

SUMMARY

Subject of issue No. 37

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF YOUNG POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

SECTION I. CONSCIOUS UNITY IN A MULTIPOLAR WORLD

The sound of identity: Folk music as a pillar of cultural values and social cohesion

Abstract. This article examines the essential role of folk music and traditional instruments in shaping national identity and fostering social cohesion. By exploring how cultural and moral values are embedded in music, the paper argues that these artistic traditions are a powerful force for uniting communities. It looks at how, in a multipolar world, understanding these unique cultural expressions can create a productive dialogue between different civilizations, highlighting both the similarities and differences in their core values.

Keywords: cultural values, national identity, social cohesion, dialogue of civilizations, folk music, cultural heritage, traditional instruments.

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Sports diplomacy as a mechanism for implementing the concept of “conscious unity” in a multipolar world

Abstract. The article examines the role of sports diplomacy as a tool for implementing the concept of “conscious unity” in the context of the formation of a multipolar world. The article analyzes the practice of organizing the BRICS Games and the “Games of the Future” in Russia (2024). Sports diplomacy, unlike traditional political diplomacy, creates a space for cooperation without unifying values and cultural identity. The article examines the relationship between the principles of conscious unity (priority of human dignity, solidarity, unity in diversity) and the Russian state policy in the field of traditional values. Based on historical examples, the ability of sport to overcome geopolitical barriers and form mutual understanding between people is demonstrated. Sports diplomacy is proposed as a strategic tool to strengthen Russia’s position in the face of sanctions pressure and the development of humanitarian forms of interaction in a multipolar world.

Keywords: conscious unity, sports diplomacy, Assembly of the Peoples of the World, BRICS Games, “Games of the Future”, multipolar world, BRICS.

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Sport as a factor in strengthening international understanding and political dialogue

Abstract. This work explores the role of sport as an effective tool of international diplomacy. In the context of geopolitical tensions, sport demonstrates a unique ability to overcome political barriers and create neutral platforms for dialogue between states. The focus is on the mechanisms of sport's influence on international relations. This article analyzes major sports competitions that are used to promote a positive image of countries and reduce the level of interstate confrontation. Special attention is paid to how sports competitions promote cultural exchange and the formation of an atmosphere of mutual respect, which is the basis for building trust and global cooperation. The work highlights that sport, being the universal language of humanity, is an important resource for building peaceful and sustainable international relations.

Keywords: sport, politics, international organizations, IOC, Russia, "soft power".

Author:

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2025 BRICS and SCO summits: leaders' reactions in the context of new world order shaping

Abstract. The article deals with analyzing key decisions taken at the 2025 BRICS and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summits, held in Rio de Janeiro and Tianjin respectively, in the context of polycentric world order building. Particular attention is paid to studying and comparing the reactions of Russian, American, Chinese and other leaders, as well as of experts and specialists from these countries, to the studied events. Using the collected materials, the author reaches the following conclusion: despite it being premature to judge about an already formed new world order due to the absence of agreement among its subjects on its determining principles, the BRICS and SCO summits in 2025 demonstrated these institutions' willingness to become leading forces in its building process thanks to expanding of interaction formats and diversifying of vectors in their jurisdiction, which is also confirmed in the Western camp.

Key words: BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, world order, Rio summit, Tianjin summit, international institutions.

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Russian-French cultural cooperation in 2022–2025: Loud silence or whispered dialogue?

Abstract. The article provides a detailed examination of the directions of cultural cooperation between Russia and France following the start of the Special military operation. To assess the current state of bilateral cultural collaboration, events of the past three years in Russia and France in the fields of visual arts, literature, cinema, and performing (theatrical and musical) arts are analyzed. The results of the analysis confirm that, despite attempts to "cancel" Russian culture and hostile rhetoric in the French official discourse, partnership in the cultural sphere persists.

Keywords: Russian-French cultural cooperation, cultural values, national identity.

