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## **Actual problems of youth socialization in in the family. Features of the social adaptive influence of the older generation on youth socialization**

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**Abstract:** This article deals with the problem of inducting children and youth into the prevailing culture in the modern computer era and the generation transfer of moral and social values, beliefs, and behaviors to future group members. Undoubtedly, man being the social origin and social aspects of child development constitutes the basis of his human life. Nowadays this is a complex endeavor that involves several institutions as well as grave burdens of responsibility for those engaged in the process. The author focuses on computers impact, which becomes a reason for fragmentation as well as contradiction of values, of sociopolitical interests, norms and goals that have partially obliterated traditions that once guided participants in such social institutions as the family, the school, and the wider community in their efforts to socialize the young. Also this article contributes to a better understanding of the processes by which various elements of our social environment change in value during our socialization process. We can conclude that on the one hand, the main problem is that young people consider their parents as technological outsiders, persons without modern knowledge that could be useful in their future, but on the other hand, the global widening of the information gap and the polarization of information immersion, leading to the appearance of the phenomenon of information outsiders among the older generation, who have lost their previous status in society and don't have any effective opportunities for resocialization. These results argue for greater attention to the significance of family socialization, and to the persistence of social beliefs across generations.

**Keywords:** Socialization, education, family, socialization, social values, social learning, transfer of values, knowledge, society, knowledge, schools programs, technical outsiders.

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### **1. Introduction**

Human socialization is determined by the nature of society itself, its characteristics, and its needs. According to changes in society, criteria and norms of life are transformed, as well as the conditions for creative self-realization. Children gradually turn into people who understand themselves and the world around them. They adapt to it, acquiring knowledge and habits inherent in the culture of the society in which they were born. Taking all this into account, Dr. Jones notes that since the young

generation does not have an opportunity to choose, it is socialized in the conditions that have been created before it. However, socialization takes place in one way or another, and the young generation precisely broadcasts values formed through interaction with the environment since society is interested in the effectiveness of social structures that arise in the process of material and spiritual reproduction of the young generation. After all, the effectiveness of socialization, and its depth, are determined by many factors. The first point is the dynamic of social systems and social institutes. The second one is the integration of value standards with the structurally determined needs and attitudes of the individual. And the last one is the strength of family and parental authority as the main stronghold of youth socialization. Moreover, each person is socialized according to the society in which he or she lives. The socialization of young people is a complex, continuous process in which the needs of an individual are adapted to the needs of society. This adaptation is an active and creative process of assigning universal human values when the individual shows all the power of their fundamental forces, voluntarily finding their role in society. A powerful stimulus for the development of children and the flowering of their abilities, the expansion of the range of interests, the humanization of thoughts, feelings, and actions, and creative activity is collective and, in particular, collective associations. They represent a phenomenal pedagogical system where the process of formation and development of the individual is not limited to social order. It is based on dominant needs and motives of behavior. The expediency of the socio-philosophical research of the selected scientific problem is determined by the need to solve the problem of socialization of the modern generation, the formation of values and life orientations of young people in the complex conditions of nowadays society.

## **2. Object and subject of research**

Object: socialization of youth.

Subject: socio-pedagogical conditions of formation of values and social qualities of youth in the process of socialization.

## **3. Target of research**

The target of the work is to investigate the conflict of generations and the reduction of the authority of parents and the older generation as the main factor of disruption in the process of socialization of young people and the transmission of moral and universal values To identify the main reasons for the collapse of family power and find out ways to restore it; to study the impact of the information gap between generations and its effect on the socialization of the growing generation.

## **4. Literature review**

The subject matter of youth development has grown exponentially over the last fifty years such that its study has become a vast multidisciplinary enterprise. The article analyzes the views of researchers such as: B.J. Wilson, K. Young, V.K.Maheshwari, H.B. Maryam, L.Steinberg, W.Sanson, L.J Kiser, L.A. Bennett, J. Elmore G.Neufeld, D.Gentile, D.Walsh, M.T.Majeed, M., Becker, O.Barbarin. Existing research (Majeed and Lee, 2017; Burke et al., 2018; Sanson et al., 2018) is more focused on adults than youth. This scientific studies conducted aim to provide an understanding of the role of parent partnerships in family education, schools, and communities to shape the harmonious personality of the children and explain to parents how the process must be carried out to achieve these goals. As well as family environment, and the community environment have a very big role in supporting the achievement of educational programs in schools [13].

