

opción

Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Lingüística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

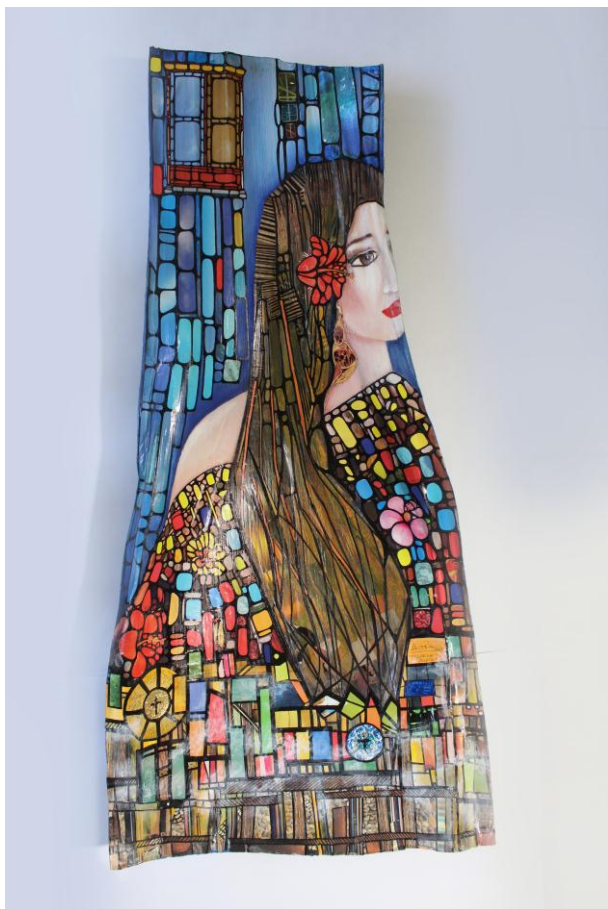
Año 34, 2018, Especial N°

16

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

Problems of education re-structuring brought up by socially responsible design of policy

Svetlana N. Fomina¹

¹Department of the social pedagogy and organization of work with youth,
Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russian Federation
fomina.s@yandex.ru

Vladimir E. Makarov²

²Department of the social pedagogy and organization of work with youth,
Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russian Federation
makarov_v_e@mail.ru

Tamara K. Rostovskaya³

³Institute Socio-Political Researches, Russian Academy of Sciences for
scientific work, Department of the social pedagogy and organization of
work with youth, Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russian
Federation
Rostovskaya.tamara@mail.ru

Ekaterina A. Knyazkova⁴

⁴Department of the social pedagogy and organization of work with youth,
Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russian Federation
eapavlova@bk.ru

Natalia A. Bereza⁵

⁵Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russian Federation
berezana@rgsu.net

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to consider the risks of social networks and the possible measures against them via scientific-pedagogical works and theoretical foundations and ideas as a method. As a result, the state youth policy should recognize the primary role of culture in strengthening and multiplying the traditional moral and spiritual values, and in enhancing the unity of multinational peoples of the Russian Federation. As a result, the state should create conditions for expanding the young man's opportunities in choosing his life path, achieving personal success, regardless of his material level and social status.

Keywords: Social Security, Youth Environment; Information.

Problemas de reestructuración educativa planteados por el diseño socialmente responsable de la política

Resumen

El propósito de este artículo es considerar los riesgos de las redes sociales y las posibles medidas contra ellos a través de trabajos científico-pedagógicos y fundamentos teóricos e ideas como método. Como resultado, la política estatal de juventud debe reconocer el papel primordial de la cultura en el fortalecimiento y la multiplicación de los valores morales y espirituales tradicionales, y en la mejora de la unidad de los pueblos multinacionales de la Federación Rusa. Como resultado, el estado debe crear condiciones para expandir las oportunidades del joven al elegir el camino de su vida, lograr el éxito personal, independientemente de su nivel material y estatus social.

Palabras clave: Seguridad Social, Ambiente Juvenil; Información.

