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Psychocorreksion of prevention and elimination of mental health problems of school-age children

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Annotation: The article outlines the results and analysis of a correctional program to prevent and address mental health problems for preschool youth children. The article also cited work on aggressive cases of children's mental health criteria.

Keywords: research, child, program, mental health, criterion, territory, result, part, aggressiveness, mental health**,** psychocorrectiveness.

In our scientific research work, after analyzing the criteria for children's mental health to the above-mentioned sections, we found that the level of mental health, or aggressiveness, of 6-7-year-olds living in the city area was higher than the results of rural children, and it consists of three phases for children and their parents for 3 months to prevent and address our problems, i.e. We formed a correctional program consisting of the main part and the final part, and we conducted a seminar with them twice a week under this program. We have created 2 psychocorrection programs for children and their parents because if a program is not taken for children, we think the outcome of our program will not be positive, so we have organized a program for parents and children. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. At the organizational stage of the program, methodologies were undertaken to establish interpersonal relations and to ensure the unity of the congregation. At the main stage, methodologies and exercises aimed at reducing the level of aggressiveness were outlined and conducted. The final phase was followed by methodologies for improving parents' emotional well-being and improving self-esteem. To correct the incidence of child aggression and change their behavior, a psychocorrection program entitled "Addressing children's aggressiveness and stabilizing their emotional well-being is the basis for mental health" is intended for 6-7 year olds. At the organizational stage of this psychocorrection program, exercises were conducted in children to establish warm relationships with each other and to ensure the unity of the congregation. At the main stage, methodologies were given and carried out to reduce the level of aggressiveness.

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The final phase provides exercises to improve children's emotional well-being and to improve their positivity. When the specified 3-month correction program expires, After the training was carried out, we re-established these methodologies from children and their parents and educators in the city area, I.P.Podlasi's "Understand Yourself" survey of Y.K.Lyutova and G.B.Monina (to determine the aggressive situation of educators) to determine the level of aggressiveness of children.A . Ramonova's methodology for determining aggressiveness in children in the "Child Adults" questionnaire A. Asinger's "Level of Aggressiveness" re-obtained the results of a questionnaire to determine parents' aggressiveness. Below is an analysis of previous and subsequent results. Our main goal was to identify existing differences between results. The identification of existing differences proves that our correctional program has scored a positive result or has not produced any results. The results of I.P. Podlasi's "Understand Yourself" methodology in testers living in the city to a correctional program and after the correction program. Analysis of the X2 criterion.

I.P. Podlasi's "Understand Yourself" methodology 3.2. Table 9

Average arithmetic value before the study	5,4343
Average arithmetic value after study	3,8081
Number of participants	101
X2	65,790
Reliability Level	,000***

*(X2-65,790) (p<,000***)*

In the above table, the results from the correspondence program to the correctional program in testers living in the region of the city were compared to the X 2 criteria after the 3-month correctional program (the full text of the program is given in the app) was compared to the X 2 criteria, and comparative results were determined. According to him, the average arithmetic value before the study recorded a score of 5,4343, while the average arithmetic value after the study was 3,8081. Clearly, based on the methodologies carried out in the correctional program, it is important to note that children's level of aggressiveness recorded low results. It was found here (X2-65,790) (p<,000***) and found significant differences between previous and subsequent results. Table 10 shows an analysis of the "Signs of Aggression" methodology of

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Y.K.Lyutova and G.B.Monina, derived from children living in the region of the city, up to a correctional program and the results of the post-correctional program X^2.

Results of methodology of "Signs of aggression" by Y.K. Lyutova and G. B. Monina

3.2.10-jadval

Average arithmetic value before the study	11,9697
Average arithmetic value after study	10,1010
Number of participants	101
X2	77,049
Asimptotik ko rsatkich	,000***

*(X2-) (77,049 p<,000***)*

The above table compared the results up to the correction program in testers living in the city to the corresponding program in the SPSS program after a three-month correctional program was conducted, compared to the X2 criterion in the SPSS program, and comparative results were determined. According to him, the average arithmetic value before the study recorded a score of 11,9697, while the average arithmetic value after the study was 10,1010. Clearly, based on the methodologies conducted in the correctional program, it is important to note that children have recorded results that have decreased the level of aggressiveness. Here (X2-) (77,049 p<,000***) was found to have significant differences between previous and subsequent results.

