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**ИНТЕРНЕТ ПРОСТРАНСТВО КАК ФАКТОР
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ
СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЁЖИ**

**INTERNET SPACE AS A FACTOR OF
POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION OF
MODERN YOUTH**

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Аннотация

Целью исследования является изучение роли интернет пространства как

Стремительное развитие цифровых технологий и повсеместное использование интернета влекут за собой массовое внедрение интернет пространства в жизнь каждого члена общества. В политической сфере произошло становление интернет пространства как института политической социализации, что представило не только перспективы, но и проблемы политической социализации молодёжи в интернет пространстве. В связи с этим интернет пространство имеет значительное влияние на политическую социализацию молодёжи. Целью исследования является изучение роли интернет пространства как социально-политического института в процессе политической социализации молодёжи.

В материалах исследования проводится теоретический анализ понятия «политическая социализация», ее этапы и виды. Основное внимание уделяется интернет пространству, его свойствам, которые оказывают влияние на формирование политической социализации молодёжи. Были проанализированы труды таких зарубежных авторов как: Г. Алмонд, С. Верба, Э. Фромм, Б. Скиннер, Р. Мертон, Г. Тард, Д. Истон, Д. Деннис, Р.Хесса, Дж. Торней, Ф.Гринстайн.

Теоретический анализ проблемы дополнили труды следующих отечественных авторов: Е.Б. Шестопал, Ю.Р. Хайруллин, Н.А. Головин, А.В. Ключева, И.А. Щеглов.

Для выявления тенденций политической социализации молодёжи в России, уровня политической заинтересованности, активности, грамотности использовались такие методы как контент анализ и опрос.

Контент анализ применялся для сравнительного исследования данных ВЦИОМа и ФОМа о популярности пользования интернетом среди молодёжи, о вовлеченности молодёжи в политические события и мероприятия; а также проценты по годам об участии в выборах Президента и политических партий. А также данных Левада-центра о заинтересованности политикой молодежью.

Разработана и апробирована методика, направленная на исследование активности в политической жизни страны и региона современной молодежи ЛГТУ. Разработаны критерии и уровни сформированности политической социализации среди молодежи.

Контент анализ позволил исследовать количество молодёжи, которая пользуется

интернетом и социальными сетями ежедневно, а также контент анализ за 2019-2020 гг. о заинтересованности молодежи политическими событиями и вовлеченности в политическую жизнь страны. Контент анализ данных ВЦИОМ и ФОМ за 2003-2018 гг. позволил выявить уровень активности молодежи на выборах, уровень доверия к власти и президенту.

Анализ и сравнение данных, которые были получены при контент анализе и опросе показали низкий уровень: заинтересованности молодежи в политических событиях; участия в политической жизни страны; политической грамотности и в итоге низкий уровень политической социализации молодёжи.

Для выявления эффективности процесса социализации в интернет пространстве был разработан опрос, в котором приняли участие студенты ЛГТУ. Вопросы опроса строились таким образом, чтобы выявить уровень политической грамотности, уровень заинтересованности политическими событиями, умение находить источники информации, способность анализировать политическую информацию. Результаты опроса представлены в виде диаграмм, представлен качественный и количественный анализ полученных данных.

Проведенные методики выявили тенденцию низкой заинтересованности политическими событиями у граждан, отсутствие вовлеченности в политическую жизнь страны, низкий уровень политической грамотности. Все это является рисками политической социализации в интернет пространстве. Необходимо равное вовлечение политических институтов социализации в процесс становления молодёжи в политической сфере. Для этого необходим контроль со стороны политических институтов социализации семьи и школы, а также технологии повышения эффективности интернет пространства как политического института социализации.

В заключение даются рекомендации по повышению эффективности процесса политической социализации в современном цифровом обществе.

Результаты исследования могут быть применены при определении стратегических направлений молодёжной политики региона, для повышения интереса к политическим процессам молодежи, вовлечении молодого поколения в политическую жизнь. Рекомендации могут быть использованы социально-политическими институтами для повышения эффективности процесса политической социализации молодёжи.

Ключевые слова: социализация, политическая социализация, механизмы социализации, институты социализации, политическая грамотность, интернет, интернет пространство.

Abstract

The rapid development of digital technologies and the widespread use of the Internet entail the massive introduction of the Internet space into the life of every member of society. In the political sphere, the formation of the Internet space as an institution of political socialization took place, which presented not only prospects, but also problems of political socialization of young people in the Internet space. In this regard, the Internet space has a significant impact on the political socialization of young people. The purpose of the study is to study the role of the Internet space as a socio-political institution in the process of political socialization of young people.

