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Zogranyan Eugen Vladlenovich

**Formation of online political communities in the RuNet space: technologies and
development prospects**

5.5.2. Political institutions, processes and technologies

**Abstract for a dissertation
for the degree of Candidate of Political Science**

Scientific adviser:
Doctor of Political Science, Professor
Olga Alekseevna Nesterchuk

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Relevance of the topic under study. The active introduction of information and communication technologies into virtually all spheres of modern government activity is leading to the partial transformation of a number of traditional political institutions and the emergence of new ones, requiring a study of the instruments of political influence. These changes impact the political landscape not only within the Russian Federation but also in border areas. One of the most significant features of the widespread use of information and communication technologies is the opportunity for political participation by a significant portion of the population. Moreover, within the information space, citizens themselves act simultaneously as both subjects and objects of information interaction. High levels of public engagement, freedom of expression, and rapid response to events within the RuNet information space collectively serve as the basis for the emergence of new instruments of political influence. A number of digital platforms enable us to observe the formation and functioning of online political communities, which in turn serve as a tool for exerting a real influence on the political stability of the state and changing the direction of both the political and social development of the country or individual regions. With the constant access of large numbers of citizens to the Internet and various digital platforms, it becomes possible to partially transfer certain political processes into the information space of the Internet, thanks to which we can see a number of modifications of institutional forms of political activity: discussions on various digital platforms, modernized forms of organizing joint activities, the use of computer programs for conducting discussions, cooperation for the purpose of achieving certain goals within the information space, as well as attempts to use online political communities as a tool of political influence. The collection of personal and confidential data, information footprints, and activity in the internet space enable the analysis and modeling of user behavior, while the use of this information takes the political process to a fundamentally new level. In today's information society and increasingly digitalized environment, public administration, political elections, and most aspects of the political process are forced to integrate and utilize ICT. Russia, as a modern state, must be prepared for the new challenges and threats of the modern world. Partial integration of the state's political life into the internet space, on the one hand, offers an opportunity to improve and optimize political processes within the state, but on the other, it can be used to harm the interests of the state and its citizens. The internet space is an environment where network structures can most successfully develop and operate.

Responding to modern challenges requires understanding a number of current socially and politically significant changes, namely:

- modern changes in the nature of political interaction between citizens and the state in the context of digitalization;
- mechanisms for the formation and functioning of network political communities in the context of mutually deepening integration of a significant part of citizens' daily activities into the information space of the

Internet with a deeper and more qualitatively modernized immersion in the "Network";

- based on existing international experience and domestic solutions, it is necessary to modernize the legal framework for regulating relations within the digital space, especially in the context of developing mechanisms for interaction between civil society institutions and the state in the political sphere;
- a number of issues related to both legal norms and the technical component of the above-mentioned issue. Network political communities in the Runet information space are a natural phenomenon and a consequence of the development of civil society, but at this stage there is no clearly structured mechanism for finding a compromise between the implementation of the personal rights and freedoms of citizens and ensuring control over the functioning of such communities. There is a threat of the artificial formation of network political communities to destabilize the political system of the Russian Federation;
- the control and lack of control over online political communities, including those created on the basis of digital platforms, in addition to political science, relates directly to the field of information security. The ban on a number of digital platforms in the Russian Federation leads to a partial displacement of users within the Runet information space and, as a result, to surges in citizen activity within the information space, which speaks to the complexity of the issue at hand;
- due to a number of political and geopolitical interests of the Russian Federation, there is a need to protect the information space not only from existing threats, but also from emerging ones, including protection from the malicious use of artificial intelligence for political purposes;
- the need for a theoretical analysis of current definitions of the concepts of "political community", "information society", "information space", "network", "network political communities", "network structures", etc.

Thus, the above list of critical issues and challenges confirms the relevance and significance of the chosen research topic.

The chronological scope of this dissertation is limited to the period from July 2020 to the end of 2024. It was in July 2020 that the active phase of the emergence and development of online political communities began in connection with the presidential elections in the Republic of Belarus. Subsequently, the phenomenon evolved and changed, necessitating an expansion of the chronological scope.

