

## ABSTRACT COMPILATION IN ENGLISH AND IN FRENCH

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### *Tigray Genocide*

Every genocide has its unique features. Manufactured famine and uncalled for war as mechanics of genocide as well as the complicity of the international community give the Tigray genocide its sui generis. Uniquely in Tigray, genocide preceded war and war had to be invented to serve the stated intent "to destroy the Tigrayans", "to wipe out the Tigrayans".

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### *Ukraine crisis and World Order: Indian Perspective*

The Ukraine crisis signals changes in the world order came into being with the establishment of the UN. Today fewer countries seem committed to maintaining that order but increasingly more are dissatisfied with it. The US efforts to knit a global alliance in the Ukraine crisis against the Russia-China combo has been less than attractive even to some of its old and new friends. India, a strategic partner of the US in the 21st century, declined to fully collaborate with its efforts to weaken Russia. India refused to join US led economic sanctions on Russia and abstained from UN resolutions against it. Though India has its own geopolitical compulsions to maintain a friendly relations with Russia in terms of its continental security with China and Pakistan, the neutral stand taken by India is indicative of its desire to chart its own course towards a multipolar world order. India has publicly stated the US and Western efforts to weaken Russia does not align with Indian interests. India foreign minister said that Europe should grow out of the mindset that Europe's problems are worlds problems and worlds problems are not Europe's problems. At the same India has taken the stand that it is not the time for war and emphasized the need for a negotiated settlement of the crisis at the earliest. Apart from the principled and nationalist positions on the crisis, it is equally indicative of India's desire to have more say in international affairs based on strategic autonomy and multi-alignment-two key contemporary features of India's foreign policy. This paper examines the rationale of India's position on Ukraine crisis and its impact on world order.

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### *Eco-labelling and international trade: Implications for developing countries.*

The goal of eco-labels is to significantly improve the environment by positively influencing consumer purchasing decisions. By informing consumers on the environmental effects of products—basically using a life-cycle approach—it seeks to encourage the purchase and development of environmentally "friendly" goods. Transparency, accessibility, and legitimacy of ecolabel programmes have become crucial issues in the context of trade and the environment. The GATT and the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement must be considered

in the design of ecolabels. Several international institutions, as well as numerous (mainly developing) nations, have expressed some concern that eco-labelling may not actually be helping the environment and may perhaps be harming international trade patterns. This is because the demand for and marketing of eco-labelled products in a particular host country (or region) may make it difficult for those nations and businesses to effectively enter such markets where eco-labels are not present (or whose presence is not widely accepted). The current eco-labelling debate is seen by many developing nations as another instance of industrialised nations preventing exports from developing nations. Developing nations worry that higher environmental requirements for products are being deployed more and more as a trade barrier for their exports and that these environmental-based restrictions are being used as a covert way to safeguard "northern" industries. Many nations contend that policies that categorise items based on unincorporated PPMs, like some eco-labels, should be viewed as violating WTO rules. Environmental testing, environmental auditing, life cycle analysis, certification, and participation in international technical committees are a few of the areas where developing nations require technical support. This paper attempts to examine the implications of eco-labelling for developing countries in the context of international trade.

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*India's look west policy: a study in the context of changing political equations in west Asia*

Even though India formally embraced the "look west strategy" as a component of its foreign policy in 2005, its popularity only increased under the NDA Administration. The three territories of the Arab gulf nations, Iran, and Israel are the key pillars upon which the NDA government's "look west" strategy is based. When India supported the Palestinian cause during the Cold War period, it had a hostile relation with Israel. But it shifted to intense economic and technological co-operation during NDA administrations India's relations with Iran are primarily driven by national security and economic concerns. Arab gulf nations were always part of India's foreign policy since 1970's due to its greater economic significance. This essay will examine the development of the Look West strategy under the NDA administration. However, the recent changes in west Asia's political landscape have an impact on India's look-west policy. West Asia is seeing intrusions by international powers, shifting regional relations, economic and political instability, etc. Additionally, we may observe changes in India's foreign policy as a result of internal issues and evolving relations with major powers. The paper's primary focus is on the effects of changes in west Asia's political landscape on India's Look-West policy. the influence of the political changes in the region on India's look west policy, the new opportunities, and difficulties the region presents for India, and potential future revisions to the policy will all be covered. This will also examine the impact of changes in India's relationship with global and regional powers upon look west policy

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*Europe, Asia, Energy*

Energy is a key question for currencies, economies, environment. There is a new possibility for energy via Quantum technology. Who ever will realise this new possibility will be the rising group. USA counts on military. China is still in the old tradition. EU is by now a vasall

of USA, but could change its strategy. The change of the strategy would bring up new possibilities. But also China has the possibility to change its energy policy. This would be the key question for the future. Because the energy question is the key question for the future. Because energy is the basis for production, currencies, power.

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*Causes of ethnocentrism and how to overcome it: Lesson- learn from Indonesia*

Urgency: People that are interested frequently take advantage of misunderstandings between ethnic groups for their own gain. Inter-ethnic conflicts frequently take place in secret in society and have the potential to turn into major conflicts.

Aim: This study set out to determine what social factors have the ability to engender conflict and what social factors have the potential to promote interethnic harmony.

Methods: Critical ethnography was used as the research methodology. We gathered information from 55 people. The information was gathered by direct in-depth interviews when feasible, observation, phone calls, and Whatsapp messages when the COVID-19 epidemic grew stronger. In numerous cities around Indonesia, we conducted interviews with college students, high school students, teachers, lecturers, economic and business actors, political actors, government officials, and community leaders from various ethnic groups. Results: The findings of this study suggest that intolerance for plurality is experienced by all informants, particularly in Java, which has a relatively dense population and is adjacent to the government capital, there are diversity issues that might lead to interethnic confrontations. Differences in beliefs are the main source of conflict. Second, there are variations among ethnic groups in terms of ideas about what constitutes normalcy and/or virtue. Exposure to other nationalities at work leads to personal connection, which subsequently eliminates prejudice as the reason for interethnic closeness. Personal interaction helps one see the positive traits in people of different racial or cultural backgrounds and helps one comprehend the reasons for those customs.

Conclusion: Global peace is greatly aided by exposure to various ethnicities and nations through direct interaction and cooperation on mutually beneficial projects.

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*Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence in Psychological Security in China: Threats and Ways to Counter*

The paper examines the current and future threats to China's psychological security caused by the malicious use of artificial intelligence (MUAI), as well as the response measures taken by the Chinese government. The Chinese case is of interest for several reasons. First, the country's growing leadership in the field of AI has not only generated more malicious use of artificial intelligence (MUAI) threats for China, but has also created greater opportunities to

counter them. Second, the planned nature of the Chinese economy—a developed system of public–private partnerships, including in the field of cybersecurity—and the largest population in the world supply colossal amounts of big data for AI training make China’s experience in the fight against MUAI truly unique. China is facing negative trends that create a fertile ground for MUAI (e.g., governance disagreements in Hong Kong and Taiwan, terrorism, and growing pressure on China on the world stage from its main AI rival, the US). The authors paid special attention to such current and future threats of MUAI in the field of psychological security of China as phishing, MUAI in video games, deep fakes, fake news and chatbots. The measures taken by the Chinese government in the fight against the monopoly of IT companies in the information sphere, measures to limit the negative impacts of AI products on public consciousness, and the liberalization of legislation regarding autonomous systems were also evaluated. This paper primarily uses systemic, comparative, and scenario analyses. To classify MUAI threats, a three-level scheme of psychological security threats proposed by Evgeny Pashentsev was used.

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*Belief, religion, and health-related behavior*

Health maintenance behavior is associated with the incidence or prevalence of certain diseases. Consequently, the transmission rate of a disease depends heavily on the behavior of individuals in a society. Said behavior is shaped by their habits and what they have learned in life in terms of maintaining cleanliness and health. This health-maintaining behavior is closely connected to religious belief; e.g. the existence of the infamous Islamic saying in Indonesia: “cleanliness is part of faith”. The behavior of maintaining and taking care of one’s health also causes many Javanese individuals to carry amulets, or to undergo belief-based abstinences in order to take care of their health. Our informants have Javanese cultural backgrounds, and we acquire the data by means of interviews and observations. We used a questionnaire to find out trends in general health behavior patterns. We found that the health behavior of individuals with Javanese cultural backgrounds is still heavily influenced by belief. Things like this are also found in Qatari citizens, Puerto Ricans, Brazilians, Malaysian Muslims, and religious African Americans. We construe that to change the behavior related to public health, it is crucial to involve an element of belief, and this can be done by involving religious leaders or people who are considered to be endowed with the ability to heal the sick.

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*Role of India in Mitigating Global Economic Crisis*

The Covid pandemic, the Ukraine war, the geopolitical events, and the resultant supply chain disruptions have added to increase in food and energy prices, inflation and high public debt. This global crisis has thrown up new challenges and opportunities for Asia. Asian GDP is going to be 50% of the global GDP by 2040 and 50% of growth in consumer consumption is going to come from Asia. Global cross-border flows are shifting toward Asia. Asia is diverse and its integration with one another may make the region more resilient. Trade linkages between South Asia and Southeast Asia have grown manifold over the past

two decades. But despite the progress, there remains a significant untapped potential of economic integration between these two regions.

The interplay of geopolitics and change in globalization, will through up new opportunities for countries like India, Bangladesh, Vietnam and the Philippines. India economy transformation will be increasingly relevant for global growth. The latest projections by IMF indicate that India will continue to be the fastest growing major economy this year and the coming year. India is globally recognised as a key player in IT, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, space and digitalization. India can play a crucial role as an engine of growth, as a provider of knowledge as an example of social and economic transformation under democratic auspices.

India's assumption of G20 presidency in December 2022 is an opportunity for more concerted global cooperation in mitigating climate change, addressing the debt burdens faced by developing countries, ensuring global health security, clean energy technologies, etc... The theme 'Vasudeva Kutumbam' 'one earth' 'one family', 'one future' reflects India's commitment towards global cause. India is also joining Indo Pacific Economic Cooperation framework which will further broaden economic cooperation within Asia.

The paper will examine the impact of global crisis on India and how India is going to address the issues of Energy Crisis, Digital Transformation, and Climate Finance and how Indian response will help in mitigating global economic crisis. The paper will also discuss how increasing flows between countries in the Asian region and trade will create powerful new networks for industrialization, innovation, cultural and occupational mobility to reinforce those flows and connections and will lead to global resurgence.

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*BRICS in Africa: Climate change and just energy transition impacting Small businesses in South Africa and other BRICS nations*

The issue of electricity and climate change continue to be the biggest challenges that South Africa and other African continents faces as of date. Sub-Saharan Africa still has a high demand of electricity and only 290 million of the 950 million people have access to electricity. South Africa has experience massive rainfalls that has caused damage worth \$billions and taking peoples life. The global concerns about the burning of the fossil fuel have caused massive climate crises, leading to small businesses and entrepreneurs being impacted negatively. The BRICS countries aim is to find ways to develop one another globally, finding innovative way to grow the economy and reduce poverty and inequality. Just energy transition is one the 2030 Agenda that the BRICS nations are in board and pledged with other 100 countries to reach carbon neutrality. This paper adopts literature reviews which focus on BRICS cooperation within the African content and looks at finding innovation ways of resolving the energy and climate crises that keeps on affecting small businesses and entrepreneurs.

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*"Globalczyk" as a product of the civilisation of capitalist realism "*

Civilization in the 21st century gave birth to a "Globalczyk". Such a statistical Polish Kowalczyk, but on a global scale. It is therefore the result of the increasing complexity of the network of connections affecting the functioning of the social character of the individual, which develops as a result of basic experiences and the way of collective life. The economic structure and the educational system that corresponds to it have a decisive influence. Thus, the "Globalczyk" is primarily a product of the globalization process as a carrier of capitalist realism. This process, triggered by the "avalanche of rushing" accumulated capital, in its pursuit of mastering the entire world, tries to subordinate all dimensions of human life as a social being to its own systemic principle, i.e. profit above all (Noam Chomsky). The purpose of the paper is a critical characteristics of the "Globalczyk" as an effect of the hegemony of the West and indication how a multipolar world can change for the better the characteristics of human beings living in a world of increasing interdependence.