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**The influence of ethno-political identities and ideological concepts
of Greater Iran and Pashtunistan on Iranian-Afghan relations**

Abstract. The article analyzes the impact ethno-political identities of the main ethno-religious groups and national minorities of Iran and Afghanistan have on the dynamics of their bilateral relations, as well as the confrontation between the concepts of Greater Iran and Pashtunistan. Following the Taliban's return to power in 2021, tensions have escalated over security, water resources, migration, drug trafficking, and terrorism. Based on the Pan-Iranian doctrine, the ideological model of Greater Iran influences the country's policy, and in Afghanistan, ethno-political identity is shaped by the Taliban's Pashtun-Sunni ideology. M.A. Khrustalev's interest matrix allows for classifying bilateral issues into conflict-prone and cooperative areas of interaction. According to event and media-metric analysis for 2023–2024, cooperation and conflict have alternated, with a predominantly negative perception of the Taliban in Iran. Despite a high level of conflict potential, balancing interests allows for preventing open conflict, although contentious issues are still being heavily securitized.

Keywords: Iran, Afghanistan, Taliban, Greater Iran, Pashtunistan, ethno-political identities, conflict potential.

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SECTION II. ABOUT POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Russia as a unique state-civilization in the works of I. Kozikov
and Yu. Krasin: Towards the revival of the Russian school
of political science**

Abstract. I. Kozikov and Yu. Krasin are distinctive Russian political philosophers who have made a significant contribution to the development of Russian socio-political thought in the second half of the 20th century and the early 21st century. They laid the fundamental principles and values that modern Russian scientists and politicians use to define Russia's essence, its civilizational features and the role in the world. They are unfairly overshadowed by the well-known classics of political science, who are always the subject of discussion. The purpose of this work is to "resurrect" the work of Kozikov and Krasin, and to draw attention to their profound reflections and scientific research products, which have left an indelible mark on the history of our country's socio-political thought.

Keywords: Russia, civilization, originality, self-awareness, identity, self-determination, civilizational values.

Author:

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Methodological limitations of the hypothetical-deductive model in political science

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of the methodological crisis in modern political science caused by the dominance of the hypothetical-deductive model. It is shown that the focus on formal rigor and empirical verifiability leads to the abstraction of theoretical constructions from political reality. The limitations of formal models related to the dual abstraction of theory and data are also considered. The necessity of a transition to model pluralism is substantiated, in which the value of a theory is determined not by its truth, but by its analytical usefulness.

Keywords: hypothetical-deductive model, model pluralism, reality construction.

Author:

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SECTION III. POLITICAL IDEAS AND MEANINGS IN RUSSIA AND THE WORLD

Developing the ideological foundations of the Russian Federation in the face of new challenges

Abstract. This article examines the development of the modern ideological foundations of the Russian Federation and presents an analysis of key concepts in the development of Russian ideology in contemporary academic discourse. The author emphasizes the leading role of traditional values in contemporary Russian public policy, the ultimate goal of which is to form a stable ideological foundation for the consolidation of society and the state. In conclusion, the author concludes that the formation of the ideological foundations of the Russian Federation is accelerated by the evolution of socio-political thought, the emergence of new challenges, and the implementation of state programs for the development of culture and the popularization of traditional values.

Keywords: ideology, traditional values, society, state, challenges and threats.

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Spiritual crisis and nihilism in F. Dostoevsky's novel "Demons"

Abstract. The article is devoted to the philosophical and anthropological analysis of F. Dostoevsky's novel "Demons" as a reflection of the spiritual crisis of post-reform Russia. It is proved that revolutionary nihilism, according to Dostoevsky's beliefs, should be perceived not as an external political doctrine, but as a symptom of a deep disease of the spirit generated by the alienation of the individual from the national religious and moral soil.

Keywords: F. Dostoevsky, novel "Demons", nihilism, revolutionary radicalism, Russian idea, national identity.