Level of scientific development of the research topic. The use of online political communities as a tool for political influence in the RuNet information space is an interdisciplinary issue, and its study requires the use of scientific

approaches developed by representatives of various academic schools and theoretical groups. Since the formation of online political communities encompasses a complex set of concepts analyzed by various approaches, the work of Russian and international scholars in political science, sociology, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, and economics was analyzed during the writing of this dissertation. To define the phenomenon of online political communities, the author of this dissertation was forced to categorize all the reviewed works into several types.

The first type includes works that serve as a general theoretical basis for the study of systems and network structures. These works address issues of political system research, the systems approach, and theoretical developments in the field of network structures. This group includes the works of: K. Deutsch, D. Easton, G. Almond, A. D. Tsvirkun, I. V. Blauberg, Y. Garfield, D. Rauch, J. Cohen, E. Schmidt and other authors.

The second type of work includes research by contemporary scholars that reveal the essence and content of network structures, the types and nature of connections between network elements, and the patterns of their functioning. These include: D. Watts, N. Wiener, K. Deutsch, S. Strogatz, A.L. Barabasi, D.S. Price, A. Kastler, M. Granovetter, M. Sherif, R. Zimbardo, R. Cialdini, M. Certo, M. Corozier, E. Friedberg, I. Hoffman, and other researchers. Representatives of several Russian schools of thought examining network structures deserve special mention, namely:

- 1) St. Petersburg School - L.V. Smorgunov
- 2) Kuban School - I.V. Miroschnichenko, V.M. Yurchenko, E.V. Morozova
- 3) Yaroslavl School - A.V. Sokolov
- 4) Moscow State University School - O.V. Mikhailova
- 5) Rostov School - Sergey Vasilyevich Bondarenko
- 6) RANEPa School - M. Yu. Pavlyutenkova
- 7) A. S. Akhremenko Scientific School (Higher School of Economics)
- 8) M. G. Myagkov Scientific School
- 9) A. V. Chugunov Scientific School
- 10) E. V. Brodovskaya Scientific School

The author also analyzed works in the field of interpersonal communication, namely the works of G. Bateson, P. Watzlawick, L. Wittgenstein, P. Bourdieu, G. Blumer, I. Goffman, and others. Separately, the works of M. Castells, G. Innis, M. McLuhan, and D. Bell are noteworthy in their work on defining the order of relations and types of power within and beyond networked political communities,

as well as in relation to the processes of communication between links and network structures.

It is important to note that the authors are grouped not only by their areas of research (e.g., representatives of political science, sociology, behavioral psychology, and others), but also according to hypotheses that can be confirmed using the ideas and theories expressed by these authors.

Thus, one can conclude that the above-mentioned areas are deeply interconnected and that an interdisciplinary approach is important for analyzing the phenomenon of networked political communities. Of particular importance for the analysis of this phenomenon are a number of Russian scientists, such as: S. V. Bondarenko, M. Yu. Pavlyutenkova, I. V. Miroschnichenko, E. V. Morozova, A. V. Sokolov, O. A. Nesterchuk, L. N. Timofeeva, A. K. Skovikov, L. V. Smorgunov, I. F. Kefeli. As well as a number of foreign scientists: E. Fromm, D. Easton, M. Castells, J. Habermas, S. Hall, N. Wiener, M. McLuhan, Michel de Certeau, M. Corozier, E. Friedberg, G. Bateson, I. Hoffman, P. Watzlawick, T. Parsons, N. Elias, P. Bourdieu and others.

By exploring the works of the above-mentioned authors, it became possible to understand and analyze new political realities, in particular the formation of online political communities based on a number of digital platforms in the RuNet information space, as well as current trends and directions in the development of the political process in the context of digitalization. Despite the high level of scientific thought of the above-mentioned authors, in the context of today's digital society, new phenomena are emerging that require scientific analysis and development. One such phenomenon is online political communities. In the context of the rapidly changing landscape of the RuNet information space, the formation of online political communities based on digital platforms, including the Telegram digital platform, is a new tool for political influence that can be used both to develop civil society initiatives and as a means of destabilizing political stability.

The object of this study is online political communities in the modern context of digitalized society.

The subject of this study is the formation and functioning of online political communities on the RuNet.