During our research work, we considered it appropriate to explain the interrelationship characteristics of methodologies, the application, and the analysis of post-program results with correlational results based on the Spirmen criterion, the Vilconson criterion, and the Pearson criteria, and we explained them in the following tables.

Results of testers living in rural areas correlation indicators by Spirmen criterion
(n=98)

	Og'irligi	Head Circle	Ko'krak aylana	Podlasiy	Munina	Romonova
Bo'yi	**,326(**)**	-,052	-,082	-,035	,059	,018
Importance	,001	,612	,421	,728	,565	,861
Og'irligi	1	**,288(**)**	,110	**,306(**)**	**,315(**)**	**,261(**)**

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Importance		,004	,277	,002	,002	,009
Head Circle		1	**,519(**)**	-,061	**-,216(*)**	-,104
Importance			,000	,549	,032	,307
Ko'krak aylana			1	-,010	-,117	-,140
Importance				,923	,250	,168
Polasiy methodology				1	**,766(**)**	**,639(**)**
Importance					,000	,000
Munina methodology					1	**,832(**)**

The results of the testers living in the rural area were compared using the Spirmen criterion in the SPSS program to determine whether the results up to the study were interrelated. According to him, there was a huge correlation between the height and weight of children in the rural area (r=326** p<,005). So if the children are tall, their weight will also be higher. It is noteworthy that the correlational result of the child's height and head circumference (r=-052 p<,612) was no correlation between them. The same is true of the height of the bollard and the circumference of the chest (r=-,082 p>,421), and no correlation was detected. There was a result (r=-035 p>,728) between the height of the children and the level of aggressiveness in them (I.P. Podlasi's "Understand Yourself" methodology), and no correlation was identified. There was a result (r=,059 p>,565) between the height of the children and the level of aggression in them (r=,059 p>,565) of Y.K. Lyutova and G. B. Monina.Children are tall and aggressive in them (. Ramonova's "Child Adults" methodology) was the result (r=018 p>,861), and no correlation was detected.

The correlation result of children's weight and head circumference (r=**,288(**)** p<,004) was found to be strong. The result was recorded between the weight of the bollard and the circumference of the chest (r=421 p>,110), and no correlation was detected. A strong correlation was identified between the severity of children and the level of aggressiveness in them (r=-,306(**) p>,002).The result (r=,315(*)p.<,002) was determined by the weight of children and the level of **aggressiveness** in them (methodology of "Symptoms of aggression" by Y.K. Lyutova and G. B. Monina).The weight of children and the aggressiveness in them (. Among the level of "Child Adults" methodology (r=**,261(**)** p>,009), a strong correlation was identified.

The result was recorded between the children's head circle and chest circle (r=**,519(**)** p<,000) and a strong link was detected. There was a result (r=--,061 p>.549) between the children's head circumference and the level of aggressiveness in them (I.P. Podlasi's "Understand Yourself" methodology). There was a result (r=-,216(*) p<,032) between the children's head circumference and the level of aggressiveness in them (r=**-,216(*)** p<,032). Children's head circumference and their aggressiveness (. Ramonova was the result (r=-,104 p>,314) between the level of "Child Adults" methodology, and no correlation was detected.

There was a result (r=-,010 p>,923) between the children's breast circumference and the level of aggressiveness in them (I.P. Podlasi's "Understand Yourself" methodology). There was a result (r=-,117 p>,250) between the children's breast circumference and the level of their aggressiveness (r=-,117 p>,250). There was a result (r=-,140 p>,168) between the breasts of the children and the level of their aggressiveness (Ramonova's "Adult" methodology).

There was a strong correlation between the level of aggressiveness of children (I.P. Podlasi's "Self-Perceived" methodology) and their level of aggressiveness (**r=**,766(*)p<,000).Learn From Jesus ' Example of Watchfulness, 2 / 15 Ramonova's "Child Adults" methodology) was a result (r=**,639(*)** p<,000), and a strong link was detected.

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