The research materials provide a theoretical analysis of the concept of "political socialization", its stages and types. The main attention is paid to the Internet space, its properties that influence the formation of political socialization of young people. The works of such foreign authors as G. Almond, S. Verba, E. Fromm, B. Skinner, R. Merton, G. Tarde, D. Easton, D. Dennis, R. Hessa, J. Thorney, F. Greenstein were analyzed.

The theoretical analysis of the problem was supplemented by the works of the following domestic authors: E.B. Shestopal, Y.R. Khairullin, N.A. Golovin, A.V. Klyueva, I.A. Shcheglov.

To identify trends in the political socialization of young people in Russia, the level of political interest, activity, literacy, such methods as content analysis and survey were used.

The content analysis was used for a comparative study of VTSIOM and FOMA data on the popularity of Internet use among young people, on the involvement of young people in political

events and events; as well as percentages by year on participation in presidential elections and political parties. As well as data from the Levada Center on youth interest in politics.

A methodology has been developed and tested aimed at studying the activity of modern LSTU youth in the political life of the country and the region. Criteria and levels of formation of political socialization among young people have been developed.

Content analysis allowed us to study the number of young people who use the Internet and social networks on a daily basis, as well as content analysis for 2019-2020. about the youth's interest in political events and involvement in the political life of the country. Content analysis of VTSIOM and FOM data for 2003-2018 revealed the level of youth activity in the elections, the level of trust in the government and the president.

The analysis and comparison of the data obtained during the content analysis and the survey showed a low level of: youth interest in political events; participation in the political life of the country; political literacy and, as a result, a low level of political socialization of young people.

To identify the effectiveness of the process of socialization in the Internet space, a survey was developed in which students of LGTU took part. The survey questions were constructed in such a way as to reveal the level of political literacy, the level of interest in political events, the ability to find sources of information, the ability to analyze political information. The survey results are presented in the form of diagrams, a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data obtained is presented.

The conducted methods revealed a tendency of low interest in political events among citizens, lack of involvement in the political life of the country, low level of political literacy. All these are risks of political socialization in the Internet space. Equal involvement of political institutions of socialization in the process of formation of youth in the political sphere is necessary. This requires control by the political institutions of socialization of the family and school, as well as technologies to increase the effectiveness of the Internet space as a political institution of socialization.

In conclusion, recommendations are given to improve the efficiency of the process of political socialization in a modern digital society.

The results of the study can be applied in determining the strategic directions of the youth policy of the region, to increase interest in the political processes of young people, to involve the younger generation in political life. The recommendations can be used by socio-political institutions to increase the effectiveness of the process of political socialization of young people.

Key words: socialization, political socialization, mechanisms of socialization, institutions of socialization, political literacy, Internet, Internet space.

Modern Russian society is actively developing in the digital environment and transforming the system of interaction, value orientations, the process of formation of political culture and political socialization, and the manifestation of civic activity. The basic aspects of political socialization are historical experience, knowledge, political traditions, norms, political culture. These factors determine the relevance of studying and analyzing the transformation of socio-political institutions in which the process of political socialization of modern youth takes place, namely, the emergence of a new social institution – the Internet space, which influences the personality formation process in the political world. It is the successful political socialization of youth that shapes the future of the country in the political, social, economic spheres. And this means that the Internet space as a socio-political institution requires increased attention.

The research problem lies in a new scientific phenomenon – the allocation of the Internet space into a separate socio-political institution of the political socialization of youth. Due to the massive spread of Internet technologies, the lack of control over the use of the Internet by young people, all this entails various negative consequences that have a devastating effect on the process of political socialization.

Political socialization is associated with the preservation of political values and the transfer

of values to other generations. Each generation transforms political values, ideologies, norms, traditions, creating its own elements of the political system.

The political socialization of the individual is a complex, multifaceted process that has been functioning for a long period. The primary political socialization of the individual sets the foundation for the success of the further development of the individual in the political system. Primary socialization creates the prerequisites for the formation and assimilation of political values, norms, and traditions. That is why the problem of political socialization is most acute when it comes to young people.

