 103 (82%) women, and 20-24 (n=161) – 53 (33%) men and 108 (67%) women, which is primarily due to the fact that men of this age are in labor migration.

Girls get married and almost immediately after marriage are left alone with the husband's family, problems begin with the mother-in-law, younger brothers and sisters of the husband, other daughters-in-law (considering the presence of large families in Uzbekistan). Low education of women, lack of support from parents, unsatisfactory living conditions in the village - all this contributes to the commission of suicides in these age groups. Girls who have remained brides for too long are forced to marry widowers with children or second wives to old men, which is also one of the factors contributing to suicide. The above motives can be considered ethnocultural features of suicides in Uzbekistan.

As for the education of suicides, the study showed that there are differences in the level of education by gender: among men, people with higher education accounted for 20%, among women – only 7%, which indicates ethnocultural characteristics among suicides in Uzbekistan, namely – girls and women traditionally have fewer opportunities to obtain an education, including higher education.

### **CONCLUSION**

Thus, the analysis of long-term programs and activities for suicide prevention in the republic showed that all of them are insufficiently coordinated, and the results of our work indicate the need for a large-scale, state-funded study of various aspects of suicide among the country's population, since the role of social factors in the formation of autoaggressive behavior, on the one hand, is indisputable, but on the other hand, the most controversial in suicidology. The reason for this, in our opinion, lies in the significant individual variability of motives leading to suicide, if we are not talking about psychopathological motivation and mechanisms for the formation of autoaggression.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Mental health protection: problems and solutions. Report of the WHO European Ministerial Conference / Denmark. - 2016. - P. 77- 85.
2. Ganiev FI Forensic and medical-social problems of suicides in the Republic of Uzbekistan: author's abstract. diss.... candidate of medical sciences / FI Ganiev. - Tashkent. - 2018. - 21s.
3. Suicides in the Republic of Uzbekistan (A brief guide and recommendations for a family doctor) / NM Sharopova, Z.Kh. Nisanbaeva, FK Shomadova, GB Khasanova. M.- 2011. - 52s.
4. Dmitrieva TB Ethnocultural Psychiatry / TB Dmitrieva, BS Polozhiy // M.: Medicine. - 2013. - 458s.