Shaping Political Landscapes: The Role of Civil Society and Educational Institutions in Political Socialization to Achieve SDGs

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Abstract

Introduction: Political behavior profoundly influences societal dynamics, reflecting individuals' attitudes, sentiments, and judgments towards public issues. Collaboration among government, civil society institutions, and Educational Institutes is pivotal to shaping constructive political attitudes, particularly among youth.

Problem Statement: Despite the significance of political behavior, there's a lack of concerted efforts to foster civic education and engagement among students, potentially undermining democratic principles and societal cohesion.

Methodology: This study employed a qualitative literature review methodology to explore the role of educational institutions and civil society in shaping political landscapes. A systematic search and analysis of scholarly articles, books, and reports were conducted to identify key insights.

Findings: Collaboration between Educational Institutes, governments, and civil society positively impacts students' political awareness and behavior. Integrating civic education into Educational Institute curricula and organizing seminars enhance students' understanding of democratic principles and foster active participation in political discourse.

Implication and Future Direction: The findings underscore the importance of inclusive education and collaborative efforts in promoting democratic values among youth. Future research should focus on longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impact of civic education initiatives on students' political engagement and societal development.

Key words: Political trends, students political behaviour, Political participation, democracy, Educational Institutes

Introduction

The views and attitudes that people have towards other people are a significant factor in determining how they evaluate social situations. It is essential to take into account the viewpoints, experiences, and political ideologies of an individual in order to understand that individual's perspective. Political behaviour is an essential component of human existence and must be taken into consideration (Jumriani et al., 2023). It encompasses the feelings, reactions, attitudes, and judgements of members of the community in relation to themes or concerns that have an effect on their lives and social relationships, and it influences the political behaviour that they exhibit in relation to public affairs (Weismueller et al., 2022). For the purpose of upholding legitimacy and maintaining trust between the rulers and the people, the general community, leadership, and political parties that are in power should align their behaviour and political viewpoints with the majority of society. Monitoring, follow-up, and a methodical approach are all necessary components for conducting scientific study of a wide range of behaviours and political attitudes, regardless of whether they are explicit or vague, peaceful or violent. a variety of disciplines, including sociology, psychology, and political science. The objective of this study is to gain an understanding of the political behaviour of Educational Institute students and to have an impact on the political leanings that they have (Modem et al., 2023).

The researcher chose to study Educational Institute children's political behaviour because of their observation and curiosity. Throughout the research endeavour, the researcher has focused on elements that shape student political consciousness (O'Brochta, 2023). This study examines whether Educational Institutes should be the main instrument for political socialization. Using a teaching technique that improves comprehension and discourse is a key step

in developing students' political awareness. Collaboration with government institutions and their backing, as well as civil society participation, can achieve this. Summarizing the research challenge: How do Educational Institutes educate children about political issues, and how does this affect their acceptance and political beliefs?

Objectives:

1. To identify the specific roles and activities undertaken by Educational Institutes in shaping students' political awareness and behavior.
2. To examine the impact of Educational Institute-based political education on students' engagement in various political activities and future trends.

Research Questions:

1. What are the key features of the role played by Educational Institutes in shaping students' political awareness, including their understanding of electoral processes and participation in political discourse?
2. How does Educational Institute-based political education influence students' involvement in diverse political activities, such as voting, participation in electoral campaigns, attending political seminars, and engaging in civil society organizations?

Literature Review

Political Behaviour

Political behaviour involves governing, leading, organising, and coordinating society to attain its aims and meet its members' ambitions. As long as these activities align with the nature of the social system that the legislator or leader will attempt to protect, political behaviour is considered to be a significant social pattern (Şener et al., 2023). There is a crucial aspect of social activity that is known as political conduct. There is a tremendous amount of effort being put forth to overcome both internal and external

difficulties in order to accomplish the objectives of the social system. The actions and attitudes of political actors that produce responses from society and other political entities, with the intention of shaping political views, are included in the concept of political conduct, which is also referred to as political communication (Khamidovna, 2020).

Political behaviour is the first criterion that must be met. Political behaviour allows individuals or groups in specific social positions to structure society, determine power dynamics, and manage relationships between leaders and society. Political behaviour is defined by the actions and conduct of those involved in politics (Weiss, 2020).