The aim of the study is to study the role of the Internet space as a socio-political institution in the process of political socialization of youth. Based on the goal, the following tasks can be distinguished:

1. Identification of the specifics of the process of political socialization in traditional socio-political institutions;
2. Analysis of the Internet space as a secondary institution of the political socialization of youth;
3. Conducting a study on the effectiveness of the political socialization of modern youth in the Internet space;
4. Analysis of the data obtained, identification of problems of political socialization in the Internet space, development of recommendations on the identified problem.

The problem of political socialization was considered in ancient times. The questions of personality formation in the political environment were raised by Aristotle [1]. His work "Politics" examines the basic laws of political systems, political regimes, the political participation of youth in the life of the country.

In the middle of the 20th century, the term "socialization" received official status. J.-J. Rousseau, who is one of the founders of the youth theory, defined the conceptual field of socialization [2]. G. Almond, S. Verba represented a systematic approach in politics [3]. E. Fromm believed that political socialization is laid in early childhood, adopting the experience and values of the family [4]. B. Skinner argued that the behavior of an individual can be predicted and controlled by the conditions of his environment [5]. R. Merton interprets political socialization as a process, the purpose of which is to preserve and stabilize the political system of society [6]. The works of T. Parsons served as the development of a systematic approach and the theory of the political system [7].

G. Tarde is one of the founders of the concept of "political socialization" and the concept of political socialization of youth [8]. D. Easton and D. Dennis reveal political socialization under the influence of society in order to form positive attitudes in a person [9]. R. Hessa and J. Thorney believed that the values, knowledge and opinions that children begin to perceive are called political socialization [10]. F. Greenstein believed that any study of the political comes down to political socialization [11].

Many Russian authors have studied the issues of political socialization. E.B. Shestopal examines the political socialization and activity of the individual [12]. Yu.R. Khairullin defines political socialization as part of general cultural socialization [13]. N.A. Golovin shows the role of historical context in political socialization [14]. A.V. Klyueva believes that political socialization is made up of one's own social experience and natural events [15]. I.A. Shcheglov reveals contradictions between adaptation and socialization in the process of political socialization [16].

A significant contribution to the study of the problem was made by domestic authors who were engaged in research on the role of the Internet space in the political system. V.N. Shcherbin considered social transformation under the influence of the Internet space [17]. A.V. Chugunov is the author of works on the socio-political aspect of the development of the Internet in Russia [18]. A.A. Chesnokov explored the Internet space as a new channel of political communication [19]. D.N. Peskov revealed the Internet space as a political institution in Russia [20]. M.S. Vershinin is the author of general theoretical studies of the importance of the Internet in politics [21].

To identify the general trend of the political socialization of youth in Russia, exploring the levels of interest in politics, youth activity in political events in the region and the country, political literacy, we used the content analysis and survey.

Content analysis of the sociological centers research makes it possible to track the level of activity and interest of citizens in politics over the years. The materials of public opinion research centers help to analyze trends in the progress or regression of political literacy, political activity, political interest, because these factors have a major impact on the process of political socialization.

The survey is a tool for obtaining primary information about certain opinions, knowledge of society, and in a study about the political system of the country and the involvement of young people in the political system.

The first stage of the study was the study of materials from Russian sociological centers (WCIOM, FOM, Levada Center). Among the materials studied, special attention was paid to such aspects as: the percentage of daily use of the Internet and social networks among young people, the percentage of young people who are interested in political events and country news, the level of activity of young citizens in the political life of the country, region or city, the level of activity in the elections for 2003-2018. Content analysis was carried out for a comparative analysis of the political socialization of youth at the present time.

The second stage of the study is developing a survey, the purpose of which is to identify the level of political interest, activity, and literacy among young people. Identification and analysis of these factors will allow us to evaluate the process of political socialization of modern youth.

At the third stage, a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data obtained was carried out, which was interpreted by determining the components and levels of political socialization of youth (Table 1).

Political socialization consists of the following components:

1. Political interest – interest in political news, events, the desire to receive new information about what is happening in the world of politics;
2. Political activity – youth participation in political events, discussions, voting;
3. Political literacy – understanding of political terms, processes, the ability to obtain relevant and reliable information, choose sources of information, analyze it.

These components formed the basis for the development of the levels of political socialization described in Table 1.

