
RELEVANCE OF EMILE DURKHEIM'S SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHTS ON SUICIDE AND CAUSES OF SUICIDE AMONG TODAY'S YOUTH

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Abstract: *The word suicide is derived from the Latin word suicidium, sui caedere meaning to kill oneself, to act intentionally to cause one's death. Suicide is often committed out of despair, which is attributed to mental disorders such as depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, alcoholism, or drug abuse. Stress factors such as financial difficulties or difficulties in interpersonal relationships often also play a role. Efforts to prevent suicide include limiting access to firearms, treating mental illness and drug use, and improving economic development. Durkheim is different from other sciences in terms of considering social problems. He confines himself to the cause of the problem rather he opens the layer by layer of the society, group, and collectivity. does not focus on any one common cause as other social scientists often do. His thoughts regarding 'suicide' are in his famous work 'Suicide'. He has studied society as a whole on the burning problem like suicide. In this research, the relevance of Emile Durkheim's sociological thoughts on suicide and the causes of suicide among today's youth have been studied.*

Keywords: *Suicide, Emile Durkheim, Mental Disorders, Despair, Depression, Drug Addiction, Social Media*

Introduction:

Emile Durkheim has tried as much as possible to find out what is the basic nutrient at the bottom of the problem of suicide. Emile Durkheim believes that suicide is a social phenomenon. That is why he directly rejects the thoughts related to the suicide of his predecessor scholars like heredity, climate, psychological factors, personal factors, etc. Durkheim does not agree with the ideas and theories related to them but refutes them. He says that through these factors the root causes of a serious problem like suicide cannot be detected. Regarding choosing the topic of suicide, it is said that because we are becoming more familiar with the important events of daily life, suicide is the main one among them.

Durkheim thinks that suicide is a social fact. Therefore its reasons should be sought in the social structure and organization. Durkheim also warns about this while considering the problem of suicide because the use of this word is common in common life. Its meaning is also taken by the general public only. But it is not so. People and students who take suicide in its popular sense are in a misunderstanding. So when studying "suicide" don't use its general meaning. While studying suicide, we should carefully sequence and list the facts that we have



to study. For example, such special qualities are not seen in other deaths, but these are also such qualities that are seen in those deaths that people generally call suicide. If such qualities can be discovered, then we can also discover all those qualities inherent in suicide, which will separate the incident of suicide from other types of death. Some types of death are not related to the doer's own direct or indirect work. The cause of death is our external society and not within us, they are effective only when we interfere in their work. Durkheim effectively explains the principle of suicide in many places, such that different types of objectives can be accomplished through the same type of behavior system. If the mere determination to surrender oneself to death is a suicide, then a soldier sacrifices himself to protect his regiment or a businessman commits suicide to avoid bankruptcy, then what is it called suicide? In these above-mentioned incidents, the aim of the person is not only suicide but also something else. There should be some search for this. Through this, new social facts about suicide will be known.

Thus Durkheim says that “actually suicide consists in that state when the person at the time of committing the fatal act knows with certainty its natural consequences. This certainty can be less or more. Add some doubt and you will get a new fact which is not suicide but will match a lot with suicide because there will be only a difference in degree in both of them.

The occurrence of suicide because it is an individual action that is due to individual factors. This is why it is also discussed based on a person's character, nature, etc. If different types of suicides are not considered separate incidents, in a particular society and at a particular time, all types of suicides are explained as a whole. So it will be clear that this totality is not just a sum of independent units, it is a new fact that has some unity, characteristic, and nature of its own. This nature is truly basic. is social. Durkheim also says that if the incidents of suicides that happened over a long period are discussed, then many types of changes are seen in it. The reason for this is also that in this long period, many types of changes take place in the structural fabric of society. Giving evidence in favor of this fact, he presents the details of the incidents of suicides in European society. conclude that there is a certain similarity in suicide in every society at every stage of history.

From this conclusion of Durkheim, it is also concluded that the scholars of different disciplines who hold a particular type of reason or mindset responsible for the incidents of suicide are erroneous because time, period, and social conditions change from time to time. Therefore, the environmental factors of suicide also keep on changing. In their background, the basic cause of suicide is social, yet each society has its characteristics, in which the tendency and nature of the incidents of suicide are not equal, but unequal. Emile Durkheim's view is that "the relationship of suicide with certain conditions of the social environment is as direct and stable as its relation with facts of zoological and physical characteristics is seen to be uncertain and vague." Durkheim's term suicide is used for all those deaths which are the direct or indirect result of some act, positive or negative, of the dead person himself, about which he knows that act will produce this result.

