

COOPERATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, COMMUNITY AND FAMILY IN PREVENTING THE INFLUENCE OF DESTRUCTIVE IDEAS AND GROUPS ON YOUNG PEOPLE

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Annotation: These methods are carried out in several ways to help prevent the struggle with destructive ideas and disorders through educational support, examination and family cooperation. Good interactions, support, and self-expression for students who encounter such problems are very important.

Key words: Advice, idea, themselves, program, student, relationship, activity.

Young people have a great enterprise in getting education, conclusion and family in receiving destructive ideas and influences. Therapy can help young people protect themselves from these kinds of ideas and help them learn better relationships:

For education:

Curriculum: The curriculum of education can include lessons and activities that include learning processes that explain the importance of coping with constructive ideas and various technologies.

Development of educational areas: Students should be given the opportunity to express their opinions, support their opinions and learn to fight against negative, destructive ideas. It helps students to express themselves, develop relationships and learn to communicate.

Teachers said: Teachers need to support students by providing role models, support, and advice in combating destructive ideas. Teachers can provide additional information to help students learn about destructive thoughts and learn about tools to help them deal with destructive thoughts.

Public:

Support for high-paying students: Help students recognize and deal with destructive thoughts through high-paying student support programs and mentoring. includes can help in learning.

Support tools: Learners can get mutual support, peer-to-peer counseling and destructive support.

Volunteering and supervision: Provide support and supervision for students to help them grapple with ideas, challenge and challenge them.

Family partnership:

Student-Family Interactions: Collaboration with families should be supported to help students learn about their families' interactions. This can encourage families to communicate with their students about ideas and tools, and encourage students to share their thoughts with their families to provide them with advice and support.

Support students' opinions: To protect students from destructive ideas, they need to express their opinions and support them. Supporting students empowers them to learn how to change from destructive ideas and offer them alternatives.

Educate and de-anxiety: Students should be educated in clearing destructive ideas so they can learn how to harm them, how validation affects them, and how to combat them. They need to be encouraged to protect themselves from self-destructive ideas, develop relationships and support good interactions, and help people overcome problems.

Educational institutions:

Curricular integration: Educational institutions can include lessons or modules specifically designed to address disruptive behavior and group dynamics. These classes may focus on topics such as conflict resolution, empathy, emotional intelligence, and responsible decision-making.

Counseling and support services: Schools can provide counseling services and support systems to help students who are experiencing or may be engaging in disruptive behavior. Trained professionals can offer guidance, interventions, and resources to address underlying causes and provide appropriate support.

Peer Education and Mentoring Programs: Implementing peer education programs in which older students or trained mentors teach and guide younger students can be effective. Peer mentors can share personal experiences, offer advice, and serve as positive role models, helping young students solve problems and make healthier choices.

Community involvement:

Awareness campaigns: Public organizations, NGOs and local authorities can organize awareness campaigns to inform the public, parents and young people about the dangers and consequences of disruptive behaviour. These campaigns can promote positive values, respect, tolerance and encourage community members to actively participate in prevention efforts.

Collaborative Partnerships: Schools, community centers, and local organizations that provide after-school programs, workshops, or alternative outlets for youth to work together to promote healthy social interactions, skill development, and positive self-expression possible

Skill Development Opportunities: Community involvement allows youth to learn new skills, pursue hobbies, and explore their interests. These activities help them channel their energies and talents in productive ways, reducing the likelihood of engaging in disruptive behavior.

Family partnership:

Parent Education: Offering workshops or parenting programs that address teen parenting challenges and provide strategies for developing positive behaviors can be valuable. Parents can gain insight into how to communicate effectively, set boundaries, and develop healthy relationships with their children.

Open communication channels: It is important to encourage open and non-judgmental communication between parents and children. Parents should create a comfortable environment for their children to discuss their concerns, experiences and relationships with their peers.

Positive parenting practices: Employing positive parenting techniques such as clear expectations, positive behavior reinforcement, and non-punitive guidance can help build strong parent-child relationships and prevent disruptive behavior. helps reduce the risk of third-party behavior.

It is important to note that addressing and mitigating disruptive behavior and gang influence requires a multifaceted approach involving various stakeholders, including educational institutions, community organizations, families, and youth.

Build Resilience:

Resilience Programs: Educational institutions can implement programs aimed at building resilience in youth. These programs can teach skills such as problem solving, stress management, self-regulation, and coping strategies that help them cope with adversity and resist negative influences.

Mindfulness and wellbeing practices: Introducing mindfulness and wellbeing practices such as meditation, yoga or relaxation techniques can help young people manage their emotions, reduce stress and improve their overall well-being. These practices can increase self-awareness and emotional stability.

Media Literacy:

Critical thinking skills: Educational institutions and families can develop media literacy skills to help young people critically analyze and evaluate media messages. This includes teaching them to recognize manipulative tactics, distinguish between reliable and unreliable sources, and question the media's influence on thought and behavior.

Responsible Digital Citizenship: Emphasizing responsible online behavior, cyberbullying awareness, and the potential consequences of engaging with harmful online communities can help young people make informed decisions and protect themselves from negative influences on social media and the Internet protects. Offering workshops or parenting programs that address teen parenting challenges and provide strategies for developing positive behaviors can be valuable. Parents can gain insight into how to communicate effectively, set boundaries, and develop healthy relationships with their children. It is important to encourage open and non-judgmental communication between parents and children. Parents should create a comfortable environment for their children to discuss their concerns, experiences and relationships with their peers.

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