The goal of this study is to identify the nature and technologies of the formation of online political communities in the RuNet space over a timeframe beginning with protest activity in the Republic of Belarus (August 2020) and ending with the post-election period in Russia in 2024, as well as their functioning technologies and development prospects.

To achieve this goal, the following **tasks** are expected to be completed:

- 1) to operationalize the concept of network political communities, to specify the categorical-conceptual apparatus within the framework of the established topic of the dissertation;
- 2) to consider the conditions and context of the formation of network political communities in modern conditions;
- 3) analyze foreign experience in the formation of network political communities;
- 4) determine the current state of the RuNet information space in the context of the emergence of new instruments of political influence;
- 5) to identify the technologies for the creation and conditions for the functioning of modern network political communities;
- 6) identify promising areas for the development of online political communities and, on this basis, develop and substantiate proposals for measures to counter the threat of using online political communities as an instrument of political influence.

The research hypothesis is that today, a number of favorable conditions exist for the development of new tools of political influence, among which the use of online political communities as such a tool demonstrates increased applicability and viability. In the context of destabilization of the information space, this simultaneously demonstrates increased effectiveness and reach, which, under certain conditions, could impact the political stability of the Russian Federation. However, in a neutral information space, online political communities as a tool of political influence lose their universality and become a narrowly targeted instrument of political influence on small population groups.

Theoretical and methodological basis.

The theoretical and methodological basis of this dissertation research is comprised of a combination of general scientific, specialized, and empirical methods, as well as theoretical approaches, enabling a comprehensive study of the phenomenon of networked political communities in the RuNet information space. The key theoretical and methodological framework is the network approach (L.V. Smorgunov, I.V. Miroshnichenko, M. Castells), which allows for the communities under study to be viewed not as hierarchical structures, but as horizontally organized systems, where the nature of connections between actors, the density of interactions, and the distribution of information flows are of decisive importance.

Analysis and synthesis were used as general scientific methods that formed the logical basis of the study. They were used to decompose the phenomenon under study into its constituent elements (formation conditions, influence technologies, and operating mechanisms) and subsequently combine the obtained data into a coherent picture. Induction and generalization were used to formulate conclusions based on the analysis of empirical data obtained during the observation

of network political communities in Belarus (2020), Russia (2022, 2024), and other countries. Comparative analysis was used to identify general patterns and specific features of the formation of network political communities in various national contexts (USA, France, Ukraine, Belarus, Russia).

To address specific research objectives, the following specialized methods were used: case studies for an in-depth examination of the mechanisms of formation and functioning of online political communities, using the 2020 protests in the Republic of Belarus as an example. This method allowed us to trace the entire life cycle of the studied entities, from their inception to their decline. Event analysis was used to identify correlations between information activity in online political communities and real-world events. An institutional method was employed to analyze the influence of institutional characteristics of digital platforms (primarily Telegram) on the formation and functioning of online political communities.

The empirical part of the study was based on participant and non-participant observations conducted by the author throughout the entire study period (2020-2024) in the RuNet digital space to document the dynamics of the development of online political communities, identify key actors, and the mechanisms of their interaction. Content analysis was used to systematize and quantify the content of information materials distributed in online political communities. A quantitative analysis of network structures was conducted using open statistical data (Tgstats, Statista, Datareportal). The following parameters were measured: number of participants (links), audience growth rate, number of views and reposts, cross-link density, and information flow structure. Statistical analysis was used to process the obtained quantitative data and identify trends and patterns in the development of online political communities.

The combination of these methods ensured the comprehensive nature of the study, made it possible to verify the obtained data (by comparing the results of quantitative and qualitative analysis), and ensure the reliability of the conclusions reached. Verification of the study results was carried out through:

- triangulation of data from independent sources (Tgstats, Telemetr, Statista);
- cross-checking manual and automatic message tagging;
- verification of the predictive validity of the identified patterns using data from subsequent periods (2022–2024);
- expert discussion of intermediate conclusions at scientific conferences.

