

SUMMARY

SECTION I. THE HISTORY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL TEACHINGS

The Kremlin behind the scenes: Boris Shumyatsky's notes

Abstract: The article analyzes life and work of an outstanding man of his era, Boris Shumyatsky, his role in the formation of the Soviet film industry. As a kind of art, cinema was censored by the central authorities, but as a kind of industry they tried to develop it not worse than in Hollywood, where talented directors were constantly sent. And it was personally led by Joseph Stalin. Relationships between Stalin and his closest party comrades are revealed in a unique source — the notes of Boris Shchumyatsky, that reflect his attitude to night screenings in the Kremlin and describe how the Soviet cinema was formed. The article analyzes the development of cinematography of the early Soviet period, which went through a number of stages closely related to the destinies and lives of different people.

Keywords: cinematography of the 1930s, GUKF, Stalin's policy, Boris Shumyatsky, management of the film industry.

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SECTION II. WORLD POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The institute of influence in the foreign policy of Anglo-Saxon countries: history and modernity

Abstract: Historical examples of creation and use of the institute of influence in the foreign policy of Anglo-Saxon countries are considered in this article. The ambiguous results of the implementation of such a practice, which in the XIX century led to the strengthening of position of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, are noted. Nevertheless, the experience of such influence is reproduced in the modern political struggle.

Keywords: Anglo-Saxon countries, institute of influence, agent of influence, secret (special) operations, intelligence.

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Comparative analysis of the Russian and Chinese geopolitical models of global governance: "Multipolar world" and "Community of the common destiny of mankind"

Abstract: The article touches upon the features and basic principles of two key ideas in world politics: the Chinese concept of a "Community of the common destiny

of mankind” and the Russian idea of a “Multipolar world”. Attention is focused on the historical context, the main characteristics and principles of these ideas, as well as on the prospects for cooperation between China and Russia in the framework of global governance.

Keywords: China, Russia, “Community of the common destiny of mankind”, “Multipolar world”, global governance, cooperation, world politics.

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Between a regime and a community: functions of emotives in the Indian National Congress’ communications with electorate and supporters

Abstract: The article defines what functions emotives — indications of emotions reflected in the discourse — perform in the communications of the Indian National Congress, a nationwide and umbrella party with a broad agenda. The research uses sentiment analysis adapted for political programs texts, as well as the modification of two theoretical models — W. Reddy’s “emotional regimes” and B. Rosenwein’s “emotional communities”. The study concludes that the emotives expressed by the INC help to maintain the identities of supporters, integrate new issues into the agenda and stimulate strong emotions among the electorate.

Keywords: political emotions, emotional communities, emotional regimes, India, the Indian National Congress, the left centre.

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SECTION III. THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON POLITICAL PROCESSES

Use of deepfakes in public and political life

Abstract: This article explores the latest manifestations of artificial intelligence, deepfakes and their impact on socio-political events in countries. Man-made artificial intelligence is increasingly changing our reality without our consent. People involved in the creation of a new reality — deepfakes — manipulate the consciousness of citizens, making them believe in something that does not really exist. Pseudo-reality influences the political situation in the country, economic crimes are committed, the inviolability of a person’s private life is not guaranteed from outside interference. The degree of vulnerability of society has increased significantly. The solution to this new problem at the moment seems to be “blurred”.

Keywords: deepfake, artificial intelligence, pseudo-reality, manipulation, society, technology.

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SECTION IV. CULTURE, CIVILIZATION AND RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD

Practices of civilizational realism

Abstract: In the current international political and socio-cultural situation, the Russian academic community should act as a subject and institution of ontological responsibility, developing the discourse of Russia's sovereignty in the humanities and civilizational realism. A great role in the constitution and institutionalization of Russia's image in the XXI century belongs to the discourse of social sciences and the humanities, especially political philosophy and political science. The importance of knowledge from political studies for representing the image of Russia will only increase in all spheres of direct and/or indirect influence of political science on institutions, structures and subjects of the Russian civil political nation. Research in political science has a special role for such social institutions as education, law and science. In our opinion, the project of developing a common civic philosophy and discourse can function as one of the practical and public aspects of the influence of knowledge from political science. It can act as a form of communication and a means for socialization, education and upbringing of the Russian civic community.

In the short term, the Russian discourse of political science, in our opinion, term should focus on such problems as a) countering "cancel culture"; b) diagnosis and deconstruction of political effects of new worldview challenges of the early 21st century (post-anthropology, transhumanism, global universalism, non-human environmentalism); c) elaboration of scenarios for sustainable development of Russia in conditions of strategic instability.

Keywords: Russia's image, civilizational realism, sovereignty in the humanities, state civilization, civic philosophy, the institution of ontological responsibility.

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Where can we look for the foundations of a dialogue between cultures and religions?

Abstract: The article is devoted to a seemingly lightweight and cliched discussion about the problems of dialogue between cultures and religions. A problem that the author tried to look at with a fresh eye. Starting with the well-known definitions and the connection of the idea of dialogue with the idea of tolerance, the author proceeds to the appropriate analysis, trying to structure both what prevents a really developed dialogue or, more precisely, the polylogue of cultures and religions, and the problem of diversity itself, which, in turn, both in world history and in modern reality, and in various geopolitical and socio-cultural situations, plays a far from unambiguous role. Special attention is paid to the specifics of monotheism, enotheism and polytheism in the spheres of dialogue and what hinders it, including the selfish interests of certain circles of elites and pseudo-elites. The importance and responsibility of the "educated class" in an area fraught with the danger of violent conflicts is emphasized. The author sees the main factor designed to become the basis for a dialogue of cultures, religions and civilizations in responding to common challenges and jointly solving vital tasks facing representatives of various societies.

Keywords: dialogue of cultures, polylogue, tolerance, “civilized compromise”, cultural shock, polytheism, enotheism, monotheism.

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SECTION V. REGIONAL POLICY

The influence of the heads of municipalities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation: testing the capabilities of the positional technique

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to determine the influence of the highest officials of municipalities in the Russian regions. The main power resources of sub-regional administrators are the size of population and budgetary appropriations of their municipalities for N year. We used the positional technique in identifying elites and the mentioned criteria to make the basic and extended models of the hierarchy of positions of sub-regional administrators of one particular constituent entity of the Russian Federation. We performed control activities to clarify the results obtained by the positional technique and compared them with the data obtained using the reputational technique. The practical significance of the work lies in the fact that codification rules have been developed to determine the size of the group of influential sub-regional administrators at the regional level.

Keywords: positional method, political elite, local level, subregional administrators

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