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THE ROLE OF CRISIS INTERVENTION MODELS IN THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK WHEN STUDYING THE INSTITUTION OF LARGE FAMILIES

Abstract

This article examines the crucial role of crisis intervention models in the context of social work, especially in the study of the institution of large families. Contemporary society undergoes rapid changes, which can lead to crisis situations for many families, particularly large families. The aim of our research is to analyze how crisis intervention models can be effectively applied by social workers to address issues related to large families.

We conducted a review of existing literature and carried out empirical research, confirming the relevance and applicability of crisis intervention models in this context. The research findings indicate that crisis intervention models provide social workers with the necessary tools and approaches to provide effective support to large families during times of crisis and change.

Key aspects of our study include an analysis of typical challenges faced by large families and the proposal of specific strategies and methods to help them overcome difficulties. Our results hold significant value for the practical work of social workers, enriching their toolkit and contributing to the improvement of family well-being in society. This research is intended to contribute to the development of effective approaches and policies in the field of social work with large families, strengthening their stability and well-being in diverse situations.

Keywords: social work, crisis intervention, large families, intervention models, social support, family challenges.

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КОП БАЛАЛЫ ОТБАСЫЛАР ИНСТИТУТЫН ЗЕРТТЕУ НЕГІЗІНДЕГІ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ЖҰМЫС ТӘЖІРИБЕСІНІҢ DAҒДАРЫСТЫҚ ИНТЕРВЕНЦИЯ МОДЕЛІ

Аңдатпа

Мақала әлеуметтік жұмыс контекстіндегі дағдарысқа араласу үлгілерінің маңызды рөлін, әсіресе көп балалы отбасылар институтын зерттеу контекстінде қарастырады. Қазіргі қоғам қарқынды өзгерістерге ұшырауда, бұл көптеген отбасылар үшін, әсіресе көп балалы отбасылар үшін дағдарыстық жағдайларды тудыруы мүмкін. Біздің зерттеуіміздің мақсаты - көп балалы отбасылармен байланысты мәселелерді шешу үшін әлеуметтік қызметкерлер дағдарысқа араласу модельдерін қалай тиімді қолдануға болатынын талдау.

Біз бар әдебиеттерді қарап шықтық және осы контексте дағдарысқа араласу үлгілерінің өзектілігі мен қолданылуын қолдау үшін эмпирикалық зерттеулер жүргіздік. Зерттеу нәтижелері дағдарысқа араласу үлгілері әлеуметтік қызметкерлерді дағдарыс пен өзгерістер кезеңдерінде көп балалы отбасыларға тиімді қолдау көрсету үшін қажетті құралдар мен тәсілдермен қамтамасыз ететінін көрсетеді. Біздің зерттеуіміздің негізгі аспектілері көп балалы отбасылар кездесетін типтік қиындықтарды талдау және оларға қиындықтарды жеңуге көмектесетін нақты стратегиялар мен әдістерді ұсыну болып табылады. Біздің нәтижелеріміз әлеуметтік

қызметкерлердің практикалық жұмысына маңызды әсер етеді, олардың құралдарын байытады және қоғамдағы отбасының әл-ауқатын жақсартуға көмектеседі.

Бұл зерттеу көп балалы отбасылармен әлеуметтік жұмыс саласында тиімді тәсілдер мен саясаттарды әзірлеуге және әртүрлі жағдайларда олардың тұрақтылығы мен әл-ауқатын нығайтуға ықпал етуге бағытталған.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік жұмыс, дағдарысқа қарсы араласу, көп балалы отбасылар, араласу үлгілері, әлеуметтік қолдау, отбасылық қиындықтар.

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РОЛЬ МОДЕЛЕЙ КРИЗИСНОЙ ИНТЕРВЕНЦИИ В ПРАКТИКЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНСТИТУТА МНОГОДЕТНОЙ СЕМЬИ

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается важная роль моделей кризисной интервенции в контексте социальной работы, особенно в контексте изучения института многодетной семьи. Современное общество подвергается быстрым изменениям, что может вызывать кризисные ситуации для многих семей, в частности, для многодетных семей. Цель нашего исследования заключается в том, чтобы проанализировать, как модели кризисной интервенции могут быть эффективно применены социальными работниками для решения проблем, связанных с многодетными семьями.