The research of Elmore and Gaylord-Harden (2013) [1] discussed issues of cooperation in the field of education, and academic performance of students. The scientists analyzed families with

diverse identities (e.g., race and ethnicity, gender, socialization strategies (e.g., coping socialization, vigilant parenting, and addressing biases), and topics (e.g., media and discrimination experiences). Elmore and Gaylord-Harden (2013) examined the effects of ethnicracial socialization on black children's behavioral problems and did not find significant associations. Moreover, it was found that lack of parental involvement resulted in students' low self-esteem at school and lower levels of intrinsic motivation. On the other hand, it was reported that when parents were involved there was a positive change in student's behavior and academic performance of students. Dr. Elmore and Gaylord-Harden believe that Locus of control is a salient factor in the successful academic performance of students [1].

Parke and Morris (2009) have attempted to create forging a multidisciplinary approach to the study of child development was an appreciation that ontogenetic development of biological and social evolution was somehow inextricably linked [9].

Dr. Fiese (2007) touches upon the problem of regulation of spiritual and moral education of moral and psychological support of youth and forming the modern strategy of upbringing and education in the context of the urgent problems of spiritual and moral development of students [2].

Using thematic analysis, Maryam H.B (2015) analysed the 520 questions related to family socialization. According to Maryam, the main reasons that lead to socialization problems of youth is catastrophic underfunding of the family, and other social and domestic problems. Also one of the main problems all over the world is incomplete families because a reduction in living standards in connection with the raising of a family is especially noticeable for incomplete families [7].

In theory, therefore, if an individual reads the philosophy theories concurrently, will understand their own concept of life in society. In practice, there is no doubt that this, socio-philosophical theory plays a big role in effecting the adaptation of exemplary personality and social attributes like obedience and compelling individuals to conform to their societal practices rule in effecting the adaptation of paragon personality and social attributes like obedience and morality compelling young peoples to conform to their societal practices; however, there are many challenges and problems that delay the processes of youth socialization. In particular, the increase in the information gap between generations and the decline in the authority of parents, popularization of a hedonistic worldview among young people, the impact of the information technology revolution on family relationships and the influence of these factors on the socialization of youth. Some of those challenges we will consider in our article. Notwithstanding this multidimensional and integrated approach to youth socialization, the limitations of the research itself and lack of comparable information have obliged us to restrict the analysis to certain aspects of each dimension.

## **5. Methods**

Methods of cultural and historical epistemology, phenomenological method, aggravated method, method of hermeneutic and structural-functional analysis of social action have been used in the study, as well as elements of the theory of values and philosophic ontology.

## **6. Research results**

Man being the social origin and social aspects of youth development are included in the human structure of social life. First of all, we need to understand – socialization is the basic process through which young people acquire a personal identity and become social person. Simply put, the general process of acquiring culture is referred to as socialization. The socialization process is also known as «the process of including the individual in the social world». According to Dr. K. Young, «Socialization will mean the process of inducting the individual into the social and cultural world; of making him a particular member in society and its various groups and inducting him to accept the norms and values of that society» [10]. It's important to understand, that from birth on, the individual is under the impression of culture at the hands of his fellows. However, though we may describe the

