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PREFACE

"Everyone who remembers his own education remembers teachers, not methods and techniques. The teacher is the heart of the educational system.."
Sidney Hook

One of the competences of a teacher is to be constantly responsive to new situations. It is important to give a special place to the teacher in this time of rapid development of artificial intelligence. We remember a teacher by his or her actions and the virtues by which he / she has inspired us. This is why it is of the utmost importance to further train the teacher in soft skills. How to communicate with others, how to develop emotional intelligence, how to work together in a team, how to deal with one's own emotions, how to overcome stressful situations - these are the topics that need to be delved into and should be confronted by students in the 21st century. In addition, learning about the environment and how to care for it is of the utmost importance for all life on Earth.

In the future, however, videos, if produced in accordance with didactic principles, are an essential tool for effective learning. A good quality video can support the teacher in the use of critical thinking, creativity, collaboration and communication.

The book of papers presents a broad range of experiences of the authors of the papers, who have encountered a variety of challenges. Within the thematic topics, the papers bring answers to the following questions:

1. **How a good quality video should be produced? What tools to use? What are the didactical principles of video production? How to teach using videos?**
2. **How can we develop soft skills? How to improve communication? What is the role of mindfulness in education? How do we manage stress in teachers and in students? How can we reduce anxiety in students?**
3. **How can we integrate ESD content in the classroom? How to deliver quality lessons in the outdoor learning environment?**

In a series of articles, the authors present examples and effective solutions for teaching and knowledge assessment, presenting a range of solutions for teaching here and now. The articles demonstrate the importance of bringing soft skills into the classroom. It is the collaboration that empowers the teacher and broadens his / her horizons on how to teach. Teaching should be about experiencing the present moment and feeling the changing world. We need to continually invest in our own development, as this helps to change society and the world. So let us not forget that teachers are the heart of the education system.

The Book of Papers contains **65 scientific and professional articles**, **6 abstracts of lectures** and **presentations of two roundtable discussions** on Working with Children with Developmental Disabilities and Modern Approaches to Teaching the Next Generation.

Programme and Organization Committee
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Erika Božič, Moste Gymnasium, Ljubljana
Polona Cimerman, Šentvid Gymnasium, Ljubljana
Mojca Flajs, Josip Jurčič Secondary school of Ivančna Gorica
Mojca Jerala, Secondary School of Gastronomy and Tourism, Ljubljana

Marjana Jus, Moste Gymnasium, Ljubljana
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Tina Šetina, Primary school Kašelj, Ljubljana
Darja Užmah, Secondary School of Gastronomy and Tourism, Ljubljana

I

USE OF VIDEO AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

UPORABA VIDEOPOSNETKOV IN SODOBNIH TEHNOLOGIJ V IZOBRAŽEVANJU

The new form of socialization in the modern family

Daniela Koceva

Faculty of Educational Sciences, University "Goce Delcev" Stip
daniela.koceva@ugd.edu.mk

Abstract

The family has been considered the primary agent of socialization in society. It is where children learn the norms, values, and beliefs of their culture and society. However, the modern family has undergone significant changes, which have affected its socialization function. In this Laboure, we will examine the role of the modern family in socialization and how it has evolved. However, in recent years, the family structure has undergone significant changes. The modern family can take many different forms, including single-parent families, blended families, same-sex families, and extended families. These changes have led to new challenges and opportunities for socialization. One of the significant changes in the modern family is the shift towards dual-income families. Today, both parents often work outside the home, which means that children spend more time in daycare or with other caregivers. This change has led to a greater reliance on external sources for socialization, such as schools, peer groups, and media. As a result, children are exposed to a wider range of social influences, which can shape their values, beliefs, and attitudes. In this paper, through the role and function of the family as well as the different models of parenting, we will determine the new forms of socialization dictated by the modern way of life.

Keywords: development, modern family, parenting, socialization, values.

