

**FOR FAMILIES FOREIGN EXPERIENCES IN PROVIDING SOCIAL -
PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT****Kamalova Shirinoy Usarovna**

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Abstract : This article examines the essence of providing socio-psychological assistance to families using foreign experience, social assistance, support and protection for children from problematic families. The author analyzes in detail the socio-psychological aspects of providing psychological assistance to problematic families based on foreign experience.

Keywords : Family, social and psychological service, psychologist, psychological counseling, psychological consultation , ontogenetic, genetic , preference , personal value ,

The economic and social policies of states play a decisive role in ensuring the standard of living of families in countries. Currently, the main form of psychological services for families with problems is psychological counseling, psychological consultations.

Psychological services operate both as independent institutions and as units within organizations (schools, businesses, departments, etc.). Psychological services operating within organizations are also called departments. In addition to psychologists, they may include other professionals (teachers, doctors, social workers, lawyers, physiologists, sociologists) who actively collaborate to achieve the goals of psychological services.

in the world on the problems of socio-psychological services in the following priority areas, including: identifying factors that negatively affect the effective use of socio-psychological services for various sectors and systems, proposing new psychological methods, implementing socio-psychological rehabilitation in crisis situations and taking into account the impact of violence on human psychology, focusing on preserving personal values by studying ontogenetic and genetic preferences at different levels that affect the improvement of the professional activities of a psychologist, and organizing psychological services for depressive situations .

In scientific research conducted by foreign scientists, we can trace several important sequences that led to the emergence of psychological services, starting with the formation of humanistic views and a humanistic attitude towards the individual in the society of European countries, as well as the development of experimental psychology, which took place in the first psychological laboratory of W. Wundt (1832-1920) in Leipzig, Germany.

In this regard, the work of the Italian psychiatrist and criminologist C. Lombroso (1835-1909) had a great influence on the development of psychological services in law enforcement agencies in the 19th century. The scientist was the first to emphasize the innate psychological characteristics of criminals from the perspective of anthropology. C. Lombroso identified the innate psychopathology of a person, as well as a number of practical recommendations for determining the individual's predisposition to criminal activity, which were used by specialists working with criminals. However, at the same time, the Russian pathologist-anatomist, Professor DN Zernov (1843-1917) convincingly showed in his works that there are no innate criminals and that signs of personality degeneration are equally common in both criminals and non-criminals.

Despite the repeated criticism of C. Lombroso's views, his theory remained relevant in criminology for many years, as there was no more convincing scientific position explaining the development of criminal traits in humans [6].

The works of natural scientists F. Galton (1822-1911) and A. Binet (1857-1911), who studied mental processes in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, initially reflected the results of numerous studies of various properties and phenomena of the psyche; the foundation was laid for the development of methods for diagnosing and studying mental phenomena.

In the 20th century, one of the founders of behaviorism and a researcher of animal psychology, E. Thorndike (1874-1949), contributed to the understanding of the structure of skills and formulated a number of learning laws ("law of practice", "law of effect", "law of readiness", "law of associative shift" and "law of frequency").

In the 1920s, the German psychologist and philosopher W. Stern (1871-1938) introduced the term "psychotechnics" in order to develop an applied science that studies the behavioral characteristics of people engaged in professional work. Psychotechnics combined knowledge from art, education, medicine, military affairs, and industry, and the psychotechnician was tasked with studying the impact of labor on human life and health. W. Stern's work gave impetus to the development of industrial psychotechnics, a branch of psychology that sought to develop methods for optimizing the professional activities of workers.

Another important stage in the development of psychological services was the emergence of professional counseling, career guidance, and career choice assistance, with the aim of helping people determine the educational path necessary for a happy life.

In his 1942 book *Counseling and Psychotherapy* [5], C. Rogers (1902-1987) argued that people who experience difficulties in communication, emotional development, or relationships with others are not mentally ill and do not need medication. However, they do need the help of a psychologist, which includes explaining their individual characteristics, identifying their limitations, and identifying various resources (internal or external), as well as counseling and education on restoring emotional well-being.

In most economically developed countries, the activities of psychological services have a legal basis and are regulated by rules and ethical codes developed by professional associations and communities of psychologists. In the countries of the former Soviet Union, the activities of psychologists are regulated by ethical principles, as well as state regulations and legal acts, as well as internal orders of the ministry or agency in which the psychological service is organized.

In the UK, social services departments are part of the English government system, funded jointly by central government and local taxation. Social work and its two branches - social and educational and social and psychological - experienced significant development in the UK during the Second World War and became an important sector of all social services. They grew rapidly from 1948 to 1975. The peak of this growth was the Local Government Social Services Act 1970, which established social work agencies within local authorities. During this period, public spending on personal social services increased by more than 40% [4, p. 360].

In the United States, social work is associated with a profession that serves the social morality of the people. The field of social work is constantly expanding from year to year, but today the services of social educators and social workers in the United States already cover a wide variety of settings, institutions and organizations - state health agencies, schools, health centers, family

and child protection agencies, socio-educational and socio-psychological health centers, correctional centers and private practices.

Based on the principle of tolerance, social educators and social workers serve people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, socioeconomic levels, and religions. Client groups typically included in social-pedagogical and social-psychological services include:

- 1) single-parent families experiencing serious conflicts: children running away from home, delinquency, violence, difficulties in upbringing and education, etc.;
- 2) couples and families with children facing social, socio-pedagogical and socio-psychological problems;
- 3) lonely, education in the field unattended remaining children, teenagers and young adults;
- 4) physical or spiritual disability or diseases because of life destroyed was individuals and families;
- 5) offenders and their families;
- 6) parents death reached them throw away gone and to them care not doing children, teenagers and young adults;
- 7) their children upbringing and education for necessary tools and to opportunities has not happened or racial discrimination victim was immigrants and national minorities representatives;
- 8) progressive disability was people (social and pedagogical disability, socio-psychological deviations) and their families;
- 9) School, education institutions, additional education and others and their families with related to difficulties face coming children;
- 10) Excessive stress from the head forgiveness traumatic consequences or in life big changes (near) someone's death of children from home out departure and with others) related was people [3, p. 68].

Same so current problems in line psychological of services principles, content and methods about conceptual basis and scientific and practical of knowledge absence. However, other in fields (medicine, education, business) and others) psychologists exactly one kind to difficulties face are coming. From now on except for agencies psychological services using achieved achievements and achievements of both managers and employees by clearly recognized, this and psychologist role inseparable does.

Psychological service take to go experience learning out, we are the last in years families (especially those with children) families) life to improve aimed at government of the policy expansion and in improvement noticeable changes face gave said to the conclusion We have arrived. However, such trends different in countries social politics modern families face coming national demographic and economic to reality adapted because of, interethnic to the features has.

Psychological service take to go, to do something psychological support, psychological service your work important structural part to the employees personnel help shows. In their

professional activities psychologist to employees their professional activities during companionship their work take to go in the family problems solution to do from the solution is one .

Person's current status unknown was in cases psychologist psychodiagnostic measures , professional choice conducts and person's or whole of the team personal and professional qualities deep learns . If a person current status known if , if the employee own tasks positive performing if yes , psychologist their status on time following clear basics with done increases designated tasks successful to perform and permanent development opportunity gives .

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