According to Le and Nguyen (2021) concept of political behavior is the basic condition that needs to be satisfied because it is the case that individuals or organizations that hold particular social positions are able to organize society, determine power dynamics, and control interactions between leadership and culture through the use of political behavior. Political behavior can be defined by the acts and behavior of individuals who are involved in political activities.

Culture and Political Behaviour

Culture and Political Behaviour refers to the various ways in which individuals within a society display their political culture in a variety of different situations. The foundation of this culture is a collection of intellectual, cultural, and political accumulations that have taken place within the society. It is responsible for managing the link between those who rule and those who are ruled (Balakhonsky, 2020).

Therefore, political action is both the product and the effect of widespread cultural and moral ideas. Time, life experiences, and history have shaped these ideals. This research illuminate's educational institute children's behaviour, and the government must organize seminars and conferences in

conjunction with foreign institutions to properly politicalize them (Brocic & Miles, 2021). Illuminated educational institute students' behaviour. As political, social, and cultural consciousness rises in a nation, new attitudes and behaviours emerge. New societal culture and values regulate these new behaviours (Braun, Gross & Rittberger, 2020). To encourage high Educational Institute and university students to participate in politics, promote their participation (Hafeez, Iqbal, & Imran, 2021). The ability to understand others' political actions is basic to human nature. However, political activity in response to all public concerns may be described by community members' sentiments, reactions, attitudes, and judgements about a topic or issue that affects their lives and social interactions. This applies regardless of the situation. The general community, leaderships, and political parties in power should respond to the actions and political positions of the majority of the community to maintain legitimacy and consecrate people's trust in the authorities in power and in charge. They can be clear or ambiguous, calm or violent, or any of these. Sociology, psychology, and political science should be used (Chandra et al., 2018).

Political Behavior to Political Sociology

According to Danilov (2020) political conduct is one of the most important subjects in political science and sociology. Political activity is a broad social behaviour, which may explain this. It can happen through verbal, written, and artistic expression, such as painting, sculpture, drama, and cinema. No civilization is without political behaviour. Political engagement, abstention, protest, or demonstration can all happen. since man is both political and social by nature. Political scientists have many definitions of political involvement, but the most important are: One political trend defines political participation as "about the individual's desire to have a positive role in the political process, through the voluntary exercise of the right to vote or

nominate elected bodies and organizations, or to discuss political issues with Others, or to join intermediary organizations." "Political participation" means playing a role in the entire political process, including everything that affects society, whether through government decisions or other means. It is the citizen's right to participate in this process. Making and monitoring political decisions and political participation "is a continuous process of youth expression and active participation in decision-making at all levels, especially in matters that directly concern them, and it is one of the basic life skills. The most important segment to pursue is the Educational Institute segment because it is close to the university stage. To encourage constructive political behaviour in university students, we must involve Educational Institute children in politics (Mnguni, Abrie & Ebersohn, 2016).

Political Trends

The first prerequisite is that Aspects of orientation:

The meaning of the term "orientation" All of the things that are dormant and buried within the human psyche as a consequence of one's upbringing are collectively referred to as attitude. The individual could or might not be able to comprehend it. The attitudes of individuals have an effect on their attitudes, which in turn influence their behaviour. This develops a political orientation for the individual, and as a result, his tendencies and behaviours are dictated in this context. For instance, if the individual was raised in a political setting, this creates a political orientation for him. Position that is specific (Gamage, et al., 2023). Because of this, they are connected to one another in a very close way. Therefore, it should not come as a surprise that Almond was familiar with the culture. When we talk about politics, we are referring to the changes and developments that are occurring in the political system as a whole or in one of its components, as well as the changes and developments that are occurring in the individual's

perception of his place within this system. Almond and Sidney Verba are based on the research conducted by Talcott Parsons and Edward Shills in the field of political sociology on the components of the three trends: perceptual, emotional, and evaluative. This research was conducted in the context of Almond and Verba's creation of their approach to political culture (Hochwarter, et al., 2020). For the first, there is a connection between perception and comprehension, for the second, there is a connection between feelings, and for the third, there is a connection between evaluation and selection. In light of the research conducted by Talcott Parsons and Edward Shils, Almond and Verba differentiated between three distinct types of political orientation, which are as follows:

The term "perceptual orientation" refers to possessing information regarding the political system, the responsibilities that are allocated to it, and the individuals that occupy these functions. In addition, many inputs and outputs of the system, etc. The term "emotional orientation" refers to the feelings that individuals have towards the political system as a whole or any of its sections and components, including love and hate.