Table 1 – Levels of political socialization

High level	Medium level Средний уровень	Low level Низкий уровень
Political interest in world events, events in the country, in the region on political issues	Political interest in significant political events of the world level or country level	Absence or rare manifestation of political interest in high-profile and important political events
Active participation in the discussion of political news, involvement in political events (elections, regional meetings, self-government)	Involvement in the discussion of resonant and high-profile political events, the manifestation of irregular activity in some major political events.	Lack of political activity, does not participate in the political life of the region and the country, there is no interest in discussing political events
Political literacy – understanding of current events, the ability to analyze and filter the information received	Understanding some of the country's political processes, perceives any political information without analyzing	Low level of political literacy – lack of understanding of political events in the world and in the country, inability to receive and analyze current political information,
83-100%	82-53%	0-52%

The research methodology aimed at identifying the level of political interest, political activity and political literacy of young people involved the development and conduct of a survey. The survey was conducted on the Vkontakte social network among students of the Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Law of the Lipetsk State Technical University. 350 students took part in

the survey. The purpose of the survey was to determine the level of political socialization of young people. The questions consisted of various blocks, which were aimed at:

1. Identification of youth interest in political information;
2. Determining the level of political activity of youth in the life of the country and the region;
3. Analysis of the level of political literacy;
4. Analysis of awareness of political events;
5. Evaluation of the actions of politicians. Let us present an analysis of the obtained results.

4) Results

According to the Federal State Statistics Service, “the number of young people (from 15 to 30 years old) in the Russian Federation as of January 1, 2019 is 16.5 percent, which is more than 24.28 million people” [22].

Consequently, the youth in Russia is the main layer of the active population, which creates the need to study political activity, political literacy in a transforming society.

According to WCIOM data, the use of the Internet, social networks, instant messengers is gaining a huge scale among Russian users, most of whom spend time on social networks daily. In 2019, WCIOM conducted a study that showed that “two-thirds (67%) of the Russian population use the Internet almost daily, which is almost three times more than in 2010 (23%)” [23].

According to WCIOM research, the participation of citizens aged 18 to 24 in parliamentary elections from 2003 to 2018 decreased by 2.5 times, and those aged 25 to 34 - 1.3 times [24,25,26,27].

According to FOM research, “the participation of young people in the presidential elections in the Russian Federation in the period from 2004 to 2018 increased by 1.3 times” [28]. According to survey results, “the level of youth confidence in the President of the Russian Federation is higher than in other political institutions” [29].

In 2018, “65.6% of voters aged 18 to 34 took part in the presidential elections in the Russian Federation” [30]. “This result was one of the highest rates of youth participation in the presidential elections. In addition, in 2018, the younger generation took part in the elections more actively than the middle (62.9%) and older (63.4%)” [31]. Thus, it is possible to identify the relationship between trust in the authorities, their representatives and the degree of participation in elections.

The data of the WCIOM research in 2018 indicate that “participation in elections, according to a third of the young people surveyed, is one of the relevant and effective forms of political participation” [32].

A study conducted by the Levada Center and the German F. Ebert Foundation showed that “more than 80% of Russian young people are either not interested in politics or do not have a definite opinion on this matter. Only 19% of respondents aged 14 to 29 are really interested in it. This is due not only to a weak understanding of the meaning of political activity and a misunderstanding of “how politics works”, but also to the fact that the daily concerns of young people have little to do with what they consider politics” [33].

WCIOM conducted a survey in 2021, in which it asked young people about the reasons for refusing to participate in the political life of the country. “The main reasons for the reluctance to be socially active in 2021 were the lack of time (28%), professionals (20%) should be involved in politics and trust in the president (19%), he himself will solve all the problems in the country” [34].

Thus, the degree of interest and participation of Russian youth in politics is extremely low, which negatively affects the process of political Internet socialization. In view of the allocation of Internet space to the institution of socialization, it is impossible to ignore its influence on the formation of youth in the political system. And this means that the institution of socialization needs mechanisms, norms and control in order to increase the efficiency of the process of political socialization in the Internet space, thereby increasing the number of involvement and interest of young people in the political life of the country.

A survey was conducted among students of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences and Law of the Lipetsk State Technical University, aimed at identifying the main factors of political socialization. Students were asked to choose an answer that characterizes their interest in politics, activity, discussion of political events.

When asked about sources of information, young people chose among traditional sources (media), informal sources (friends, parents), and the Internet. The results are shown in figure 1.

