

AFGHANISTAN

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA

1. SHARMA, RAGHAV

AFGHANISTAN: DISCERNING CHINA'S WESTWARD MARCH. *Asian Affairs*, 50(4), 2019: 546-568.

Ashraf Ghani's choice of China as the destination for his maiden state visit, barely a month following his arduous ascent to the Arg [presidential palace], symbolized a re-sequencing of the regional geo-political landscape. Articulating his government's new policy gambit, Kabul sought to chart a new path to peace with Rawalpindi and Quetta. Beijing agreed to be the principal cartographer, proposing the setting up of a "peace and reconciliation forum". This took shape in the Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) composed of Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and the USA.

**Afghanistan-Foreign Relations-China.

Control No : 44663

BANGLADESH

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA

2. Chakma, Bhumitra

The BRI and Sino-Indian Geo-Economic Competition in Bangladesh: Coping Strategy of a Small State. *Strategic Analysis*, 43(3), 2019: 227-239.

This article explains the Sino-Indian geo-economic competition in Bangladesh in the wake of the former's launching of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013. Beijing intends to fund various large-scale infrastructure projects in Bangladesh under the BRI which has prompted India to make its own offer of economic assistance to counter the Chinese initiative. The Sino-Indian competition has created challenges and opportunities for Bangladesh. Dhaka is pursuing a balanced policy to manage the competition and advance its own interests.

**Bangladesh-Foreign Relations-China.

Control No : 44650

BRAZIL

-ZIKA VIRUS

3. Wenham, Clare and Farias, Deborah BL

Securitizing Zika: The case of Brazil. *Security Dialogue*, 50(5), 2019(October): 398-415. Brazil's Zika virus crisis (2015–17), following hot on the heels of the Ebola outbreak (2014–15), dominated newsfeeds and high-level discussions amid governments, the UN system and beyond, with emerging fears relating to Congenital Zika Syndrome (CZS), embodied by microcephaly. However, beyond the ensuing panic in Latin America facing a generation of Zika babies, the outbreak demonstrates key developments in our understanding of the interaction between health and security, based on the Copenhagen School's securitization approach.

**Brazil-Zika virus.

Control No : 44671

CENTRAL ASIA

-DIPLOMACY

4. Pradhan, Ramakrushna

Petropolitics and Pipeline Diplomacy in Central Asia: can India Afford to wait in the wings? *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 75(4), 2019(December): 472-489.

The fight for hegemony in Central Asia has existed for ages. Strategically placed between two nuclear powers—Russia and China—and geopolitically located at the heart of Eurasia, Central Asia has always remained in global limelight. Even after the disintegration of the USSR, the geopolitical importance of Central Asia never waned down, instead emerged as a grand chessboard for regional and extra-regional player for the immense opportunities it has offered in the form of widely untapped natural resources and geostrategic leverages.

**Central Asia-Diplomacy.

Control No : 44656

CHINA

-FOREIGN POLICY-AFRICA

5. Friedrichs, Jörg

Explaining China's popularity in the Middle East and Africa. *Third World Quarterly*, 2019, 40(9): 1634-1654.

China enjoys considerable popularity in the Middle East and Africa, not only among elites but also at street level. This article draws on international relations theories to explain this general pattern, as well as intraand interregional variation. Every approach has something to contribute, but international political economy more so than realism. Constructivist theories are particularly useful in explaining China's popularity in the Middle East and Africa.

**China-Foreign Policy-Africa.

Control No : 44681

CHINA

-FOREIGN POLICY-SOUTHEAST ASIA

6. Liao, Jessica C.

A Good Neighbor of Bad Governance? China's Energy and Mining Development in Southeast Asia. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 2019, 28(118): 575-591.

The policies of Going Out and Good Neighbor have worked in tandem to direct Chinese diplomacy toward Southeast Asia over the past decades. This article asks how these policies have shaped Chinese energy and mining firms' business decisions in the region. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data, this article argues that while Going Out and Good Neighbor have contributed to the growth of China's energy and mining development projects in Southeast Asia, this outcome is not merely the result of a state-directed initiative.