The empirical and informational base of the study was made up of:

- the results of the author's study of materials collected during the observation of protest activity in the Republic of Belarus in 2020 on digital platforms. The author quantitatively measured the number of links, the rate of increase in the number of links, the presence and number of cross-links, the

number of views of individual posts, and the structure of information exchange within online political communities. Content and event analysis were used. All open-source platforms were subject to the same data collection and processing procedures. During the content analysis, online political communities were selected with reference to a specific country. The results of the study demonstrated predictive validity for the emergence and development of online political communities in 2022 and 2024;

- the results of the generalization of statistical data, primarily data from Tgstats, Statista Datareportal on the topic under study.

The scientific novelty of the study is as follows:

1. Based on theoretical analysis, it has been revealed that a network political community can simultaneously be both a maximally stable structure and be subject to changes in the behavior of its members with their subsequent exit from the network community, which in turn is influenced by the artificial development of common mechanisms for decoding information, an increase in the level of homogeneity of the network political community due to the spread of unified logical chains and cause-and-effect relationships.
2. Based on synthesis, measurement, and comparison, the study identified the essential characteristics of the formation and subsequent functioning of network political communities. These include: a sharp increase in data transfer speeds and volumes of information flows both within the Russian segment of the Internet (Runet) and on individual digital platforms; a tendency toward monopolization of the information space; the targeted construction of an "agenda"; an increasing amplitude of fluctuations in information activity, correlating with the physical activity of participants. In addition, the presence of a clearly defined life cycle of these entities is recorded, which includes stages of genesis (or transformation from non-political network structures), a rapid peak in development, and a prolonged stage of attenuation.
3. Based on international experience, namely the USA, France, Ukraine, and Belarus, a number of key technologies and objectives of political influence using online political communities have been identified. These objectives include: expressing political preferences; expressing a consolidated civic position; destabilizing the political stability of the state; changing power; and capturing the information space. Among the technologies, the following can be highlighted: creating a number of online political communities and uniting them into a single network through which information influence on the population of the state is exerted; tailoring information influence to a specific target audience for its consolidation; using highly emotional content to enhance citizen engagement.

4. Based on the comparative method, it was revealed that the RuNet has a number of favorable conditions for the further emergence and development of online political communities as an instrument of political influence, namely: a high level of adaptation and increased vitality in conditions of information fluctuations (information disturbance); the architecture of the information space and institutions facilitating the functioning of open source software; a low entry threshold for the Telegram digital platform; ease of use.
5. A number of key technologies for creating modern networked political communities have been identified. These technologies are fundamental and enable the integration of large numbers of citizens, consolidation, and unification within networked political communities at minimal cost and in the short term. Modern technologies for creating open-source political communities are based on exploiting the characteristics of human cognitive processes within the institutional constraints imposed by the digital platforms within which networked political communities are formed and function.
6. Based on induction and generalization, promising options for the development of the use of online political communities as a tool of political influence are proposed, as well as a number of possible measures to reduce the negative impact on the stability of the political system. Possible development options include: the unification of citizens in online political communities with the aim of protecting their political and civil rights; unification in online political communities with the aim of exerting real influence on the political sphere of the state; the creation of online political communities for the organization and coordination of protest activities. Measures to reduce the potential negative impact include: "mirroring" the methods of the other side; the destruction of created communities; democratic self-censorship.

Provisions of the dissertation submitted for defense:

1. A network political community is an association of people within the information space of the Internet (often a specific digital platform) based on common ideas, ideologies, goals and identities. Network communities of this kind often have their own culture (a set of rules and norms), a common decoding mechanism, most members are united by a unified imagination, and the network structure itself has a shorter life cycle compared to classical political institutions. The key factors of functioning are: unified mechanisms for encoding and decoding information both within the network political community and beyond; a unified imagination of all links of the network structure for a deeper integration of citizens into the network political community; homogeneity of members of a certain network political community; the construction and reinforcement of a unified mechanism of

reactions to various kinds of stimuli, common logical chains and predictability of reactions of links of the network structure allow, on the one hand, to increase the effectiveness of information influence within the NPO, and on the other hand, facilitate the coordination.