general and more or less accepted and expected patterns of the culture of any society, an examination of the thoughts and actions of the individuals who make up the society reveals that they seldom conform precisely to this ideal statement of the culture as a whole. The individuals in any society may conform pretty generally to the universal constants and yet depart rather sharply from many other details of the generalized norm, because different people may have different standards of rightness and goodness and give fundamentally different answers to serious moral questions. When peoples have different ideas about the bad and good, they often stress the importance of different things and may develop radically different or incompatible goals, despite the fact that social values are universal. Such conflicts also arise between parents and children, who, on the one hand, are close, and on the other hand, have radically different visions of life prospects. In addition we can claim a significant decline in the authority of parents among today's youth because there are a lot of influences shifting the parent-child dynamic as well. The parental authority seems to have all but disappeared in many families. We live in a world in which children are given whatever they want, and their desires must always be fulfilled, their whims never crossed. Instead of laying down the law and teaching their children restraint, our parents find it easier to achieve conformity by the use of bribery than by facing the emotional turmoil of suppressing the child's demands. Parents simply buy a child's smart gadget with an internet connection, and use it as a socialization agent. Most scientists would agree, that the authority of parents and adult members of society is very important in the socialization process of youth. According to Dr. L. Steinberg (2001), youth who enter adolescence with difficult, conflictual relationships with their parents have been found to be at bigger risk for more severe parent – child problems and poorer child outcomes during adolescence [11].

According to Dr. V.K. Maheshwari, socialization is a process by which culture is transmitted to the younger generation and men learn the rules and practices of social groups to which they belong. The term socialization refers to the process of interaction through which the growing individual learns the habits, attitudes, values, and beliefs of the social group into which he has been born. Every society builds an institutional framework within which the socialization of the child takes place. Culture is transmitted through the communication they have with one another and communication thus comes to be the essence of the process of cultural transmission [6]. I fully agree with Dr. Maheshwari. From my point of view, communication culture is a very important, because the cultural regulations are located below the border of the consciousness. And since some of these mechanisms remain unconscious, the individual takes them for granted and does not realize that a some problems can be perceived completely differently.

Modern society establishes specific social control tactics, which conform to the desired values and practices. Socialization is the process by which human infants begin to acquire the skills necessary to perform as functioning members of their society. It is generally agreed, that a healthy child is born with the highest growth potential, because he is created at his best, and he can be trained in the best way to achieve the highest perfection, provided that the family should be given the right environment in which to grow. The fact is that the untapped potential of youth is highest in countries that most need to develop that potential. Children from socially desirable growth society from the experience of a pleasant social. When the adult patterns because parents always have intimate and emotional relationships with the child and establish social balance play together, they prepare children to communicate with other persons and to participate in social activities more than those children who had no experience of social interaction in childhood. Dismay, anger, shyness, and aggression among parents and children could be socially desirable growth of pests. To encourage children to develop their social connections and have sweet memories of their relationship with their parents remain in their minds so that social satisfaction for the healthy relationship and interaction into society [7]. There is no doubt that the family playing an important role in the socialization of youth because the family is the main unit in socialization. An important task of the family is the development of distinct styles of responding to life events and creating distinct boundaries, which serve as initial concepts for the developing youth. The public in general tends believe that the family regulates child's development through a range of processes, including myths, stories, and rituals. Recent evidence

suggests the potential importance of these family-level processes for understanding socialization in the family. A lot of families have their own moral values and rituals. These family routines are associated with better child health and better behavioral regulation in intact families. These kinds of routines serve a protective function and are linked to better adjustment for both parents and children in single-parent, divorced, and remarried households. What is more, family values can serve a protective function such that persons, who were able to preserve family rituals, such as holidays and routines, were less likely to become alcoholics or other adults. One should note here, that the families who attach more meaning to their rituals have youth who are higher in self-esteem, therefore family values and rituals are a powerful index of family functioning and may serve as a protective influence on the child. Cultural values can be considered important factors that impact parents social cognitions and parenting practices. Cultural values can be considered as important factors that impact parents' social cognitions and parenting practices [4].

The socialization of children and youth in the family forbids parents, imitation, and identification of the most important ways of transferring the moral values, norms, and cultural heritage that are mentioned. The characteristics of children and youth inherited from their parents in this way, provide growth and development of children, based on social life ideas. Cultural values can be considered as important factors that impact parents' social cognitions and parenting practices. According to Dr.Elmore C.A., parental influence on children is not limited to hereditary aspects, and also consists in understanding the child's parents in the social life and culture of the youth, also can play an important role in family social status, development vector, economic situation, customs, ideals and aspirations of older family members and their education level has a lot of influence on children's behavior [1].