1. INTRODUCTION

The future of each country generally depends on youth development. Youth and society are in an ever-changing relationship. Recently, the term information educational environment is widely discussed in the scientific works devoted to the development of informatization education conceptual apparatus for new generation (Samerkhanova et al., 2017; Ramírez Pérez et al., 2015). Modern youth become an active creative force through learning and gaining experience, and delivering their wisdom of life to new generations. Therefore, youth – the future adults – are the most valuable asset of every society. Each viable and evolving society needs all generations

to build unbreakable bridges, to understand one another and to interact. This is the guarantee of social stability and a responsible attitude fostered in present generations (Escudero & Mourelo, 2015; Lorenz, 2016). On the other hand, the lack of public attention combined with insufficient social vulnerability makes the youth a destabilizing social force. At the same time, we are talking about the reinforcements capable of taking care of the country's future, namely – about taking advantage of the youth's creative potential.

Russian researchers Rostovskaia and Knyazkova, who described modern Russian youth as an active sector of society carrying social continuity and mobility, pointed to its vulnerability: The unstable socio-economic situation of some of the Russian youth contributes to the growth of dissatisfaction in modern Russian society. This can trigger the youth to perform various forms (including extreme ones) of social and political activity. Unfortunately, the number of social conflicts recently emerging in the country has significantly increased. Some of them involve exclusively young people. This situation threatens not only the preservation of cultural and moral values, but also the reproduction of human resources, in other words – the physical existence of society (Rostovskaia and Knyazkova, 2015). In this regard, we have to start research on the social security of the youth environment in order to meet the state interests. A great contribution to the social security issue was made by Russian sociology at the end of the XIX – the beginning of the XX centuries, in particular – by the Russian sociologist Lavrov. His theory of solidarity touched on the social security issues, which basic ideas coincide with

the provisions by Auguste Comte and Émile Durkheim. The scientist states that social solidarity as a unity of common habits (affects/beliefs/goals/ideals) underlying the connection of activities and ways of behavior is the main prerequisite of social security, as a person realizes that his/her personal interest is similar to the social interests. Social security cannot be provided for young people without implementing the Conception for the Long-Term Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the Period Up to 2020 (LDC-2020). The LDC-2020 provides for reaching a high level of national security and defense capability. This applies economic and food security, population and area security against natural and industry-related emergencies. This will create favorable conditions for unlocking the population's potential to innovate (order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1662-r on the Conception for the Long-Term Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the Period Up to 2020 (LDC-2020) dated November 17, 2008). Social security of youth is currently being considered in different ways:

- As a level of protection of interests;
- As a sufficiency limit of measures aimed at preventing threats and overcoming dangerousness;
- As a security situation, when young people can prevent threats and overcome dangerousness themselves;

— As a qualitative characteristic of stability and reliable sustainable development of the youth environment.

In this context, organized measures against the threats, associated with the new forms of mass communication, are of particular importance for the information society. Modern civilizational changes and political processes that occur in the world in general, and in Russia in particular, have a deep impact on the transformation of values, spiritual and moral priorities of youth. Since the information technology now matters to social life and development, a global information space is being developed and the information exchange – boosted, information itself becomes an effective political tool (Bochel, 2014; Madina et al., 2016; Coile & Milligan, 2016). Expanding opportunities for information influence on the individual and general population, most significantly on the youth and the oncoming generation, set the objective preconditions for such an influence projected for social and political destabilization. The target of such a negative propaganda can be the spiritual, cultural, moral and value-based spheres of our society. According to the President of the Russian Federation Putin:

Cultural self-awareness, spiritual and moral values, and value patterns together are a sphere of fierce competition, sometimes an object of open information confrontation. I rather say confrontation that aggression – they are an object of confrontation for sure, so as an object of well-directed propaganda. The information and propaganda effect projected in this direction represents an obvious threat to

information security and, accordingly, to the socio-political stability of Russian society. In this regard, information security of youth deserves to be given special priority in the light of their greater vulnerability to various kinds of manipulative influences derived from a weak system of values and behavioral standards (Alexandrov et al., 2010; Makarov, 2015; Mityaeva et al., 2016; Makarov et al., 2017). Modern Russian youth and their value system formation that had to undergo serious transformations simultaneously with the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres are having trouble with both ensuring social stability through the adoption of traditional values, and with creating conditions for its development through the potential to innovate. The researchers indicate that these reasons sparked a situation when modern youth is not the guarantor of sustainable social development in the full sense of the word. This problem has special significance for the youth living in the Russian regions characterized by great problems arising when it comes to modernization. This necessitates the provision of information security of youth not only at the federal level, but also at the regional level. In the light of the above-mentioned problems of information-driven challenges and threats increase in number within the youth environment, it became necessary to apply some social design methods to design a state youth policy on information security against modern web threats for youth, children and the oncoming generation. Thus, the purpose of this article is to consider the dangers of social networks and the possible measures against them (Karkina et al., 2018).

2. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

It is common that modern social design is one of the most effective ways of civil society development. The contribution of the population, especially of the youth, in designing/improving projects, in making project-related decisions, and in preventing the arbitrary social decisions of authorities or individuals is one of the basics of social design in many countries. Participation of society in designing and implementing social projects significantly rises the citizen activism among the young population. Social action projects are of direct relevance to the social sphere and to overcoming various social problems. Since the social action projects are sometimes ineffective and unprofitable in financial terms, the project ideology running in this field is proved to be a right practice to carry out basically because of the fact that methods applied of promote social action projects increase the chance of their success. Social action projects are based on the idea of change and development. Their design is dictated by the awareness of the impossibility of solving problems using traditional cultural resources, thereby promoting the ideology of changing cultural reality by introducing new standards, values and technologies, and by activating the innovation mechanisms. The strategic goal of social action projects is to optimize the human social environment, which quality is determined by the level of socio-psychological, spiritual and moral culture of people. Objectives of the social action projects can be divided to three groups:

- Individual's lifestyle optimization (updating the selfhood image, value system, assisting in learning cultural technologies, etc.);
- Changing the socio-cultural sphere and the main spheres of the individual's life;
- Optimizing the individual-environment interaction by relations, forms and ways.

These objectives are equally applicable to the state youth policy on information security in a modern environment. We can reasonably state that the integral factor of political stability is the ability of a political system to provide national and information security under various external and internal threats. The basic component of the national security system is information security as a prerequisite of security provision for all other spheres. The state youth policy on information security is about providing youth with information security against modern web threats both at the federal level and at the regional level. A distinctive feature of this information security model is the participation of youth in implementing the information policy and inputting its innovative and creative potential to use. The most effective technologies for providing youth with information security are about shaping the information and communication competencies, developing skills allowing the youth to critically perceive and analyze the information, and increasing the resistance to negative information influence. At this point, the level of protection from negative

information influence depends on the value system development. Measures aimed at improving the subjectivity of regional and local youth, their spiritual and moral development, as well as the information and media competence, stand behind the high effectiveness of the information security of youth.

In the modern world, the so-called virtual or information-psychological space is progressing, as the global information and telecommunications systems develop. This space has no state borders, while the control measures for controlling its content are much weaker than measures applicable to traditional media such as television and radio broadcasting, and press. This entails the emergence of new tools and methods for delivering destructive information and projecting psychological influence on the most vulnerable sectors of society: youth, children and adolescents. The source of this influence is often hard to identify because of a decentralized structure of the global network. This feature allows criminals and various hostile services to act more actively and decisively, since even if such an effect was detected, the country or they in person cannot be blamed for delivering a particular service without strong evidence, which professional do not leave behind. The investigation in fact, gets more complicated, since in order to catch the criminals the law enforcement agencies of the world have to co-operate. The features of modern information space are the free Internet leading to large virtual communities having their ideologies, and the VR technologies and virtual information-psychological weapons that are rapidly developing. This leads to new means and methods of information confrontation. The major modern

web threats for youth, children and adolescents that affect their socialization and project a destructive effect on their minds are the following:

- Psychological weapons in virtual reality;
- Subconscious influence through audio and video materials;
- Escapism;
- Online Games over the Internet involving thousands of simultaneously playing users;
- MMORPG – Massive Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games;
- Interfaces simulating the senses of vision, hearing, smell, touch;
- Neurocomputer interface – a system created to exchange information between the brain and an electronic device;
- Influence through video images, sound and color selected in a way to give the person the necessary control actions at a subconscious level;
- Elsa Gate video;

- Death groups – suicidal groups in social networks that provoke suicides among children of middle and senior school age,
- AUE (Confessional Urkagan Unity) – an informal association of gangs, actively promoted through the Internet and aimed at the erosion of confidence in the authorities and the law enforcement agencies.