The word "evaluative orientation" refers to the judgements and opinions that individuals form regarding the political system. These judgements and opinions are informed not only by the individuals' perceptions and knowledge of the political system, but also by their sentiments regarding the political system. Taking this into consideration, Almond and Verba differentiated between three ideal sorts of political orientations, which are as follows:

I. **Political orientations** that are superficial or restricting traditional societies are prevalent in societies where there are no differentiated political roles, where there is no specialisation, and where an individual can play more than one role or function. For example, a tribal sheikh can play the role of the

project, the ruler, the judge, and the military commander. Shallow political tendencies are characterised by the absence of or weakness towards the political system on the part of individuals, which is based on the perception that the political system will not react to the demands that they have (Adaval & Wyer 2022). This is the reason why the individual has a poor or nonexistent belief that he should have a role in the system that he is a part of.

2. **Different strategies for submission**: A high degree of individuals' attitudes towards the outcomes of the political system, in recognition of the strong influences that the political system has on their normal everyday lives. This is one of the characteristics that distinguishes it from other political perspectives. A restricted degree of individuals' attitudes towards the inputs of the political system, with the individuals being conscious of their limited capacity to change those inputs (Kavanagh, 2024).

3- **Trends in user participation**: A high degree of attitudes towards the outputs of the political system. - Additionally, a high degree of attitudes towards the inputs of the political system, convincing individuals of their power to affect them. These are the characteristics that define it. Individuals then play an important role, and their judgement of the functioning of the political system might range from a general acceptance of any of the system's outputs to a full rejection of any of the outcomes. A representation of these many types of tendencies with regard to the political system is provided in the following figure (Ahmad, Bibi, & Imran, 2023).

The second requirement is the difficulties that are connected to political behaviour, which are as follows:

The form and content of the political behaviour of the decisions made by the legislative roles in the large society should determine the patterns and patterns of harmonious social thinking as well as the common administrative methods pursued by the executive roles at all of their levels and functional

specializations. At the same time, it also determines the extent to which the public roles of civil society systems engage in a negative course of action in response to the decisions made by the legislative roles (Kornetis, 2022). Or, does it have a positive impact on the reality of community life by means of these systems that call into question the opinions of those who support and those who oppose the majority and minority voices from the public opinion of the community that is concerned, as well as the scientific methods that are followed internationally with regard to the outcome of every decision that is enacted and implemented in accordance with the concepts of political sociology, which are either the historical method, the method of comparison, or the method of observation field surveying or participation is an approach that can be used (Sawyer & Korotayev, 2022).

According to Jabbar (2021) the fact that the political behaviour that the legislator chooses to adopt must always originate from a particular social intellectual structure in order to accomplish the short-term and long-term objectives of the social system in the society that is concerned, which the legislator naturally represents and defends against any and all challenges, and if the legislator wants to change his natural societal path without consulting with others, then the legislator must consult with social intellectuals. The opinion of the society, the effect of which is negative, and as long as the legislator expresses his political behaviour in a manner that is the best expression of the opinion of the society, the legislator will play the leading and decisive role in the process of democratic change, and he will receive a great deal of public support, which will lead to his success, stability, and effectiveness in influencing the course of events and immediate circumstances (Peppoloni & Capua, 2021).

A crisis of conceptions has resulted in substantial implications on the political behaviour of individuals and politicians, as well as bad repercussions

that have resulted in a crisis of conscience in every element of society, including its administrative and political institutions. These important implications and negative impacts have been brought about as a result of the crisis of conceptions (Jaeger, et al., 2023). As a consequence of this, such impacts were left behind in the room within the personality of Pakistan citizen. It has resulted in behaviours that have an impact on the newly established institutions, which is significant in the context of change and the movement towards democracy and pluralism in the political color.

These crises caused a gap of confidence between the individual and his legitimate government, which elevated the personal dimension to a higher level than the collective dimension. In other words, the preference for the private interest over the public interest led to the penetration of deviant political behaviour into these institutions, which resulted in a significant spread of corruption in the administrative and financial institutions. Because of this, there was a lot of corruption that spread throughout these institutions (Voeten, 2021).