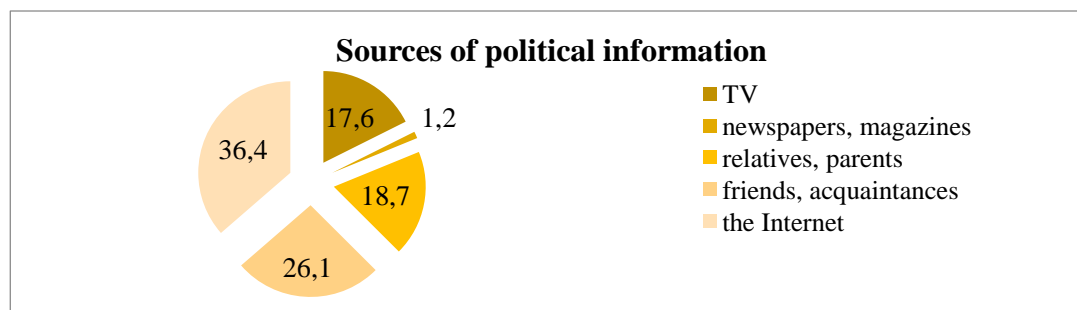


Fig. 1 – Sources of political information

It can be concluded that young people are rarely interested in political events, due to the fact that the main source of information is the Internet, and not official media sources. In the Internet space, information is presented in an illogical and unstructured way, and sometimes false information is provided, which reduces interest in politics among young people.

The results on the question of interest in political events and news are presented in figure 2.

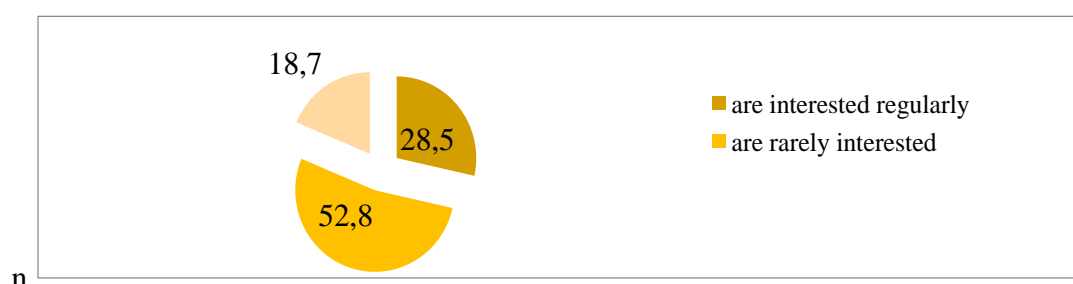


Fig. 2 – Interest of respondents in the political sphere of the country

It can be concluded that young people are rarely interested in political events, due to the fact that the main source of information is the Internet, and not official media sources. In the Internet space, information is presented in an illogical and unstructured way, and sometimes false information is provided, which reduces interest in politics among young people.

The next issue was participation in the discussion of political news and events. The results are shown in Figure 3.

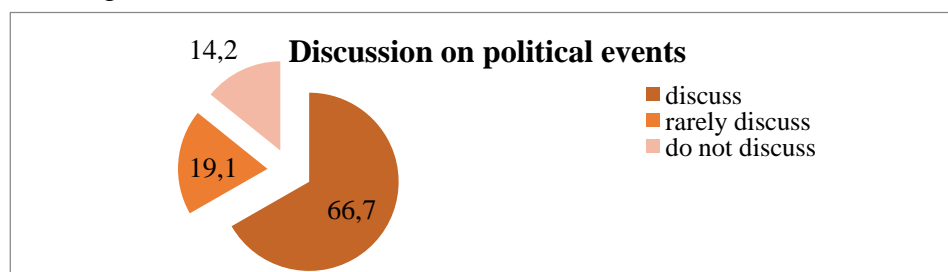


Fig. 3 – Discussion on political events and news

The lack of discussion on political events and news may be the result of the prevailing primary political socialization in the family, where it was not accepted, or family members did not consider it necessary to discuss political news and events. All these factors affect the secondary socialization, in the process of adopting the norms, values of the political system, the individual does not discuss and does not evaluate the accepted aspects.

In the question of interest in political information, the obtained results are shown in Figure 4.