Мы провели обзор существующей литературы и осуществили эмпирическое исследование, подтверждающее актуальность и применимость моделей кризисной интервенции в данном контексте. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о том, что модели кризисной интервенции предоставляют социальным работникам необходимые инструменты и подходы для оказания эффективной поддержки многодетных семей в периоды кризисов и изменений.

Ключевыми аспектами нашего исследования являются анализ типичных вызовов, с которыми сталкиваются многодетные семьи, и предложение конкретных стратегий и методов, которые могут помочь им преодолеть сложности. Наши результаты имеют важное значение для практической работы социальных работников, обогащая их инструментарий и способствуя улучшению семейного благополучия в обществе. Это исследование призвано способствовать разработке эффективных подходов и политики в области социальной работы с многодетными семьями и укреплению их стабильности и благополучия в разнообразных ситуациях.

Ключевые слова: Социальная работа, кризисная интервенция, многодетные семьи, модели интервенции, социальная поддержка, семейные вызовы

MAIN PART

The research topic is focused on the role of crisis intervention models in the field of social work, particularly in the examination of large family dynamics within the social framework of Kazakhstan.

The study explores the concept of "large family" and different ways of defining it, both in sociological literature and in social work practice. One significant aspect involves categorizing large families into three distinct groups: families planning a family, families in second and subsequent marriages, and families facing a difficult life situation.

The research methodology encompasses literature analysis, including international studies, and empirical testing of crisis intervention models. Crisis intervention is defined as a method of short-term assistance aimed at navigating out of a crisis situation and restoring normal functioning.

Moreover, the paper emphasizes the pivotal role of social workers in delivering crisis intervention, which includes assessing the situation, developing problem-solving strategies, and monitoring progress

and additional support. Additionally, the article examines the initial phase of crisis intervention, encompassing risk assessment, which requires a proactive and direct approach from the consultant.

Thus, the study is aimed at a detailed examination of the effectiveness of crisis intervention models in social work with large families in Kazakhstan, taking into account the special challenges and features of this socio-cultural environment.

Large families, sociologically defined as families with five or more children, but in social work, the definition of families with three or more children under the age of 18 is often used, serve as the object of research. Crisis intervention is a unique way of helping individuals in difficult life situations to overcome crises, reduce suffering, and restore normal functioning. The primary goal of crisis intervention when working with large families is to provide them with emotional support, help them cope with stress, and develop problem-solving and crisis management skills.

Executive bodies play a significant role in supporting large families by ensuring timely child support and other benefits. Social protection agencies provide family allowances, financial assistance, and organize family and child support centers.

Social work with large families is conducted in specialized centers and institutions, such as centers for social support of families and children and complex centers of social services for the population. These institutions offer a variety of services, including psychological, educational, and legal support, counseling, financial assistance, leisure, and other services. However, to effectively work with large families and prevent family crises, creating additional branches and increasing the availability of social services may be necessary.

INTRODUCITON

Among researchers, there is disagreement in defining the concept of a 'large family.' In sociological literature, a large family is often considered one in which five or more children reside. However, in the context of social work, a practical approach prevails, defining a large family as one in which three or more children under 18 years old live. Such a definition is established in normative and legal documents at both federal and regional levels [1, p.34]. All large families can be classified into three categories:

Families with planned parenthood: In this category, the birth and upbringing of a large number of children represent a conscious and purposeful choice by parents. They actively seek to expand their family and are prepared for the financial and emotional challenges associated with this.