1. Introduction

The family has been considered the primary agent of socialization in society. It is where children learn the norms, values, and beliefs of their culture and society. However, the modern family has undergone significant changes, which have affected its socialization function. In this labor, we will examine the role of the modern family in socialization and how it has evolved. The socializing function is considered one of the most important functions of the family. The family in this context appears as an important social system, in whichthe process of upbringing offspring is carried out in a physical, moral, and intellectual way. The formation of a person, of its characteristics, depends largely on the way they are imprinted by the family. The family meets countless human needs thatare necessary for the development of a healthy personality such as identity needs, the need for security, development, and education. In our country, little care is takenof one of the basic roles of the family, which is building the socializing role of the family based on the principles of promoting family values, incorporating them into the manner of behavior and thinking of a person, the principle of forming a humane person, accepting the social role of a person, and fully establishing the social behaviorof a person, at the earliest stages of its development.

2. What is family?

The family is still at the center of interest in several scientific and professional fields - from philosophy as the oldest and broadest scientific term to pedagogy, sociology, psychology, medicine, and social work as narrower, specialized fields of dealing with man and his primary community. The reason for this is that knowing the family as such, from all the mentioned aspects, but also in a broader view, is a basic condition for successful work in the given fields, among which sociology stands out in particular.

The family is one of the most significant and complex social groups. It represents the reproductive basis of society and as such the foundation stone of the same. The family is a universal social institution without which human society cannot be imagined. Analyzing a sample of 250 societies, Murdoch determined that in every society there is some form of family. (Petrovski, 2006) During the growth and development of society and civilization, the family, more or less successfully, survived and coped with most challenges such as economic, political, cultural and ext. These challenges in the past period have acted as a kind of test, or rather an examination of family adaptability, through most of the crisis periods in the history of civilization and humanity. The constant transformations that society is going through today also cause a transformation of the family, which is gradually changing itself and its role, adapting to social demands and needs. Intense developments in the field of industry, science, and technology, inevitably reflected on society as a whole, causing changes in the ideology of family values.

In this way, the family for each person represents a primary, social, but also biological community that is determined not only by society but also by biological laws, where its members are determined by the same complex bio-psychosocial set of causes and factors. The family is a community in all aspects – physical, mental, and social. From the act of procreation, human bodily development begins, which, not much later, immediately after the organic-physical conditions are met, are followed by the psychological, and later the social ones. Their beginning and the first developmental stage happen again – in the family circle and last until the period of adolescence and the complete independence of the new members of society without leaving the family.

2.2 Functions of the family

Today there is no doubt that the family is going through a process of transformation, which calls into question the previous understanding of the family. Some sociologists talk about the deconstruction of the concept of family, on an empirical level the dissolution of the dominant nuclear form of family is observed. As a result, many new forms of the family have appeared – "plurality of family forms and patterns".

Changes in the structure and function of the family are also recognizable in other spheres, such as the separation of sexuality from reproduction, a change in the concept and practice of parenting, changes in the basic functions of the family, more specifically, the replacement of the production function with the consumption function, where the consumer lifestyle is becoming the dominant pattern for all families. The liberation of sexuality implies, in particular, the liberation of marriage and partner relationships from the social tyranny that instrumentalizes human sexuality.

Namely, countless opportunities for erotic and sexual satisfaction in everyday life open up to the individual in modern life, which of course leads to various forms of deviation and

disorders (Bauman, 2009). The consumer mentality and the commercialization of human values lead to radical changes in the family.

It is a fact that many of the functions performed by the family throughout history have been lost, but the role of the family is still vital for the individual and society. For a large part of modern researchers, the universal role of the family remains, which has not changed throughout history, and that is the socialization of children necessary for the needs of the system.

The function of the family changes on the scale of importance, but its importance never diminishes. Better said, it is getting bigger and bigger with time despite the tendencies that once went toward declaring the extinction of family values.

No family does not fulfill the following functions:

- The biological function, satisfies sexual urges and emotional connections, the birth and growth of children.
- Kinship, family ties, the most important form of kinship is blood kinship or natural kinship that is formed by birth. The historical forms of kinship are different: matrilineal, patrilineal, and bilateral.
- The socializing function, which is considered one of the most important functions of the family, satisfies human needs for identity, security, development, and education. The family as a social system carries out the process of educating the young in physical, moral, and intellectual terms. The formation of the personality and its characteristics largely depend on the way they are imprinted by the family.
- The economic function of the family is expressed in providing the material existence of its members, in providing and spending means of living. The production function of the family in modern conditions is decreasing so that the family increasingly becomes a consumer community.