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*Does MIKTA join the BRICS? The Limits of Middle Powers' Engagement with the BRICS*

There has been a growing emphasis on middle powers and the roles they can play on the global stage in the 2000s. Five of the G20's middle powers declared their participation in a new formation termed MIKTA (Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, Turkey, and Australia) in 2013. MIKTA primarily aims to serve and protect the interests of its five members in the G20 against the two big power groupings, the G7 and the BRICS. MIKTA so far helps these five middle powers to be efficiently included in the decision-making process concerning global financial management within the G20. Recently, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey have shown their eagerness to engage with the BRICS. This article aims to clarify whether MIKTA can survive or efficiently works if its members join the BRICS. The article also elaborates on whether MIKTA can develop institutional cooperation with the BRICS.

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*"From "technological catch-up" to "peer competition": China's evolving space strategy"*

In January 2022, China issued a white paper on the country's space programme. Entitled "China's Space Program: A 2021 Perspective", the document introduces China's purposes, principles, policies and measures, and cooperative mind-set in its space exploration. It summarizes China's achievements in space science, space technology and space application. China, which has long been perceived as an "outsider" in the space market, has gone far beyond the stage of technological catch-up. China is now showing a mastery of capabilities across a wide spectrum of applications, scientific, commercial and military. Today, the country is a proven and renowned space power, competing for ever-increasing market shares with the historical space powers. In ten years, Beijing has doubled the number of annual launches. Since the beginning of 2022 the country has totalized a number of 46 successful launches (out of 47 operations), which places it in second place behind the United States which, mainly thanks to SpaceX activism, are just at the top of the podium with 49 shots fired in the same period. China has a wide variety of launchers, light, medium and heavy; the goal is to capture public or private customers looking for suitable, flexible and fast launch solutions. She is currently designing a rocket whose power will be comparable to

that of the Space Launch System (SLS), which recently sent the Orion module around the moon as part of the Artemis programme.

Space represents for China a domain at the service of economic prosperity but also a instrument of influence vis-à-vis partner countries and, ultimately, a leverage of regional and global power. The Chinese military strategy of 2015 explicitly mentions the role of the space tool in «computerized local wars». That is why the People's Liberation Army (LPA), which runs the vast majority of the country's space programs, has invested heavily in communications, radio navigation and as well as intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) assets. As a result, China has no less than 60 communications satellites, 4 of which are entirely dedicated to military use. In the long term, China aims to integrate quantum technology into its space communication devices. The Quantum Experimentation at Space Scale (QUESS) should ensure maximum security of its devices through the quantum cryptography of links. In the field of radio-navigation, the Beidou constellation reached its full operational capacity in June 2020. The system offers a global decametric accuracy and a less than 5 metres precision in the Asia-Pacific region. It also provides a secure service for the LPO and a command and control (C2) capability.

These are only few examples of the efforts engaged and programmes initiated by China in order to hold the line with historical space powers. China is also ready to explore the moon's polar regions and is mulling over a manned lunar landing. The country also vows to improve space debris monitoring and expand the space environment governance system with a near-Earth object defence system and space-ground space climate monitoring system planned, according to the paper.

China's stance regarding space security is particularly ambiguous and paradoxical. On one hand, Beijing and Moscow are cooperating within the UN (COPUOS) in order to limit militarization of space. Among the annually discussed resolutions within the UN, that on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS) or on the No First Placement of Weapons in Space, sponsored by China and Russia tend to show that both countries are resolute to foster legally binding agreements in order to secure space. On the other hand, ASAT tests and other technological exercises conducted by China since 2007, as well as other co-orbital manoeuvres aimed at demonstrating the country's aptitude to transform any satellite into an "improvised space weapon system", tend to prove China's resolve to preserve at any cost its freedom of action in space.

Our proposal aims to understand the evolution of the Chinese space strategy both through the programs undertaken by the country's civil and military authorities and the initiatives taken within the framework of the UN. The underlying question we will try to answer is this: through its space activities, both civilian and military, does China pursue a policy of stability or is it targeting-Will it achieve technological parity with established space powers?

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### *Doughnut Economics and Social Forestry*

Doughnut Economics is a theory by Kate Raworth. It is an alternative approach to the current "traditional" economics, which still heavily focuses on economy aspects. Raworth urges us to keep a balance between people and the planet. It focuses not only on economic, but also on social and ecological aspects.

A doughnut consists of two concentric rings. The first ring is a social foundation to ensure that no one is left behind on life's essentials. The second one is an ecological ceiling to ensure that people do not overshoot the planetary boundaries that protect the earth. It is regarded as a pathway to save the earth and all living-species from anthropogenic destructions

In Indonesia, Perhutanan Sosial (Social Forestry) has a similar pattern to the Doughnut Theory. It is a sustainable forest management system, by local/customary communities to improve their welfare, keep environmental aspects and manage well socio-cultural dynamics. It aims to alleviate poverty, prevent injustice, stop deforestation, end forest conflicts etc. It works based on the principles of ecological, social and economic.

The Government of Indonesia grants legal access for 35 years, subject to extension, for local/customary communities. The Ministry of Environmental and Forestry allocates 12.7 million hectares. In 2022, it is about 5.2 million hectares of State-forest area has been granted to communities and farmer groups, including women. It covers about 5 million people.

In addition, many practices of Perhutanan Sosial have been carried out by the local communities for generations. They are called "kearifan tradisional", the local wisdoms. Each has its own local name. For example, "Karang Kitri" and "Talun" (in Java), "Tembawang", "Simpunk" and "Bahuma" (in Kalimantan), "Talang", "Repong", and "Hutan Kemenyan" (in Sumatra) and "Kobong" (North Mollucas).

While Raworth's theory is "an offer" for a better future, in Indonesia local wisdom practices have existed for generations. Through "Perhutanan Sosial", they have truly "walked the talk". This is an example to prove that the people have strength, wisdom and abilities to address the global issues (injustice, climate change, etc.).

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*Study on Innovation & Growth in asian countries 2007-2020*

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*"Human Security: Feminist Perspectives on Climate Change Crises"*

There is a growing recognition that the dominant state security paradigm is dysfunctional, as the Ukraine-Russia war has recently underlined. A widening of the security discourse presents possibilities for alternatives. Feminist security perspectives seek to illuminate global crises, so as to inspire ways of thinking more conducive to the survival of humanity and our planet.

The central inquiry of presentation will be: How do three existential global crises of climate change, patriarchy, and the war system impact the experience of and possibilities for human security?



It will address the challenge from a feminist-futurist lens with interactions among and between the: the Climate Crisis resulting from failure to adopt a sustainable life resulting from misguided development and environmentally destructive technologies; war and weaponry: war and the "weapons culture"; and Patriarchal norms: the oppression women as the origin of patriarchal authoritarianism.

It is important as the proliferation of environmental disasters, armed struggles and ideological conflicts have brought more severe gender disparities and increasing reduction in the human security of women revealing a deficit in the existing security system, and the imperative of the search for a gender just alternative. The presentation will provide recent examples in discussing the topic

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*Renewable energy regulations by developing countries in the perspective of the WTO subsidy agreement*

One of the ways to ensure access to affordable and reliable energy for all, energy production must have enough space to operate as efficiently as possible. Running the energy sector requires a rules-based system that guarantees the non-discriminatory operation of market mechanisms (MFN and NTO), regulatory transparency, and access to fair, open and impartial adjudicative processes. The WTO system employs these rights and obligations. Therefore, at this point, the WTO rules and the interests of the energy sector meet. It is essential to examine the government's role in designing and supporting the renewable energy program and the compatibility of existing regulations in Indonesia with multilateral trade rules in the WTO.

The WTO Agreement does not provide a specific framework for renewable energy. What is interesting for developing countries like Indonesia is the emergence of the need to examine the availability of policies needed to promote various renewable energy program. The discussion will be focused on the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCMs Agreement) and examine the extent to which there is room for policy-making in line with the WTO framework. The research method applied is normative juridical by reviewing the relevant WTO Agreements and regulations regarding Indonesia's renewable energy.

So far, there has been much discussion about renewable energy from an investment policy perspective. Meanwhile, much still needs to be done to link renewable energy issues with the WTO subsidy policy. This writing aims to articulate the need for a national policy formulation that determines the limits of government intervention consistent with the WTO Agreement -- primarily the SCMs Agreement- to support the development of Indonesia's new energy and renewable energy sector.

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*Strategic Influence and Equilibrium of Nepal over India-China*

The development of numerous additional tiny states and powers after the conclusion of the Cold War helped close this vacuum in the literature on international politics. The possibility of

researching the development of this category of states' foreign policies and holding a powerful position in international relations improved with the end of the superpower rivalry. Small states and powers attempt to become the centre of international politics and do have an impact on world politics through their government's policy choices. Smaller governments in South Asia are now able to obtain concessions and resources from both China and India without overtly or tacitly associating with either, unlike during the Cold War when they had to choose one giant over the other to gain an advantage. Nepal is a landlocked nation wedged between China (in the north) and India, two massive neighbours (in the east, south and west). Many of the smaller states are able to avoid forging alliances with either side due to the high levels of economic interdependence between China and India and the absence of rivalries akin to the Cold War. India has unquestionable influence throughout South Asia due to its size, comparative economic strength, and historical and cultural significance to the area. China has recently established itself as an important economic partner to nations all throughout the area, developing strong ties with smaller states through commerce, diplomacy, aid, and investment. There is no exception to this in Nepal. Scholarly and media attention has been drawn to the rivalry between these two global powers in the economic, political, and diplomatic spheres. This study will analyse Nepal's geopolitical sensitivity and geostrategic equilibrium with China and India. We are far less familiar with China's expanding connections and disputes with India, which also affect other parts of the South Asian subcontinent and beyond.

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Cryptocurrencies and virtual currencies in the world of finance are the epitome of a new revolution. In fact, there have been many scientific discussions and legal regulations about cryptocurrencies. However, the subject is still of interest to scientists and practitioners. In this paper, the author focuses on the analysis of the above-mentioned instruments in the light of Islamic law.

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*The Philippines in the Era of Global Crisis - Ferdinand Marcos and the Challenges of Philippine Foreign Policy*

In the spring of 2022, in addition to the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic and climate change, the world had to deal with the negative consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war. While the confrontation between Western countries and Russia intensified, the relationship between the United States and China did not relax, and the geopolitical fault lines in the new world order were even more pronounced than before. At the same time, the war triggered a severe economic crisis that affected developing countries in particular. The states of Southeast Asia are still interested in resolving the conflict and maintaining cooperation between the great powers, and they do not want to choose sides. The challenges facing ASEAN members are exemplified by the Philippines, where Ferdinand Marcos Jr. won the May 2022 presidential election. To some extent, the new head of state has sought to follow the foreign policy of his predecessor, Rodrigo Duterte, i.e., building a beneficial economic partnership with China while preserving his country's independence and maintaining a security alliance with the United States

The aim of this presentation is to build on the achievements of Duterte's "independent" foreign policy and examine the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war in Southeast Asia to paint an accurate picture of the country's foreign policy challenges at the end of 2022. This includes an account of President Marcos' foreign, security, and economic policy strategy and his ambitions vis-à-vis major powers, particularly the United States, China, and Russia. It is explained that although the international environment has changed considerably, Marcos intends to pursue a foreign policy strategy essentially initiated by his father, whereby he does not want to subordinate himself strategically to the West and rejects a unilateral rapprochement with China. Instead, he seeks simultaneous cooperation with all influential powers, including the United States, India, China, South Korea and Japan.