Research Methodology:

The research paper has depended on secondary data.



Objective of Research:

- 1) To study the relevance of Emile Durkheim's sociological thoughts on suicide.
- 2) To study the causes of suicide among today's youth.

The Relevance of Emile Durkheim's Sociological Thoughts on Suicide and the Causes of Suicide among Today's Youth:

Suicide and attempted suicide were formerly criminally punishable but are no longer so in Western countries. It is still a punishable offense in many Muslim countries. In the 20th and 21st centuries, suicide in the form of self-immolation as a method of protest and kamikaze and suicide bombings have been used as military or terroristic tactics. Suicide can be defined as a death that has happened for a specific purpose. Having said that, the biggest problem before us is how to get information about the motive of the person who commits suicide after committing suicide. Keeping these facts in mind, Durkheim defined suicide in a sociological format in such a way that "the term suicide is used for all those deaths which are the direct or indirect result of any positive or negative act of the dead person himself." Which person knows that the act will produce the same result i.e. death?

The phenomenon of suicide is related to insanity. Some scholars consider race and heredity as suicide. Some scholars try to commit an incident like suicide based on poverty, despair, alcoholism, etc. But Durkheim does not agree with the views of these scholars. They say this base is individual. The nature of suicide is social. Therefore it should be interpreted in the context of society. The association of suicide with social and environmental conditions is as direct and clear as that of biological and physical conditions with an uncertain and ambiguous association with suicide. For a balanced personality, the impact of social conditions and collective consciousness on a person's life must be healthy. But when relative to this, the control of the group over the individual's life increases or decreases excessively, then the social conditions begin to affect the individual unhealthy. These conditions lead to suicide.

If women commit suicide less than men, it is because they participate in group life much less than men, and they experience less of the good or bad effects of this group life relative to them. . The rate of suicide occurring in society can be explained only on sociological grounds. The moral organization of society at a given time creates favorable conditions for voluntary deaths. Each person feels the pressure of a collective and social force with a certain amount of power over him. As a result of which he is bound toward suicide. The actions of the person who commits suicide, which in the past seem to express only his nature, are in reality the complement and extension of a social condition, the expression of which results in the suicide. Therefore, according to the facts, the tendency of suicide is found in more or less form in every human society. All social groups have a collective tendency towards suicide. Which produces personal tendencies, not the result of personal tendencies. These tendencies of the entire social group affect the individuals and become the main cause of suicide. They are only such effects that are taken from the moral nature of the person who commits suicide. Which is an echo of the moral condition of society. The person blames the immediate circumstances around him to explain his disinterest in life, that his life

is miserable because he is unhappy. But in reality, he is unhappy because of external circumstances. All these external circumstances are not isolated incidents in his life, but belong to the group of which he is a member. This is the reason that there is no such social situation that cannot act as an opportunity for suicide. It all depends on how intensely the causes causing the tendency of suicide affect the person.

The circumstances that lead to suicide remain active in every society, but their effect on many individuals is not the same. Because they affect a person until the person's personality adopts them. This is the reason why some people bear the torture of poverty and unhappy married life. But some people cannot bear this torture and find themselves unable to adapt to it, they are driven towards suicide. Some people consider a particular situation as very normal and leave it just like that. Or remain indifferent to it. On the other hand, there are some people who either break completely due to the same situation and they do not even care about their lives. And the result is suicide. The more attachment a person feels to many social situations that lead to suicide, the more likely they are to move towards suicide.

In egoistic suicide, it is said that in suicide the person feels separate from society. A person gets so immersed in his selfishness that he starts feeling that everyone is neglecting him. He starts feeling cut off. As a result of which his ego gets hurt and he commits suicide. In altruistic suicide, self-sacrifice is very important to protect the collective interest. In altruistic suicide, the person feels very mixed in society, personal interests merge with the collective interest. The distance between the individual and society ends and being inspired by the collective interest, he sacrifices his life. More specifically, Durkheim says that altruistic suicide occurs when there is excessive unity and organization in society. And in such a situation, suicide is accepted as a duty in the society or group, such as suicide by soldiers and Jauhar, etc. suicide comes under this category. Similarly, to maintain the pride of the Rajput society among the Rajput women of India, mass suicide by jumping into a fire is also an altruistic suicide. Similarly, if the ship sinks, the captain of a ship first gives lifeboats, etc. to the people on that ship, even if he sinks.