Let us consider some of the most significant information threats that have the most destructive effect on the minds of young people, children and the oncoming generation. Escapism is an individualistic and subordinate tendency to escape from reality into a world of illusions and fantasies. The desire to escape from reality can arise as a response to the constant and severe stress caused by psychological trauma, hard work, unsafe environment and the inability to build adequate relationship with the surrounding subjects not engaged in hard work. Escapism often arises in the crises of self-reflection. Any activity (career, art, sport, fashion, role games, sex, religion, etc.) can become a way of escape, if a person uses it as compensation for unresolved personal problems. The passive activity (watching films, reading books, alcoholic or narcotic intoxication, meditation, etc.) can become a way of escape. Escapism can manifest itself as isolation from society (moving to villages, hard-to-reach regions) or as ignorance of known and socially accepted values in favor of dreaming. Escapism as a personal quality manifests in a desire to avoid solving real problems and accepting responsibility by avoiding reality in the

world of illusions and fantasies. Psychologists believe that escapism is characterized not only by the fact that a person avoids solving real problems. If we analyze escapism as a state of consciousness, then a temporary change in the self-concept is a deal, one of the effects thereof is an increase in self-esteem. In other words, escapism is an escape from oneself – a person avoids personal fears and resentments instead of facing them up, not bothering to develop and work on oneself. A person usually goes into escapism to hide internal contradictions and own selfishness. In physical terms, this energy leads to mental disorders, depression, suicide, drug addiction and alcoholism, sexual addiction, gambling, immersion in virtual worlds and escape from reality. People are often jumping into fairy tales, as diving into a fairy-tale-ish atmosphere helps to forget the real problems. In a fairy-tale world, there are usually no schools or universities, people do not go to work, they just sit and smoke a pipe or sing songs from the trees. The character one projects himself to does not die. It turns out that a person is a hero and his (her) actions can save the world. Beautiful girls or guys do not care about the social status, they care about the inner world and/or skills. There are no parents to listen to; the State and laws are purely symbolical. Anyone has an amazing and unique ability that no one else has. There is no need to understand who is good and who is evil, as it is pretty clear from the beginning. No one dares to laugh at anyone's failures. The person is rising above the gray mass, etc.

The Elsa Gate refers to the YouTube videos produced by a large number of channels for younger children with abnormally high stats

(subscribers and views). These videos are used primarily to generate income at a low cost, as their production will require extremely low expenses, while the income level can range from USD 250 to US\$ 4000 for 1 million views. Elsa Gate videos can be divided into two types. The first type has the following features: low animation quality; popular cartoon characters are involved (Elsa, Spider-Man, Joker, Pimp Pig, My Little Pony); mimicking tags; shocking scenes: fetish, eroticism, pregnancy, violence, pain, blood, poo; the emphasis on the deviant behavior, content changing the perception of violence and crimes to lightness; The second type has the following features: strange scenes with real children: children playing doctor patient game; unpleasant scenes with adult doctors (injections, dentistry, etc.), kidnapping or robbery; violence and tying; imitation of defecation; bathing, gymnastics, sports with sexual poses; tears and screams; children's clothing and style; adult costumed actors. The things get worse when children click on the fake tags to watch these videos, assuming that those are the ordinary cartoons, while the videos contain taboo topics and shock-content not for children. Besides, the audience's attention is captured by the lack of text and articulate speech, so the plot is unraveled through facial expressions, gestures and music.