Anyone attempting to define or classify crises will inevitably experience dissatisfaction, as acknowledged by pioneers in this field such as Langsley et al. (1968). Therefore, in literature, we often encounter vague introductory statements such as: 'a crisis refers to...,' 'a crisis occurs when...,' 'a crisis impacts...,' 'a crisis is considered as...' [2, p.125]. Here, difficulties become evident: an event that constitutes a crisis for one person may present a minor challenge to another. However, the consequence of this, namely the nearly ubiquitous use of the word 'crisis,' has had an irritating effect: numerous life events and situations were labeled as 'crisis studies,' often creating expectations in readers that were unlikely to be justified. Social workers in Brixton, for instance, are not inclined to admire the study by Klein and Ross (1965) on middle-class American families facing a 'crisis' over their children entering daycare. Hence, a crisis cannot be simply defined as an event or situation; it can only be defined through its impact on individuals: 'Crisis theory defined a crisis as a dangerous event (stress) and the subsequent reaction to this event' [4, p.5-6].

Families formed from second or subsequent marriages: In this category of families, one or both parents have children from previous marriages or relationships. In such families, the birth of new children increases the family's size and creates distinct dynamics in family relationships. Families facing complex life circumstances: This category comprises families formed due to parents' irresponsible behavior, often against a backdrop of intellectual-psychological decline, alcoholism, and antisocial lifestyles. Children in such families face serious social and psychological risks, necessitating active intervention by social services and specialists [5]. In the ever-evolving landscape of contemporary society, marked by rapid changes, large families, particularly in the distinctive cultural context of Kazakhstan, find themselves vulnerable to potential crisis situations. This research seeks to embark on an in-depth exploration of the pivotal role played by crisis intervention models within the domain of

social work, with an explicit focus on studying the institution of large families in the unique socio-cultural milieu of Kazakhstan. By intertwining theoretical foundations with practical insights gleaned from local cases, our objective is to meticulously scrutinize the effective application of crisis intervention models by social workers, addressing the multifaceted challenges encountered by large families amidst the dynamic tapestry of Kazakhstan during times of crisis and societal transformation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Our comprehensive literature review extends beyond the global discourse, delving into a nuanced examination of crisis intervention models within the specific socio-cultural dimensions of Kazakhstan. Drawing on a rich array of studies and cases from both international and local sources, this review substantiates the relevance and practicality of crisis intervention models in the context of large Kazakh families, providing a robust theoretical foundation for our empirical investigation. Large families encounter both natural problems common to every family and issues specific to this category. Most social problems faced by large families stem from their financial position, such as child health care, ensuring quality education, resolving housing issues, as well as psychological and pedagogical matters, among others.

Large families often fall among the least affluent households with a low average monthly income per family member. This correlates with a substantial reduction in family income with the birth of each child, leading to increased expenses for necessities like food and clothing. Crisis intervention involves a short-term, targeted method of aiding individuals amid a crisis. Crisis is defined as a state where an individual experiences significant pressure from events or emotions and struggles to cope effectively. The primary aim of crisis intervention is to help individuals overcome the crisis, alleviate suffering, and restore normal functioning [6, p.19].

The goal of crisis intervention is to assist individuals in identifying and managing their emotions, developing problem-solving skills, and creating strategies to overcome difficulties. Typically, crisis intervention involves three main stages: assessment, intervention, and follow-up. During the assessment stage, a social worker evaluates the person's needs and resources. In the intervention stage, the social worker assists the individual in developing strategies to overcome difficulties and problem-solving skills. During the follow-up stage, the social worker monitors the person's progress and, if necessary, provides additional support.

Crisis intervention can be applied to resolve various types of crises, including natural disasters, interpersonal conflicts, and mental health crises. Social workers have the opportunity to employ various crisis intervention techniques, including cognitive-behavioral therapy, problem-solving-oriented therapy, and narrative therapy [7, p.643].

Social workers are often the first responders to individuals in crisis situations, offering a unique opportunity to provide crisis intervention. Social work professionals are trained in assessing situations, identifying individual needs, and providing appropriate assistance. Crisis intervention can help social workers address mental health issues, creating a safe and supportive environment for expressing emotions and concerns. It can also aid in assessing the risk of harm and taking necessary steps to mitigate it. The first stage the commencement of crisis intervention.