Compulsive altruistic suicide occurs when the relationship between the individual and society becomes so close that the personality of the individual merges with the society, and the individual has no separate personality of his own and has to act according to the will of the society or group. Does matter. Society or groups can also ask him to commit suicide. Which he has to do compulsorily. These types of suicides are seen in highly organized societies. For example, Sati Pratha (suicide by wife on the death of husband) found in India in the past, etc. comes in this category.

In voluntary altruistic suicide, society does not formally demand the person to commit suicide, nor does it coerce or compel him to do so. But even then, in some special circumstances, committing suicide is considered appropriate from the point of view of public opinion or morally. Thus it is clear that there is a social prestige attached to voluntary altruistic suicide. Because of this, the person is encouraged to commit suicide. For example, if a person has done such a reprehensible act, due to which the head of the group or his family is low, then that person starts feeling that his family or group is demanding suicide from him. In such a situation, he thinks that if he commits suicide, his family will get back the lost



social prestige through his work done by him. And he resorts to this type of suicide. In extreme altruistic suicide, the person kills himself to get all the happiness or pleasure of the sacrifice because freedom from the world is considered praiseworthy even without any special reason. In this type of suicide, the main purpose of a person's life is to end himself.

Abnormal or ideal suicide is done when there are sudden ups and downs in a person's life, a person commits suicide even in a situation of extreme despair and sudden happiness. As an example of abnormal suicide, a person committing suicide when he suddenly becomes bankrupt or when he gets a huge lottery when he is very sad or happy is abnormal (ideal) suicide.

In today's modern era, suicide has nothing to do with a person's prosperity or poverty. These days the cases of suicide are increasing in every age group as well. You must be reading and seeing such news every day that members of the family collectively committed suicide due to some problem or a particular person committed suicide or he attempted it. In the present era, the cases of suicide are increasing rapidly. One of the key reasons for this is stress. People are more stressed these days than ever before. The cases of suicide are increasing due to the rapidly changing lifestyle of people, excessive attraction towards living and material things, disintegration of the family, and increasing unemployment and tendency to consider wealth as everything.

Stress is also of two types, the stress which motivates you to move forward in life or career, you can call it positive stress. Like doing extra work to get a promotion. To carry out some daring risky task. Like mountaineering on Mount Everest. On the other hand, the second type of stress is distress, which causes many diseases in the body. This is a serious type of stress. Distress releases hormones that cause stress in the body. Due to this, physical and mental problems can arise.

These days what is being shown on social and electronic media is also leaving a wrong impression on the minds of many people. The desire to see the world which has not been seen by the people is getting stronger among the people. As I have not seen London then why not come there. I should also have a luxurious car like people. People are taking loans to fulfill their desires and are going through a phase of the financial crisis. These conditions can make you suffer from depression.

The state of sadness is not depression or depression. The desire to work with a person suffering from depression ends. The inferiority complex pervades the mind of the victim. One feels that there is no use in living life. He feels desperate and helpless. In such a situation, the victim may try to commit suicide. Today's lifestyle has become stressful. People have too much work and they are not able to rest properly. The number of such families is huge, and there is no peace. The atmosphere in the houses is bad. This condition helps the person to develop suicidal thoughts in case of distress.

Conclusion:



Suicide and socialism cannot be separated from each other. The truth is that the forces which break society also compel the individual to commit suicide. Trapped in social life, many people are deprived of very important relationships and many times they also get frustrated with their life and lose their sense of self-security, as a result of which the balance of the person deteriorates and he is in a position to commit suicide. Happens in In the present new circumstances, rapid changes have taken place in various decisive units of society. Customs, religion, art, belief, tradition, belief and modernization, etc. everything has changed. Changes are bound to happen in the family in which the individual lives, which is the primary and basic unit of society. Due to the new circumstances, the person tried to adapt his family to it, but due to the intensity of the change, his efforts are failing. As a result of this unsuccessful attempt, the person turns towards suicide. A person tends to commit suicide due to poverty, unemployment, failure in love, after breaking social rules, customs, or traditions, or due to immense economic loss due to liabilities.

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