THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS OF CHILDREN RAISED IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

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Abstract : This article examines the socialization process of children raised in single-parent families and its impact on social development. The study analyzes the role of the family in upbringing, difficulties youth face in acquiring social roles, emotional stability, access to social resources, and opportunities for children from single-parent households to integrate into society. Additionally, it considers the influence of socialization on personal and professional development, social stability, and the efficient use of social resources. The research emphasizes the importance of family policy, education, and community institutions in supporting socialization.

Keywords: Single-parent family, lone-parent household, children's socialization, youth development, social stability, social development, family policy, education system, community support, social integration, emotional stability, social resources, social control, deviant behavior, personal and professional development, family upbringing, social norms, youth adaptation to society

Introduction. manifested as one of the central mechanisms of personality formation In particular, the transformations taking place in the family institution - an increase in the number of divorces, migration processes, the absence of one of the parents - lead to an increase in the number of dysfunctional families. In such conditions, the socialization of children growing up becomes a complex and multifaceted process. Therefore, the sociological analysis of the socialization of children raised in dysfunctional families is of scientific and practical importance.

Main part. The process of socialization is the process of an individual's adaptation to the social norms, values, roles , and behavioral patterns existing in society. This concept has been widely studied in sociology and has been interpreted differently by different theoretical schools.

French sociologist Emile Durkheim interpreted socialization as the moral and ethical influence of society on the individual. In his opinion, society educates and controls the individual

through "social facts" [1]. Durkheim's interpretation of society as a dominant force shaping the individual shows that the socialization process is of a mandatory and normative nature. This approach is especially important in the context of modern society, especially in the case of children raised in dysfunctional families. Because in such families, the continuous and stable transmission of social norms becomes difficult. As a result, the likelihood that the "social facts" established by society will not be fully absorbed into the child's mind increases.

American sociologist Talcott Parsons sees socialization as a mechanism that ensures the stability of the social system . According to him , an individual adapts to society by mastering social roles [2]. Parsons' structural-functional approach shows socialization as a mechanism that ensures the stability of society . Analyzing this idea in the context of dysfunctional families, it can be noted that when the functional balance of the family system is disturbed, the socialization process also becomes unbalanced. This situation creates uncertainty and conflicts in the mastering of social roles by young people.

Robert Merton, on the other hand, associates socialization with the process of acquiring social roles and expectations, and pays special attention to the possibility of anomie and deviant behavior in this process [3]. Merton's concept of anomie serves as an effective theoretical basis for explaining the tendency of young people raised in dysfunctional families to deviant behavior. This is because in such families, social control mechanisms are relatively weak , which increases the gap between the goals set by society and the possibilities for their implementation. As a result, young people can choose alternative, sometimes informal or deviant paths.

Modern sociologist Anthony Giddens views socialization as a dynamic and reflexive process, emphasizing that the individual is an active subject. According to him , the individual not only receives social influence, but also processes it, forming his own social experience [4]. Giddens's views on identity and social relations between spouses help to understand the emotional stability of young people raised in dysfunctional families. The absence of one of the parents can create a psychological gap in the process of self-understanding and determining the place of the young person in society.

The family is the primary institution of socialization. It is in the family that the child acquires the first social experience, gets acquainted with the basic moral norms, rules of behavior , and social roles.

Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann emphasize the role of the family in the primary stage of socialization, describing it as a process of "internalization of social reality." [5] Indeed, their ideas about primary socialization reveal the incomparable role of the family in the formation of

the personality. In dysfunctional families, this primary socialization process often takes on a fragmented character. This leads to a complication of the child's process of social identification and self-awareness.

From this perspective, structural changes in the family—in particular, dysfunctional families—have a direct impact on the socialization process.

Youth socialization is a complex process characteristic of the transitional period , taking shape at the intersection of biological maturation, psychological changes, and social demands.

Modern sociologist Ulrich Beck interprets youth socialization as a process occurring in a "risk society" and notes the weakening of traditional social supports [6]. Beck's concept of the "risk society" explains the individualization of youth socialization. In dysfunctional families, this process is exacerbated because traditional protective mechanisms are weakened. As a result, young people are more exposed to social risks.

Family, educational institutions, peer groups , and the media play an important role in the socialization process for young people. The inadequacy of any of these institutions complicates the social adaptation of young people.

is a social institution characterized by the absence of one of the parents , which is formed as a result of divorce, death, migration, or the birth of a child out of wedlock.

According to the Russian sociologist AI Antonov, the upbringing process in dysfunctional families often has a compensatory nature , which can lead to a child's lack of social roles [7]. Antonov's views on compensatory socialization are consistent with empirical observations. The multi-functionality of one parent creates a risk of a child's incorrect perception of social roles, which negatively affects the process of social adaptation. Antonov's views on compensatory socialization are consistent with empirical observations. Multi-functionality performed by one parent creates a risk of a child's incorrect perception of social roles, which negatively affects the process of social adaptation.

Also, E. Giddens notes that the absence of one of the parents can negatively affect the child's social identification and the process of mastering gender roles [8]. It is worth noting that Giddens' views on identity and intimate relationships help to better understand the issue of emotional stability of young people raised in dysfunctional families. The absence of one of the parents can create a psychological gap in the process of self-understanding and determining the place of the young person in society . Young people raised in dysfunctional families often face the following problems

— weakening of social control,

— emotional deprivation,

— tendency to deviant behavior,

— faces problems such as low levels of social trust.

conclusion , socialization is the main sociological mechanism of personality formation , and its success largely depends on the family environment. The socialization of young people brought up in dysfunctional families is a complex and fraught process with risk factors. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the mechanisms of social support and rehabilitation of this category of young people by the state, educational institutions and public institutions .

The stability and development of society largely depend on the capacity of the family. Children raised in a family absorb the basic norms, values, and social roles of society. From this point of view, difficulties arise in the socialization process of children raised in dysfunctional families.

In dysfunctional families, the absence of a father or mother limits a child's access to social resources, weakens social control mechanisms , and makes it difficult to ensure psychological stability. In such conditions, young people face difficulties in integrating into society, delays in mastering social roles , and sometimes deviant behavior can be observed.

The process of personality formation through the normative power of society does not work fully in dysfunctional families. As a result of children's inability to adequately assimilate the norms established by society, they affect the social stability of society. This leads to significant changes not only in individual development, but also in the social and economic resources of society.

The socialization of young people is directly related to their social activities and professional development. If a child is brought up in the wrong family and does not have sufficient social support, he will not be able to fully realize his social potential. This situation affects the intellectual potential of society and the efficiency of social resources.

Therefore, social institutions need to develop measures aimed at supporting the socialization of children raised in dysfunctional families. Support provided through the community, school , and social services contributes not only to the child's personal development, but also to the social stability of society.

The socialization of children raised in dysfunctional families is an important factor in the development of society. If they are successfully socialized, they will become active and responsible members of society; otherwise, social stability and the efficient use of resources will be at risk. Therefore, it is necessary to develop family policy, education , and social support systems in an integrated manner.

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