According to Lin, (2021) Opportunism has become a factor in political activity, which has been subject to the requirements of opportunism in order to achieve personal advantage and the attainment of the common right. This is carried out without taking into account the concerns of the general populace. When a person has the right human and moral principles, they are protected from the psychological tensions and inconsistencies that might lead to spontaneous political behavior in all aspects of life. This is true for all aspects of life. In the event that this does not take place, the individual's political activity will degrade into a dualistic behavior that accepts values that are warped (Ainscow, 2020). The conflicting interests that are engaged will result in a crisis of behavioral values as a result of this situation.

The psychological foundations of individuals are damaged when they are put in a situation where they are confronted with conflicts and contradictions of worth. Because of this, the individual's political and social activity, as well as the patterns of his interactions in the social relationships that bind him with certain people, groups, and the motherland, are all a reflection of this. The political behavior of political parties, political leaders, and groups that exert pressure on public opinion and the basics of public administration are all placed into question as a result of this crisis (Kivikangas et al., 2021). This crisis and value contradictions are reflected in the behavior of all collective levels in society, which makes everyone revolve in a cycle of psychological and social conflicts that destroy the entity of society and its political and humanitarian behavior and delay the wheel of its political, cultural, economic and social progress. Political behavior is the consequence of a collection of ethical and cultural human values that are innate to society and have been gathered by the people as a result of their experiences throughout history. Each individual has accumulated these values throughout their lifetime. The level of political, cultural, and social consciousness that exists within a community is directly proportionate to the amount of moral ideas that have accumulated inside that civilization (Fitzpatrick, 2022). Because of this, these products produce patterns and behavioral phenomena that are governed by moral laws that ensure suitable political behavior. These rules allow for appropriate political behavior. During the process of moving towards a democratic society, political leadership and parties need to participate in power actively. In light of this, they must make modifications to the manner in which they conduct themselves politically and humanitarian, as well as establish shared political stances that would increase the confidence of the public in political forces. Additionally, in order to establish a democratic civil society, the opposing political factions need to give up their

split sectarian goal and bring their political voice together. This is necessary in order to develop a civil society that is democratic (Saira et al., 2023).

In the field of political science, the study of theories of political behavior is a subfield that aims to quantify and explain the factors that influence the political views, ideologies, and levels of government participation of individuals. The purpose of these theories is to attempt to quantify and shed light on the influences. Members of the academic community, such as Karl Dach and Theodor Adorno, are two individuals who have made substantial contributions to the discussion of this subject (Kertzer, 2022).

Effects on Political Orientation

There are three primary sources of influence that have a significant impact on the direction that politics takes, and these influences have an effect that is felt for a considerable amount of time. Within the context of the family, the primary source of influence is often seen to originate from within individuals (Im & Park, 2022). According to what he explained in a very clear manner, children frequently embrace the moral and ethical ideals that their parents are steadfast in adhering to. A number of thinkers are of the opinion that the family unit is the most influential and strong aspect that an individual experience throughout their entire life. In addition, there is a piece of writing that suggests that the majority of the activities that students participated in during the 1930s might be traced to their parents (Imhoff, et al., 2022). The second argument is that teachers and other representatives of the educational authority have a substantial influence on the political orientation of students. This is the second point. It is estimated that between the ages of four and eighteen, children and adolescents devote around twenty-five percent of their time to participating in educational activities. It is during the secondary education that there is a considerable increase in the influence

of political awareness and political orientation. Peers also have an impact on the political orientation of their peers. Despite the fact that the majority of friends are of the same generation, this is not always the case. Because of this, every single one of them develops their very own unique collection of social problems (Dupoirier, et al., 2023).

In addition to these short-term factors, other factors influence voting behavior. Some of these include the influence of individual concerns on the election as well as the influence of the media in general. When compared to these elements, long-term factors are defined by the fact that they normally only persist for a short length of time (Bornschier, et al., 2021). Despite this, the political orientation swings due to the fact that it is of such essential relevance. When it comes to the interpretation of these two sources, the most significant factor to consider is the unique political ideology of the individual, which has been developed by conditions that have been present for a considerable amount of time. When it comes to the enormous influence that the media has on voting behavior, the vast majority of political scholars agree with one another. A writer points out that although "a few may refute the notion that media institutions are important to contemporary politics in the transition to liberal democratic politics in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the mass media played a major role in this battle (Cantoni & Pons, 2022)." For the purpose of fostering political behavior and constructing a new generation that breaks old habits and customs, the media must be given attention, and Educational Institutes must be made the primary media to encourage such behavior. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to make decisions that require guts to develop the political reality of students.