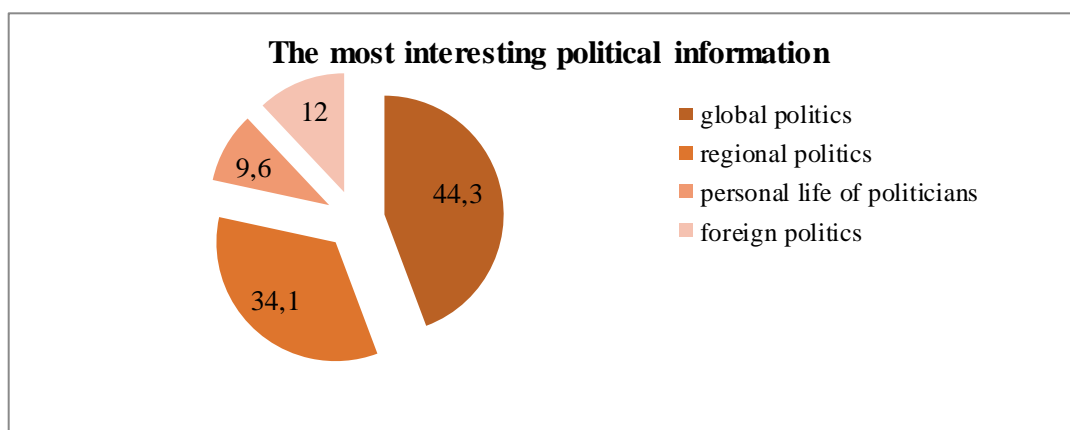


Fig. 4 – The most interesting information of the political sphere Since the main source of information is the Internet and social networks, the interest in certain information is determined by narrow coverage of global or regional topics. In the survey, young people evaluated the activities of political bodies and politicians.

The survey results are shown in Figure 5.

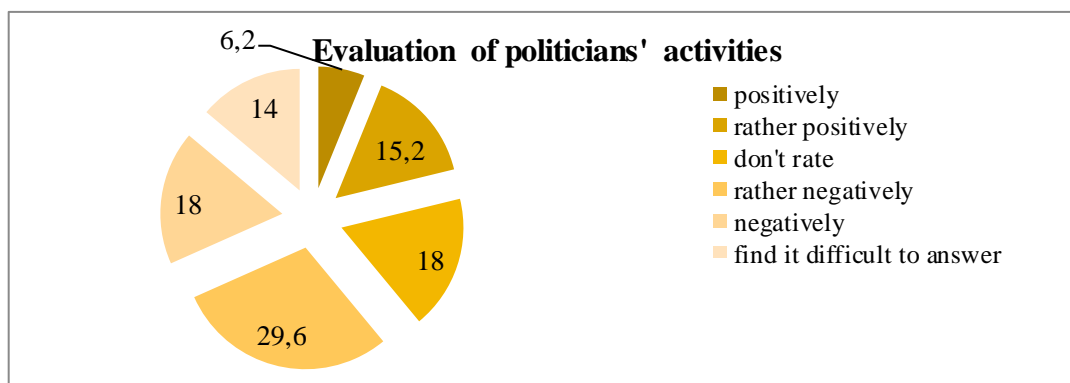
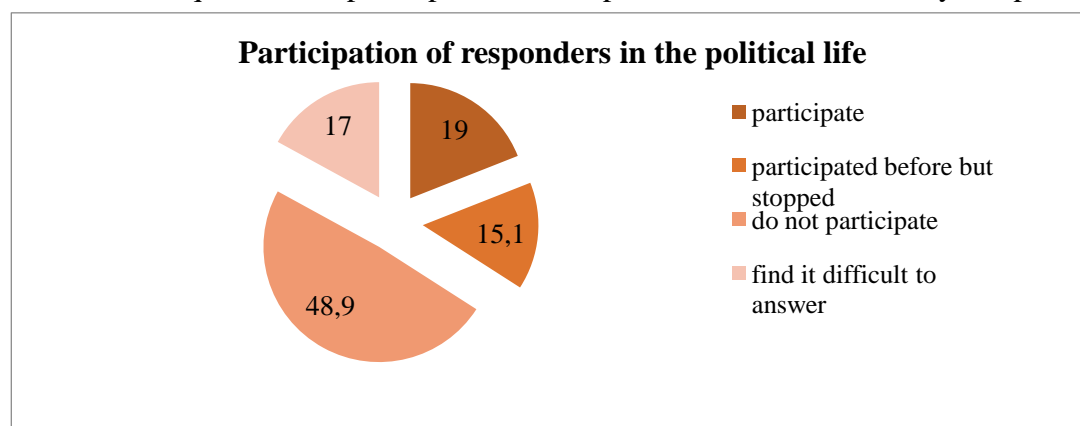


Fig. 5 – Evaluation of politicians' activities

According to the data obtained, a negative assessment is formed on the actions or words of a particular political figure. A large amount of criticism and mistrust falls on the deputies of the State Duma.

The results of the question on participation in the political life of the country are presented



in Figure 6.