It's necessary to emphasize that we live in a very dynamic world, where traditional concepts and norms can be blurred and the thing is that today's youth don't want to arbitrarily grant someone respect because of the number of years they have lived. Some of this disrespect is related to growing up, and the desire to run their own life, and make their own decisions. Scientists are now starting to think that so-called «teenage rebellion» and it's rather a reaction to autonomy threat than deviant behavior. Earlier used to be considered that teens are willing to comply with parents when they think the rules and limitations are fair, but they always resist when the rules seem personal or unjust. But now this formula may fail. The reason for such a situation is a global decline in the level of authority of parents among young people, and the growth of the informational and value gap between older and young generations. In my opinion, such a situation occurs because the main interest and medium of socialization of modern youth are computer networks, in which young people feel extremely free. At the same time, we observe a lack of respect on the part of young people, for representatives of the older generation who don't share their passions and interests or aren't sufficiently familiar with the possibilities of computers and nano-technology. We all expect to be treated with dignity and respect, and when youth shows persistent disrespectful behavior, parents often step in and try to set clear limits. Often these limits refer to the prohibition of the use of a computer, tablet, or smartphone. In they turn, young peoples consider such bans as one of a form of humiliation, or «social coercion». What is more, such restrictions in the vast majority are aggressively perceived, which doesn't solve, but only complicates the problem in the relationship between parents and children. But many kids are actually overpowering their parents in a lot of areas. That is the main problem. A functional family unit hinges on the one social construct that contemporary society has been working hard to dismantle. «You need a strong alpha presentation to inspire a child to trust you and depend upon you» – says Dr. Gordon Neufeld (Ph.D) «If we don't have enough natural power then we're hard-pressed to make the demand or set the limit for children» [8]. From these arguments, one must conclude that keeping parents «in the driver's seat» and assisting them in establishing, restoring, or maintaining healthy family dynamics will be one of the main factors of foster coveted traits and moral values in the youth generation.

First of all, let us try to understand, how can this is possible without the restoration of parental authority or how we can restore parental authority when the current generation was raised without it.

First and foremost, progressive parents should accept and understand that true respect doesn't come with a title. When parents begin to use the phrase «Because I'm the parent and I said so», they going to get resistance. Similarly to valuing critical thinking. It doesn't work like that. Young people often feel that traditional political discourse, spheres and mechanisms do not represent them.

In my opinion, one of the reasons for this phenomenon is that the youth is dominated by entertaining and recreational hedonistic personal orientation, which perceives physical labor as a means of coercion and a source of suffering, and tries to avoid it as much as possible. Young people have no respect for physical work and working skills. They misinterpreted, that «the work is bad», «the work is mingling», «the work doesn't matter in modern computer society», and «physical work is the instrument of social coercion». Generally speaking, hedonism has become an integral part of the modern, youthful outlook on life. We should clarify our definition of hedonism :

*Hedonism* (from the Greek ἡδονή - pleasure) is an axiological doctrine, according to which the value criterion of morality and the highest meaning of life is pleasure, pleasure, or avoidance of suffering. Hedonism is not only a practice of indulging one's desires but also a philosophy of popularizing such a way of life. We found a significant correlation between hedonistic worldview and the violation in the process of transferring moral and social values, beliefs, and behaviors to future group members. The reason is hedonism promotes the tendency to live by our desires and passions [15]. This is manifested, first of all, in the popularization of the society of consumption, and the thickening of drinking, smoking, game, and Internet-dependent. Social condemnation, which previously could restrain certain behavior and damage the reputation of a person going an antisocial lifestyle, ceases to work, which in turn leads to a multiple increases in the number of deviants and dependencies among young people, as well as increasing the number of young people who's unable to socialize normally and completely alienated from society. Representatives of the older generation on their part often perceive such behavior as normal. Such behavior indicates the insufficient level of knowledge of parents in matters of family education. In this case, dependence begins to act in the form of reciprocity, being provoked more difficult psychological problems in the future. Entertainment channels like television, cinemas, video games, video bloggers, and streaming services, promote different social values to young people. Video games have created a new generation of alternative reality, and the Internet has become a new form of social reality. Therefore all family members involved in young people's education should be integrated into the dynamic environment in the present worldwide; otherwise, the next generations may lack vital social norms. Such social instability is among the elements that may scatter a family, and consequently affect the transmission of social norms in children [13].

