

Investigation of the Influence of Youth Subcultures on Suicide Behavior of Students

Aygul Aitbayeva and Gulmira Kasen

Scientific-Innovational Centre of Educational Researches,
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the problem of mutual influence aspects of youth culture and behavior of students, in particular the impact of the youth subculture on suicidal behavior. The authors on the basis of the mini-research establish a direct dependence of the affiliations of the students to a particular subculture and have suicidal factors.

Key words: Youth subculture • Suicidal behavior • Suicidal factors and correlation dependence

INTRODUCTION

Society reproduces itself biologically and socially through the young generation, i.e. in a sense, young people are the future of the country, but because the mood of young people, their behavior, health is a barometer that measures the general moral, ideological, political and socio-psychological climate in a given society. At present, the phenomenon of youth subculture and its impact on youth attitudes, their behavior in society and other aspects of social life remains a "blind spot" in the psychology and pedagogy. Attitude to youth subcultures as some thing frivolous, that will be held from age, it is extremely dangerous, especially given the fact that worsening of suicidal tendencies among this population. Research is conducted in the framework of the fundamental project of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Scientific-theoretical principles and problems of suicide prevention among young people".

Youth subculture - an important area of sociology of youth, but with the psychological and educational point of view, this problem has been investigated in the aspect of self-identity and explore ways of socialization and in terms of learning marginality of youth gangs. Under the youth subculture is defined as "a certain culture of the young generation with a common lifestyle conduct, group norm, values and stereotypes. Studying Youth in the sociological aspect of the Russian researcher, VT

Lisokovsky notes that in modern society, "there is a kind of subcultural" core", which is inherent to some extent around the younger generation [1].

In a broad sense, the subculture is a system of norms and values that distinguish the group from the majority of companies. As a rule, it is influenced by factors such as age, ethnicity, religion, social group or place of residence:

- Pessimism, lack of civic engagement - "Goth";
- Emotional instability - "emo";
- Hostility to other ethnic groups, intolerance - "Skinheads", etc.

Most subcultures cultured uncertainty, alienation from the basic normative values (values of the majority) and "subjective blurring" of the personality, which ultimately is a fertile breeding ground for suicide, immorality, cruelty and violence.

Particularly alarming problem of suicidal behavior in adolescents and young people, as in recent years the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of three leaders in the number of suicides among the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Each year in Kazakhstan, about 4 million people take their own lives. According to the Committee on Legal Statistics and his special Prosecutor General of Kazakhstan, only the first nine months of 2010 recorded 2,359 suicides. For the same period in 2009 committed suicide 3121. But according to the World Health Organization in 2010, Kazakhstan has the

third highest number of suicides in the world [2]. Potential suicides are disabled for a particular period after the suicide attempt, resulting in direct economic losses for public production. Much of the suicide attempts are complicated with severe chronic disorders, disabling patients, turning them from the sphere of public benefit activities. We also cannot ignore the fact of the negative impact that suicide attempts have on the morale of those around family, friends and acquaintances. Every act of suicide is from this point of view, the specific psychogenic factor in temporarily reducing the level of optimism and activity of members of the public. Despite the negative connotation of the matter, the ambiguous attitude in society to the problem and the complexity of its research specialists in different areas of society should combine professional efforts to address the problem. According to the study and management of the process of entering into a variety of subcultural youth associations (including sect) are factors of suicide prevention, the major means of social improvement of the society in the aspect of cultivation and preservation of human values - Life, Health, Beauty, Labor and others. Purpose of the article is to explore the mutual aspects of youth culture and behavior of students, in particular the influence of youth subcultures on suicidal behavior.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To identify the interaction of subcultures and suicidal behavior among young people, we developed a questionnaire including open, poluzakrytye, closed questions and projective-associative task. Questions and tasks were designed to understand belonging to a subculture (informal associations) to identify the attitude towards life and people and for others, to itself, to the political life of society, to examine the causes of an optimistic or pessimistic view of life, understanding of the values of freedom, life, beauty, goodness, etc. The research methodology is based on the classical social-philosophical studies specifically focused on youth and youth subcultures studies on the role of youth in dynamic societies to address youth groups producing their own subculture - peer groups, as well as other foreign authors, conceptual approaches to the analysis of the phenomenon of youth subcultures), sociological and philosophical studies of the modern period, psychological works of different periods (retaining the basic features of the psychology of youth subculture and socio-psychological mechanisms of getting young people into the subculture [3-5]).

In addition to these empirical and methodological foundations of the experimental basis of our study were working on the problems of suicide by authors [3-14].