2. Due to a number of established conditions and institutions, it has become possible to use network political communities more widely as a modern instrument of political influence. However, depending on changes in the conditions of the Runet information space, such communities can change some of their parameters and be used to achieve different goals. The main characteristics influencing the functioning of network political communities include: the speed of transmission and the large volume of transmitted information, which directly affect the activity of the links. With a sharp increase in the speed and volume of information, the links become more active and can transfer their activity beyond the information space; actions aimed at monopolizing the information space by creating a network of networks and an overwhelming volume of information also lead to an increase in the activity of the links, especially in conditions of intensive influence on the information space and aggressive formation of the "agenda". The process of formation and functioning of network political communities can be defined as a cycle consisting of three stages: emergence - the initial unification of links based on the above characteristics, or the transition of existing non-political network communities into network political communities; rapid growth in the number of links; fading, which can last for several years or transition into stages of rapid growth and cyclically repeat all three stages.
3. Drawing on international experience, we can conclude that technologies for the formation and functioning of online political communities are being borrowed. In all examples of contemporary international experience, we observe the creation of a unified network structure consisting of a number of online political communities with related political ideas and concepts. This network is created to more effectively influence the information space and expand the number of network links. To enhance impact, open political organizations are divided into related topics and work with different target groups, allowing the created echo chambers within individual online political communities to adapt to the preferences of different groups of citizens. We also observe adaptation to the specifics of the current agenda, citizen mentality, and the state of the information space, which influences the consolidated expression of civic position and can lead both to positive improvements in the state's political sphere and to controlled attempts to use open political organizations to orchestrate a change of power.
4. Currently, there is an upward trend in the qualitative and quantitative growth of online political communities as a tool of political influence on the RuNet.

Qualitative growth refers to the constant adaptation of online political communities to the changing information space of the RuNet and the optimization of interactions with links, changes in the methods of information delivery and interaction within the network of networks, which is made possible by the high response rate and monopolization of the right to manage the information space within the online political community. Quantitative growth is expressed in the increase in the number of online political communities as a result of their fragmentation into smaller target groups, as well as the institutional characteristics of digital platforms. At the same time, the low entry threshold and ease of use of the Telegram digital platform contribute to an increase in the number of citizens who can potentially become members of a particular FOSS, in particular by engaging those citizens who have not previously used digital technologies..

5. Networked political communities share common patterns and operating principles: memes facilitate the widespread dissemination of information within the network structure; a feedback loop allows for more effective information implementation and the formation of a unified community by unifying logical chains and a system of reactions to external stimuli; closed echo chamber models act as a binding factor for already formed networked political communities; infoviruses perform a function similar to memes, but in essence, they allow for the transmission of a greater volume of information and the transport of logical chains compared to memes. These conclusions were reached through research and the processing of statistical data on networked political communities in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine.
6. The most promising areas for the development of online political communities in the near future are: the protection of citizens' political and civil rights, since in modern conditions the network structure of open source software and the high speed of communication through the use of digital platforms allow large numbers of people to unite to put forward various social and political initiatives; the use of open source software for election campaigns, since with relatively low material costs it is possible to achieve wide coverage and reduce costs; the organization and coordination of protest activities. Open source software in modern conditions is the safest and least expensive form of organizing and coordinating protest activities both within the RuNet information space and beyond, making its use promising for those seeking to optimize protest activities. Measures to mitigate the negative impact include: "mirroring," which involves promptly identifying the main, most effective technologies for influencing citizens through the use of open source software and their copying; the use of specialized functionality of digital platforms, algorithms, and operating patterns; new measures to regulate and counteract content on various digital platforms with the aim of disrupting the procedure for creating open source software; and the stimulation of the creation of "democratic self-censorship".

Theoretical significance of the study. This study identified new technologies for using information and communication technologies to exert political influence on modern society and the state. The results obtained during the study of the mechanisms of formation and functioning of online political communities in the RuNet information space and their subsequent use as a tool for political influence, as well as the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the study, can be used for further study of the role of online political communities as a tool for political influence. Of theoretical significance are the results obtained during the content analysis of the empirical material, the classification of SPO, and statistical data obtained during protest activity in the Republic of Belarus..

The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that the obtained results can be applied by: the Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation to improve systems for monitoring and identifying destructive content; Roskomnadzor to develop criteria for assessing the activities of online political communities; the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation and the Security Council of the Russian Federation to develop strategies to counter hybrid information threats; legislative bodies to substantiate regulatory initiatives in the field of AI regulation and personal data protection; Regional Control Centers to promptly respond to protest mobilization in the digital environment; and educational organizations to develop training courses on political communication studies and information security. The results of the study can be used in further studies of the impact of information and communication technologies on the political stability of the state, as well as on how civil society can use the information space to participate in political life.