3. The socializing function of the family

The family is a very important factor in the socialization of children. The establishment of a positive emotional connection in the parent-child relationship is a major factor in the development of the necessary social competence in children in achieving social maturity. This process is also known as socialization and begins quite early, in prenatal development when the parent (mother) establishes the first emotional bonds with the child that last throughout life.

Socialization is a process through which we learn to become members of society, through the internationalization of society's norms and values, but also through learning how to play our roles of worker, citizen, friend, parent, teacher, etc. It represents the introduction of the young individual into social processes and relationships, and the adoption of spiritual creations, through a conscious purposeful, and organized effort of the society and its members.

Primary socialization takes place within the family. The child is born on a white sheet of paper and is very little preparation for life in the external environment. The beginning of each process of the development of socialization, as a rule, takes place in a wider or narrower circle of the family. That is why the family is irreplaceable when it comes to socialization. Here the child forms the first knowledge, develops and forms habits and skills, develops intellectual and

other knowledge (gets an education and upbringing), and learns about social life. After birth, the child depends on his closest environment, i.e. the family, where he can satisfy his developmental needs.

A family environment is where the child, especially in the first years of life, masters the primary skills - walking, speaking, and thinking. From that aspect, the involvement of parents in the child's upbringing and the creation of a pleasant family environment is a basic prerequisite for successful social development. The strong emotional connection created in childhood is the basis for the further successful development of children's emotional, social, and intellectual skills. A large number of studies confirm that self-confident children come into contact with peers and other people more easily, which also offers them a better position in society and greatly facilitates their further development.

Self-confidence, trust, emotional maturity, and social skills are characteristics that are formed during a child's earliest interactions with parents, which he will use in different life situations as a social individual. (Aceski, 2000)

Successful parenting takes place in two dimensions: one of them is parental closeness and warmth, and the other is parental control.

Through a combination of heat and control, as the most basic dimensions in parenting, three basic parenting styles can be identified: authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles. A parent's parenting style plays a very important role in the process of a child's acquisition of social skills.

From the aspect of the character of socialization and the overall relationships that exist in the family, two basic types of a family can be distinguished: patriarchal and democratic. As a reaction to the patriarchal family, the so-called anarchic family.

The patriarchal family in terms of socialization has the following characteristics:

- parents (especially the father) demand and receive complete obedience from other family members (in this case the children);
- in the entire process of upbringing, orders, and punishment prevail;
- the relationship between father and children is markedly asymmetrical, and hierarchical;
- the child can be an object of exploitation (the father shapes the behavior of the child);
- because of that, the child can rebel, but the rebellion is severely punished.

A large number of psychologists believe that the famous Oedipus complex and other complexes arise from such family relationships. It can also have an impact on the school life of the child, where the children can't wait to show themselves and make up for the inability to express and affirm their personality within the family. They do this at school and can acquire characteristics of wildness, aggression, and maliciousness.

As a reaction to the patriarchal type of family relations, the so-called anarchic family. Essential characteristics of that type of family are:

- that family is without organization and rules;
- everyone in it, including children, can do whatever they want;

– the phenomenon of permissiveness can appear in an extreme form, i.e. for the child to be the authority, benchmark, example, and source of education.

This type of family leads to the antisocial development of the child, with the appearance of dispositions for dominance, conceit, and recklessness.

The basic characteristics of the democratic family are:
the child is considered a person, a member (albeit an immature member) of the family;

– it is not an object, that is, it is not someone's property;
– the child is not exploited, beaten and mistreated;
– the child learns to participate (participate) in all social processes;
– the child learns to overcome, control, and limit selfishness (egoism), as well as other negative traits;
– the child is taught respect for others, equality, and democratic decision-making, he is taught that something is expected of him, he is taught certain obligations, i.e. one learns to be a responsible person. (Žoglev, 2002)

In this family, both husband and wife participate equally in raising the children. What is the basis for the development of democratic relations between the sexes? The main element of family relations in a democratic family is love. The love between parents, but also towards children, helps the child to overcome egoism and selfishness and to accept obligations, norms, rules, etc.