In brief, in short, humanity has entered an era of radical technical modernization, which is characterized by complications in the organization of the social system and global transformation of all the social processes; as a result, the existence of modern youth is characterized by the massive influence of digital gadgets on the cognitive process and the processes of forming social values. Information technologies are gradually flowing into the lifestyle and are rooted in the mind of young people. Total globalization means no boundaries among nations both in terms of time and place. No boundaries also give challenges to modern families, whether there are ready to receive and transfer rapid flows of information. This means that the older generation must keep up with the times, follow the trends of culture, and education, and have a high level of media culture, which will allow them to prepare young people for challenges and threats that they have not faced themselves. However, because of their interests and sophisticated characteristics, those aspects have become the closest to every individual, from early age children to senior citizens. In this case, an important task of the modern family, as the primary agent of socialization, is the formation of media culture in the process of socialization of youth, because it, in our opinion, is an alternative to cyber addiction, which entails several more complicated social deviations. This view is confirmed by many years of research by American scientist Barbara Wilson In her article «Media and Child Aggression, Fear and Altruism» states: «Children develop their emotional and social capabilities through a complex process». The author points out, that in Western self-oriented cultures where acquiring autonomy and assertiveness

is an important socialization goal, children and teenagers are completely integrated into their culture, and they need to learn social norms, rules, and values that allow them to form broad, functional connections and demonstrate them in their families, peer groups, and to form a society with a high level of values. Hence Barbara Wilson emphasizes that despite significant informational and globalization transformations, the core of a young person's socialization should be the family and family values that will form certain «red lines», understanding what is good and what is bad, and to instill a high level of empathy, which will make young people more aware of the emotions and relationships of their parents, friends, teachers and siblings. «They will also begin to understand how best to express their character, temperament and cognitive abilities to each individual social situation» [12].

The main task of society at the same time is to help the young generation learn to analyze and investigate information with the help of accessible tools, to improve personal communicative qualities, and to choose effective life strategies, which are formed on common human values.

Finally, we must admit that the family is the commonly known main social environment, onward followed the other social institutions like the state, school, and church, which play a big role in the building of personality, but one of the main problems that modern parents concentrated remains unresolved. This is a problem of youth on Internet socialization, one of the main reasons for which is the parents themselves focused on their work, careers, personal life, and other important things «from the world of adults»; and as a result, they often neglect their roles in parentage, therefore, they leave their children to learn vital social values from peers, immediate environment or from the internet. One way or another, socialization takes place in those conditions that have already been created. This means that it's necessary to develop a new and precise strategy to build family resilience in an organized manner using fast, accurate, innovative principles and optimal leverage if we want this problem to be resolved. Therefore, parents should clearly understand their role in the process of youth socialization and perform the function of mentor, organizer, manager, and the main principles of management as is known – forecasting, organization, motivation, coordination, and control. At the same time, it's important to organize the child's free time properly, motivating them to study and socially useful actions, and certainly controlling their success can achieve the desired result, in particular, effective transfer and mastering of valuable orientations. It's very important because children are a source of great potential for the continuity and progress of the whole nation. To participate effectively in a new type of society, they must acquire the norms, rules, and values that will enable them to form connections and function in families, peer groups, and the broader society. But the fact is - modern young people often consider their parents as technological outsiders, persons without modern knowledge.