**China-Foreign Policy-Southeast Asia.

Control No : 44678

CHINA

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-JAPAN

7. Zhao, Hong

China-Japan Compete for Infrastructure Investment in Southeast Asia: Geopolitical Rivalry or Healthy Competition? *Journal of Contemporary China*, 2019, 28(118): 558-574.

As the two most significant Asian powers, competition in infrastructure sectors in Asia between China and Japan is inevitable. Japan is a longestablished developer of regional infrastructure in Southeast Asia, while China's interest in financing and building infrastructures there is relatively recent. After China proposed the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Japan stepped up its efforts, determined to expand its already well-established influence. This competition has had positive as well as negative consequences for Southeast Asia and regional financial architecture.

**China-Foreign Relations-Japan.

Control No : 44677

CHINA

-UYGHUR

8. RAZA, ZAINAB

China's 'political re-education' camps of XINJIANG'S Uyghur Muslims. *Asian Affairs*, 50(4), 2019: 488-501.

Towards the end of 2018, reports began to surface that around one million Uyghur Muslims in the far-western Chinese province of Xinjiang were being detained in what China called 'political re-education camps'. These reports, which drew on evidence including interviews with former internees and their relatives, stated that considerable human rights abuses were being committed by the Chinese government.

**China-Uyghur.

Control No : 44660

CIVIL WARS

-MILITIAS GROUP

9. Aliyev, Huseyn

When and how do militias disband? Global Patterns of Pro-Government Militia Demobilization in Civil Wars. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 42(8), 2019: 715-734.

The research to date on pro-government militias demonstrates that numerous pro-regime militia groups were actively deployed in civil wars over the last half a century. As hundreds of militia groups emerged amid civil warfare, hundreds more were disbanded, integrated into regular military, or transformed into political forces.

**Civil Wars-Militias Group.

Control No : 44667

CPEC

10. Zaidi, S. Akbar

A Road through Pakistan, and what this means for India. *Strategic Analysis*, 43(3), 2019: 214-226.

Pakistan's largest donor has been the United States of America, granting around \$ 70 bn in aid. In 2015, China, as part of its One Belt One Road global ambitions, promised Pakistan \$ 46 bn (since revised to \$ 60 bn), for a road running from its border to the port of Gwadar. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), is being seen as a 'fate-changer' for Pakistan. CPEC could change Pakistan's fate in more ways than one; this article explores the domestic and regional consequences of China's involvement in Pakistan, and what this will mean for South Asia and for India.

**CPEC.

Control No : 44649

EUROPEAN UNION

-FOREIGN POLICY

11. Sultanova , Nigar T.

Perspectives of further Institutional Development of the EU: high representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security and EU foreign policy. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 75(4), 2019(December): 539-554.

Treaty of Lisbon has contributed significantly to the development of the European Union (EU) institutions. It has abolished the EU pillars system and has made crucial changes to the implementation of external policies of the Union. This article tracks the evolution of the post of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, starting from its introduction by the Amsterdam Treaty, until the reforms introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon, and also analyses the challenges it is facing, on its path to implement its mandate.

**European Union-Foreign Policy.

Control No : 44659

EUROPEAN UNION

-MIGRATION CRISIS

12. Baker-Beall, Christopher

The threat of the 'returning foreign fighter': The securitization of EU migration and border control policy. *Security Dialogue*, 50(5), 2019(October): 437-453.

This article analyses the European Union's response to the threat of the 'returning foreign fighter' (referred to with increasing frequency as the 'foreign terrorist fighter'), arguing that it has been characterized by a move to (re)frame migration and border control as essential aspects of EU counter-terrorism policy. The article offers three important observations on the significance of this move. First, it critiques the way in which the EU's response to this problem is based upon and reinforces a narrow understanding of returning foreign fighters. Second, it argues that the EU has invoked the threat from returning foreign fighters not with the sole intention of preventing terrorism but rather as part of the ongoing securitization of migration and the EU border.