Learning love, altruism, and compassion in grief is only part of the goal of building a healthy human personality.

The relationship between the parents for the child represents a strong and irreplaceable example of the relationship between the sexes. The family is also important in the development of the child's social feelings, as well as in the acceptance of certain authorities in the form of parents, and patriarchal environments, above all, in the form of the father. In addition to the irreplaceable role played by parents for primary socialization, the rest of the family members are also quite important, primarily grandparents, but also older brothers and sisters.

Research shows that warmth and togetherness in the family are positively correlated with successful socialization. The meaning of family socialization is that children do not form their personalities only through the conscious actions of parents, but also from everyday family life, from the context of the environment, and accepting what is necessary for them. The great importance of the family is especially evident when observing the physical, mental, and social development of children who by some chance grew up outside the family.

What most influences a child's early social development is the parenting style. In these frameworks, the social competence of children refers to the authoritative parental attitude towards child care. Authoritative care involves a combination of care and supervision, encouragement, and communication that leads to a high level of security and social competence. Authoritative parents offer their children maximum support and respect by setting clear boundaries. Children of such parents are curious, have a positive self-image, are self-confident, and have developed social skills.

Therefore, social competence and independent children come from families in which both familiarity and proper socialization are experienced. Family socialization, within the framework of the child's growth, is influenced by two dimensions of parenting - acceptance and rejection. Children who experience support, encouragement, acceptance, and praise in the family build a positive social relationship with their parents. Such a relationship results in prosocial behavior, which encourages positive social functioning and strengthens the child's social growth and development. On the other hand, parental refusal negatively affects social growth and development.

The children of such parents show aggression and hostility towards others, have low self-esteem, generally show a low level of prosocial behavior, and so on. Relationships between the family and the child play a huge role in the social competence of the parents. Hence, the harmony and understanding of both parents and the similarity in the style of care positively affect social development, while divorce can hinder the development of social skills in a child, it can also encourage the development of positive traits such as responsibility and self-respect.

Therefore, taking into account that a second factor that affects the socialization of the child, as well as the proper development of the socializing function of the family in Macedonia, is the level of upbringing, education and that among the parents, where attention can be turned and towards the institutional functioning, which encourages the correct direction of the socializing action of a family.

Primary socialization is important because to a large extent, it can be individualized from the rest, and thus directed towards the nature of the child as a person in development and progress. Hence, rewarding and punishing have a special meaning.

Both create new forms of behavior. Most research shows that prohibitions and threats do not lead to more permanent internalization (adopting) of moral norms, while rewards and praises have a more lasting effect, encouraging the creation of one's values. A large number of authors believe that physical punishment, followed by an explanation, has a positive effect on inhibiting certain forms of harmful behavior and the same occurs as a necessity. It is effective if the parents have a cordial relationship, but if the punishment is too intense, it causes anxiety in the child.

Permissiveness is a significant phenomenon in primary socialization. It refers to the great expansion of the limits of the permissible behavior of children with kindness (the phenomenon of the so-called spoiled children). This phenomenon in socialization is more and more relevant in modern conditions and is connected with the ever-increasing busyness of parents and their absence, i.e. present in the home. Extreme permissiveness within the family has been shown not to give positive results in the socialization of the child, because he usually grows up as selfish, and antisocial, with emphasized dispositions to dominate others.

Of particular importance from most social-psychological mechanisms, identification in this period stands out as one of the most important for its development. Under normal conditions, the child as a rule identifies partly with the mother and partly with the father. But if there are conflicts between the two parents and if such a situation lasts for a long time, it affects the psyche of the child and can have serious negative consequences.

In such cases, divorce is seen as a more favorable solution than for the child to develop in an environment of constant and serious quarrels and arguments.