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*International technology transfer in strategic sectors: Realist and Marxist views in contest.*

The world's economic development is seen from various perspectives as different from a force of modernisation to a world system of unequal resource sharing and uneven development. Global economic development is mediated through the negotiations between firms and nations that are owners and beneficiaries or recipients and dependents of the technology transfers. The medium of these negotiations has evolved from imperialism to newer tools of neoliberalism like, FDI and IPR laws.

The mode of international technology transfer has a different colour in strategic sectors, which determine the security and national interests of participant nations. Arrangements like TRIPS control and modulate international technology transfers in civilian sectors, in favour of host country's national interest for the realist, economic interests of bourgeoisie entities like the MNCs for the Marxists, and benefiting all for the liberal minds.

The international technology transfers in strategic sectors like defence or dual use technological fields like nuclear paint a different picture as the stress on national security has a heavier weight, yet the influence of an unequal world system neither diminishes. My paper intends to analyse the contrasting claims of the Realists and Marxists about the technological difference between the global North and South. The reasons for the technological lag, especially in the strategic sector can be explained both using national interest and dependency arguments in mind. Issues like delay in technology transfer and influence of international regimes need to be closely analysed.

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*Conflicts and Geopolitical Trends in West Asia: An Overview*

Since the uprisings of 2011 following the self-immolation act by Mohammad Bouazizi-West Asia witnessed rapid transformation, turmoil, and changes. The usage of force and authoritative behaviour by many rulers forced the people to demand regime change and marked the change of government in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. The similar waves in Syria and Yemen intermixed with the persistent anger and ethnic divisions-paved the way for the non-state actors take over. While the involvement of regional and external actors added more fuel to the fire with air strikes. Such scenarios have also led to worst humanitarian

crisis in some states in the region. Whether, it is the Iran-Saudi rivalry, Iran-Israel rivalry, Qatar Crisis, Israel-Palestine conflict or the issue of terrorism and ISIS, all pose major challenge to regional peace and stability. Although, recent protests in Iran following the death of Mehsa Amini also shows Iranian resentment against the Islamic framework proposed by Khomeini. The proposed paper is an attempt to examine current geopolitical trends in West Asia.

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*BRICS: In the emerging world order*

The world is facing unprecedented challenges in the domain of geopolitics, global governances, and economic co-operation. With the growing rivalry between the U.S and China there is a rise of authoritarianism threat to disrupt the liberal international order. The institution of liberal order is under strain due to the decline in the influence of U.S and growing economic market of China and this has been further pushed by covid pandemic. So the world has clearly become multipolar in which regional powers are exerting far more influence than what they did during the cold war. As the emerging economies Russia, India, Brazil, and South Africa have become influential regional players.

This paper will explore BRICS as an organisation and its role in global governance and what has made them question the hierarchy that exist in the institutions of the liberal international order. And will this multilateral institution provide a platform for developing states to socialise, share information and voice their dissatisfaction over the unrepresentative nature of many of the international institutions like: World Bank, IMF etc. This paper will also explore the impact of rising economies of BRICS countries on global order and will it force the existing international institutions like World Bank, IMF, World Trade Organization, and the United Nations to undergo urgent reform to remain relevant in the fast-changing world order. It will also assess the prospects of BRICS in the foreseeable future.

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*Decoding the visions: US vs. China in the Indo-pacific*

The most important geopolitical development in the Indo-Pacific is the evolving tug-of-war between US and China. The term change from 'Asia Pacific' to Indo-Pacific, strained the US-Sino relations so deeply. The US- China rivalry can be defined as clash of ideologies, interests, values and perspectives. The decoupling between the two powers spreads across various dimensions of Indo-Pacific affairs includes, trade, infrastructure, maritime, technology and environment. The area in which the competition is especially pronounced is in the shaping of regional affairs. An analysis of each countries national interest and their vision for the Indo-Pacific region is important for understanding the nuances of the unfolding great power rivalry in the region.

This paper seeks to address the questions: What are their goals for foreign policy in the region and the vision about their role? How does US and China perceive each other? What are the US interests and Chinese interests in the Indo-Pacific Region. So, this paper will discuss the vision of US and China for the Indo-Pacific, the principles upon which their

visions are built, the prime policies adopted by these countries for ensuring the success of their vision and analyse whether their visions are complementing or contradicting to each other.

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### *Halal Industry: Potential and Opportunities*

This research is to find out the potential and opportunities for the halal industry on a global scope. This study used the literature review method from previous publications. The results show that the opportunities for the halal industry in the world are driven by the development of the Muslim population worldwide, the growth of the GDP of Muslim countries, the growing halal market, Muslim lifestyle offerings, and the growth of the halal ecosystem (Azam & Abdullah, 2020). Investment in the Islamic economic sector in all OIC and certain non-OIC markets grew by 118% to US\$25.7 billion in 2020/2021 from US\$11.8 billion in 2019/2020. During the pandemic, several sectors of the halal industry experienced developments, such as halal fashion, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics. Halal fashion is experiencing an increase due to increased online shopping. This is a potential investment opportunity. The pharmaceutical sector provides the potential for low-income countries. Through bilateral agreements, more vaccines are produced in OIC countries than before. The manufacture of the COVID-19 vaccine will support the development of other vaccines that have the potential to be halal-certified for export. In both Muslim and non-Muslim majority countries awareness of halal cosmetics is increasing. Hourglass Cosmetics and Unilever have created a vegan carmine alternative to lipstick. East Asia has cemented its position as the epicenter of halal cosmetics. South Korean cosmetic manufacturers and brands, which are driving the global popularity of K-beauty are continuously striving for halal certification (Standart, 2022). With the opportunities and potential of the halal industry, halal entrepreneurs can take advantage of it as a new halal business. This new halal business can introduce halal products/services; not only for Muslims but also for non-Muslims (Battour et al., 2022). The government can also open up opportunities and support for the halal industry and export systems that will be developed. At the same time, experts can map and develop plans regarding prospects for halal businesses that can be maintained during a crisis (Hidayat et al., 2022)

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### *India as an emerging global power: an assessment of indian information technology in IT revolution*

The current study attempts to concentrate on the contribution of India's IT sector to its development and as a rising global power in the fourth industrial revolution, often known as industry 4.0. The global IT revolution changed variety of things, including how nations relate to one another, how they approach development, and how their populations communicate with one another across borders. Additionally, India ranks third on most desirable investment for technology transfer and 40th overall in GII. The Indian IT sector contributed around 7.5 percent to the country's GDP in 2022, expects to grow to 15 percent in 2035. India has become an emerging nation in the development of IT thanks to advances in cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence, internet of things, big data analytics and balance between these fields and humans which are products of fourth industrial revolution. India

also maintains positive tech ties with US, Japan, and soon. Along with these advancements, consideration should also be given to India's cyber laws when it comes to public participation in IT sector. The fundamental framework for the advancement of Indian information technology was laid by IT Act of 2000. It is extremely important to India's rise as a global force because it would let people to participate freely in cyber space, making India a participatory e-democracy with wide range of ideas and opinions. Although numerous types of cyber regulations exist in India in various areas, they appear to be insufficient to handle the situation. The study heavily relies on secondary sources to assess these changes and gaps. The paper suggests ways to make India a worldwide IT powerhouse by promoting digital literacy, expanding e-government services, fostering international IT industry cooperation, and improving current cyber regulations.

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### *The EU and the UK Post Brexit: Impacts and Implications on India*

India has significantly relied on some countries as developing states and regional powers. India enthusiastically modifies its strategy with its vast strengths as a new global order emerges. After World War II, the UK became a crucial member and the foundation of the European Union. The UK strengthened the European Union by holding a permanent seat on the Security Council. The British exit from the European Union is known as Brexit. Before Brexit, Indian businesses saw the UK as a route into the EU. India's top trading partner is the EU. India and the UK have traditionally enjoyed a solid bilateral connection. Brexit is a major topic right now and is widely discussed. The European Union would be affected financially and economically if Britain left the organisation. Shortly, the rate of exports and imports between India, the EU, and the UK will increase along new growth trajectories. There are other issues that India and the EU share, but from India's perspective, the EU has not handled those issues in a way that helps India. Brexit could challenge the strategic partnership between India and the EU, and India would need to learn how to handle its relations with the EU without the UK. The 45-year relationship between Britain and the EU became complex when Brexit simultaneously appeared. The EU and India are also involved in trade and investment in Britain. It also takes a multilateral relationship into account. The effects and ramifications of the trilateral connection between the two countries are examined in this paper. Then explore how Brexit has affected the relationship between India and the UK. Additionally, it identifies potential sites for upcoming trade deals. To examine the impact of India's EU ties on the causes of Brexit. Finally, be aware of India's significant difficulties and prospects.

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### *What perspectives for BRICS & NAM Urban Future?*

Despite the fact that the COVID 19 pandemic has highlighted the negative impacts of concentration in metropolitan areas and that a reflection on the settlement model is needed, the general interest continues to be focused on strictly related urban issues with almost no attention on the increased urban-rural imbalances. In fact, with some recent exceptions, none of the international agencies or governmental bodies have dealt with this issue in depth. It is in recent months that even China, which until recently was the promoter of

accelerated urbanization policies, is partially reconsidering them in the light of the growing gap in the standard of living between urban and rural areas and the demographic decline, more marked in the cities.

The heavy restrictions, which have affected millions of residents in large cities, with the consequent drop in productive activities, decrease in GDP and social discontent, are starting an overall reflection, not only in terms of settlement location, but also based on values not only economic. This is just one example of a foreseen global turning point that affects many of the economic models and interests, linked to urbanization, more consolidated in industrialized countries, therefore a change can take place more easily in emerging countries, including the BRICs and the NAMs. It is precisely in them that the greatest number of new large megalopolises is developing, where it is advisable to act more promptly. Despite the growing problems of urban concentrations, little or nothing has been done strategically to mitigate the negative effects, in some cases by creating other mega cities or alternative projects! So the question is whether the principles, declarations and objectives promoted by the BRICS & NAM on equal collective well-being, sustainable development, etc, can have a real application in reducing urban-rural imbalances and mitigating the current negative impacts of urbanisation.

What real perspectives are there for a renewed approach by these countries??

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### *Asia Rising for Omnilateral Governance*

The definition of Asia is very eurocentric, in geography as well as in politics, as the "continent" literally means Eurasian. The headlined Rise of Asia refers mainly to the lands from India to the East where recently regional integration has expanded over a vast variety of different economic spaces, e.g. RCEP, CPTPP beyond well-established ASEAN. Also politically, they form a major part of the 100 countries that have officially refused in 2022 to implement sanctions on Russia, mainly in a spirit of non-alignment. This neutrality should lead to open a deeper debate about the functioning of the outdated inter-national order of governance which was set up by the west and imposed on the rest. Now again, the global (dis)order is polarising the world into two opposing camps.

Since forcing the notion of the nation through (de)colonisation upon the world with the Westphalian System of 1648, the illusion of absolute sovereignty with the monopoly of violence of such nations has led to countless wars, often over their mostly artificial borders. Regional integration beyond these national limitations is proliferating since World War II and renders conflicts among the participating states less likely, if not impossible. Starting with the European Union and ASEAN but also with the African Union and Mercosur, on all continents steppingstones are laid to stabilise a path towards enhancing governance beyond nations. With the Rise of Asia which has no history of the anachronistic concept of divisive nationhood and fixed borders but has traditionally practised a rather Mandala-like emanation of soft power, the Westphalian System of old is increasingly failing. Thus, the outdated formality of voting by only narrow-minded highly unequal nations under the hackneyed phrase of multi-lateralism of the UN must cede space to the convincing voices of legitimate global stakeholders in order to omnilaterally attain the common good for all in the world.