**European Union-Migration crisis.

Control No : 44673

INDIA

-BRI

13. Basrur, Rajesh

The BRI and India's Grand Strategy. *Strategic Analysis*, 43(3), 2019: 187-198.
India's rejection of the BRI for strategic reasons does not mean it is resistant to Chinese investments, which are—to the contrary—both welcome and rapidly increasing. Indian strategy in this respect is in accord with the changing character of the international system, where strategic competition co-exists with economic cooperation as well as competition. In contemporary international politics, structurally driven conflictive behaviour is modified by high levels of strategic and economic interdependence. This incentivises India, like other major powers, to seek optimal gains through economic exchange even as it defends its strategic interests through military means short of war.
**India-BRI.

Control No : 44647

INDIA

-FOREIGN POLICY

14. Pattanaik, Smruti S.

India's Policy Response to China's Investment and Aid to Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives: challenges and prospects. *Strategic Analysis*, 43(3), 2019: 240-259.
Regional strategic dynamics in South Asia is in a state of flux since the announcement of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). China emphasises on the economic aspect of investment in infrastructures and energy projects, but strategic underpinning are very much apparent. China loan has created indebtedness in these countries and has helped Beijing to gain strategic foothold in the region which India considers as core to its security. India's aid programme though focuses on the neighbourhood, it remains small compared to China and suffers from delivery deficit. This article examines India's policy response to China's presence in the region.
**India-Foreign policy.

Control No : 44651

INDIA

-FOREIGN POLICY-BHUTAN

15. Nga, Le Thi Hang and Hiep, Tran Xuan

India-Bhutan treaties of 1949 and 2007: A Retrospect. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 75(4), 2019(December): 441-455.
This article is an attempt to relook at the treaties of 1949 and 2007 between India and Bhutan and argues that the 2007 Treaty is the outcome of the evolution and maturity of Bhutan as an independent and sovereign state, that it is imperative for India to make constant adjustments in its foreign policy towards Bhutan to secure its influence in the tiny but important country and maintain the strength of India-Bhutan bilateral relations.
**India-Foreign Policy-Bhutan.

Control No : 44654

INDIA

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA

16. PENG, NIAN

BUDDING INDO-MYANMAR RELATIONS: RISING BUT LIMITED CHALLENGES FOR CHINA. *Asian Affairs*, 50(4), 2019: 588-601.
Myanmar, which is located at the junction of Southeast Asia and South Asia, is perceived as a crucial partner for New Delhi to promote India's economic and strategic interests in Southeast and East Asia, suppress the insurgencies and drug trafficking in the border region, and balance Chinese influences. For these reasons, India has made continuous efforts to develop bilateral ties with Myanmar since the mid-1990s.
**India-Foreign Relations-China.

Control No : 44665

17. Singh, Abhijit

Sino-Indian dynamics in Littoral Asia – the view from New Delhi. *Strategic Analysis*, 43(3), 2019: 199-213.

China's growing stakes in the Indian Ocean, in particular the People's Liberation Army Navy's (PLAN) expanding profile in South Asia, has caused deep concern in India, where many believe Chinese naval deployments have shrunk New Delhi's traditional sphere of influence. China's inroads in India's strategic backwaters— in particular, growing PLAN submarine forays—are viewed with suspicion in New Delhi, where many are convinced of the need for a counter-China strategy. As India watches China expand its Belt and Road projects in the Indian Ocean bolstering sway over geopolitically significant island and coastal states, New Delhi faces a dilemma in its neighbourhood.

**India-Foreign relations-China.

Control No : 44648

INDONESIA

-ELECTION

18. FIONNA, ULLA and HUTCHINSON, FRANCIS E.

Indonesia's 2019 elections: : a fractured democracy ? *Asian Affairs*, 50(4), 2019: 502-519.

In April 2019, Indonesia carried out simultaneous presidential and legislative elections. With an estimated 192 million voters acceding to 800,000 polling stations, this was the world's largest direct presidential election.¹ Barring some scattered claims of irregularities, the mammoth task of electing public representatives at the national as well as provincial and local levels was successfully carried out.