The primary socialization of children takes place in the dynamics of the family environment. It takes quite a long time to acquire social skills, but with the help and interaction of parents, relatives, peers, educators, and teachers, the child develops skillful communication with the environment. In this way, the child develops his social competence.

Certain researchers in this field argue that socially competent young children are those who engage in satisfying interactions and activities with adults and peers and through such interactions enhance personal competence. Social competence has several components: the ability to build good relationships, empathy is needed - sympathy with others and understanding of their feelings; the ability to cooperate, to harmonize his goals and needs with the company's requirements, as well as the ability to manage problems that have arisen and solve them.

In early childhood, it is necessary to develop the ability to regulate emotions in the child to be able to successfully interact with adults and peers. Children who have difficulty regulating their emotions or excessively repressing their feelings need the help of adults to establish an appropriate interaction with the environment. Children are still on the way to successful socialization of the necessary social knowledge, which includes knowledge of the norms of the main social rules in the group to which the individual belongs, such as, for example, developed language ability (vocabulary).

It is the responsibility of the family to successfully socialize their offspring, but what is meant by successful socialization?

Successful socialization represents the ability for social understanding, that is, predicting other people's reactions and understanding other people's feelings. Socially competent young children match their behavior to that of others by finding common ground, exchanging information, and examining similarities and differences.

Social skills and social dispositions are also components of social competence. The way a child interacts with peers and adults, socially, is a skill that primarily develops within the family and has an important impact on the level of social acceptance in society.

Social dispositions, such as empathy, generosity, kindness, or cooperation are learned from the environment (from the model offered by the people in the child's environment), so for those reasons, it is necessary to offer the child an example and the opportunity to be able to adopt and manifest them.

The constant transformations that society is going through today, also cause the transformation of the family, which gradually changes itself and its role, adapting to social demands and needs. Intense developments in the field of industry, science, and technology, inevitably reflected on society as a whole, causing changes in the ideology of family values.

The situation in today's modern families is very different from what the concept of the family once was. Can we talk about warmth and togetherness in the family today, when most of the parents are outside the home, outside the country in search of material existence? It is from here that numerous problems in terms of socialization arise.

Often in the process of socialization, problems such as shyness, loneliness, aggression, etc. appear, which can originate from various reasons.

These problems can be related to insufficiently developed language ability, control of emotions, lack of skills that the child needs to engage in interaction, etc. Shy, withdrawn, and lonely children have a feeling of rejection, which is why they need the help of parents and teachers to help them relate to the environment. Aggressiveness is one of the most common and biggest problems in socialization that parents and teachers encounter and often require intervention to deal with the upcoming problem.

Improper aggressiveness is theoretically explained through the deficit theory, according to which the child lacks a certain social skill, that is, by the surplus theory, which points out that children are aggressive because they cannot cope with high levels of anger and impatience. Problems with socialization can also be seen in the context of the environment in which the child lives, giving priority to the family, while not minimizing the impact of the environment on the child.

4. What is happening today with the family and its primary function?

The rapid growth and development of industrialization, as well as the development of consumer society, threaten the family in its economic and social independence.

The modern family today is probably one of the institutions that have undergone the greatest and most profound changes in recent centuries, leading to the loss of the family's identity. It becomes unclear not only what the role of the family is in the life of the individual and society, but also the concept of family. It also begins to deny the truth that the family is a community, a union between a man and a woman.

Young people, and not only those who are confused and disoriented, are likely to be targeted by certain communities in modern society today, who have more and more media support. Today in the Republic of Macedonia, unfortunately, the majority of young people, even 60% of them, from the media find out and learn about the family, family values, as well as female-male relations, partnerships, and so on.

Today there is a new family in which the parents become working people who go to work every day, far from their home. The family loses its center and experiences changes that deeply affect not only the parents but also the children. If the old family had little contact with society, the new one is subject to the growing variety of regulations and public-legal ordinances, where everything else is institutionalized and thus more and more tied to society. The modern family cannot survive today without society, it gets work, security, a home, etc. from society. The family home is no longer a home, as natural security for the family - but today security is sought in public institutions.

