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THE STUDY OF SUICIDALITY IN CLINICAL, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Abdullaeva Nigora Bakhriddinovna
Master of the Bukhara Institute of Psychology and Foreign Languages

Abstract: The article is devoted to suicidology as a field of psychology that investigates factors contributing to suicidal behavior and develops methods for its prevention. Within suicidology, various areas are considered, including clinical, social, educational, and forensic psychology. Key aspects are the study of mental disorders, the influence of the social environment, and pedagogical factors that contribute to the prevention of suicidal behavior among young people. The article reviews authoritative studies in Russian that highlight psychological, social and cultural aspects of suicidal behavior. The necessity of a comprehensive approach to studying the problem, including medical, psychological and social measures, as well as the development of effective preventive strategies for working with suicidal people is emphasized. Important attention is paid to psychotherapeutic methods, social programs and neurobiological research, which help to better understand the mechanisms of formation of suicidal thoughts and prevent suicidal actions.
Keywords: suicidology, psychology, behavior, prevention, clinical psychology, personality, forensic psychology.

Introduction. Suicidology is a field of psychology that studies the factors that lead to suicide and develops strategies to prevent suicidal behavior. Within suicidology, there are different branches and approaches such as clinical suicidology, social suicidology, personality psychology, and many others. Some of the most famous and authoritative studies in the field of suicidology in Russian include the following works:
1. Burlygina N.P., Shlyakhtina G.V. "Suicidology". Moscow: Moscow State University Publishing House, 2007. [70]
2. Karmanov V.A., Morozov P.V. "Suicidology: Study Guide". Moscow: Academy, 2006. [71]
3. Kondrashov M.V., Pankova N.B. "Suicidology: Study Guide". Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2012. [72]
4. Pokrovskaya A.I. "Psychology of suicide". Moscow: Smysl, 2009. [73]
5. Kharitonova L.V. "Suicidology: Psychological Aspects". St. Petersburg: Rech, 2005. [74]
These and other works study various aspects of suicidology, including psychological, social, biological, and cultural factors that may influence the occurrence and prevention of suicidal behavior.
The study of suicidality is an important focus of branches of psychology such as clinical, social, educational and forensic psychology.
Main part. Clinical psychology is concerned with the study and treatment of various mental disorders, including depression, anxiety, personality disorders, and others that can lead to suicide. Clinical psychology research helps identify risk factors that precede suicide and develop effective treatment strategies.
Social psychology deals with the study of social interactions and the influence of the social environment on a person's mental state. Social psychology research identifies social factors that may increase the risk of suicide, such as social isolation, economic problems, and discrimination.
Educational psychology is concerned with the study of parenting and learning, including

interpersonal relationships and student mental health. Research in educational psychology helps identify pedagogical factors that can prevent suicidal behavior in children and adolescents.
Forensic psychology studies the mental states of criminals and their motivation. Research in forensic psychology helps identify factors that may lead to suicidal behavior in prisons and other institutions and develop interventions to prevent suicidal behavior in forensic settings.
The study of suicidality is multidisciplinary and requires a comprehensive approach that includes medical, psychological, social and other aspects.
Suicidal state is one of the most serious problems in psychology, requiring special attention and research. The study of this condition is carried out in various fields of psychology, such as clinical, social, pedagogical and forensic.
Clinical psychology studies the suicidal state in the context of mental disorders that can lead to this state, as well as methods of treatment and prevention. Notable studies in this area of psychology include "Suicidal Behavior in Clinical Psychology" [75] and "Clinical-psychological features of suicidal behavior" [76].
Social psychology studies suicidal behavior in the context of social factors such as social isolation, discrimination, unemployment, violence, etc. Studies such as "Social psychological aspects of suicidal behavior" [77] and "Social psychological aspects of suicidal behavior" are known in this field of psychology [77] and "Social-psychological causes of suicidal behavior [78].
Pedagogical psychology studies suicidal behavior in the context of interaction between students and teachers, as well as methods of prevention among schoolchildren and students. Such studies as "Suicidal behavior in adolescents: diagnosis and prevention"[79] and "Prevention of suicidal behavior in adolescents in the conditions of an educational institution"[80] are known in this field of psychology [80].
Forensic psychology studies suicidal state in the context of legal aspects such as punishment for attempted suicide, causes of suicidal behavior in the context of criminal behavior, and mental health examinations in cases of suicide attempts. Famous studies in this area of psychology include "Forensic Psychological Evaluation in Suicide Cases"[81] and "Suicidal Behavior as a Factor in Criminal Responsibility" [82].
In general, the study of suicidal behavior is an important task for psychology, and requires a comprehensive approach that includes clinical, social, pedagogical, and forensic psychology.
In order to work more effectively with people who are prone to suicidal behavior, it is also important to study the factors that may contribute to the occurrence of such behavior. Among such factors may be various mental disorders, disorders of relationships in the family and social environment, stressful situations, problems with work or study, etc. It is also important to remember that suicidal behavior can be a consequence not only of personal problems, but also of social phenomena, such as poverty, violence, discrimination, injustice, etc.
In pedagogical practice, much attention is paid to the prevention of suicidal behavior in adolescents. It is important to teach adolescents how to cope with stress, develop their problem-solving skills, strengthen their mental health and self-esteem, and help them develop social skills and abilities.
Forensic psychology deals with forensic psychiatry, including mental health evaluations, including evaluations in cases of suicidal behavior. Experts analyze a person's behavior and mental state, determine his or her ability to be aware of the situation and control his or her actions, and identify the presence of mental disorders.
In addition, clinical psychology has conducted research to identify effective methods of working with people who are prone to suicidal behavior. Such methods may include psychotherapeutic techniques, pharmacological treatment, the use of group work, and collaboration with family and significant others.
Social psychology also studies the causes and contributing factors of suicidal behavior in various social groups and develops social psychological programs to prevent suicide.

An important aspect of studying suicidal behavior is also understanding how suicidal thoughts and desires are formed in the human brain and what mechanisms underlie this process. Modern research in neurobiology and neuropsychology allows for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of suicidal behavior and the development of more effective methods to prevent and treat it.

Educational psychology studies factors that can lead to suicidal behavior in adolescents and young adults and develops methods of working with them. In particular, it studies the influence of family upbringing, social environment, school environment, relationships with peers and teachers, and other factors that may influence the development of suicidal thoughts and behavior in adolescents.

Forensic psychology is also relevant to suicidal behavior, including cases where suicide has occurred in prison, at work, or in other community settings. Forensic psychologists may study the motives and causes of suicidal behavior, as well as conduct evaluations that determine a person's mental state prior to committing suicide.

Suicide is a serious problem in psychology and requires a comprehensive approach to research and prevention.

The study of suicidal state is carried out in different areas of psychology such as clinical, social, pedagogical and forensic.

Clinical psychology studies mental disorders that can lead to suicide, as well as treatment and prevention methods.

Conclusion. Social psychology studies the social factors that may influence suicidal behavior, as well as social programs and interventions to prevent suicide. Research, focuses on social factors that may influence suicidal behavior, such as social isolation, poverty, and the presence of conflictual relationships in the family or community.

Educational psychology studies the causes and factors related to the educational environment that may contribute to suicidal behavior among youth, as well as methods of prevention and assistance.

Forensic psychology studies the mental states of criminals and their motivations that may lead to suicide in prisons and other institutions, and develops measures to prevent suicide in forensic practice.

The study of suicidality requires a comprehensive approach that includes medical, psychological, social and other aspects.

List of literature:

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