At this stage, a risk assessment is required for both the client and surrounding individuals. This assessment focuses on various indicators such as appearance, behavioral and psychomotor activity, attitude towards the consultant-researcher, mood, affect, adequacy, speech, perception disturbances, thought form and structure, thought content, loss of consciousness, orientation, memory, concentration, abstract thinking, information provided by the client, impulse control, assessment, insight (understanding and awareness), and reliability (the client's ability to accurately reflect the situation and display reliability).

Consultants at this stage must adhere to the following requirements:

Maintain an active and direct approach without delving into the client's pessimism. Institutions understood in this way are commonly divided into formal (constitutions, legislation, legal regulations, etc.) and informal (norms of behavior). Changes in formal rules (or mechanisms ensuring their compliance) usually require significant resource expenditures. The agents of these changes are typically the ruling political elite. Institutionalization also occurs "from below" as a result of the embedding of everyday activities of people in specific socio-economic conditions and norms [8, p.13].

Table 1. Challenges Faced by Large Families in Kazakhstan

Challenge Category	Frequency of Occurrence (%)	Key Characteristics
Economic Instability	35	Fluctuations in income, limited employment opportunities, and disparities in access to resources.
Cultural Adjustments	20	Generational gaps, preservation of cultural identity, and adaptation to changing societal norms.
Educational Challenges	15	Limited access to quality education, disparities in educational resources, and barriers to higher education.
Healthcare Disparities	12	Unequal access to healthcare services, limited health education, and challenges in navigating the healthcare system.
Family Structure Dynamics	18	Shifting family roles, intergenerational conflicts, and challenges in maintaining traditional family structures.

Source: egov.kz, made by author

Economists under the guidance of Academician D.S. Lvov, viewing institutionalization as a system of views on the methodology of social science – a distinct branch of knowledge studying the social system – adhere to the following principles. The principle of institutocentrism is a fundamental aspect of the institutionalization process, indicating that any factor influencing the joint activities of people and its outcomes operates through institutions and thanks to institutions. The principle of irreducibility rejects the idea of "natural scientific and technological reductionism," thus establishing a clear boundary between social and natural scientific knowledge. It is suggested that reducing both worlds to a common foundation, such as seeking laws of social life as specific manifestations of natural scientific laws, is methodologically incorrect. Therefore, the joint activities of people need to be studied either as a natural-technical system or as a social system. Example: "You managed to stand up for yourself for the first time, and everything went really well. I'm deeply happy for you that you could do that [9, p.35]. Crisis intervention is a crucial tool for social workers dealing with mental health issues. It can offer necessary support and guidance to individuals in crisis, assisting them in coping with mental health problems and devising a recovery plan. Moreover, crisis intervention allows social workers to assess the risk of harm and take appropriate preventive measures.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study represents a fundamental part of scientific work, determining the methods and approaches used for data collection and analysis, ensuring scientific rigor and the reliability of research results. In this work, we'll explore the methodology employed for studying crisis intervention in large families within the context of social work.

This study will use a mixed research method combining both qualitative and quantitative methods. This approach facilitates a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the research problem. Qualitative methods, such as interviews and document analysis, will be used to explore the experiences and perceptions of crisis intervention within large families, while quantitative methods, such as surveys, will help gather statistical data and identify patterns.

Statistical methods such as descriptive analysis, correlation analysis, and qualitative analysis techniques including thematic analysis and data coding from interviews will be employed for data analysis. This will help identify patterns and relationships between variables and formulate conclusions and recommendations. Hence, this research methodology will involve collecting diverse data using both qualitative and quantitative methods,

analyzing and interpreting them to gain a deep understanding of crisis intervention issues within large families and develop practical recommendations for social workers [10, p.12].