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*Latin America at a crossroads: with the West or with "the Rest"?*

Latin America is going through a peculiar period from a social, economic and political point of view. The recent pandemic has had serious consequences on the region, which finds itself at a crossroads regarding which direction to take in the next years. Politically, the return of new leftist governments (as in Chile and Brazil) could have important consequences on the geopolitical framework of the continent.

Historically under hegemonic control by the United States, Latin American countries are now faced with key choices: to remain entangled in the "Monroe Doctrine", and therefore in check by the United States, or to try to open new paths by adhering to new (and non-Westerners) blocks, such as the BRICS. The BRICS are interested in expanding their group and, at least in theory, are the spokesperson for a vision of the world which also places the Global South at the center of the global agenda. The Global South (and therefore Latin America also) has historically been exploited by centuries of colonialism and imperialism, and has played a marginal role in the liberal international system inaugurated by the US and its European allies after the Second World War.

On the other hand, as evidenced by the new BRICS presidency by South Africa, these five "emerging powers" intend to expand and open their alliance to new members (according to the so-called "BRICS plus" strategy). Among the countries that have applied to join the group, there is also Argentina. If accepted, as is assumed, Argentina's entry into the BRICS block, together with Brazil which is already a member, would open up new prospects for Latin America, which would see the two largest countries of the region joining the BRICS. There are already several debates in this regard: some scholars argue that South America should change its strategy. Thus, in their view, the region should adhere to new and different initiatives (such as the BRICS). On the other hand, some instead have a more conservative position. Finally, among these visions, some other scholars advocate a "non-alignment": i.e. neither with the West, nor with "the Rest".

How will this situation evolve? Without a doubt, this historical moment is critical for Latin America, and could also be crucial for the future of the global order.

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*The tribal land question in Kerala: a socio-historical background of tribal land alienation*

India is the home of different kinds of indigenous people. Scheduled Tribes are the most marginalized and underdeveloped communities scattered across India. Many tribes were displaced, companies encroached on their lands, and some continued fighting to protect their homes or demand just compensation. The government was denying these people the most fundamental sources of livelihood by removing forest lands for industry and plantation forestry rather than protecting the native species that support their way of life. The lives and livelihoods of tribal communities in Kerala largely depend upon the forest and natural resources. The governmental policies and programs adversely affected tribal communities in Kerala. They are the victims of large-scale development projects, including the construction of dams and long-standing politics, land laws, etc. Kerala is well known for its socioeconomic



development and land reform policies. But these reforms least benefited the tribes in Kerala because they were historically living in the forest. Another critical factor for the deprivation of tribes faced and continues to face is land alienation. Small land holdings, a lack of resources and infrastructure for agriculture, conflicts with wild animals, particularly elephants, and drought in rain-fed agricultural areas due to inadequate rainfall put tribes' livelihoods at risk. Tribal people's malnutrition has a direct relationship with food and an indirect relationship with non-food factors. Some tribal hamlets in Kerala, especially Attapady in the Palakkad district of Kerala, have the lowest life expectancy rate and living conditions. The governments, political parties, and media ignore tribes in Kerala. They have to struggle for their existence. This paper attempts to discuss the problem of tribal land alienation and the socio- historical background of the tribal land alienation.

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### *The Post Pandemic World Order and India*

The enormity of the crisis is a clear hint to the fact that the post-Second World War structure and architecture is not competent and ready to manage the crisis of this scale. It has developed several iniquitous structure and visions under the influence of the powerful countries and therefore failed to build and promote strong multilateral institutions and mechanism with shared vision to deal with such common threats and challenges. Thus the response strategy and its pace in the face of this pandemic has been characterized by narrow and parochial approach which is worrisome and going to complicate and test hard the mankind as never before. The major players of the present global architecture are on the way to lose their legitimacy in the future world order. The immediate post-Corona world is going to witness considerable uncertainty, contest for new legitimacy and acceptance of new players and leaders of the emerging world order.

Situation like this involves risks and unassured outcomes but also throws new opportunities to the bold and performer. It is surely a moment of opportunity for a country like India to prove its capacity, leadership vision and chart a decisive course to the frontline of the World Order underway.

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### *Challenging Agricultural SMES in Disruption and Digitalization Era*

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### *Israeli settlement policy in the occupied palestinian territories and its impact on palestinians*

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the world's longest-running conflicts, lasting numerous years. Early on, the region had tensions by public pronouncements of claims to a Jewish homeland in Palestine, such as the 1897 First Zionist Congress and the 1917 Balfour Declaration. The area had a tiny minority Jewish population at the time, but it increased

rapidly due to massive Jewish immigration. Following the adoption of the Palestine Mandate, which contained a statutory commitment from the British government to create a national home for Jews in Palestine, tensions between Jews and Arabs escalated into sectarian conflict. One of the central issues in the confrontation is Israel's strategy of constructing settlements in occupied territory. Settlements are illegal under international law because they were built on confiscated or stolen Palestinian land. The number of settlers is increasing daily in occupied Palestine, and Israel used various plans to build settlements across the area. Settlements also make it harder for Palestinians to get things they need, like land and water. They keep a system of separation and legal and structural inequality between Palestinians and Israelis, which continues even today. The paper focuses on how far the Israeli settlement policy in occupied Palestine has impacted Palestinians' livelihood and their dream of an independent state. It will also cover the various plans used by the Israeli government to build settlements across occupied Palestine and the violation of the fundamental rights of Palestinians .

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*Caught up in a Dichotomic Moment: India's Public Diplomacy During Ukraine Crisis*

The Ukraine crisis has caught India off-guard. With two close partners, the US and Russia, at loggerheads with each other rendering India unable to pick a side, New Delhi was forced to play a balancing act between the two. To make matters worse, the full-blown Russo-Ukraine war with the Kremlin's aggression in the form of various human rights violations has made India's balancing act come across as support for Russia, causing reputational damage to India. New Delhi faced international opprobrium for the perceived performative absence of its well-consolidated, democratic character on the world stage. Consequently, India was forced to defend its stance and counter the narrative of active support for Russia.

This paper seeks to answer these questions by examining India's effort to operationalize policy justification through public diplomacy with reference to what Joseph Nye calls the "day-to-day dimension" of public diplomacy involving "explaining the context of domestic and foreign policy decisions," and "dealing with crises and countering attacks" (Nye, 1990, p. 107-109 Soft power- means to success in world politics). Questions are: how does India engage in defending its stance? What is the nature of India's counter-narrative strategy? What is the perspective that is emerging from India's response to the war, specifically to the West's call for rallying against Russia?

By reviewing media reports, various official documents and statements from the Indian government, the paper argues that India's policy justification featured a counter-hegemonic tone. Anti-colonial sentiment largely amplified a critique of the Anglo-phone-centered worldview of international politics featured the frontier of India's public diplomacy for sublimating its political stance. If anything, it can be safely assumed that strategic autonomy continues to remain at the foundation for India's foreign policy.

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*The involvement of Universitas Airlangga in halal research and community outreach after the legalization of Act No. 33 of 2014 in Indonesia*

Nowadays, halal terminology (derived from Arabic and the Islamic religion) has become a public issue. Beyond the boundaries of nation and religion. This is triggered by the ease of technology, communication and information as well as the increasing mobility of the population. Therefore, allows for the exchange of values and culture, opening commercial opportunities and increasing market share in different regions. Indonesia, which has a Muslim population of 237.56 million, is a potential market for the halal industry. The government of Indonesia legalized the Halal Guarantee Act No. 33 of 2014. This regulation creates stability within the Muslim community as a majority population that consumes halal food, beverages, drugs and cosmetics. Furthermore, it may open up new product and engineering designs that are of public interest, as well as the competitiveness of domestic from trade openness in the world.

The above conditions are one of the goals of Universitas Airlangga to conduct research, innovation and community outreach to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through the Halal Center, Universitas Airlangga compiles research ideas and innovations that support the creation of halal products such as the Pork Detection Kit. Also, UV-Vis spectroscopy and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy for lard analysis. Apart from that, Universitas Airlangga is also developing a halal vaccine for COVID-19 called INAVAC (The first national COVID-19 vaccine); The halal stem cell products for anti-ageing and medical therapy (Best Innovation in Indonesia Halal Industry Awards 2022); the development of halal capsule shells to increase disintegration time; the Development of halal bone graft products from beef bones, and other research for halal product development.

Regarding community outreach, Universitas Airlangga Halal Center conducts the programs to support the harmonization of the implementation of Halal Guarantee Act No. 33 of 2014 for all multicultural citizens in Indonesia. Then, organizing training for halal internal auditors and halal slaughterers. Universitas Airlangga Halal Center is committed to empowering and assisting MSMEs to produce halal products and obtain halal certificates.

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*Attitude of Turkish government towards Kurdish people: reconciliation and repression since Erdogan's era.*

Kurds were one of the leading ethnic groups who lost their identity and unity with the fall of the Ottoman empire. Since then, they have lived in a geographical area that overlaps the borders of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria in West Asia. They have faced atrocities as a minority in these countries since the post-World war period. Despite the constant insecurity and struggle for survival, the status of the Kurds is quite different in each of these West Asian states. The relationship between Turkey and Kurds is much problematic. For decades, the international community has debated the status of the various Kurdish-majority regions. As a result, it's surprising that no clear-cut solution to the problem has ever been devised. This paper traces the relationship between Kurds and Turks from the beginning of the Ottoman Empire to understand the formation of political violence and the evolution of Kurdish nationalism. This paper focuses on the problems between Kurdish nationalism and Turkish state identities and the impact of the Turkish state's political violence, state strategies, and Assimilationist policies on the Kurdish movement. This paper also focuses on the reconciliation Methods adopted by Erdogan's government and the after-effects.

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*The Global Halal Market*

This research is to find out the industrial halal market which is experiencing developments that will be an opportunity for stakeholders. This study used the method of a literature review from various previously published scientific articles. The results showed that there were 7 halal industry sectors, namely halal food, Islamic finance, modest fashion, halal pharmaceuticals, halal cosmetics, media, travel, and tourism. In 2021, as many as 1.9 billion Muslim consumers have shopped in the real economic sector, all of which are influenced by Muslim needs. Overall, Indonesia is ranked fourth on the global Islamic economy indicator with Malaysia in the first position. There are 81 countries included in the growing global Islamic economy indicator. This indicates a strong Islamic economic ecosystem. The top four positions remain unchanged from last year, with Malaysia retaining the top spot for the 9th year in a row. After Malaysia are Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Indonesia. New entrants including the UK and Kazakhstan made the top 15. Turkey and Singapore moved up to 7th and 8th place. Nigeria and Sri Lanka have dropped and are not in the top 15 (Standart, 2022). With the increasing market for the halal industry, there is a need to investigate indicators of the success of halal entrepreneurs in the halal industry (Salaheldeen et al., 2021). In addition, halal entrepreneurs and the government can take advantage of this opportunity to improve the country's economic development and there is a need to develop a theoretical framework on halal entrepreneurs and innovative opportunities in the halal industry (Salaheldeen et al., 2022)

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*China-Taiwan relations: implications for India*

As the rising super power, China strives for global as well as regional hegemony in Asia. Taiwan, in this regard, is a pivot to Chinese ambitions in the continent and in Indo-Pacific. The ongoing tensions in the Taiwan Strait pose an economic and security threat to Asian countries, particularly to those having ambivalence to One-China Policy and Chinese wolf warrior diplomacy. India's relation with Taiwan has changed over the years. The estimated bilateral trade between India and Taiwan in 2021 was over \$ 7 billion. Moreover, the ongoing negotiations on Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the congruence in India's 'Act East Policy' and Taiwan's 'New Southbound Policy' are some aspects of this strengthening economic cooperation. India, being a net security provider in the Indo-Pacific, will have to face serious consequences of a conflict over Taiwan at many levels ranging from security to economic domains.