The YouTube video-hosting company (one of Google's subsidiaries) shares a large amount of these videos and receives huge revenues from them. As these videos do not violate the American laws and service rules, they are not deleted and are viewed a dozen million times. Child's parents can take measures against such content by

controlling the videos that the child watches. Groups of death become a widely known phenomenon due to mass media that produced some materials describing in detail about the existence of such groups in VK, which participants pushed each other to suicide. According to this information, Quiet House, Blue Whale, f57 and other communities were closed groups involving teenagers in a bone-chilling game with suicide at the end. In order to start playing, the teenager had to post on his page a post with a community hashtag, for example – #f57. Afterward, the mentor contacted the player to give strange tasks. The mentor was going into threats that if the teenager fails he will be kicked off or killed. The mentor could ask, for example, to cut the whale on a hand or to get out of bed at 4.20 a.m. It was clear from the very beginning that such death groups are real sects that lure and then keep teenagers blackmailed and threatened. The investigation revealed that 130 teenagers died on the back of such groups, although the purpose behind such activity performed by community administrators remained unknown.

Anonymous mentors play a key role in the game, sending tasks to a teenager and projecting a destructive psychological influence on him/her. The influence is usually projected through a discussion between the adolescents, who have already committed suicide and through devotion (viewing depressive photos and videos). On the one hand, publications and an active discussion over this matter led to the influx of teenagers and mentors to the game, who played the model of behavior they learned from media for their own pleasure. On the other hand, the game has led to the situation, when any teen suicide is now

associated with it, but not with the problems that a teenager could face in school and family, or with other more important reasons. The amateurish attempts to protect the child from the Internet dangers, fueled by numerous articles and rumors, often led to serious problems in the relationship between the children and their parents even in non-needy families, and triggered the teen suicides. Although the information about the death groups was first aimed at saving children from this threat, the violent reaction of media and society to it led both to the emergence of imitators and to the transfer of responsibility for the suicidal mood of the child unto external enemy for no good reason.

In June 2017, Russian Minister of Internal Affairs Vladimir Kolokoltsev said at a meeting of the Government Commission for the Prevention of Offenses that 16.000 death groups were blocked since the beginning of the year. On 15 August of that year, the Russian President – Vladimir Putin – commented the situation around the death groups as follows: *Those, who lure children in death groups on the Internet, are nothing but murderers.* Russia has put a law on criminal responsibility for creating death groups on the Internet in force by the order of the President of the Russian Federation, (June 7, 2017). The Confessional Urkagan Unity (AUE) is a Russian informal decentralized criminal association involving a large number of minors. The most powerful is the Transbaikal association. AUE runs in 17 regions: Buryatia, Chelyabinsk, Ulyanovsk, Tver, Stavropol, Moscow and other regions. This association is very active in making propaganda of a criminal lifestyle, a contempt for law enforcement bodies and public authorities, and in making propaganda of organizing

the collection of money for criminals, who are in prison. Children and adolescents, who belong to this association, weaving a criminal net around the schools, orphanages, cadet and specialized schools, and tax all the students. If the student refuses to pay, he (she) will be put to physical violence until suicide. Besides, members of these gangs participate in robberies and violent civil disturbances, hiding behind their age.

For example, there was a group attack on a police station overnight into 2 February in 2016 (Khilok town, Trans-Baikal Region). A serious damage was caused to the station windows and nearby cars. The Novopavlovka town was famous for the conflict between the gang members and the parents of students, who were blackmailed and squeezed for money. The conflict resulted in a situation, when bandits set their homes on fire and attempted to storm the police station. The propaganda of this movement is made among a large number of groups on social networks. Some of these groups involve over 100 thousand participants. The total number of participants is in the region of 800 thousand people. Messages posted in these communities cause a cloud over children by romanticizing the criminal life, underworld codes and the criminal worldview. Such propaganda projecting a shattering effect on the value system of adolescents and replacing it with alternative criminal values causes serious damage to the national security of Russia. This situation develops in the most serious or unpleasant way because the influence is projected both on the Internet and in real life. A teenager will have

no chance to avoid the influence if he/she enters the educational establishment ruled by the AUE.