The main conclusions and proposals of this dissertation may be partially applied in the further development of measures to counter information influence and attempts to create methods for using online political communities to destabilize the political order in the Russian Federation.

The dissertation research materials may also be partially used in the development of educational programs in the field of information security and political technologies.

Validation of research results. The research results were tested at a number of international and all-Russian scientific and practical conferences, including:

- International Student Scientific and Practical Conference "Economy and Politics of Russia in the Context of the Transformation of the World Order." Moscow, 2016;

- International Scientific and Practical Conference "Europa XXI Wieku." Poznan, 2018;

- XII International Scientific and Practical Conference of Bulgarian Postgraduates in Russia "Current Problems of Modern Science - 2018." Moscow, Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria, 2019;

- Second Annual Conference of the Moscow Regional Representative Office of the Council of Young Political Scientists of the Russian Political Science Association. "Political Trends and Phenomena: What Determines Politics Today?" Moscow, 2019;
- All-Russian Scientific Conference of the Russian Academy of Political Sciences "Trajectories of Political Development in Russia, Institutions, Projects, Actors." Moscow, 2019;
- Second Annual Conference of the International Conference of the Russian Academy of Political Sciences (IUCN) "Political Trends and Phenomena: What Determines Politics Today?" Moscow, 2019;
- All-Russian Scientific Conference of the Russian Academy of Political Sciences "Political Representation and Public Authority: Transformational Challenges and Prospects." Moscow, 2020;
- VIII International Symposium of Young Scientists "Culture, Philosophy, and Politics in the Social Experience of the 20th and 21st Centuries." Belgorod, 2021;
- First All-Russian Scientific and Practical Youth Conference "Spiritual and Moral Values of Russian Youth: History and Modernity." Moscow, 2022;
- V Annual All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference "Opportunities and Threats of the Digital Society." Yaroslavl, 2022;
- International Scientific and Practical Conference "Russia and Donbass: Prospects for Cooperation and Integration." Donetsk, 2022;
- International Forum "Russia-Africa: What's Next?" Moscow, 2022;
- 25th Grand National Forum on Information Security "INFOFORUM-2023". Moscow, 2023;
- 2nd All-Russian Scientific and Practical Youth Conference "Spiritual and Moral Values of Russian Youth: History and Modernity". Moscow, 2023;
- Sessions of the UN Open-Ended Working Group on Security of and in the Use of Information and Communication Technologies. New York, 2023;
- 4th International Scientific and Practical Conference "Modern Political Science on the Development Trajectories of the State, Business, and Civil Society". Minsk, 2023;
- 1st International Youth Conference on Information Security. Moscow, 2023;
- 13th Russian Internet Governance Forum "RIGF" 2023". Moscow, 2023;
- VII Annual All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference "Opportunities and Threats of the Digital Society". Yaroslavl, 2024;
- II International Youth Conference on Information Security. Moscow, 2024;

- VI International Scientific and Practical Conference "Greater Eurasia: National and Civilizational Aspects of Development and Cooperation". Moscow, 2024;

- III All-Russian Scientific and Practical Youth Conference "Spiritual and Moral Values of Russian Youth: History and Modernity". Moscow, 2024;

- VIII Annual All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference "Opportunities and Threats of the Digital Society". Yaroslavl, 2025;

- III International Youth Conference on Information Security. Moscow, 2025;

- IV All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference "Spiritual and Moral Values of Russian Youth: History and modernity" Moscow, 2025.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following publications included in the list of journals of the Higher Attestation Commission:

- Slizovsky D.E., Zogranyan E.V., Medvedev N.P. Review on the article "On the problem of institutionalization of political parties" by T.A. Vasilyeva, D.D. Prokopchuk, R.A. Gritsenko // Political Science Issues. - 2018. - T. 8. - № 2 (30). - C. 182-187.

