An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

INSTITUTE OF FAMILY IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL ORPHANHOOD PREVENTION MECHANISMS REALIZATION: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Problem setting. Under the today’s conditions the emergence of the phenomenon of social orphanhood reflects the crisis of the family, its inability to resist the socio-economic and political transformation. Defining family values as one of the most important components of social orphanhood prevention, we can observe a rather unfavorable situation with the family problems on the side of the youth. This problem should be solved with the help of the mechanisms which will comprehensively use the development potential of the country, the region and their specific characteristics. A really urgent problem is to determine components of social orphanhood prevention, taking into account the attitude of young people to the institution of family and child abandonment at regional level.

Recent research and publications analysis. The problem of social orphanhood is the subject of interdisciplinary studies. It is reflected in a number of psychological (L. Veylandye, E. Wolanska, N. Ivanova, L. Oliferenko), social-pedagogical (L. Artyushkina, L. Bunin, M. Halahuzova, M. Lukasiewicz, I. Myhovych, J. Petrochko), sociological (A. Balakirev, L. Volynets, A. Kovalenko, I. Osipov, L. Filippova), economic (E. Rybinsk, V. Bocharova, M. Lazutova), legal (S. Bandura, V. Croitor, B. Evko, L. Pirog, A. Polyanychko), public administrative (O. Antonov-Turchenko, A. Bobrysheva, L. Volynets, A. Hyetta, I. Ivanova, N. Komarov, I. Pyesha, T. Sirotchenko, A. Toporkov) studies. Various aspects of social orphanhood, as a social problem, are described in the writings of such scholars as I. Bratus, I. Dement'yeva, I. Dubrovina, I. Zvereva, N. Komarova, L. Kryvachuk, G. Laktionova, V. Orzhehovskoyi, etc.
**Paper objective.** The aim of our study is to analyze the current youth’s attitude to the institution of family and basic family values in the context of the social orphanhood prevention mechanisms.

**Paper main body.** Defining family values as one of the most important components of social orphanhood prevention, we observe a rather unfavorable situation with the young people’s respect towards the family problems. To determine the characteristics of modern youth perception of family life and the ways of solving family conflicts and to establish the most effective ways of informational influence on the prevention of child abandonment at the time of the study the sociological survey was conducted.

The results of the study showed that the relationship between a man and a woman, in the opinion of the surveyed students of Kharkiv universities should be based on the principles of equality and democracy. They note that responsibilities including on parenting should be equally shared in the family between men and women. Students also deny any use of violence against children. In the case of violence they blame it on the parents. According to the respondents parents have the primary responsibility for the upbringing of children; the main educational means must be openness, trust, and concern for others. Moreover, the excessive care of the children is also considered inappropriate. The respondents believe that the state and society should pay more attention to families where there is a risk of child abandonment. Among the measures to be taken against them, they call the termination of parental rights, psychological advice to children and families who find themselves in difficult circumstances, the organization of modern educational institutions (special schools) where children from families with complex life circumstances will get opportunities for quality education and training and special training and implementation with the participation of NGO programs for young families.

**Conclusions.** As the result of sociological research on the young people’s attitude to the institution of the family we identified features of modern youth perceptions of family life and the ways of solving family conflicts and establish the
most effective ways of informational influence on the social orphanhood prevention. It was found that young people, who held a survey, in general are not prepared to create their own families at this stage, do not have clearly formed family values, as well as clear understanding of respectful relation to the partner and do not have information on parenting.