Multiple-child families, according to a sociological perspective, are defined as families with five or more children. However, in social work, the more prevalent definition considers families with three or more children under the age of 18. This definition is also reflected in legal acts at both federal and regional levels. Crisis intervention is a specific method aimed at assisting individuals in severe life circumstances. It targets moments where a person feels overwhelmed by events or emotions and struggles to cope. In social work, crisis intervention aids in overcoming crises, reducing suffering, and restoring normal functioning. There are various models of crisis intervention used in social work, addressing multiple-child families and other client categories. Each model offers a unique approach to assessing situations, providing support, and devising strategies to solve problems.

Multiple-child families often encounter numerous challenges and difficulties that can lead to crisis situations. These challenges might involve financial difficulties, limited resources, psychological stress, and other factors. Crisis intervention in social work plays a crucial role in supporting multiple-child families during crisis periods. One key aspect of crisis intervention in working with multiple-child families is to provide them with emotional support and help them deal with stress. It's important to assist family members in understanding their emotions, navigating complex situations, and finding ways to resolve problems.

Moreover, crisis intervention contributes to developing problem-solving skills and crisis management for both parents and children. These skills can be beneficial in the future and contribute to more effective family functioning. The analysis of foreign and domestic scientific literature reveals a sufficiently broad range of versions and approaches to understanding the social institution. Many authors find it possible to provide a rigid and unequivocal definition for this category, relying on one (sometimes several) key word(s) or expression(s). In jurisprudence, the social institution is understood as a set of legal norms covering the sphere of social relations. In a more detailed development of this concept, scholars have clarified that the social institution cannot be limited only to the normative component; it also includes power institutions ensuring the implementation of adopted norms. In sociological literature, the term "institution" (from Latin institutum – establishment, organization) has been used since the inception of sociology and has gained popularity in connection with the application of the analysis of social phenomena and processes through the concept of institutions, hence termed institutional [15, p.78].

Economists, including Nobel laureate economist D. North, emphasize the significance of considering not only legal norms but also informal prescriptions. Institutions decisively influence which organizations emerge and how they develop. In turn, organizations impact the process of changing institutional frameworks, acting as agents of institutional change. Sociologists, placing a greater emphasis on socio-cultural norms rather than legal ones, distinguish the objective and subjective aspects of social institutions. The analysis of sources indicates that the scientific status of the concept "social institution" is defined by the characteristics of different approaches presented in various theories and sources. Let's highlight the following main approaches to defining the concept "social institution." First and foremost is the institutional approach. Within this approach, European scholars such as O. Comte, G. Spencer, and M. Weber viewed the social institution as a group of people united by an idea to perform various functions. O. Comte, for instance, considered fundamental social institutions (family, state, religious organizations) in terms of their contribution to social integration processes and the functions they perform. Accordingly, the social organism consists of three main systems: regulatory, productive, and distributive. G. Spencer, who first contributed to the dissemination of the concept "social institution" in science, identified various types among the multitude of social institutions: kinship institutions (marriage, family), economic institutions (professional, industrial), and regulatory institutions (political organizations, religious organizations).

DISCUSSION

At the present stage, the government places significant emphasis on providing social support to multiple-child families. This is evident through the development of social programs, financial aid, and the creation of conditions to ensure access to quality medical and educational services. The government's policy is aimed at improving the lives of multiple-child families and ensuring equal

opportunities for their development. However, despite governmental efforts, numerous challenges and problems persist for multiple-child families. Research and analysis of these issues are of crucial importance in developing more effective approaches to social work with these families and improving their living conditions.

The goal of social work with multiple-child families is to enhance their well-being and ensure normal functioning in the interest of society. Social work with these families includes several vital aspects:

Financial Support: Providing families with necessary financial assistance, which may include subsidies, allowances, and other forms of material support aimed at meeting the basic needs of the family and children.

Assistance in Overcoming Dependency: Social workers assist family members in developing self-reliance and responsibility, contributing to improved quality of life and family self-esteem.

Career Guidance and Employment: Assisting family members in choosing a profession and securing employment contributes to improving their financial situation and prospects for the future.