Fig. 6 – Participation of respondents in the political life of the country

The next question was a question in the field of political knowledge. The data is presented in Figure 7.

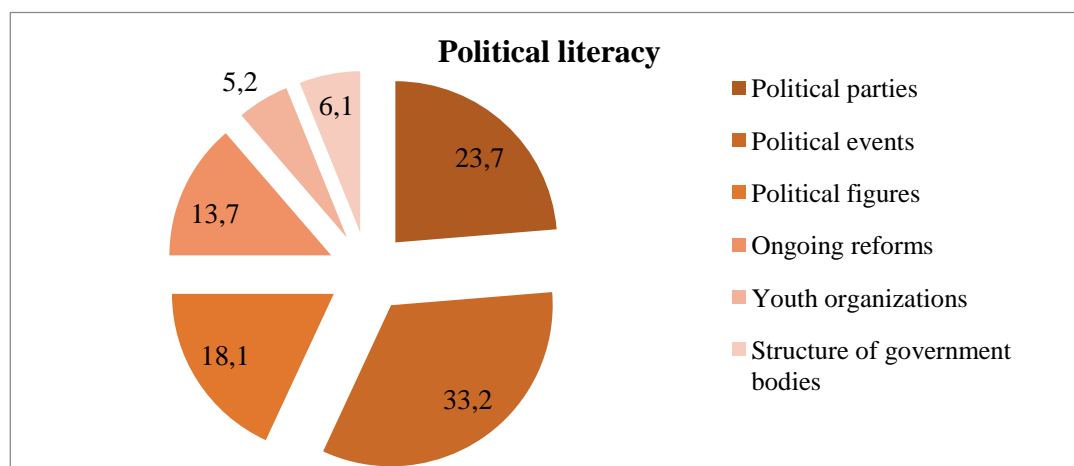


Fig.7 – Political literacy of youth

Based on the responses received, it can be concluded that the information that young people receive is rather superficial.

The analyzed materials of sociological centers for the study of public opinion allow us to draw a conclusion about the problems in the process of political socialization of young people. The lack of information, the lack of a complete vision of the political picture of the country, the rejection or untimely acceptance of political norms and values are affecting. The consequence of this is the lack of motivation to attend elections, the manifestation of political activity in the form of discussions, rallies, meetings on the future of the country or hometown. Among other things, young people lack the basic knowledge to understand the essence of ongoing political processes and phenomena, which indicates a low level of political literacy.

Based on the results of the survey, it can be concluded that young people are not interested or have little interest in political events, there is very little manifestation of activity in the political life of the country, young people do not show a desire, believing that they cannot change anything, the assessment of politicians' activities is neutral or negative.

Comparison of these methods of content analysis and survey suggests that the allocation of the Internet space into an independent institution of political socialization entails certain difficulties. There is a trend of ineffective political socialization in the Internet space, due to the lack of mechanisms to increase the interest and involvement of young people in political life, as well as the lack of control from other socio-political institutions: families, schools, the state.

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data made it possible to calculate in percentage terms the levels of political socialization of young people.

A high level of political socialization was demonstrated by 16.3% of respondents who are interested in political discussions and news, actively participate in the political life of the country and the region, are able to find and analyze political information, and understand political terms and events.

34.8% of respondents showed an average level of political socialization, they are interested in significant and most famous political events, rarely discuss news, show low political activity, rarely participate in political events, possess basic political literacy skills, do not analyze political information, rarely reveal reliability or do not reveal.

A larger percentage of respondents (48.9%) show a low level of political socialization. They are practically not interested in political events, they are not interested in what is happening in the political world, they do not participate in discussions, they do not show political activity, they do not understand political terms and processes, they do not know how to analyze and filter political information.

The results of the comparative analysis are presented in Figure 8.

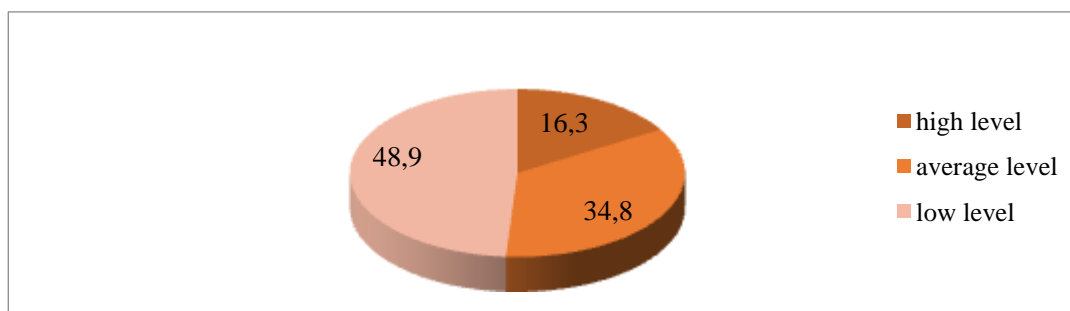


Fig. 8 – Levels of political socialization among the respondents

According to the analysis, young people demonstrate mainly a low level of political socialization. This means that the process of political socialization on the Internet is ineffective.