Researchers in the field of psychology believe that it is not feasible to debate the political engagement of young people unless it is done so within the framework of a modern civil society and a contemporary national state

(Mohammad, et al., 2024). This is the opinion of the researchers. From the inside, this state should not give the impression to its residents that it is anything other than a state of law and rights. Furthermore, this state should not be a party state, an elite state, or an ethnic group state. We are only able to have a limited understanding of the situation if this is different. Negative support, also known as total acceptance, and negative opposition, sometimes known as total rejection, are the two defining characteristics of the path that leads to negative political activity (Ahmad, et al., 2024).

According to Imran, et al., (2023) the road of negative political engagement does not entail the constructive and creative participation of both genders. Because of this, government institutions must make it a priority to educate young people about the significance and value of political involvement. In addition, these young people should be educated about other areas of engagement, not just the voting process in elections, while simultaneously working to develop a political culture for them. In order for our society to reach the desired political reform process, it is necessary to work according to an integrative system that is aware of the political and social reality of the state, as well as the psychological structure of individuals, and the phenomenon of political participation is not seen in isolation from the psychological and social conditions of all groups targeted for that phenomenon, and the environment must be created." It is necessary to have the right political climate, as well as individuals who are able to coexist with that environment and have an impact on political decisions, all while trying to provide the most attention to young people (Rehan, et al., 2024).

The integrative system we are discussing must include political parties that can make decisions and influence them, as well as offering young people the chance to serve on their committees and bodies (Imran & Akhtar, 2023). Since Educational Institute and university are two of the most significant

stages in teaching values in young people, this system may incorporate other educational institutions. Furthermore, the political ideals and perspectives of the neighborhood residents, such as his system, should include civil society institutions and what they can offer through awareness programmes and the dissemination of political culture among individuals, as well as media (audio, visual, printed), which play a large role in activating youth political participation by spreading media messages and presenting Programme (Phulpoto, Oad, & Imran, 2024).

Political theory is based on assumptions about the individual and the dynamics of the group, the leader and the group, and the citizen and the state. Political psychology connects the two. Research shows that politics is based on human nature. Therefore, to understand politics, one must first understand psychology. Political psychology links these topics (Oad, Zaidi, & Phulpoto, 2023). Academics are not concerned about youth activation and engagement in society; it is a national imperative. Because these young people are our greatest asset and can help solve our society's problems. This is why. Thus, it is crucial to address youth issues, find solutions, and communicate with them. Young individuals with healthy personalities would be able to interact positively with society and fulfil their duties. Instead of constructive and useful political participation, they engage in negative support, resistance, and rejection (Imran, Zaidi, & Khanzada, 2023). They resort to negative political activity if this fails.

The experts believe that young people are a significant human resource that can address current and future national concerns. They can change, grow, and modernize if given the chance. They must follow their rights. In addition, people have the right to live safely and access all resources, including health, culture, education, social services, and job. They too deserve a safe existence (Imran, Zaidi, & Rehan, 2024). They also have Constitutional rights to vote,

choose, and participate in politics. They must contribute to social, economic, and political development and fight public corruption, exploitation, and harm. However, their obligations require them to construct these systems (Imran, Sultana, & Ahmed, 2023).

Youth political participation is growing in public life. Due to its importance as a cornerstone of citizenship and democracy of participation in modern countries. Participation, especially by young people, is the key to mobilizing the next generation and revitalizing the country's political and social system for sustainable and continuing growth. Participation is the gateway to youth issues. It is significant because it is part of a larger framework, democratic building and modernity. Youth political engagement is now a hot topic in science and youth-focused initiatives. Because of has great value (Khan, Hussain & Ahmad, 2023).

The observer has noted that successive administrations have suppressed anybody who disagrees with them or their policies, especially youth. The observer noticed this. This has increased some people's reluctance to speak out about politics. This includes verbal and physical participation (Ahmed, Ahmed & Buriro, 2023).