**Indonesia-Election.

Control No : 44661

IRAN

-MILITARY SECURITY

19. Fijałkowski, Łukasz and Jarzabek, Jarosław

Between emergency and routine – securitisation of military security in Iran and Indonesia. *Third World Quarterly*, 2019, 40(9): 1670-1688.

The aim of this article is to explain the internal conditions of military security in a non-European context. It utilises securitisation as the theoretical perspective and investigates Iranian and Indonesian case studies to explore how the perception of internal threats and vulnerabilities determines the approaches to military security. It begins with a reiteration of securitisation theory assumptions, followed by clarifying the understanding of security in non-Western contexts. The case studies focus on the conditions which facilitate securitisation, including the nature of securitising actors, assumed concepts of security, and securitisation processes and their outcomes.

**Iran-Military Security.

Control No : 44682

IRAQ

-ISLAMIC STATE

20. SHAHI, AFSHIN and MOHAMAD, AMER

TALIBANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC STATE AND THE QUEST FOR RETROSPECTIVE LEGITIMACY. *Asian Affairs*, 50(4), 2019: 520-545.

As the Islamic State (IS) was rapidly conquering territory in Iraq and Syria, questions were raised about the future of these regions after the demise of IS. By 2016, IS was no longer indomitable and in 2018 the self-proclaimed Caliphate lost all its territories in Iraq and Syria. A coalition of local, regional and global forces brought the once 'unbeatable' trans-national Jihadi organization to its knees. Although these victories were followed by a sense of military triumphalism, there is enough evidence to suggest that these territorial losses, by no means, constitute the end of IS.

**Iraq-Islamic State.

Control No : 44662

IRAQ

-KURDS

21. Hama, Hawre Hasan

Article 140 Between Baghdad and KRG: The Future of Kirkuk Status in Post 16 October. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 75(4), 2019(December): 510-524.

The Iraqi state and the Kurds have always been at the odds over the territory around Kirkuk, particularly following the discovery of oil in the province in 1927. Both sides have claimed ownership of the province since that time and have sought to gain advantage over the other through various means. The region was subjected to a forced demographic change under the Arabisation policy during the reign of Ba'ath Party between 1968 and 2003.

**Iraq-Kurds.

Control No : 44657

IRAQ

-RELATIONS-UNITED NATIONS

22. Turan, Idris

United Nations and Human Security Paradoxes in Iraq. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 75(4), 2019(December): 525-538.

The purpose of this article is to analyse the invasion of Iraq in 2003 and its repercussions for humanity from the perspective of Human Security. In addition, the aim is to focus on the international systemic problems in the UN on the basis of Human Security. The Human Security approach is expected to bring new insights both to the analysis of what happened to Iraq and its people and how the 'noble' aims of the US invasion brought about just the opposite outcomes.

**Iraq-Relations-United Nations.

Control No : 44658

NEPAL

-SOCIETY

23. Ghosh, Anwesha and Chopra, Deepta

Paid work, unpaid care work and women's empowerment in Nepal. *Contemporary South Asia*, 27(4), 2019: 471-485.

Employment and work surveys in Nepal have shown a high concentration of women in certain occupations, being flexible, low paid and requiring low skill. In the far-western region (Jumla District, Karnali Zone), the Government of Nepal provides employment to women and men through a public works programme, the Karnali Employment Programme (KEP). This paper assesses the empowerment potential of the KEP and similar employment programmes, and questions whether paid work leads to economic empowerment for women.

**Nepal-Society.

Control No : 44652

NIGERIA

-FOREIGN POLICY

24. Cabestan, Jean-Pierre

Beijing's 'Going Out' strategy and Belt and Road Initiative in the Sahel: The case of China's growing presence in Niger. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 2019, 28(118): 592-613.