Author:

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The crisis of liberal ideology in the 21st century: Transformation prospects and alternatives

Abstract. The article is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of the crisis of liberal ideology and the world order based on it in the 21st century. Using the methodology of synergetics, the author considers the liberal order as a complex nonlinear system in a state of instability and moving towards a bifurcation point. The external (geopolitical, ideological) and internal (economic, institutional) causes of the degradation of liberalism are analyzed. Special attention is paid to the collapse of the neoliberal economic model, the inefficiency of liberal institutions and the need to strengthen the principles of a multipolar world. The author substantiates the inevitability of the transformation of modern political regimes towards a “new authoritarianism” as an adaptive mechanism for preserving state sovereignty. For the BRICS countries and the post-Soviet space, a strategy is proposed for the formation of sovereign development alternatives outside the framework of Western hegemony.

Keywords: crisis of liberalism, synergetics, new authoritarianism, multipolarity, state sovereignty, BRICS.

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SECTION IV. SOCIAL ARCHITECTURE

Features of the social architecture of digitalization: Models of interaction between the state and society as a factor in increasing the effectiveness of government reforms (based on the materials of administrative reforms in the Russian Federation and Singapore)

Abstract. The article is devoted to a comparative analysis of the social architecture of digitalization in the Russian Federation and Singapore as a factor in increasing the effectiveness of government reforms. The study reveals the evolution of models of interaction between the state and society — from one-way communication to co-creation. Based on case study methods and comparative analysis, key features and success factors of digital transformation in the two countries have been identified. The author concludes that the Singapore model is characterized by a holistic strategy, a human-centered approach and developed mechanisms for inclusive participation, while the Russian model is in the process of formation, combining centralization with regional specifics, but is faced with departmental fragmentation and insufficient citizen involvement.

Keywords: digitalization, social architecture of digitalization, Russia, Singapore, interaction between the state and society, effectiveness of government reforms.

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The search for meaning after the completion of the Special military operation as a subject of social architecture: Post-mobilization transition and a request for a new social contract

Abstract. The article examines the concept of “social architecture” (2025) as a discursive and managerial framework promoted in official rhetoric as a purposeful

activity for the design and organization of socially significant changes, combining a strategic vision of the future, large-scale initiatives and specific practices into a single system aimed at the development of new social systems. Based on the official formulations of trust (including parameterization through “honesty/opportunity/motivation/distance”), the shift of trust from the sphere of political and institutional relations to the field of managed parameters and KPIs is analyzed. The search for meanings of the post-mobilization transition after the completion of the Special military operation is highlighted as a problem field: the disintegration of the external explainer increases the fragmentation of queries and reduces the reliability of feedback loops.

Keywords: social architecture, trust, feedback, post-truth, spiral of silence, discourse analysis, social contract.

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The dialogue model of state youth policy as a way of interacting with generation Z in new socio-cultural conditions (on the example of the Belgorod region)

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the crisis of interaction between the state and generation Z in Russia. The article proves that the low level of institutional political involvement of young people is due not only to the imperfection of the instruments of state youth policy, but also to the historically formed deficit of civic competencies inherited from previous stages of political socialization. Based on empirical research in the Belgorod region, key problems have been identified: fragmented perception of youth policy, its perception as a mobilization rather than a supportive tool, low level of trust in institutions and the predominance of low-threshold forms of activity. As a solution, the transition from the mobilization to the dialogue model of state youth policy is proposed, which should compensate for knowledge gaps through digital tools and create an environment for the practical civic formation of young people.

Keywords: generation Z, state youth policy, civic engagement, civic identity, civil society, digitalization, solidarity society.

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SECTION V. DIGITALIZATION AND TECHNOLOGIZATION OF POLITICS: PROSPECTS AND LIMITATIONS

Generating the cyberpolitical: The transformation of AI's role in political decision-making in the case of Albania

Abstract. The article examines the degree of political agency attributed to contemporary neural networks through the lens of Nick Land's concept of cybergothic. It explores how digital transformation reshapes the boundaries of the political and expands the role of AI in governance. Special attention is given to the case of Diella, the AI appointed as a minister in Albania — the first instance of integrating an LLM into

a national cabinet. Drawing on the theory of the society of the spectacle and decision-making theory, the study assesses risks of opacity, instrumentalization, and the use of AI as a political-technological tool. The analysis shows that AI in politics functions primarily as a symbolic actor operating within PR-driven strategies rather than as an autonomous decision-maker for now. The article concludes that a new configuration of the political is emerging, in which the legitimacy of AI participation in decision-making becomes part of the social and institutional reality.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, political agency, cybergothic, governance, political decision-making.