Diagnosis of Suicidal Intent: Sample mini-study was 190 students (students of colleges and universities). After the analysis and processing of questionnaires were obtained the following data: 22.2% of the respondents belong to the informal association (among them - sect), only a quarter of respondents (25.5%) have established a clear belief (self-assessment) concerning life and death, the people around them, while almost twice as many either do not have them, or have never thought about it (respectively 31% and 26.6%). Only one in four students (25.5%) were willing to live for others, even if I have to sacrifice their own interests, while at the same time, more than half of the sample (52.2%) believe that in any case we must not forget about their own benefit. Questionnaire revealed that the understanding of learners, such as freedom, it is equal to the "new stereotypes," the majority (66.6%) did not consider the freedom in accordance with the need and in "tandem" with coercion and violence. Non-interference in the private life of the individual young people understood as an important sign of freedom (20%). Particularly alarming understanding of freedom marked by 13% of respondents about their statements can be summarized in the phrase - "freedom - it is a choice between life and death, good and evil, between richness and poverty, between society and solitude." You can pre-treat this group of students to young people with suicidal tendencies and their composition prepared over it on other issues and tasks. Questions that reveal intergenerational alienation ("mark of who understands you and the family accepts this are what you are" and "Spellof those with whom you have a high level of mutual understanding and mutual trust") showed a wide range of aversion from the destruction of family contacts to counter making "us" all earlier, "Soviet", "different" generations of relatives.

In our view, it is also one of the factors of suicide - the loneliness in the family, lack of understanding of family and friends. Particularly revealing answers of this kind: "There is no understanding in the family: they - the Soviet and correct", "Rodak-shovels and this is my problem, they are hardened and incorrigible that I want to hang myself," "There is no confidence, no understanding of where from you only require without giving freedom", "Solitude in the crowd - so you can call my present condition, " understanding - everywhere except in the family, as you can see people who are brought up in

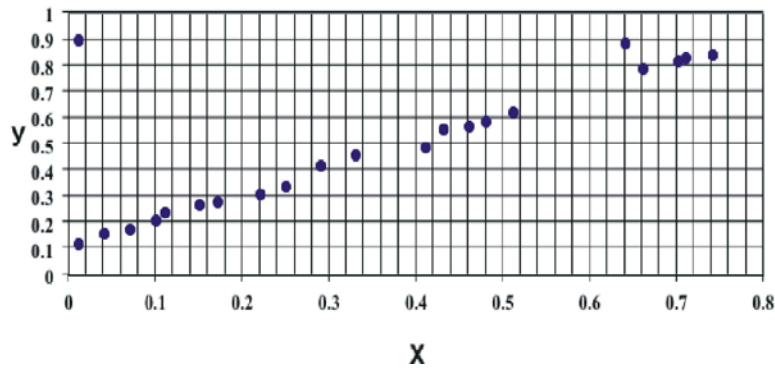


Fig. 1: The correlation field belonging to a particular subculture and the availability of factors of suicide among high school students

X-membership of a particular subculture, *Y* - the presence of suicidal factors expressed in figures on a notional scale

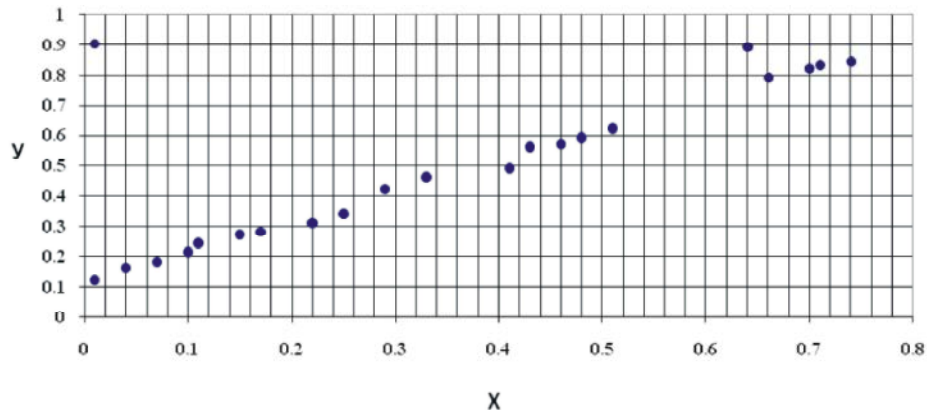


Fig. 2: The correlation field belonging to a particular subculture and the availability of factors of suicide among students of 1-2 courses

X-membership of a particular subculture, *Y* - the presence of suicidal factors expressed in figures on a notional scale

a different environment, a different time. "And there are two answers to the above questions are 11.1% (I do not whether it is those respondents who understand freedom as a choice between life and death?).