The political socialization of youth by means of the Internet space is at the stage of formation, the effectiveness of which is relatively low. Therefore, a number of measures are needed to monitor and control the process of virtual political socialization of young people, as well as to help increase the effectiveness of political socialization.

The allocation of the Internet space as an institution of political socialization is determined by the popularity of Internet technologies and social networks in society. The younger generation most often uses social networks and also trusts social networks as a source of information. Therefore, we can conclude that the Internet space is the main mechanism for the formation of the political socialization of modern youth. Due to the high speed of obtaining and disseminating information, the Internet can be considered the main source of information. In addition to other things, the user has a “real” choice of behavior, views, acceptance of norms, rules of traditions on the Internet. The user can also feel like a member of a virtual society, movement, rally.

The Internet space as a unique social environment is not subject to full control by the state authorities, like other socio-political institutions, but a number of recommendations can be proposed to help monitor and control the process of political socialization of youth in the Internet space.

1. On the part of educational institutions: increasing the digital literacy of students, teachers and parents by organizing open lessons, seminars, round tables. Discussions, analysis, recommendations from educational institutions and families will help young people to distinguish true information from false information, choose interlocutors in the Internet space more competently, and not succumb to political manipulations. Educating students about the official sources of political information (official news channels, accounts of political figures in social networks) is important in the process of political socialization.

2. On the part of the state authorities, it is possible to propose the organization of a dialogue site at different levels (regional, federal). Students can ask questions to politicians, receive reliable information, participate in the political life of the country and region. They can also participate in discussions, propose various projects that directly relate to their lives (for example, a new sports ground, opening of sections). Thus, they will feel like a full-fledged member of society, who has the right to choose, to vote.

Another recommendation is various kinds of conversations and webinars with the participation of politicians, scientists who will be able to tell students about the state structure of the country, about the election process, about their own interests and life. This will help increase students' interest in the country's political life, political figures, which will help form citizens with an active political position and a competent point of view on the country's political processes.

In conclusion, we can draw conclusions about the solution of the tasks in the article:

1. The specificity of political socialization in the socio-political institutions of the school and family, which consists in the formation of the foundations of political socialization, the adoption of political norms, values, traditions, has been revealed;

2. The Internet space is analyzed as a secondary institution of political socialization of youth, which is characterized by anonymity, lack of control, freedom;

3. A content analysis of the studies of WCIOM and Levada Center on the use of the Internet by young people and on their interest in political events, activity in the political life of the country was carried out. A survey of LSTU students was conducted, aimed at identifying the effectiveness of the process of political socialization of youth in the Internet space;

4. A qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data obtained as a result of the study was carried out, which made it possible to form a conclusion about the inefficiency of the political socialization of youth in the Internet space;

5. Recommendations are developed on the basis of the study to improve the effectiveness of political socialization in the Internet space.

The process of political socialization within the Internet space as a socio-political institution is ineffective today, due to the illogicality and unstructured political system in the Internet space. This is due to the small number of official sources of political information, a large number of false information. The participation of the state, political figures in the management of the political socialization of young people is extremely small, which leads to distrust of the authorities, politicians.

According to the conclusions, it is possible to increase the effectiveness of political socialization in the Internet space with the help of control and participation of the state. The participation of the state in the process of virtual political socialization is urgently needed, because the Internet space has a decisive impact on the political socialization of the individual. That is why state regulators are necessary in the process of user interaction in the Internet space. An open dialogue between the authorities and society in the Internet space will perform the function of transmitting information, as well as the function of control.

The political socialization of youth in Russia today is a complex, integrating, complex process that requires analysis, monitoring by all socio-political institutions (family, educational organization, state). Successful and well-coordinated work of all socio-political institutions will ensure an effective and successful process of political socialization of modern youth.

и успешный процесс политической социализации современной молодёжи.

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