- Yashkova T.A., Zogranyan E.V. Algorithms for selecting information on YouTube as a method of political influence / Yashkova T.A., Zogranyan E.V. // Bulletin of the South-West State University. Series: History and Law. - 2020. - Vol. 10. - No. 3. - Pp. 101-106.

- Zogranyan E.V. Threats and challenges associated with the use of artificial intelligence as a tool of political influence // Bulletin of international scientists. - 2023. - No. 3 (25). - Pp. 240-248.

- Zogranyan E.V. Value and political agenda of the global majority (round table) / Turtiainen A., Baghdasaryan V.E., Hadj Ali A., Kupilik V., Vitova V., Zogranyan E.V., Kamkin A.K., Plugaru A.F., Stepanyan A.O., Mitiborvala F., Quadri Sh.A., Kaldare I.G. // Bulletin of the State University of Education. Series: History and Political Sciences. - 2024. - No. 4. - P. 7-43.

Other publications (RSCI):

- Zogranyan E.V. Functioning of online political communities in Telegram in modern conditions / Nesterchuk O.A., Zogranyan E.V. // Proceedings of the Annual All-Russian Scientific Conference with International Participation. Edited by O.V. Gaman-Golutvina, L.V. Smorgunov, L.N. Timofeeva. M.: Moscow State Pedagogical University, 2020. pp. 368-369.

- Zogranyan E.V., Prezhdarova V.G. Formation of Network Political Communities as a Threat to National-State Sovereignty // Culture, Philosophy, Politics in the Social Experience of the 20th-21st Centuries. Belgorod, 2021. pp. 37-41.

- Zogranyan E.V. Methods of Enhancement of the International Status of Russia and Donbass Using Information and Psychological Influence / Zogranyan E.V., Yashkova T.A. // Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Russia

and Donbass: Prospects for Cooperation and Integration". Moscow, 2022. pp. 180-185.

- Zogranyan E.V. Network Political Communities: Types and Possibilities of Influence. / Nesterchuk O.A., Zogranyan E.V. // Proceedings of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference "Opportunities and Threats of the Digital Society". Edited by A.V. Sokolov, A.A. Frolov. Yaroslavl, 2022. pp. 101-106.

- Zogranyan E.V. Formation of Network Political Communities as a Probable Result of the Spread of Traditional Spiritual and Moral Values // Collection of materials from the 1st All-Russian Scientific and Practical Youth Conference "Spiritual and Moral Values of Russian Youth: History and Modernity". Moscow, 2023. pp. 67-69.

- Zogranyan E.V. Probable Challenges and Threats of the Introduction of Artificial Intelligence in the Management of Network Political Communities / Nesterchuk O.A., Zogranyan E.V. // Proceedings of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference "Opportunities and Threats of the Digital Society". Yaroslavl, 2023. pp. 51-57.

- Zogranyan E.V. Possible Ways to Overcome War Psychosis and Russophobia / Yashkova T.A., Zogranyan E.V. // Proceedings of the VI International Scientific and Practical Conference "Greater Eurasia: Development, Security, Cooperation". Moscow, 2024. pp. 922-924.

- Zogranyan E.V. Digital Political Disinformation as a Threat to the Internet Audience / Nesterchuk O.A., Zogranyan E.V. // Proceedings of the Conference "Opportunities and Threats of the Digital Society". Yaroslavl, 2024. pp. 229-234.

- Zogranyan E.V. Formation and Promotion of the Hero Image in Online Political Communities / Nesterchuk O.A., Zogranyan E.V. // Proceedings of the II All-Russian Scientific and Practical Youth Conference "Spiritual and Moral Values of Russian Youth: History and Modernity". Moscow, 2024. pp. 107-109.

- Zogranyan E.V. Latent Network Communities or Colonization of the Future // Bulletin of the II International Youth Conference on Information Security. Moscow, 2025. pp. 168-171.

- Zogranyan E.V. Algorithms for Selecting Relevant Information as a Tool for Creating Network Political Communities / Nesterchuk O.A., Zogranyan E.V. // Opportunities and Threats of the Digital Society. Proceedings of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference. Yaroslavl, 2025. pp. 216-222.

The dissertation work consists of an introduction, two chapters, including six paragraphs, a conclusion, and a list of sources.