In the wake of U.S. Speaker Nancy Pelosi's contentious visit to Taiwan, even though we maintained a strategic silence, it does have implications on our economic engagement with the island. The Chinese military drills that followed disrupted trade and global supply Chain which limited India-Taiwan economic ties. Also, the destabilization of global semi-conductor industry is a major concern. This strategic encirclement is part of Chinese plan to weaken Taiwan economically by hampering its ties with outside world and minimize serious costs to the country.

India's refusal to reiterate One-China Policy after the visit of speaker, being part of QUAD and Indo-US military exercise near LAC is a message to China of how India will leverage its diplomatic weight despite its weaker economy and less defence budget. Moreover, Taiwan issue do have overlapping implications on other Asian countries and Indo-Pacific in a larger context.

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*South Africa and the BRICS 2023 presidency. What prospects for internal and external cooperation of the coordination?*

From 1 January 2023 South Africa assumed the presidency of the BRICS Coordination and will host the 15th Summit which will take place in August 2023 on the following topic: "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth, Sustainable Development and Inclusive Multilateralism". As announced by the South African authorities (January 2023) the intense program of meetings and conferences that will take place in preparation for the summit will address the following main thematic areas: a) Strengthening of internal cooperation, economic growth and social and cultural cohesion between member states; b) Strengthening of their leadership at the global level (statement by the President of South Africa Cyril Ramaphosa; c) the promotion of a more intense and effective cooperation between the BRICS states and the states of Africa and its coordinating institutions such as the African Union (AU) and the African Continental Free Trade Area; d) the extension of BRICS coordination to new member states (BRICS plus). The paper addresses the complexity of these multiple objectives and perspectives with an illustration of the main open problems facing the BRICS and provides cognitive elements to identify the main areas of intervention in which it is possible to foresee further progress on the journey made so far by the BRICS.

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*Implementing Rural Development to Accelerate SDGs in a Village, East Java, Indonesia.*

Rural development includes the integrated development of natural and human resources. The current rural development goals realize the SDGs, which consist of 17 dimensions. One of the factors to support rural development is the availability of funds sourced from village income, village funds, taxes and others. Village funds are funds provided by the central government to villages. The amount of village funds varies. In several cases, some villages needed help to use village funds properly. However, on the other hand, some could make use of them to significantly contribute to rural development. For this reason, research is being carried out in 2022 using a qualitative research approach concerning the implementation of rural development in accelerating SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) in Datinawong Village, Babad District, Lamongan Regency. The village is independent. The research results are a) the development program and implementation of Datinawong Village; b) Village sources of income significantly contribute to rural development and can further accelerate the SDGs, especially poverty, education and health. Therefore, government and private support is continuously needed and needs to be controlled so that the use of pens is right on target and can accelerate SDGs in rural areas.

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*Dantiang: the impacts of global crisis and climate change*

The post-Covid-19 global crisis and climate change are affecting the growth of children. Children become the next generation of identity. A child's identity is a cultural journey and a combination of many families, schools, environments and social interactions. Plural identity continues to evolve as a child grows into adulthood. The journey of identity search for a child is like the rhythm of music and dances in a performance of life. The responses of children and mothers to the global crisis and climate change are summarized in the "Dantiang" performance.

Art project entitled "Dantiang" presents a medley consisting of the following Indonesian traditional songs: Gending Sriwijaya (a welcome song from South Sumatera); Kicir-kicir (Jakarta); Es Lilin (Sundanese Song); and, Manuk Dadali (Sundanese Song). The project is a combination of piano playing by Ellysia Alena (12 years old), traditional dancing by Sri Rustiyanti (56 years old), and contemporary performing by Sri Surawaningsih (67 years old). The performers' response to the global crisis and climate change began with a Gending and dancing. Using music and dance as a way to interact with the earth. The idea is that to "Dantiang" music-dance is to heal both themselves and the earth. This "Dantiang" performing was reflected that everything is changing including identity and we are caring for the earth.

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*One Belt One Road Initiative of China and its Implication on India China Relations*

Chinese President Xi Jinping announced the BRI plan in 2013. Through the construction of roads and other infrastructure, it connects China to every region of Asia, Europe, and Africa. China intends to develop a sizable global market through BRI. India has often expressed its vehement opposition to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which traverses Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, a territory that is both controlled by Pakistan and claimed by India. India being regarded as South Asia's largest and most powerful country. In terms of economic sustainability, political stability, and cultural interchange, this paper aims to analyse the viability of BRI for future global growth. Due to the Belt and Road Initiative, China and South Asian nations have better relations. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Maldives, and Nepal actively support China's Belt and Road Initiative. India and Bhutan have abstained from the Forum. Indian territorial, strategic, and perhaps military concerns led to intense opposition to the BRI initiative in India. Future global development has a lot of promise thanks to the OBOR initiative. India's involvement in the BRICS, the SCO, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) had a negligible effect on New Delhi's opinion of the BRI.

The 2013 Track I advancement of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Cooperation (BCIM) corridor has more or less become a victim of BRI geopolitics. While the BRI develops, India's attention is mainly on exploring its connectivity plans (individually or in collaboration with other partners) and demonstrating how some BRI projects are challenging to some recipient nations. The initiative's previous geopolitical and developmental facets are

less critical now that a political economics examination of the member nations is increasingly essential. In order to provide its neighbours with other connectivity options, India will need to coordinate with its regional allies. Connectivity is becoming more and more recognised as a tool for influencing foreign policy. With India taking the initiative to improve connectivity, China will have a new arena in which to compete geopolitically in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. Additionally, connectivity offers India a chance to reclaim its dominance in the area. India's independence in South Asia and the wider Indian Ocean is constrained. To build and modernise its infrastructure and develop an alternative to connectivity through corridors and infrastructure projects led by China, it must occasionally ask for assistance from partners like Japan. This paper also focuses on the geostrategic change in the Himalayan region after BRI initiative.

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*The Seas of East Asia Between Fragmentation and Cooperation: Marine Debris and Regional Solidarity*

Fighting marine debris is a new domain of regional cooperation that has been growing in recent years in East Asia. With regard to the sea, regional institutions were traditionally more interested in managing shared resources, in particular fisheries. Yet, concerns for common environmental issues have been rising during the last decade. The issue of marine debris is a particularly active aspect of this cooperation. As a new issue, fighting marine debris is particularly useful to observe how this cooperation works in the perspective of legal engineering.

The many international organizations involved in regional management of marine debris does not depart from the overall fragmented state of East Asian regional institutions. General organizations like ASEAN and related institutions such as the ASEAN+3 and the East Asia Summit, APEC, and the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat are each addressing the issue, as well as more specialized frameworks such as the Action Plan for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northwest Pacific Region (NOWPAP), which is part of the Regional Seas Programme of the UN Environment Programme. The case of fighting marine debris shows how this fragmentation is overcome by cooperation among these regional institutions, and in particular the diversity of mechanisms for ensuring coordination of these institutions' actions (unilateral or bilateral; permanent or ad hoc; resulting in the creation of new specialized bodies or taking the forms of joint policies and programs). Hence, from an institutional standpoint the issue of marine debris offers a remarkable instance of functional solidarity among regional organizations.

Cooperation among regional institutions led them to adopt policies that, in spite of fragmentation, widely complement each other. These are implemented by enacting norms that belong to the so-called normative category of 'soft law', a usual feature of East Asian regional organizations. Yet, the diversity of these norms' nature and origin show that 'soft law' is not a single normative category. On the contrary, the issue of marine debris displays a huge diversity of norms that are all capable of achieving their purpose through implementation by member states, albeit for different reasons (existence of an underlying state agreement, back up of the wider framework of the international organization in which they are enacted, usefulness of their technical character, and so forth).

The issue of marine debris thus shows that, despite its particular features such as fragmentation and soft law, regional frameworks of cooperation in East Asia are reactive, effective, and generally efficient.

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*Global collaboration to strengthen energy security through the optimization of natural resources*

The first-ever global energy crisis is currently sweeping the globe with unparalleled depth and complexity. Market pressures existed before Russia invaded Ukraine, but due to Russia's activities, a quick recovery from the pandemic, which put a strain on all kinds of global supply chains, including the energy sector, has become a full-blown energy crisis. Russia has long been the world's most significant exporter of fossil fuels. Still, its restrictions on the delivery of natural gas to Europe and European rules on importing Russian oil and coal are cutting off one of the major routes for international energy trade. All fuel markets are impacted, but gas markets are the focal point since Russia wants to gain leverage by making consumers pay more for their energy and face supply problems.

Today's energy shock reminds us of our current energy system's fragility and unreliability as long as energy markets remain exceedingly fragile. Whether the crisis will slow down or speed up the transition to sustainable energy is a crucial concern for policymakers. There is little evidence to support the claims that climate regulations and net zero commitments were a factor in the rise in energy prices. Higher percentages of renewable energy were associated with lower electricity prices in the most affected areas. Some consumers have benefited greatly from more energy-efficient homes and electrified heat, though more is needed.

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*The History of Anglo-American Corporate Regulation and its Implications on the Third World*

Today's global commercial regulation is mostly based on the Anglo-American imperial system built in the last 400 years. After the mid-18th century, East India Company's main colonial method was to reinvest the ever-growing land revenue into commodity trade instead of doing 'social responsibility.' However, the universal commercial principles raised by Edmund Burke and the theory of 'trust' of Asian subjects began to become the justifications for the empire in parallel with geographical morality. In the US, the regulatory demands in the Gilded Age led to the modern corporate compliance mechanism. During the interwar period, the United States turned its colonial and interventionist approach to Latin America into a 'Good Neighbor Policy,' acting as an arbiter of disputes between its MNEs and foreign governments, which constitutes the inception of a new world corporate compliance system. The underlying logic that the Third World countries can learn is: the capital-exporting country often takes the 'universal laws' reflected in the domestic regulation system as the reasons for economic expansion, establishing a moral hierarchy based on the divisions of labour.

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### *Digital Agenda for BRICS: Does Data Colonialism Matter?*

Nowadays, BRICS is transforming from a group of developing economies into a fastgrowing economic system. BRICS has attached strategic importance to the development of digital economy. In 2022, digital economic cooperation issues remain the top priority, regarding the opportunities of the data- and artificial intelligence driven technologies [BRICS Summit, 2022].

In digital agenda for BRICS, Russia's and China's activities are marked with the most strategic proposals. According to the last BRICS Summit, digital economics in China is focused on the benefits of digital development accessible to all, innovation-driven development of collaborative network of enterprises, academia and industries and empowering digital transformation of traditional industries [BRICS Summit, 2022; Erie, Streinz, 2021]. In Russia, digital data-driven economics is normative as well [Gorokhov, Shilina, 2020].

But deepen integration of digital technologies with the real economy and development of new information infrastructure such as 5G, data flows and data hubs, industrial Internet of Things and the Internet of Everything, etc. means a specific transformation of business models. The digital companies and platforms from western countries and the U.S. are included in these processes to build global digital economy in their own interests [Ignatov, 2022]. Data-driven economic changes social communication models, too. In other words, these transformations lead to data colonialism [Couldry, Mehijas, 2019].

Does digital data colonialism matter for BRICS? According to the conducted research of the relevant BRICS' statements and empiric data [2022], the digital infrastructure and economic components changes are the most important for BRICS countries. The BRICS' data governance model (also the cyber sovereignty model [Shelepov, 2022]) is more focused on domestic resources usage (except of China). The level of state data protection and digital divide is different. The main gap among the BRICS countries lies in the social and cultural digital agenda. This imbalance of digital agenda for BRICS means that digitalization is at the initial stage of development.

Thus, multilateral discussion on the matter is needed, especially among academics.