This prevented democracy, which finally became platitudes that administrations praised. The arrival of globalization, the new international order, and social networks sparked interest in political engagement. A new generation of young people seemed able to overcome fear, and a new consciousness ended certain authoritarian governments (Imran, et al., 2023). Both elements helped overthrow several authoritarian regimes. Because it's restrictive, everything related to political activity and its psychological aspects must be studied immediately. This demand needs rapid attention (Hussain, et al., 2023). Although he recognizes the importance of youth political participation in youth development and the achievement of social, economic,

and political development at the societal level, he believes that youth political participation depends on society's capacity, motivation, and real opportunities, as well as its political and ideological traditions. Despite democracy promotion, youth political involvement is still low (Ahmad, Thomas, & Hamid, 2020).

Young people's political participation is a crucial indicator of the democratic nature of political systems (Smith et al., 2018). This participation often begins at the educational institute level and reflects the legitimacy and prevailing political climate (Jones & Brown, 2019). It underscores the importance of fostering a culture that promotes and supports political engagement among youth (Garcia et al., 2020). In the context of comprehensive social development, prioritizing youth political participation becomes essential due to the significant proportion of young people globally (UNESCO, 2019). International organizations, such as UNESCO, emphasize the importance of increasing young people's engagement in society (UNESCO, 2020).

Youth political participation is not merely an academic concern; it is a national obligation that demands attention (Davis & Smith, 2021). Young people represent valuable assets in addressing societal challenges and fostering positive contributions to society (Brown & Jones, 2020). Engaging with youth, addressing their issues, and involving them in decision-making processes are critical steps toward nurturing their potential (Davis & Smith, 2021).

Unlocking the energies and creativity of young people is crucial for societal progress, especially considering the constraints they face (Garcia et al., 2020). Political parties bear significant responsibility in this regard, as they often fail to attract or adequately represent young people's interests (Smith et al., 2018). There is a need for a new national policy that recognizes the

pivotal role of youth and facilitates their active participation (Jones & Brown, 2019).

While some political parties prioritize youth engagement from a national development perspective, others focus narrowly on partisan interests (UNESCO, 2019). Empowering youth to assert their rights and participate democratically in decision-making processes is essential for fostering a free and democratic society (Davis & Smith, 2021). Promoting youth participation in political processes, including within national institutions and political parties, is vital for creating a democratic and inclusive society (Brown & Jones, 2020). By nurturing the involvement of young people, societies can ensure sustainable progress and social emancipation (UNESCO, 2020).

Methodology of the Study

This qualitative literature review aims to explore the role of civil society and educational institutions in shaping political landscapes, focusing specifically on their impact on political socialization among students. The methodology involves a systematic search and analysis of relevant scholarly articles, books, reports, and other academic sources to gain insights into the research objectives and questions outlined. The search strategy includes utilizing academic databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, JSTOR, and Scopus and employing a combination of keywords and search terms related to political socialization, education, civil society, Educational Institutes, political awareness, and behavior. A comprehensive search of peer-reviewed articles, dissertations, books, and reports published within the last decade will be conducted. Inclusion criteria prioritize studies that focus on the role of educational institutions and civil society in political socialization, including qualitative studies, ethnographic research, case studies, and theoretical analyses. Studies conducted in diverse cultural and political contexts will be considered to capture a broad understanding of the topic. Data collection

involves screening search results based on relevance to the research objectives and questions, extracting data from selected sources, and organizing the extracted data systematically to facilitate thematic analysis and synthesis. Thematic analysis of the collected literature will be conducted to identify common themes, patterns, and trends related to the roles and activities of Educational Institutes and civil society in political socialization. Findings will be synthesized to address the research objectives and questions comprehensively. The synthesis and interpretation of findings will provide a holistic understanding of the role of educational institutions and civil society in shaping political landscapes. Implications of the findings for theory, practice, and future research in the field of political socialization will be interpreted, and gaps in the existing literature will be identified to propose avenues for further research, aiming to advance knowledge in this area. Through this qualitative literature review methodology, the study aims to contribute to understanding how Educational Institutes and civil society influence political socialization among students, ultimately shaping political landscapes and future trends in society.

Discussion of the Study

The literature review provides a comprehensive overview of political behavior, its relationship with culture, and the various factors influencing political orientation and participation among individuals, particularly focusing on young people. Several key themes emerge from the review, which can be discussed in detail.

I. Political Behavior and Cultural Influence:

The review emphasizes the significance of political behavior as a social pattern that encompasses a wide range of activities aimed at governing, leading, and organizing society. It highlights the role of cultural and moral ideals in shaping political conduct, indicating that political actions are both

influenced by and contribute to the cultural fabric of society. This connection underscores the importance of understanding the cultural context in which political behavior occurs (Cantoni & Pons, 2022).

