



## PROBLEMS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PREVENTION INSPECTOR IN WORKING WITH TROUBLED FAMILIES AND THEIR SOLUTION

**Kushbakov Shokhrukh Khasan ugli**

Senior Lecturer, Associate Professor of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Nasillaev Sardor Khusnillo ugli**

cadet of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Working with troubled families is one of the important areas of modern social policy and preventive activities. Problem families are families facing social, economic, psychological or legal problems, often characterized by violence, poverty, alcoholism, or difficulties in raising children. Prevention inspectors are responsible for preventing dangerous situations in these families, ensuring the safety of family members, and assisting in their social rehabilitation. However, there are a number of problems in their activities: lack of resources, low level of professional qualifications, difficulties in establishing effective relationships with families, and institutional barriers. This article is devoted to analyzing these problems and proposing solutions based on foreign experience. The purpose of the study is to develop practical recommendations for improving the effectiveness of prevention inspectors in working with troubled families.

The concept of dysfunctional families refers to families experiencing social dysfunction, in which violence, economic difficulties, alcoholism, drug addiction, or problems with raising children are observed. Uri Bronfenbrenner, in his theory of ecological systems, argues that the interaction of the family with the social environment plays an important role in the emergence of problems[1]. Internal family relationships and external factors, such as poverty and unemployment, increase the risk of victimization of troubled families. Foreign researcher Frank Walsh notes the multi-layered nature of problems in troubled families: "Family dysfunction often arises from a complex combination of social, psychological, and economic factors, which requires a multidisciplinary approach"[2].

Prevention inspectors perform the tasks of preventing dangerous situations in troubled families, ensuring the safety of family members, and their social rehabilitation. Their activities are based on cooperation with social services, psychological assistance, and law enforcement agencies. In the USA, prevention inspectors act as "case managers," that is, they provide comprehensive assistance in working with families in accordance with their individual needs [3]. This model is based on establishing a trusting relationship with the family and systematically solving their problems.

One of the biggest problems in the activities of prevention inspectors is the lack of material and human resources. In many countries, including Uzbekistan, inspectors face a high workload, which limits their ability to work deeply with families. Studies conducted in the USA show that if the number of families assigned to one inspector exceeds 20-30, the effectiveness of activities sharply decreases [4]. For example, if one inspector works simultaneously with about 50 families, he is limited to providing only "superficial" assistance, which does not allow for a full solution to the problems of families.

Another important problem is the low level of professional qualifications. Most prevention inspectors do not possess the psychological, social, and conflictological knowledge necessary for working with troubled families. According to research conducted in Great Britain, the professional training of inspectors directly affects their ability to establish effective relationships with families [5]. For example, inspectors who have not undergone psychological training will have difficulty identifying domestic violence or emotional problems.

Difficulties in relationships with families are also an important obstacle. Problem families often treat prevention inspectors with distrust, which makes cooperation with them difficult. Studies conducted in Scandinavian countries show that family distrust is often linked to past negative experiences or stereotypes towards government agencies [6]. For example, families may perceive inspectors as "supervisors," which reduces their willingness to communicate openly.

Institutional barriers further complicate the work of prevention inspectors. The lack of cooperation between social services, healthcare, and education systems makes problem-solving difficult. Studies conducted in Norway have shown that the presence of multidisciplinary groups is important in problem-solving [6]. For example, multidisciplinary groups solve problems faster by providing comprehensive assistance to families.

Foreign experience offers effective approaches to solving problems in the activities of prevention inspectors. In the USA, the "Family-Centered Practice" model is widely used in working with troubled families. This model is based on the individual needs of the family, providing them with comprehensive assistance. Important elements of the model are regular communication and psychological support to build a trusting relationship with the family. Studies show that this model reduced the level of domestic violence by 30% [3]. To implement this model in Uzbekistan, it is recommended to improve the psychological knowledge of inspectors and apply an individual approach to working with families.

In Great Britain, the "Early Intervention" program has been recognized as effective in working with troubled families. This program is based on the early detection of problems and the immediate application of preventive measures. For example, if signs of violence are detected in families, inspectors begin working together with psychologists and social services [5]. To implement this experience in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between social services and mahalla bodies. Mahalla offices can play an important role in early problem identification, as they are in direct contact with families.

In Scandinavian countries, multidisciplinary groups are used to work with troubled families. These groups include prevention inspectors, psychologists, social workers, and education specialists. Studies conducted in Norway have shown that a multidisciplinary approach accelerates the social rehabilitation of families by 40% [6]. It is recommended to develop cooperation between the public and non-governmental sectors to create multidisciplinary groups in Uzbekistan. For example, cooperation with local authorities, NGOs, and educational institutions can increase the effectiveness of preventive measures.

A number of practical recommendations are proposed to improve the effectiveness of the activities of prevention inspectors. Firstly, it is necessary to increase resources: increasing the number of inspectors and optimizing their workload will increase the effectiveness of activities. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen professional training: regular trainings in psychology, conflictology, and social work will improve the qualifications of inspectors.



Thirdly, it is important to rely on empathy and an individual approach to build trusting relationships with families. Fourthly, the development of multidisciplinary cooperation - integration with social services, healthcare, and education systems - will contribute to faster problem-solving. Finally, the implementation of early intervention programs will ensure early detection of problems and the implementation of preventive measures.

Problems in the work of prevention inspectors with troubled families are associated with a lack of resources, a low level of professional qualifications, difficulties in relationships with families, and institutional barriers. Foreign experience - family-oriented practice in the USA, the early intervention program in Great Britain, and multidisciplinary groups in Scandinavia - offers effective approaches to solving these problems. In order to implement this experience in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to improve the material and technical base of social services, improve the professional skills of inspectors, and organize multidisciplinary groups.

Future research should focus on assessing the long-term effectiveness of preventive measures and adapting them to local conditions. In particular, strengthening cooperation with mahalla bodies and non-governmental organizations in Uzbekistan will serve to increase the effectiveness of prevention inspectors. These measures will help accelerate the social rehabilitation of troubled families and reduce the risk of victimization in them.

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