In line with the mini-study tasks, we analyzed the interaction and interdependence between belonging to a particular subculture and the presence of suicidal factors (Figures 1 and 2).

The calculated correlation coefficients (+ 0.97+0.78) express the relationship between the above-mentioned characteristics of the person and confirm the objective need for special work with this group of young people.

Figure 2, shows the correlation field belonging to a particular subculture and the availability of factors of suicide among students of 1-2 courses.

The result of the establishment of correlations between belonging to a particular subculture and the presence of suicidal factors was the conclusion of the need for the special work on the formation of young

people and to build qualities antisuicidal direction (optimism, cheerfulness, love of life) and universal values and meanings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After the analysis and processing of questionnaires were obtained the following data: 22.2% of the respondents belong to the informal association (among them - sect), only a quarter of respondents (25.5%) have established a clear belief (self-assessment) concerning life and death, the people around them, while almost twice as many either do not have them, or have never thought about it (respectively 31% and 26.6%). Only one in four students (25.5%) were willing to live for others, even if I have to sacrifice their own interests, while at the same time, more than half of the sample (52.2%) believe that "in any case we must not forget about their own benefit".

In general, surveys showed that among young people there is a tendency to dehumanize and demoralize that manifests itself primarily in the belittling, deformation and destruction of the image of man, his life, slippage in the statements of respondents focus on the violence and cruelty of the world alone. All this is contrary to the universal values of life, the laws of human morality.

One could even argue that such statements are characteristic of representatives of the major youth sub-cultures, as the above-mentioned manifestations were observed in 26.6% to almost meet the profiles of representatives of subcultures - 22.2% (of respondents who indicated an informal group affiliation or sect). Also during the survey it was found that youth groups are often ridiculed qualities such as sensitivity, care, compassion and kindness, that for the majority of young people is acceptable "behavior pattern" wretchedly primitive character: weak - Intermittent (die), strong - survive. Under the "power" is often understood as violence against the householder group, something not cater to the demands of the group. That forced "single" Hard to resist this sadistic world of youth. That is, this is another reason of entering teenagers and young men in informal networks, as fear of being alone, outside of the group led to the formation of suggestibility and conformity (these qualities so necessary, "the leader of the packs" for better control group). In such circumstances, young people are left 2 out: enter into the youth subculture (sect, an informal association, etc.) or standalone ("neat and proper"). Both can ultimately lead to suicide. The first - due to the fact that the criminal or addictive direction of the group, dikutya strict conditions for the survival of its members pushes them into a corner from which the output is either in prison or in the grave. Second - because of the isolation of a young man from the youth subculture creates the potential for heinous offenses "single", swagger and izdevatelsva against them, which also contributes to the emergence of suicidal behavior.

CONCLUSIONS

- Subcultural phenomena defy description, but their classification and typology of difficult irreducible diversity in symptoms. Methodologically important to see that a coherent classification of subcultures create no sense.
- Most youth subcultures create a platform for the development of negative tendencies among the

youth (the problem of suicidal behavior, drug addiction, violence, etc.) In all cases, a subcultural form for some youth is the way to the development of sociality.

Analysis of a number of subcultural phenomena leads us to understand that the natural tendency to unite in terms of "abandonment" and the unfriendliness of the adult world or isolate themselves from the cruelty and inhumanity of the youth subculture lead young people to suicide, if the company has not created Harmonized form of opposition to the negative phenomena.

- Teaching the public should pay special attention to the search for ways of parenting in young strong willpower, the revival of the institutions of humanity (eg, "Timur's movement").

Prospects Forresearch: In accordance with the results of the diagnostic studies will be developed pedagogical strategy for the prevention of suicidal behavior [15], one of the units which involve working with youth subcultures to create a positive mindset of youth. This framework should address the following key strategies for preventing suicidal behavior among young people:

- Identification of subcultural phenomena that contribute to the development of a crisis (presuicide) states of youth;
- Prevention of suicidal intentions among schoolchildren and students, the correction of appropriate behavior;
- The projection of the future", reflection and action on the formation of positive thinking.

Sincethroughsubculturalforms forsome youthlies the pathto masteringthe social, it is necessary toexploit the potential of the individual in formal youth organizations for the benefit of the physical and psychological health of society.

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