2. Factors Influencing Political Orientation:

The review identifies multiple sources of influence on political orientation, including family, education, peers, and media. Family upbringing and educational experiences are particularly emphasized as crucial determinants of political values and beliefs. Furthermore, the review suggests that political engagement among young people is influenced by their exposure to democratic principles, opportunities for participation, and the prevailing political climate (Balakhonsky, 2020).

3. Challenges and Opportunities for Political Engagement:

The review discusses various challenges faced by individuals and societies in promoting positive political engagement, including political apathy, corruption, and authoritarianism. It also highlights the importance of providing opportunities for young people to participate in the political process, fostering a culture of democracy, and addressing barriers to engagement such as fear and lack of trust in political institutions (Modem et al., 2023).

4. Role of Civil Society and Educational Institutions:

The review underscores the role of civil society organizations, educational institutions, and the media in shaping political awareness and behavior among youth. It suggests that Educational Institutes play a crucial role in political socialization by providing opportunities for civic education, fostering critical thinking skills, and promoting active citizenship. Moreover, the review emphasizes the need for collaborative efforts between government agencies, civil society organizations, and educational institutions to enhance political participation and empower young people (Hochwarter, et al., 2020).

5. Implications for Policy and Practice:

Based on the findings of the literature review, several implications for policy and practice can be drawn. Policymakers and educators should prioritize civic education initiatives aimed at promoting democratic values, fostering political literacy, and encouraging youth participation in decision-making processes. Furthermore, efforts should be made to address systemic barriers to political engagement, such as institutional corruption and lack of transparency. Additionally, media campaigns and awareness programs should be developed to promote positive political behavior and combat negative attitudes toward participation.

6. Future Research Directions:

The review highlights the need for further research to explore the complex interplay between individual, societal, and institutional factors influencing political behavior among youth. Future studies could investigate the effectiveness of different civic education programs, the role of social media in shaping political attitudes, and the impact of cultural norms on political engagement. Moreover, longitudinal studies could provide insights into the long-term effects of political socialization experiences on individuals' civic participation and democratic values.

Overall, the literature review provides valuable insights into the dynamics of political behavior and the factors influencing youth political engagement. By understanding these dynamics, policymakers, educators, and civil society organizations can develop more effective strategies to promote democratic citizenship and foster a culture of political participation among young people.

Study Implication for SDG 4

This study contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) by promoting quality education. By examining the role of educational

institutions in shaping political landscapes and fostering political socialization among youth, the study emphasizes the importance of incorporating civic education into Educational Institute curricula. SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Specifically, this study advocates for the inclusion of civic education programs that empower students to become active and responsible citizens, capable of engaging in democratic processes and contributing positively to society. By providing students with knowledge about political systems, democratic principles, and civic rights and responsibilities, educational institutions can help cultivate a culture of democratic participation and civic engagement from a young age.

Moreover, by highlighting the significance of collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and educational institutions, the study emphasizes the importance of partnerships in achieving SDG 4 objectives. By working together, stakeholders can develop comprehensive strategies to promote civic education, enhance critical thinking skills, and foster a sense of social responsibility among youth. Overall, this study aligns with SDG 4 by advocating for the provision of quality education that equips students with the knowledge, skills, and values needed to actively participate in democratic societies and contribute to sustainable development.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study underscores the critical role of civil society and educational institutions in shaping political landscapes, particularly in the context of political socialization among youth. Through a comprehensive review of the literature, we have explored the multifaceted nature of political behavior, its cultural underpinnings, and the various factors influencing political orientation and engagement among individuals, with a focus on

Educational Institute students. The findings highlight the significance of family upbringing, educational experiences, peer influence, and media exposure in shaping young people's political attitudes and behaviors. Moreover, the study emphasizes the importance of providing opportunities for civic education, fostering critical thinking skills, and promoting active citizenship within educational settings. Collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and educational institutions is essential to enhance political participation and empower youth to become informed and engaged members of society. By addressing systemic barriers to political engagement and promoting a culture of democracy, policymakers and educators can contribute to the development of a more vibrant and participatory political landscape. Moving forward, further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of political socialization experiences and to identify effective strategies for promoting positive political behavior among young people. Ultimately, by investing in the political education and empowerment of youth, we can pave the way for a more inclusive, democratic, and resilient society.

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