In the traditional family, all roads, all feelings, and interests led from society, from outside to inside, to the home, the hearth. Today, unfortunately, it is the other way around – all roads, work, interests, etc., lead from the home and one's own family to the outside.

Of course, this way of functioning in the family has repercussions for all family members, especially the children.

Children are exposed to the growing influence of mass media, rather strongly influenced by different media and information during the day and daily, where they are slowly alienated from their parents and their home. Parents, on the other hand, today perceive their children more not as a pledge for the future, but as a source of joy and hope, as well as a threat to the present and their security.

And even the short time that parents spend with their children is spent ineffectively without attention and creative development and guidance in their growth and development.

5. The family today

Traditionally, the family was a nuclear unit, consisting of a married couple and their children. The father was the breadwinner, and the mother was responsible for nurturing and raising the children. The family was viewed as the foundation of society, and it was considered a microcosm of the larger social structure. In this traditional family structure, the socialization function was primarily carried out by the parents, who instilled values and beliefs in their children.

However, in recent years, the family structure has undergone significant changes. The modern family can take many different forms, including single-parent families, blended families, same-sex families, and extended families. These changes have led to new challenges and opportunities for socialization.

One of the significant changes in the modern family is the shift towards dual-income families. Today, both parents often work outside the home, which means that children spend more time in daycare or with other caregivers. This change has led to a greater reliance on external sources for socialization, such as schools, peer groups, and media. As a result, children are exposed to a wider range of social influences, which can shape their values, beliefs, and attitudes.

Another significant change in the modern family is the growing diversity of family structures. With the rise of single-parent families, blended families, and same-sex families, children are exposed to a wider range of family experiences. This diversity can provide children with new perspectives and help them to develop greater empathy and understanding of others.

The modern family also faces new challenges in socialization, such as the impact of technology on family dynamics. Today, many families rely on technology for communication and entertainment, which can create new challenges in socialization. For example, children may spend more time on their smartphones and less time interacting with their family members, which can impact their social and emotional development.

Despite these changes, the family continues to play a critical role in socialization. It remains a primary source of emotional support and nurturance, and it provides children with a sense of identity and belonging. The family also remains a critical site for the transmission of cultural values and beliefs, as well as the development of social skills.

We have emotionally unavailable parents, they are physically present but mentally absent, and they do not react to children's stimuli, in terms of play, communication, and learning.

Digitally busy parents who are constantly on the phone. This phenomenon is particularly alarming considering that instead of focusing on the children, the parents are on social networks or talking on the phone and almost do not pay attention to their children.

Permissive parents whose children are the rulers of the world, not knowing how to win their love and affection, children spoil instead of educating themselves.

Parents give importance to children that they have rights, but very little is aimed at developing children's responsibility. There is endless and uncontrollable stimulation with technology "babysitters" – mobile phones, tablets, and computers. Often, without thinking, parents see the way out in these technical means. Not thinking about the negative consequences on the growth and development of the children, but to buy peace in the home instead of going

for a walk, the children are placed in front of the digitized means or most often they call in the function of a grandmother or grandfather (guardian service).

This stimulation entails other consequences, such as unbalanced sleep and unbalanced nutrition.

Sitting, not moving, not communicating, and living indoors without any physical activity, but also living in a closed circle.

Of course, this way of functioning in the family has repercussions for all family members, especially the children. Children are exposed to the growing influence of mass media, rather strongly influenced by different media and information during the day and daily, where they are slowly alienated from their parents and their home.

Unfortunately, children pay the most for this kind of life. Is the socializing function in the family slowly weakening and is it possible to ensure morally, ethically, and emotionally healthy generations in this way?

If a healthy family is a condition for any development, then really the family should see what makes it healthy and what factors cause the family to positively affect the successful growth and development of society. It is from here that the need to perceive the fundamental values of a family often leads to the perception of the fundamental identity and its role in modern society today.

6. Conclusion

Man's beginning and first developmental stages take place in the family and last until the period of adolescence ends and the complete independence of the new member of society until he leaves his initial family to form his one. Thus, each person's family becomes a primary social, but also the biological community that is determined not only for social but also for biological legalities where its members are thereby determined through a complex biopsychosocial set of causes.