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### *Internationalization of Tourism Development and Community Marginalization*

The tourism is currently regarded as the primary in Indonesia to accelerate economic growth and increasing per capita income. By internationalizing the tourism sector, Indonesian is hoping to increase its foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector. This national policy is also consistent with the globalization trend, which is characterized by increased inter country mobility. Inevitably, in responding to international tourism standards, the Indonesian

government has adjusted the development of local tourist facilities or attractions to meet this international market demand. One of the main areas built within this goal is Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) or Special Economic Zone of Mandalika located in central Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), Indonesia. Internationalization in the KEK Mandalika is carried out by massive changes covering many areas such as coastal lands, agriculture, settlements and the existing environment. Initially, the community was very enthusiastic about internationalizing this area, hoping that large-scale international development would improve their economic situation. However, as time passed, the local community's hopes were not significantly fulfilled; in fact, they were marginalized and suffered morally as well as economically. This study therefore, examines the impact of the internationalization of tourism area development on the local community's living conditions. To what extent and in what form has the internationalization of tourism marginalized local communities' lives in the area? In order to explain this case study, this uses deep interview methods and field observations. Thorough research is also conducted based on secondary research related to the issues.

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#### *Socialism with Chinese characteristics amid global crises*

The COVID-19 pandemic and the economic recession resulted from it, or the Russia-Ukraine war which besides the fact that it led to an energy crisis in Europe, also reactivated a Cold War mode of thinking, recent crises known all too well. It seems to be an interesting question to pose that amid these global crises how the People's Republic of China is preparing for the new era in the mirror of the recent 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC). My assumption is that Chinese politics can be described by a meta-discourse, the so-called "socialism with Chinese characteristics" since the reform era, and this discourse is the general ideological base of the Party's legitimacy. However, leader-specific and context-sensitive discourses or discursive moments are introduced in party congresses. In this respect, Xi Jinping's socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era and national rejuvenation discourse is a continuation of the meta-discourse of Chinese socialism from the one hand, and a specific political discourse resembling the tendencies of centralization and nationalism under Xi on the other. In order to track the potential impact of global crises on Chinese politics and Xi Jinping's discourse I analyze the discursive changes i.e. the modifications in the leadership structure and the ideological and organizational line of the CPC from the perspective of (1) „the second centenary goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects”; (2) impaired with the need for enhanced management capacities of global crises and their domestic effects.

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#### *Africa2Africa. The soft power of mobility and recognition*

Through the analysis of African news in the Sub Saharan region, on mobility features and symbols, as well as on the political recognition actions and position, in relation to global situations of post-pandemics and war, the main objective is to capitalize the Africa2Africa in the sense of an internationalization of problematic, more than a globalization of them, in

order to assure the g locality of solutions to situations that would be handled better in a regional context, as a consequence and conclusion to XXI century's paradigms regarding development. In order to realize this objective, an exploration of power manifestation under the form of soft power of mobility features in Sub Saharan states, from innovation and potential sustainability in the automotive sector (with inspiration from a case of Togo), to the mobility of reasons from traditional forms to postmodernism (inspired by a case from Ghana), or under the form of soft power of recognition at a global scale, based on connections with continued social uncomfortable realities of Sub Saharan states, is proposed. From a qualitative perspective, the look on mobility, as resulted in newer African narratives and facts, representing the encounter of recognition and development in African contexts, shows how soft power of Africa in Africa and for Africa has to be boosted by common actions aimed to promote sustainable epistemic mobility and recognition on the international stage. Be it a conceptual re-proposition of Africa to Africa internationalization or a theoretical contribution to new post-pan-Africanisms, this analysis brings into the center of Africanists and African context' s researcher some reflections on the importance of mobility philosophy and recognition narratives to the future of global dialogues that include the African continent as equally empowered speaker.

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#### *Ukraine-War: Diplomatic Lapse!*

"Ukraine-Diplomacy" exercised by the so-called friends of this country has so far shown virtually no sign of ending the suffering of Ukrainians and of Ukraine crisis. Continuity of Ukraine War may also be viewed as a major diplomatic lapse perhaps being deliberately exercised by probably those who want the war to continue. This demands deliberation on nature of "diplomacy" at play and its apparent failure. If Washington aims to use this crisis with Ukraine as its trump card against Russia, will it succeed? Or will it help Russia emerge as a master strategist.

The paper also aims to compare Ukraine crisis with Indo-Pak nuclear diplomacy and Afghanistan war. Despite being known as permanent enemies and their respective nuclear proliferation drives being opposed by United States, India and Pakistan have not restrained it. Rather, they have pursued a wise bilateral nuclear diplomacy. If they can be diplomatically wise on this issue, why can't diplomatic options be pursued to end Ukraine war? Or is it likely to it be prolonged like the Afghanistan war?

Diplomatically speaking, the importance of a superpower's role should focus on limiting escalation of bilateral, multilateral and other differences to the stage of any crisis. Washington needs to exercise a prudent approach, seriously considering options leading Russia and Ukraine to the diplomatic table. Continuance of war can only be viewed as a major diplomatic lapse.

The paper aims to draw attention to diplomatic lapses being probably deliberately pursued with little concern for negative impact of the same, including sufferings Ukraine war is leading to.

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## *India and Geopolitical construct of the Indo-Pacific – Policy analysis*

Indo-Pacific has emerged as the centre of global power politics. This article argues how Sino-American rivalry has shaped the new geopolitical frame work (Indo-Pacific), replacing the earlier pre-eminent Asia-pacific concept. The article also seeks to develop the theoretical framework, which gives insights about the geopolitical construct of the region. It is argued that "Indo-Pacific" as a geostrategic concept has gained fresh impetus due to the expanding significance of the Indian and the regional countries. The article also seeks to develop framework on how India's Act East Policy is developing into a larger geopolitical construct known as Act Indo-Pacific, focusing on cooperation with other like-minded countries in the region to cooperatively manage a rules-based multipolar order and prevent any single power from dominating the region or its waterways. India's security policy in the area was first driven by a desire to increase presence in the region and to offer a framework for regional order. The region's growing economic and security importance both play a significant role in shifting the centre of gravity of the region.

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## *Problems of food supply in the Arab world*

The Arab countries are heavily dependent on grain imports from Russia and Ukraine, as they get about 2/3 of their wheat from these two countries. The countries that were already facing economic problems or conflicts are now in an even more difficult situation for which they are urgently seeking solutions. But even as importers seek to replace Russia and Ukraine, they face a number of challenges in finding alternative sources of wheat. The rise in energy prices is exacerbating the problem by dramatically increasing the price of food and wheat products. And the high price of oil makes it quite expensive to import wheat from distant producers, whether from North or South America or even Australia. The presentation pays particular attention to the situation of resource-poor Arab countries such as Syria. Syria is already experiencing a severe shortage of wheat due to a prolonged economic crisis and infrastructure destroyed by decades of armed conflict. The government relies mainly on Russia to address the shortage of wheat imports. According to the World Food Programme, Syria is suffering from acute food shortages. The Russian-Ukrainian conflict is likely to exacerbate the current crisis, especially since the agreement between Russia and Syria on wheat imports has been suspended. In late February, the government took steps to ration wheat and fuel supplies. It also pledged to prioritize funding for wheat imports. In addition the northwestern Syrian authorities supply the region with wheat and flour sourced through Türkiye, but deliveries often face obstacles.

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## *China and the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Domestic-International Dichotomy*

Despite its ravaging global ramifications, COVID-19 has been perceived as an exclusive geopolitical opportunity for China to wield its soft power and brand its international image as a responsible global power amid the crisis. Seizing the American absence, at an early stage of the pandemic, China has made strenuous global efforts to divert the world's attention

from the epicentre of the virus to its unrivalled solidarity and benevolence to abate it. Aiming to cultivate external perceptions of China as a positive power, Beijing has been unwavering in the conduct of both 'mask' and 'vaccine' diplomacies during the pandemic. The paper examines the jarring discrepancy between the liberal principles and cooperative strategies Beijing preaches internationally and its draconian policies and response to the pandemic domestically, which eventually led to country-wide protests, and the party's decision to abandon the country's zero COVID policy. The core consideration of this analysis is to critically study the violence and civil unrest following Beijing's enforcing of the zero-COVID policy. The future of China's ambitions of seeking to strengthen its stature and assert a greater influence in a 'liberal' world order would be excavated considering the chaos resulting from its suppressive response and double standards on the domestic level.

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*Is there a peaceful way out of the polycrisis?*

The coordination of the actions of the US and the EU (West) ensured by the beginning of the 90s their financial integration with the global loan capital market dominated by transnational corporations (TNCs). Using the issue of the US Federal Reserve "empty" dollars, TNCs increase world inflation. Developing countries, fulfilling the requirements of financial stabilization, are forced to open their markets to provide them with loans in the form of speculative (fictitious) capital flows, which contributes to the growth of their debts with the subsequent "collapse" of national currencies and the strengthening of the disproportionality of the global economy.

The boom in mortgage and consumer lending in the United States led to the mortgage crisis of 2007-2008, recognized as the most serious global crisis since the Great Depression. The succession of crises that followed demonstrated the crisis of global governance based on high growth rates of speculative capital and liberalization policies. Each subsequent crisis becomes more dangerous than the previous one, since there is an intersection of financial, environmental and geopolitical crises. This phenomenon, when several crises intersect and their influence intensifies, is called a polycrisis.

The West has no constructive ideas for a peaceful way out of the growing polycrisis. It provoked the Special Military Operation (SVO) of Russia against Ukraine. Main ideologist of capitalism - the World Economic Forum in Davos, held in January 2023 turned into a coven of participants who discuss the problems of building up weapons for Ukraine. The West is gradually increasing its assistance to Ukraine, trying to drag out the SVO as long as possible in order to shift the burden of the polycrisis onto citizens incl. from the West, and economically blow up Russia from the inside, thereby eliminating the main nuclear competitor in the preparing Third World Way.

A peaceful way out of the polycrisis is the transition to a new system of regional (global) governance, eliminating the main causes of the polycrisis - the growth of fictitious (speculative) capital and the disproportionality of the economy. Only the USSR had experience of such management. Given his mistakes, Russia today has a cybernetic planning model that serves as the basis for creating artificial intelligence in the economy. In this regard, the Russia-China Alliance, in alliance with communist China, which is the factory of the world, has a historical chance to change the vector of globalization in the direction of a better future of civilization.

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*Humanitarian diplomacy of BRICS countries*

Today's political, economic, and cultural influence in the international arena is shifting towards humanitarian issues, there is a public desire for the humanization of international relations. There are worsening humanitarian consequences of conflicts for civilians, women, children, and elderly people; increased targeted violence against them is used by armed groups. The attention to the humanitarian aspects of armed conflicts and the importance of the problems of humanitarian support and protection of civilians in urban conflicts is growing. This is the task of humanitarian diplomacy.

There is a dangerous militarization of humanitarian agenda that can lead the world to the edge of the same abyss as in the most dramatic moments of the XX century. We are entering a period when humanitarian aspects of diplomacy will be increasingly influencing. At the same time in the early 2020-s we are facing uncertainty and global fragility, when the whole range of threats requires our urgent, collective and more determined response.

Humanitarian diplomacy (HD) of BRICS countries can be used as an innovative tool to bring nations closer together despite the current upsurge in armed conflicts worldwide and the significant global challenges nowadays. That use includes various BRICS national models of humanitarian diplomacy and its audiences, the role of international institutions and NGOs, and the ways to improve their effectiveness. Humanitarian diplomacy's positive impact remains underestimated and not fully utilized; the holistic and systematic approach in this regard is lacking, which often substitutes by fragmentary activities with no tangible long-lasting results. Strengthening the humanitarian aspects of diplomacy depends on active, interregional cooperation.