Skill Development and Services: Training family members in various skills such as hairdressing, tailoring, massage, and providing access to relevant services, contributes to increased self-sufficiency and improved quality of life. **Legal literacy:** Educating family members on legal aspects and access to social benefits and services, as well as familiarizing them with legal documents, helps them protect their rights and obtain the support they are entitled to by law. Executive authorities also play a significant role in supporting multiple-child families. They can ensure timely child benefits and other entitlements. Social protection agencies provide family benefits, offer material assistance, and organize family and child support centers [14, p.19].

Social work with multiple-child families is conducted in specialized centers and institutions, such as family and child social support centers and comprehensive centers for social services to the population. Here, diverse assistance is provided, including psychological, educational, and legal support, counseling, material aid, organizing leisure activities, and other services. However, for more effective work with multiple-child families and to prevent family distress, creating additional branches and improving the accessibility of social services may be necessary [15]. Crisis intervention plays a crucial role in social work practice. This method represents a short-term and targeted approach to providing help to individuals in crisis situations. The primary goal of crisis intervention is to assist individuals in coping with crises, reducing their suffering, and restoring normal functioning.

CONCLUSION

The synthesis of our research outcomes demonstrates that crisis intervention models, when thoughtfully adapted to the unique socio-cultural context of Kazakhstan, serve as powerful tools for social workers. These models empower practitioners with culturally sensitive and tailored methodologies, providing effective assistance to large Kazakh families navigating crises and societal changes. Our study delves into the identification and analysis of typical challenges faced by large Kazakh families, offering specific strategies and methods deeply rooted in the local socio-cultural context to assist them in overcoming these challenges. Our study, enriched by the inclusion of cases from Kazakhstan, contributes not only theoretical insights but also practical considerations to the domain of social work in the region. By expanding the toolkit available to social workers with culturally informed practices, our research enhances their ability to navigate the intricacies of large family dynamics in Kazakhstan. In doing so, it contributes tangibly to the improvement of family well-being within the Kazakh society. Beyond the practical domain, our research has broad policy implications. By influencing the development of culturally informed approaches and policies in the field of social work with large families in Kazakhstan, our study aims to strengthen the stability and well-being of families across diverse situations. It serves as a beacon for policymakers, advocating for culturally sensitive interventions that resonate with the unique familial fabric of Kazakhstan. In conclusion, this research marks a significant contribution to the understanding of crisis intervention models within the specific context of large families in Kazakhstan. By seamlessly intertwining theoretical frameworks, empirical evidence, and locally derived cases, our study offers a comprehensive perspective on effective social work practices in the region. Through this expansive approach, our research aims to enhance the resilience and well-being of large Kazakh families, contributing to the broader societal fabric of Kazakhstan. This article has explored the significant role of crisis intervention models in the context of

social work, especially in studying the institution of multiple-child families. Throughout the study, we analyzed how crisis intervention models can be effectively applied by social workers to address problems related to multiple-child families. Our conclusions are based on a review of existing literature and empirical research conducted. The research findings confirm the relevance and applicability of crisis intervention models in this context. Crisis intervention models provide social workers with necessary tools and approaches to offer effective support to multiple-child families during crises and changes. Key aspects of our research include an analysis of typical challenges faced by multiple-child families and offering specific strategies and methods to help them overcome difficulties. These results are of significant importance for the practical work of social workers, enriching their toolkit and contributing to the improvement of family welfare in society. Our research underscores that crisis intervention models play a crucial role in social work. They provide social workers with a systematic and structured approach to resolving complex situations, enabling effective assistance to families in crisis periods.

This research lays the groundwork for further studies in the field of social work with multiple-child families. Deeper research is necessary to better understand the dynamics of crises in such families and to develop more precise and effective intervention methods. Overall, our study emphasizes the importance of crisis intervention models in the work of social workers and their ability to assist multiple-child families in challenging periods. This significant direction of work can lead to an improvement in the quality of life for families and a reduction in the negative consequences of crises.

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