In looking at the case of Niger, this article demonstrates that there have been a lot of similarities between China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) launched in 2013 and its 'going out' strategy initiated in the late 1990s. Prior to 2013, many of the BRI's objectives and strategies were already at work in Africa, and particularly in socioeconomically poor, landlocked countries that badly need infrastructure and connectivity.

**NIGERIA-FOREIGN POLICY.

Control No : 44679

PAKISTAN

-COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM POLICY

25. Orakzai, Saira Bano

Pakistan's Approach to Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): Reframing the Policy Framework for Peacebuilding and Development Strategies. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 42(8), 2019: 755-770.

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is one of the central focuses of the government of Pakistan. This article examines the current CVE policy framework and questions the existing paradigm of CVE policies in Pakistan. The article employs R. Kim Cragin's model of "resisting violent extremism" to suggest the need for a paradigm change in Pakistan's CVE policy framework, especially after the launch of another military operation in 2017.

**Pakistan-Countering violent extremism policy.

Control No : 44669

PAKISTAN

-POK

26. Loureiro, Miguel

Debating empowerment: men's views of women's access to work in public spaces in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. *Contemporary South Asia*, 27(4), 2019: 531-548.

In the aftermath of the 2005 earthquake that struck Pakistan-administered Kashmir an unprecedented number of development actors arrived in the region. Their impact influenced men's perceptions of change in the gendered division of labour, as they claimed this arrival had increased women's access to work in public spaces. Across urban and rural bazaars, a wide spectrum of male voices used this perceived increase to either try to further enhance women's access or to curtail it.

**Pakistan-POK.

Control No : 44653

RUSSIA

-EURASIANISM

27. Arbatova, Nadezhda

Three faces of Russia's Neo-Eurasianism. *Survival*, 61(6), 2019: 7-24.

The publication of Vladimir Putin's article 'A New Integration Project for Eurasia: The Future in the Making', in *Izvestia* on 3 October 2011, officially marked Russia's departure from Europe and from the West more generally. The article proclaimed the ambitious goal of building 'a powerful supranational association capable of becoming one of the poles in the modern world and serving as an efficient bridge between Europe and the dynamic AsiaPacific region'.

**Russia-Eurasianism.

Control No : 44642

RUSSIA

-NATIONALITY POLICY

28. SMITH, JEREMY

Was There a Soviet Nationality Policy? *Europe-Asia Studies*, 71(6), 2019: 972-993.

The essay challenges the frequent references to the concept of Soviet nationality policy by historians and social scientists. The argument proceeds, first, by unpicking some of the logic in the use of the term; second, by examining the evidence for the existence and nature of such a policy; and third, by considering alternative explanations for major decisions and events concerning non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union. The essay concludes that, at least after the 1920s, there was no Soviet nationality policy, and the processes of negotiation and nation-promoting practices pursued by republic leaders were, instead, the key influences on decision-making.

**Russia-Nationality policy.

Control No : 44639

RUSSIA

-RELATIONS-SYRIA

29. Adamsky, Dmitry

Christ-loving Diplomats: Russian ecclesiastical diplomacy in Syria. *Survival*, 61(6), 2019: 49-68.

The role of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) in Russian national identity, and politics has grown immensely in the last several decades. The ROC has turned into a major partner of the Kremlin and informs its policy, both foreign and domestic. Casting the ROC as the Kremlin's obedient servant would be an oversimplification. The partnership is competitive, with synergies and areas of convergence alongside tensions. ROC Patriarch Kirill seeks to collaborate with the Kremlin mainly when state policy serves ecclesiastical goals.

**Russia-Relations-Syria.

Control No : 44644

RUSSIA

-SOVIET FAMINE

30. NEFEDOV, SERGEI and ELLMAN, MICHAEL

The Soviet Famine of 1931–1934: Genocide, a Result of Poor Harvests, or the Outcome of a Conflict Between the State and the Peasants? *Europe-Asia Studies*, 71(6), 2019: 1048-1065.

Interpretation of the Soviet famine of 1931–1934 (mainly in 1933) has long given rise to controversy. Publication of a Russian monograph by the leading spokesman for Russia in the international debates on the famine provides an opportunity both to analyse this Russian interpretation and to sum up the present state of knowledge about the famine and its causes.