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*BRICS financial markets: problems and challenges*

Actually, BRICS play the key role in global economy and finance. There is no denying the fact, that effective banking strategy depends on accurate assessment of common problems and a search for mutual solutions to increase quality of life in member countries. From experience, fast liberation of financial-economic relationships leads to decline in some areas of economy, including strategically important ones, and to slowdown of government regulation of key industrial areas, which leads to increase of bank speculations and high-risk level of economic environment. To find the way in turbulence is the main task for the government that has to use different vehicles, intergovernmental monetary and fiscal measures including. The study of BRICS financial markets is based on complex research methods, on gathering and analyzing data, theoretical background including. The results manifest BRICS main achievements, which helps to understand the subject better. The research has proved that BRICS economies with all its advantages play a special role in contemporary financial markets. They are characterized by a dynamic development and improvement that affords financial intermediaries to introduce new products to consumers and encourage trade and investments that in its turn increase cooperation. Mutual interests create a favorable basis for cooperation. However, setting and meeting the needs depend on

effective banking. In this respect, it is recommended to take into consideration the international experience and to introduce the required instruments and harmonized regulation for BRICS banking. Possible mechanisms are also presented in the material. The results of the study can benefit regulators and banks by providing new vehicles for BRICS economic and financial cooperation. A further novel concept introduced in this study is the use of techniques to distinguish between short-term and long-term relationship and to formulate BRICS strategy, based on requirements of economic entities. Finally, the study provides the insight into how BRICS mutual interests affect reaching economic goals by providing intergovernmental support.

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### *Shariah Finance- An Integral Part of Global Halal Market*

Shariah finance constitutes one of the most important segments of global halal market and is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the global finance industry. According to some recent estimates there are around USD three trillion shariah assets around the globe. Shariah finance is being looked as a powerful tool for funding overall global development, as the global shariah finance industry now cover a wide range of financial services. These services include funds management, asset allocation, payment and exchange settlement, insurance, and risk management. During the recent years, Shariah Finance assets have been increasing faster in certain Muslim majority countries. It has also seen a rise in interest from nations like the UK, Luxembourg, South Africa, and Hong Kong.

The concept of being halal is not limited to the food and other consumables, it is to be followed by Muslims in all their social and economic affairs. As Shariah Finance is also based on the Islamic principles of dealing with halal products, this paper is an attempt explain how shariah as an integral part of global halal markets. This paper will explain how the halal market principles are extended to global financial markets and services.

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### *Global Showdown or New World Economic Order*

We are in an epochal change, where the end of colonial suppression is visible and where the countries of the Global South are demanding their innate right for economic development. On the other side there is an attempt to establish a Global NATO, with the EU-NATO agreement, AUKUS and the UK-Japan RAA, which has all the signs of preparation of a showdown with Russia and China.

Under these circumstances the countries in the tradition of the Non Alignment Movement have to play a special role in overcoming geopolitics and in establishing a new paradigm in the international relations. We need to establish a new international security and development architecture, which takes care of the interest of every single country on the planet.

It is therefore urgent to discuss the principles on which the future world order must be built in order to be able for the human species to self govern itself. The future world order must

guarantee the life and creative potential of every person on the planet, and therefore must eliminate hunger, poverty and underdevelopment. We need to conceptualize and create such institutions, which can realize these goals. With the BRICS-Plus expanding its membership one option is being developed. The big challenge will be to avoid a global confrontation as this transition into a new era occurs.

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### **Compilation des résumés en Français (french presentation abstract)**

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La présente recherche identifie les systèmes de suivi et de gestion des inondations développées par les populations, les élus locaux et les autorités communales pour lutter et s'adapter aux inondations dans les communes de Karimama et Malanville.

Pour conduire cette recherche, la démarche méthodologique adoptée s'est articulée autour de la collecte et du traitement des données puis l'analyse des résultats. Les questionnaires, les guides d'entretien et l'observation directe ont été respectivement les outils et la technique utilisés pour la collecte des données.

Les résultats issus de cette analyse ont montré que face aux inondations, les populations et les autorités à différents niveaux développent plusieurs types de mesures de gestion. Ces mesures de gestion se résument au déplacement des populations d'un village à un autre (65%), à la sensibilisation des populations (73%), à l'entretien des ouvrages de drainage des eaux de ruissellement (53%), (mise en place des tranchées, l'aménagement des voies en terre, etc.), la mise en place d'un plan de secours (61%), etc. Mais, ces différentes mesures restent peu efficaces.

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*Les troponines dans le cadre d'un syndrome coronarien aigu.*

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*Chine, Covid-19 et enseignement au Sénégal*

Le monde est devenu un village planétaire. Cette expression de Marshall McLuhan exprime une démocratisation des informations et implique une unification des peuples qui sont a priori éloignés grâce aux techniques d'informations. La super puissance de l'internet était bien ressenti au Sénégal à travers des plateformes faciles d'accès disposant de contenus intéressants. Cependant une autre facette de la mondialisation était méconnue par un grand nombre d'étudiants non-orientés à l'Université Virtuelle du Sénégal. Avec la pandémie de 2020, une réorganisation totale des enseignements ont vu le jour : c'est l'enseignement à distance. Cette communication ambitionne d'analyser la problématique de la continuité des



enseignants à l'université de Dakar, à l'institut Confucius à l'ère de la pandémie du coronavirus COVID-19.

L'université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar est le premier axe de notre étude en ce qui concerne l'impact de la Covid-19 dans l'enseignement supérieur au Sénégal.

Nous allons étudier en deuxième lieu, la relation entre Covid-19 et réussite scolaire dans les cycles de moyen secondaire et au lycée.

Enfin nous démontrerons l'impact de la Chine dans la formation des jeunes sénégalais avec comme exemple l'institut Confucius de Dakar.

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### *La grossesse en milieu scolaire*

Les grossesses en milieu scolaire se présentent comme un problème d'ordre social et de ce fait, susceptible de constituer une entrave au développement. Au Bénin sept filles sur dix terminent l'école primaire, mais elles ne sont que deux sur cinq à achever le premier cycle de l'enseignement secondaire. Les grossesses surviennent en majorité entre quinze et dix-sept ans soit (54.19%) dans les classes de sixième en seconde. Parmi les 70% des femmes qui tombent enceinte en milieu scolaire 6% parmi elles reprennent les cours après l'accouchement. En effet les causes de ce phénomène sont multiples. Il faut noter que les filles n'ont pas accès à l'éducation sexuelle, le harcèlement sexuel auquel se livrent certains enseignants ou personnels administratifs des établissements envers les jeunes filles est également une des principales causes de la grossesse en milieu scolaire. L'adolescente ne pouvant pas résister à cette pression cède, ce qui occasionne parfois des grossesses chez ces dernières. De plus, il faut noter que le désintéressement des filles aux études dû au manque d'accompagnement de la part des parents, l'incapacité des parents à payer les frais de la scolarité et assurer les trois repas par jours amènent les filles à se donner aux hommes ce qui ne se passe souvent pas comme prévu. C'est pourquoi les grossesses en milieu scolaire sont énormes. En effet, parlant des conséquences de ce phénomène on peut citer : les problèmes de santé sexuelle et de la reproduction telles que les avortements provoqués à risques, la mortalité maternelle, les fistules obstétricales et les IST/VIH Sida, l'exclusion et la discrimination de ces filles dans la société et enfin les problèmes de santé des nouveaux nés. Ainsi pour remédier à cet état de chose nous proposons des pistes de solutions suivantes : construction d'un centre de suivi des jeunes filles adolescentes, recrutement de certaines femmes leaders du Bénin qui ont déjà réussies dans la vie pour sensibiliser les écolières, renforcement des capacités des familles sur l'éducation sexuelle, soutenir à chaque fin de trimestre la majorité des filles adolescentes matériellement ( cahier, support de cours, livres aux programmes) et financièrement ( subvention et bourses). Pour la réalisation de ce projet nous avons élaboré un budget global évalué à 49391\$ réparti comme suit : construction du centre de suivi (acquisition de la parcelle, construction et équipement de l'immeuble : 27556\$ ), prise en charge du déplacement des femmes leaders dans les écoles (8931\$), soutien matériels et financiers des filles (12904\$). De tout ce qui précède il faut retenir que les grossesses en milieu scolaire constituent un fléau qui menace le système éducatif béninois. Il urge donc de trouver des solutions adéquates pour la valorisation et l'intégration des filles dans le système éducatif béninois.

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*Crise mondiale et résilience de la Côte d'Ivoire : Entre renchérissement du coût de la vie et mesures sociales gouvernementales*

A peine l'humanité tente de se remettre de la crise sanitaire mondiale née de la Covid-19, que retentissent des bruits de bottes dans la partie orientale de l'Europe. C'est une guerre entre l'Ukraine et la Russie au grand étonnement des observateurs avertis et autres spécialistes des relations internationales. Une guerre à première vue si lointaine de l'Afrique, mais qui dans son déroulé va se trouver très proche d'elle, tant les répercussions sont nombreuses pour l'Afrique, notamment au plan économique et social.

La Côte d'Ivoire, si dépendante en céréale (blé) et en énergie pétrolière, vit au quotidien cette crise mondiale. Elle se traduit par le renchérissement du prix du carburant, qui par effet d'entraînement a des répercussions sur la vie quotidienne des citoyens : augmentation des prix des denrées alimentaires, du transport, etc.

La cherté de la vie gangrène presque tous les secteurs d'activités en Côte d'Ivoire. Des vêtements aux produits alimentaires en passant par les loyers, les prix flambent et les Ivoiriens s'en plaignent.

Le coût élevé de la vie engendre un sentiment d'injustice, que les consommateurs tentent d'affronter en développant diverses stratégies compensatoires.

Les protestations des syndicats de consommateurs via les réseaux sociaux, le boycott de certains produits hors de portée (le pain, le lait, le sucre, l'huile) sont entre autres les moyens utilisés.

Face à cette situation délétère, le gouvernement réagit en proposant une panoplie de recettes, qui concernent aussi bien les fonctionnaires, les forces de défense et de sécurité et la population d'une manière générale. Ces mesures oscillent entre valorisations salariales, plafonnement du prix des produits de grande consommation ou de première nécessité, etc. Quelle est l'efficacité et la portée d'une telle mesure ? Telle est la question fondamentale de l'étude que nous voulons conduire.

Cette question centrale convoque des questions de clarification qui situent tout l'intérêt de la communication. Cette intervention de l'Etat sonne-t-elle le glas de l'Etat libéral au profit de l'Etat providence ?

N'est-ce pas la limite de la politique libérale adoptée et pratiquée par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis l'indépendance ?

Nous allons, pour conduire cette étude faire le terrain par des enquêtes orales, consulter les sources produites par les quotidiens et solliciter les ouvrages généraux sur la question.

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*Ondes des crises mondiales sur les capitaux flottants asiatiques en Afrique par la borne Asie ?*

L'économie de l'Afrique a longtemps été connectée à celle de l'Europe. L'Asie est un partenaire nouveau pour l'Afrique surtout depuis la montée économique de l'Asie avec le déploiement des capitaux à travers le monde. Selon que l'on se trouve, économiquement chaque ville, région, pays, institution sous-régionale ou continent est une borne pour une autre ville, une autre région, un autre pays, une autre institution sous-régionale ou un autre continent. Il y a une communication par des flux sortants et entrants. Ces flux sont physiques, quasi-physiques et monétaires. A des biens et services on retrouve en contrepartie des flux financiers. Mais on retrouve aussi des flux financiers en contrepartie des flux financiers, c'est-à-dire la croissance de ces flux financiers composés du principal et des profits. Ces capitaux flottants se trouvent dans les prises de participation dans les capitaux des entreprises. Nous l'étendons aux entreprises de négoce, du fait de la facilité, à la moindre secousse, à transformer en liquidités les actifs de ce genre d'entreprises et rapatrier totalement ou partiellement les capitaux d'un espace économique pour un autre ou pour son pays d'origine. Cela vient des actifs qui sont facilement échangeables ou substituables sur le marché local.