Just as the primary family is essential or even crucial for the birth of every human being and his survival as a human, civilized being, so the creation of a family-oriented human being from undifferentiated communities enables the continuation and growth, and development of society and social growth and development. of man, taking into account everything that happened in this relationship in the past, through its formation, which today includes more social interest.

From its creation until today, and it will continue to be so in the future, the family has been constantly changing, depending on most causes, and factors (external and internal).

The socializing function of the family has changed on the scale of importance, where its importance does not decrease despite the greater indications of it in today's modern times. It could even be said that it was getting bigger despite the tendencies that once led to the extinction of family values.

But when society or certain individuals ignore its importance or even try to ignore it, extensive and intense negative changes took place at all levels of the hierarchy of human organization - micro, macro, and meso levels that later were difficult or impossible in their entirety. to overcome, more difficulties in all areas of functioning of the participants in the developments - from the somatic, through the social to the psychological.

Precisely because of this, the family is at the center of thinking and activity in most scientific and professional fields, and areas, but in recent times it puts first the socializing function and in connection with it the educational, protective, and other functions that this community has about of its members, and above all about the care and upbringing of children.

The modern family has undergone significant changes, which have affected its socialization function. The shift towards dual-income families, the growing diversity of family structures, and the impact of technology are just a few of the challenges that families face. However, despite these challenges, the family remains a critical agent of socialization, providing children with emotional support, identity, and social skills.

The impact of technology, cultural and social changes and increasing diversity of family structures are just a few of the factors that have contributed to this evolution. Families must navigate these changes while ensuring that they provide their children with a supportive and nurturing environment that facilitates their development into responsible and productive members of society.

As society continues to change, the family will continue to adapt and evolve, ensuring that it remains a vital part of the socialization process.

7. Literature

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Kratka predstavitev avtorice

prof. dr. Daniela Koceva je doktorica sociooloških znanosti. Rojena je v Štipu v Republiki Severni Makedoniji. Osnovnošolsko izobraževanje je končala na Osnovni šoli "Tosho Arsov" v Štipu. Srednješolsko izobraževanje pa na Gimnaziji "Slavcho Stojmenski". Leta 2002 je vpisala dodiplomski študij na Univerzi St. Cirila in Metodija, na Pedagoški fakulteti v Štipu, na oddelku za razredni pouk. Takoj po končani dodiplomski študij, se je leta 2006 zaposlila kot učiteljica razrednega pouka na OŠ "Strasho Pindzur", Karbinci. V študijskem letu 2007 je vpisala podiplomski študij na Univerzi »Sv. Cirila in Metodija« na Inštitutu za sociologijo Filozofske fakultete v Skopju. Leta 2010 je na Filozofski fakulteti v Skopju, na Inštitutu za sociologijo, smer Sociokulturna antropologija s sociologijo etničnih skupin, zagovarjala magistrsko nalogo z naslovom: »Razlike v izobraževalnih dosežkih po etnični pripadnosti med učenci osnovnih šol. Leta 2014 je uspešno zagovarjala doktorsko disertacijo z naslovom: »Religijska vzgoja v večetničnih družbah z ozirom na makedonsko družbo«, pod mentorstvom prof. dr. Marije Taševe, s katerim je pridobila znanstveni naziv doktorica sociooloških znanosti. Kot univerzitetna profesorica poučuje na več fakultet na Univerzi v Štipu, na 1. in 2. stopnji, na Fakulteti za pedagoške vede, Fakulteti za medicinske vede, Akademiji za likovno umetnost in Fakulteti za naravne in tehnične vede. Poučuje pa veliko različnih predmetov s področja zgodovine, sociologije, multikulture, verske skupnosti in izobraževalni management. Gospa prof. dr. Danila Koceva je raziskovalka na različnih področjih sociologije in pedagogike. Aktivno sodeluje na mednarodnih in nacionalnih konferencah, seminarjih, piše članke, prispevke, knjige in priročnike iz svojega področja.