3. DISCUSSION

According to Russian legislation, children's information security is a level of child protection, at which no risk is associated with information (including the information on the Internet) projecting influence on child's health, physical, mental, spiritual and moral development. The recent problems in the social design of Youth Policy on Information Security of Children and Oncoming Generation against Modern Web Threats should be identified with regard to the fact that youth policy is shaped at the federal and social levels. The State possesses the most resources for implementing an integrated youth policy. The state youth policy is the government activity aimed at creating a legal, economic and organizational environment, and at providing guarantees for personal self-realization of youth and for the development of youth associations, movements and initiatives. The state youth policy is a strategy of socio-economic, political and cultural development of Russia, as well as a strategy for fostering patriotism in young citizens and respect for the history and culture of their motherland, for other peoples, and for human rights (Sorokin, 1992). The leading method for youth development is to involve them in the socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural life of the Russian society. The state youth policy should be a purposeful activity of public authorities, public associations and other social institutions

aimed at addressing the problems of youth in all spheres of life, including the problems of information security (Rostovskaia, 2014; Rostovskaia & Riazantsev, 2015; Zubok et al., 2016). The main directions of the state youth policy on information security against modern information challenges and threats are the following:

1. The projected and implemented state youth policy should be aimed at strengthening and multiplying the traditional moral and spiritual values, at ensuring the national, religious, and racial tolerance, at fostering mutual respect among the peoples of the Russian Federation, and at developing inter-ethnic and inter-regional cultural ties.
2. State youth policy should recognize the primary role of culture in strengthening and multiplying the traditional moral and spiritual values, and in enhancing the unity of multinational peoples of the Russian Federation.
3. The state youth policy provides for the necessary measures aimed at ensuring the cultural sovereignty by protecting Russian society from the external value expansion, destructive information and psychological influence, by controlling the information sphere and preventing the distribution of extremist content, violence propaganda, racial, religious and interethnic intolerance;
4. The state youth policy is an instrument for creating a system of spiritual, moral and patriotic education of citizens, for introducing the principles of spiritual and moral development

into the education system, youth and national policies, and for expanding the cultural and educational activities.

5. Youth policy implementation implies the improved system of training specialists in the field of information security, and the fight against the destructive influence of Internet challenges and threats.

6. The state youth policy should promote the protection of young people and the oncoming generation from information-driven threats, and specifically through shaping the culture of personal information security.

7. As part of the state youth policy, we would like to delve into the issues of school and family education. In educational establishments, teachers have to give classes and discussion sessions on the issues related to information security to give a clear idea of the significance of information and to inform how to protect oneself from unfavorable information interventions. At the same time, one can even develop an elective course on information security and personal protection on the Internet.

8. Social design of the youth policy on information security against modern web threats for the oncoming generation should be carried out more accurately. Although the current law on information security covers many issues, we would like to add more transformative measures addressing the problems of information security of youth and the oncoming generation, in particular – to restrict their access to undesirable information. As an example, it is advisable to make propaganda of the

information security culture. In our opinion, it is necessary to toughen the responsibility for violating the law in this field. It is necessary to accurately track and block the websites containing an open propaganda of terrorism, extremism and nationalism, as well as websites containing violence, atrocities, pornography, etc.

4. CONCLUSION

In sum, we would like to note that such a rapid development of information and communication technologies leads to the situation, when society becomes extremely dependent on information resources and can be easily affected by the information. Thus, problems of information security of children, adolescents, youth and any individual or society in the virtual space are critical for the preservation of social well-being, integrity and the national defense capability. The new methods of communication and a decentralized structure of the global network allow the enemy's special services and various criminals to project a destructive information influence with impunity. Stopping this is pretty much impossible. The above-mentioned examples show that children and adolescents have a strong psychological impact projected on them on all access channels, while the age of the child does not matter – the only thing needed is the uncontrolled access to the Internet. At the same time, methods against these threats are so far poorly developed and their application may be ineffective or even have the opposite effect. Thus, the issue of ensuring information

security of youth, children and the oncoming generation is pressing the most now. It is no secret that information has much more weight today than in former times. The level of information security and personal security, in general, depends on what information we choose for ourselves. The youth, children and adolescents are less protected when it comes to information. This is why the issue of ensuring the information security of youth is in demand. Only a competent and well-coordinated operation of all social institutions is capable of educating a safe person. Achieving the information security objectives under the youth policy implies the active participation of youth in designing and implementing the policies concerning the youth and society in general. The state should create conditions for expanding the young man's opportunities in choosing his life path, achieving personal success, regardless of his material level and social status. Only in this case the major purpose of youth policy – ensuring the self-realization of youth – will be effective.