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Features of the formation of a citizen's political worldview in the context of digitalization: Opportunities and threats

Abstract. The article is devoted to the current problems of forming a citizen's worldview about the socio-political reality in the context of digitalization. An analysis of the relevant concepts is carried out, which allows us to form a basic concept of scientific consideration of the problem. The main focus of the study is on the study of the main elements of the impact of the digitalization process, the identification of modern and current threats, as well as the opportunities provided by the elements of digitalization. The article highlights the ambiguity and at the same time the inevitability of digitalization processes, as well as the changing role of the relationship between government and citizens in the course of socio-political and bureaucratic interaction.

Keywords: political worldview, digitalization, digitalization policy, digital policy.

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The national messenger as a tool for ensuring the digital sovereignty and information security of the country (using the example of Russia, China, The UAE and France)

Abstract. The article discusses the development of national digital communication systems (messengers) in the context of ensuring digital sovereignty. The author cites several illustrative cases, such as WeChat in China, Internet calling services (VoIP) in the UAE, Tchapp in France and MAX in Russia. The background of their occurrence in the context of the relationship between the state and the Internet environment is given for each of the cases. Based on the analysis, the article provides an original typology of existing approaches to the development of national communication systems. In conclusion, the recommendations for the promotion and distribution of the national messenger in Russia are given. It is also concluded that the chosen approach depends

on the civilizational models of relations between society and government existing in a particular country.

Keywords: national messenger, digital sovereignty, information security, technology, politics, restrictions.

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Digital colonialism in the 21st century: Forecasting the impact international sanctions on the technological autonomy of modern states

Abstract. The article defines the phenomena of colonialism as a new form of international domination in the 21st century. The mechanisms of technological dependence on foreign digital platforms, microelectronics, cloud services and software are analyzed. Special attention is paid to the impact of international sanctions on the transformation of the global technological landscape and the strategic achievements of sovereign countries. Based on a comparative analysis of the experience of different countries, conclusions are drawn about the prospects for technological autonomy in the context of increasing geopolitical turbulence.

Keywords: digital colonialism, technological sovereignty, digital dependence, import substitution, microelectronics, digital platforms, technology of geopolitics.

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SECTION VI. HISTORY AND POLITICS

Cultural memory of the Chinese Peoples' War of Resistance (1931–1945) in Chinese cyberspace

Abstract. 2025 marks the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people in the War of Resistance against the Japanese Invaders and in World War II, and the practice of remembering the war with Japan will reach a historic climax. To study the mechanisms of constructing cultural memory about the Japanese War of Resistance in cyberspace, in this study, memorable texts related to the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people in the war with Japan and the world anti-fascist war, published on the Internet, are selected as empirical material. Based on the theory of cultural memory, the study analyzes these texts in four directions: subjects of construction, the process of construction, the system of content and the reasons that determine the formation of the corresponding memory.

Keywords: Internet space, Japanese War of Resistance (1931–1945), cultural memory.

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SECTION VII. SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES AND DISCUSSIONS

Scientific seminar “The use of Artificial Intelligence in science, politics and international relations: Risks and new opportunities”

Abstract. The article is devoted to the results of the scientific seminar “The use of Artificial Intelligence in science, politics and international relations: Risks and new opportunities”. Abstracts of reports covering the use of Artificial Intelligence in scientific research, the impact of AI on government strategies, election campaigns and international competition, moral, religious and social risks of using AI in society and politics are presented. The introduction to the scientific seminar was a report by the Editor-in-Chief of the journal “Russian Political Science” A.A. Gorokhov “Artificial Intelligence: Global and local perspectives and risks”.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, science, politics, international relations, large language models, international scientific interactions, election campaign, competition, ethics.