The main reason for this is insufficient communication with parents and a lack of joint games and activities, which not only limits the youth's development but also put his health on the brink of emotional stress. But on the other hand, the global widening of the information gap and the polarization of information immersion, leading to the appearance of the phenomenon of information outsiders among the older generation, in particular personalities who have lost their previous status in society and don't have any effective opportunities for resocialization. It is important to emphasize, that the older generation must keep up with the times, follow the trends of culture, and self-education, and have a high level of media culture, which will allow them to prepare young people for challenges and to receive due respect for themselves. The lack of a unified social discourse within the family tends to discourage the youth's interest in social problems and their desire to grapple with them. The reason for this is often a global decline in financial well-being in families. Families who are compelled to struggle for their everyday existence, get focused on meeting basic needs, forget about the transfer of moral and cultural heritage, and encourage the reduction of public consciousness in the younger generation and its further marginalization. It should be noted that children are a source of great potential for continuity. To participate effectively in modern society, they must acquire the norms, rules, and values. That will enable them to form connections and function in families, peer groups,

and the broader society. They learn about emotions and relationships from parents, friends, teachers, and siblings.

## 7. Conclusions

It's necessary to emphasize that we live in a very dynamic world, where traditional concepts and norms can be blurred. We observe a lack of respect on the part of young people, for representatives of the older generation who don't share their passions and interests or aren't sufficiently familiar with the possibilities of computers and modern nano-technology. This is one of the reasons for the violation of the harmonious socialization of young people and the assimilation of moral, ethical and universal values, which are created to develop so-called «red lines» in the in the personality structure of young people. In the future, these red lines serve as universal regulator of human relations and serve as some kind of «fuse against» all sorts of social deviations. The fact is - parental authority seems to have all but disappeared in many families. I would like to stress, that one of the reasons for the current situation is the popularization of the hedonistic worldview among the youth. The problem is aggravated by the fact that the influence of this facto has practically not been studied in the social sciences. There is no doubt, that we live in a world in which children are given whatever they want and one of the main reasons for this – is hedonism, namely it's axiological and ideological component that approves and puts on a pedestal all kind of pandering to human desires and whims. A hedonistic worldview creates challenges to traditional accepted norms and principles that have been considered as a classic for several millennia. The social challenges we face are all interconnected. Modern youth cross the red lines and test boundaries. In order to avoid unwanted behaviors parents need to check off their child's behavior needs redlines daily by setting clear and firm limits. Thus parents help their child to feel a real sense of accomplishment. When parents can't provide clear boundaries, or allow their kids to have control over what gets decided in their familie, the balance of power shifts toward the child, which is harmful to both parents and kids. Sometimes modern parents simply don't have enough strength and authority to establish these boundaries. In this case children mostly learn that they've crossed a line through the feedback of others, which can cause the formation of a conflicted personality among them in the future. Research shows that children who persist and excel recognize that success comes from hard work and practice. Parents don't understand that they don't expect their children to work hard if they don't see parents working hard. So parent's also must be good role models and show pride in their children's accomplishments and praise them more than blaming them, regardless of the level of success and their subjective expectations because children are always watching and listening. Only when parents put value in teamwork, cooperation, and finishing tasks at home, their kids eventually will grow to be hardworking teens and adults. When the young ones see good parents' example, they realize, «Work is not one of the form of social coercion, work is the stuff of everyday life» and then gradually decrease play time and increase work. According to the arguments presented above, I can note, that the authority of parents and adult members of society is very important in the socialization process of youth and all modern society needs a clear understanding of the role of parent partnerships and authority in family education, schools, and communities to shape the harmonious personality of the children and social educators must clearly explain to parents how the process must be carried out to achieve these goals. In theory, therefore, if an individual reads the philosophy theories concurrently, will understand their own concept of life in society. There is no doubt that this, socio-philosophical theory plays a big role in effecting the adaptation of exemplary personality and understanding that success comes from hard work and practice. In summary, we need to conclude that young people who aren't working hard in education, employment, or training are more likely to experience social and economic exclusion; they marginalized from the economic, political and social processes is under way. The social impact varies, depending on the circumstances, but is usually long-term and can affect not only individuals but an entire generation, accordingly, therefore we will be needed, even more, strenuous efforts to achieve development in a strategic direction through structural change and investment in human capacities.



These tenets add strength to our conviction that the formation of correct social values, diligence and engaging the youth population in development processes is essential to move towards a more egalitarian society.

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