REFERENCES

- ALEXANDROV, E., VORONTSOVA, M., MAKAROV, V., MOZDAKOVA, Y., & SHIMANOVSKY, Y. 2010. **Educational text and activity in the learning process**. Indian Journal of Science and Technology, Vol. 8, pp. 10-16. India.
- BOCHEL, H. 2014. **Social policy**. Routledge. UK.
- BUGAEVA, A., & ROSTOVSKAIA, T. 2018. **Youth policy in the system of shaping the civil identity of modern youth: joint monograph**. RSSU Publishing House, P. 198. UK.

- COILE, C., & MILLIGAN, K. 2016. **Social security programs and retirement around the world: disability insurance programs and retirement.** University of Chicago Press. USA.
- ESCUADERO, V., & MOURELO, E. 2015. **The Youth Guarantee programme in Europe: Features, implementation and challenges.** ILO. Columbia.
- KARKINA, S., KAMALOVA, I., GAJNETDIN, D., & TURUMBETOVA, A. 2018. **Career Orientation for the New Generation of Turkish Human Resource Generation of Turkish Human Resource.** The Journal of Social Sciences Research, Vol. 4, pp. 242-246. India.
- LORENZ, W. 2016. **Is history repeating itself? Reinventing social work's role in ensuring social solidarity under conditions of globalization.** In Social Change and Social Work. Routledge, pp. 15-29. UK.
- MADINA, M., NATALYA, K., ANNA, V., SERGEY, I., & SVETLANA, I. 2016. **Social and economic consequences of regional ethnic migration for national security and social health of the Russian youth.** The Social Sciences, Vol. 11, N° 16: 3886-3893. Dubai, UAE.
- MAKAROV, V. 2015. **Political and social aspects of information security.** Monograph. Taganrog: the publisher SA. Stupin. Russia.
- MAKAROV, V., SHIMANOVSKAYA, Y., TYAPKINA, T., FIRSOV, M., SIZIKOVA, V., ROSTOVSKAYA, T., & KOZLOVSKAYA, S. 2017. **Innovative Models of Social Activity and Their Adaptation to Social Work.** Espacios, Vol. 38, N° 43: 30-38. Netherlands.
- MITYAEVA, A., PUZANKOVA, E., EGORYCHEV, A., FOMINA, S., & PRAVDYUK, V. 2016. **Interterm communication and**

interaction of students in their professional training. The Social Sciences, Vol. 11, N° 3: 6511-6515. Pakistán.

RAMÍREZ PÉREZ, H., SMITH, A., FRANCOLÓPEZ, J., ROMÁNMAQUEIRA, J., & MOROTE, E. 2015. **Effects of training method and age on employability skills of Mexican youth entrepreneurs.** Journal of Entrepreneurship Education, Vol. 18, N° 2: 125. UK.

ROSTOVSKAIA, T. 2014. **Institutionalism as a methodology of social science.** Issues of political science and sociology, Vol. 3, No 8: 94-99. Russia.

ROSTOVSKAIA, T., & RIAZANTSEV, S. 2015. **Socio-demographic characteristics of the Russian youth.** The State Councilor, Vol. 2: pp. 66-75. China.

SAMERKHAANOVA, E., KRUPODEROVA, E., KRUPODEROVA, K., BAHTIYAROVA, L., & PONACHUGIN, A. 2016. **Students' Network Project Activities in the Context of the Information Educational Medium of Higher Education Institution.** International Journal of Environmental and Science Education, Vol. 11, N° 11: 4578-4586. Russia.

SOROKIN, P. 1992. **Human. Civilization. Society.** Society Publishers, p. 14. Moscow, Russia.

ZUBOK, Y., ROSTOVSKAYA, T., & SMAKOTINA, N. 2016. **Youth and the youth policy in modern Russian society.** Perspektiva Publishing House, p. 166. Moscow, Russia.



**UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA**

opción

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 34, Especial N° 16, 2018

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.
Maracaibo - Venezuela

www.luz.edu.ve

www.serbi.luz.edu.ve

produccioncientifica.luz.edu.ve