De quasi-sortie de Covid-19, au changement climatique envahissant l'espace économique depuis un moment à la guerre Russo-Ukrainienne en-cours, nous questionnons les ondes de ces crises en Asie et les répercussions sur les capitaux asiatiques en Afrique. La crise de 1997 qui avait secouée l'Asie est mobilisée pour apprécier l'impact des crises récentes sur le marché financier spécifiquement sud-africain, seule économie du pays d'Afrique suffisamment intégrée dans l'économie mondiale. Et pour d'autres pays, spécifiquement, les entreprises de négoce à capitaux asiatiques sont analysées sous l'angle de leur structure financière.

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*Le terrorisme en Afrique de l'Ouest ou la troisième crise de la personnalité africaine.*

Les travaux de Cheikh Anta Diop, Kwame Nkrumah, Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Théophile Obenga et beaucoup d'autres historiographes africains, permettent de se situer face au concept de personnalité ou d'identité africaine. Sans rentrer dans la polémique idéologico-politique sur ce concept, il convient tout de même de convenir d'une altérité africaine typique enracinée dans l'histoire même des africains. Mais cette altérité ou identité s'est foncièrement diluée aux contacts du colonisateur et du capitalisme-mondialisation. La personnalité africaine définie autour du communautarisme se trouve prise dans le piège de l'individualisme. Les sociétés africaines pénétrées par l'idée de l'individu ont vu leur tissu social se dégrader pour ne paraître que comme des appendices de la vie sociale occidentale.

Cette donne historique, aujourd'hui, semble la moins pernicieuse, la moins dangereuse pour ce qui reste de la personnalité africaine. On sait que depuis les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 aux États-Unis, la relation nuageuse entre le politique et le religieux a été dévoilée, pis, il y a eu un éclatement et un dispersement du terrorisme dans le monde entier. Aujourd'hui l'Afrique de l'ouest qui était jusque-là épargnée en paye les frais. La force nouvelle de reconquête du monde sous l'angle islamiste conduit à un dévoiement total de l'être-africain. Il n'y a plus de place pour une altérité africaine, une altérité relative. La sacralisation de la vie humaine n'a de sens que si l'africain opte pour un mode de vie totalement nouveau dans lequel son ontologie accepte radicalement la nouvelle reconversion. La dignité inconditionnelle de l'autre, l'alter-africain se conjugue ainsi avec sa destruction, son anéantissement.

La nouvelle crise de la personnalité africaine se comprend dans la logique de compétition entre les religions révélées pour le contrôle total de l'humanité. De ce fait, la violence suscitée par la guerre d'inspiration islamiste revêt désormais une radicalité particulière. Il ne s'agit pas dans cette guerre de dominer comme dans la guerre classique, mais de détruire. De ce fait, l'altérité de l'autre, l'africain, ou la différence entre les hommes n'a plus de sens en elle-même. Il faut que cette altérité disparaisse dans le dévouement à la parole religieusement islamiste. Dans cette trilogie colonialisme- capitalisme-terrorisme, la personnalité africaine se conjuguerait au passé. Le terrorisme devient l'acte de naissance d'une autre Afrique, d'une nouvelle personnalité qu'il conviendrait d'analyser avec lucidité pour trouver la réponse la plus pertinente et la plus durable.

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*L'Économie politique institutionnaliste, les BRICS et la question des institutions de coopération et d'intégration dans les espaces régionaux de l'économie mondiale*

Le texte porte sur trois questions liées :

- Premièrement : À travers chacune des « régions » du monde que distingue l'ONU, quels sont les types d'institutions de coopération et d'intégration régionales qui existent?

En faisant une typologie selon les catégories connues, à savoir:

a) organisation de coopération régionale sans libre circulation des marchandises et des personnes; b) zone de libre-échange; c) union douanière; d) communauté économique régionale sans monnaie commune; e) communauté économique régionale ayant une monnaie commune; f) organisation de coopération politique et diplomatique sans objectif fédéral ou confédéral; g) organisation politique et diplomatique régionale-continentale ayant un objectif fédéral ou confédéral; h) l'OCDE comme modèle; i) les BRICS comme modèle.

- Deuxièmement: Comment l' école de pensée qu'est l'Économie politique institutionnaliste permet-elle d'utiliser la théorie des jeux pour mieux comprendre le rôle des institutions économiques régionales de coopération et d'intégration dans la perspective des stratégies ayant pour objectif politique la souveraineté collective régionale, d'une part, et pour objectif économique des relations « gagnant-gagnant » avec le reste du monde?

L'enjeu est donc un objectif politique : « le comment » de la construction d'un cercle vertueux en relations internationales, pour l'exercice d'une souveraineté collective régionale concernant les relations politiques internationales et les politiques économiques stratégiques.

-Troisièmement: Comment la stratégie de « non-alignement » peut-elle être une stratégie « gagnant-gagnant », par rapport à toute obligation implicite ou explicite de choisir un « camp » ou un « bloc » du fait de la volonté des puissances étrangères, pour tout Etat non membre de l'OCDE, quelque soit le type d'institution économique de coopération ou d'intégration régionale auquel ledit Etat appartient?

L'enjeu est un objectif économique : en finir, dans l'économie mondiale, avec les « jeux à somme nulle », les jeux du « dilemme du prisonnier », les jeux de « passagers clandestins » et de « cavaliers seuls » dans les cadres desquels étaient réduits à évoluer les pays hors-OCDE.

En somme, ce texte explore les conditions d'un « cercle vertueux régional de la souveraineté politique collective et de la convergence en politique économique stratégique ». Ce qui présuppose la définition d'un bénéfice ex ante des stratégies « gagnant-gagnant » dans les relations économiques internationales via le rôle des institutions des espaces régionaux. Mutatis mutandis, à la lumière de ce cercle vertueux, on a d'une part, une illustration des forces de l'OCDE et des BRICS, et d'autre part, une illustration des faiblesses d'une Afrique dont les pays manquent de « stratégies gagnantes » dans les relations avec ces deux modèles.

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*Quel avenir de la coopération Asie/Afrique à l'ère de la montée des sentiments pro russes en Afrique ?*

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*Progrès technologiques chinois et transition vers le capitalisme périphérique*

De l'avis de Samir Amin, le capitalisme, compris comme système économique fondé sur la logique des profits, a atteint son apogée au début de notre siècle et s'est installé dans une sénilité. Cette thèse semble se justifier au regard des crises actuelles qui secouent le monde occidental et surtout sa base économique.

Seulement, en prenant au sérieux la thèse de Marx selon laquelle c'est sur la base des révolutions technologiques que ledit système se restructure, que le capitaliste (la formation économique) qui découvre le premier et monopolise les secrets de la force productive la plus progressiste s'érige au sommet de tous les capitalistes et devient le centre des opérations économiques capitalistes où refus la plus grande partie de la plus-value produite par tout le capital social, et eu égard aux mutations économiques actuelles en Chine et à sa maîtrise des technologies et techniques productives les plus progressistes, peut-on admettre l'hypothèse d'un dépassement ou d'une sénilité du capitalisme ? Le système ne se restructure-t-il pas à partir de sa périphérie chinoise ou asiatique comme l'avait prédit Marx, où il dissimule les formes les plus violentes de l'exploitation dans l'illusion de la baisse des valeurs des produits, de l'élévation des revenus et des niveaux de vie individuelle et collective, ainsi que de l'accroissement du bien-être humain ?

C'est dans le souci de répondre à de telles préoccupations que nous avons formulés la thèse selon laquelle les mutations capitalistes contemporaines inspirées par les progrès technologiques actuels s'opèrent à la périphérie, en Asie, plus spécifiquement en Chine.

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*Guerre ukrainienne, covid 19 et réformes fiscales en Afrique Centrale : le cas du Cameroun.*

A l'instar des autres pays d'Afrique centrale, le Cameroun a été impacté par la Covid 19 et la guerre en Ukraine. Toutefois, contre toute attente, ces deux chocs exogènes ont consacré des innovations dans les finances publiques camerounaises en général et en matière fiscale en particulier. Le présent article qui en étudie les contours, part de l'hypothèse selon laquelle la crise ukrainienne et la Covid 19 constituent des facteurs d'amélioration de la fiscalité au Cameroun. S'il en est ainsi c'est bien parce que ces crises externes ont non seulement permis une projection à la hausse des recettes fiscales pour l'exercice 2023, mais également une réorientation de la politique fiscale vers de nouveaux objectifs notamment la promotion de l'import substitution et l'assainissement du climat des affaires.

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*L'émergence politique, militaire et économique de l'Asie: Quelles conséquences pour la structure du système international?*

Avant la désintégration de l'Union Soviétique, le monde était bipolaire, un monde où les Etats devaient choisir entre deux camps. Les Etats suffisamment puissants à cette époque pouvaient se permettre un non alignement, mais la pression politique des deux camps ne laissait vraiment pas le choix à la plupart des Etats. Aussi, soit il fallait choisir le camp occidental avec pour leader idéologique les États-Unis ou opter pour le camp soviétique. Garder la neutralité était stratégiquement irréaliste et quasiment impossible.

Cependant, après l'effondrement de l'Union Soviétique le 26 décembre 1991 avec pour conséquence la victoire occidentale, le monde devient unipolaire avec les Etats-Unis comme superpuissance mondiale. La Fédération de Russie (Etat eurasiatique), héritière de l'Union Soviétique est une puissance militaire affaiblie avec les frustrations de la Guerre Froide. Toutefois, avec l'arrivée du Président Vladimir Poutine au pouvoir en l'an 2000 et le réarmement militaire de la Russie, le monde va connaître dans les prochaines années un nouvel équilibre géostratégique et politique. Ajouté à cela, l'Asie va entrer dans le jeu avec la montée de la Chine, de l'Inde, du Pakistan, du Japon, des deux Corées etc. Notre présentation démontre qu'un monde unipolaire n'est plus envisageable, que les Etats-Unis ne sont plus la première puissance militaire du monde, sinon une des premières puissances mondiales. Nous vivons désormais dans un monde multipolaire qui vient bouleverser l'hégémonie politique, militaire et économique de l'Occident avec l'arrivée de nouveaux acteurs (de provenance asiatique) dans le système international. Enfin, la guerre en Ukraine expose la puissance militaire de la Fédération de Russie qui défie les forces militaires occidentales (OTAN, UE, USA), une situation inédite, et à la fois permet à l'Asie de perturber l'ordre international. Par conséquent, nous allons vers un nouvel ordre mondial où l'Asie sera inévitablement et incontestablement un acteur majeur.

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*L'impact de la crise russo-ukrainienne en Afrique subsaharienne*

La crise mondiale s'est traduite par trois crises majeures dont la guerre russo-ukrainienne, la pandémie de la covid-19 et le changement climatique. Il est évident que ces crises impactent plus certains pays que d'autres. Le sommet du G20 au milieu montre inéluctablement la

tournure du système économique mondiale. Nous nous intéressons à la place de l'Afrique Subsaharienne au milieu de cette crise.

En clair, il s'agira de s'interroger sur l'impact de la crise russo-ukrainienne en Afrique subsaharienne.

Spécifiquement, nous verrons l'impact sur l'Afrique Subsaharienne à travers les IDE (Investissement directs étrangers), l'aide publique au développement, sur les demandes en matières premières des puissances industrielles et sur la croissance de l'économie.

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*L'Asie du Sud-Est et les crises financières asiatique et mondiale*

Alors que les économistes traditionnels affirment que l'économie mondiale a suffisamment mûri pour empêcher le retour d'une dépression mondiale, les décideurs politiques sont toujours aux prises avec un territoire inexploré pour isoler leurs économies des contagions régionales et mondiales débilantes. Cet article constitue l'introduction d'un numéro spécial visant à disséquer l'expérience des économies de marché d'Asie du Sud-Est face à la crise financière mondiale de 2008–09 et à la crise de COVID19.