**Russia-Soviet Famine.

Control No : 44641

RUSSIA

-STALINISM

31. BRANDENBERGER, DAVID and AMOSOVA, ALISA

The Rise and Fall of a Crimean Party Boss: Nikolai Vasil'evich Solov'ev and the Leningrad Affair. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 71(6), 2019: 951-971.

This essay focuses on the career of N. V. Solov'ev, a prominent Stalin-era official and little-known victim of the 1949 Leningrad Affair. When treated as a case study, Solov'ev's life and times illustrate a variety of important things about Stalinism as a whole. Most obviously, Solov'ev's rapid ascent into the party nomenklatura during the interwar years exemplifies the dramatic trajectory that many in party service enjoyed during this period. Once in office, Solov'ev promptly embraced the Stalinist political culture that had promoted him there, at times even emulating the general secretary himself. Finally, Solov'ev's postwar disgrace and ruin reveal much about the broader functioning of this political system, particularly in regard to Joseph Stalin's concerns about the USSR's emergent party elite.

**RUSSIA-STALINISM.

Control No : 44638

32. GILL, GRAEME

Stalinism and Executive Power: Formal and Informal Contours of Stalinism. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 71(6), 2019: 994-1012.

One of the key characteristics of Stalinism was the relationship between its formal and informal aspects. This is reflected clearly in the way in which, over time, the formal institutions of rule were supplanted by more informal mechanisms of decision-making. However, although the formal institutions seemed to atrophy, they were not abolished, but continued to become the basis upon which the post-Stalin leadership rested. The essay explains why one of those institutions, the Politburo, was maintained despite its atrophy as a decision-making organ, explaining this principally as a result of both strategic and tactical considerations.

**Russia-Stalinism.

Control No : 44640

33. PITTY, RODERIC

Russian Views of Stalinism as a Negative Satellite of Capitalism. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 71(6), 2019: 932-950.

The conflation of Stalinism with socialism was a key aspect of the relationship between Stalinism and capitalism. The Russian Marxist Nodari Simoniya exposed that conflation in his book *What We Have Built*, which is discussed in this essay in the context of Russian historiography about Stalinism. The main themes of Simoniya's critique of Stalinism as a historical reversal are elaborated and linked to political images during the Cold War that distorted the meaning of socialism. Stalinism is revealed as a negative satellite of capitalism, constituting an external economic zone, not an alternative form of world order.

**Russia-Stalinism.

Control No : 44637

RUSSIA

-WAR OF THE FUTURE

34. Chekov, Alexander D. and Makarycheva, Anna V.

War of the Future: a view from Russia. *Survival*, 61(6), 2019: 25-48.

The return of great-power rivalry has made questions about the future of more urgent. Russian thinking, in particular, warrants renewed attention. Moscow's assertive politico-military posture in Ukraine and Syria, more confident use of what have been termed 'hybrid' operations, and increasing reliance on cyber capabilities have figured prominently in the deliberations of the Euro-Atlantic policy community about the evolution of twenty-first-century warfare and statecraft, and the optimal response to Russia's 'revisionism'.

**Russia-War of the future.

Control No : 44643

SOUTH SUDAN

-CIVIL WARS

35. Kindersley, Nicki and H Rolandsen, Øystein

Who are the civilians in the wars of South Sudan? *Security Dialogue*, 50(5), 2019(October): 383-397.

This longitudinal study explores the place of the civilian populations in the wars of what is now South Sudan. Using a broad range of empirical evidence, we trace the evolution of conflict practices and norms from the 1800s to today. Two main insights stand out: First, since the initial colonial incursions, local residents have been strategic assets to be managed and exploited, and thus populations are not just legitimate targets in conflicts but also key resources to capture and control. Second, violent governance structures and practices have been created and reformed through these generations of coercive rule and civil wars.

**South Sudan-Civil Wars.

Control No : 44670

SOVIET STATE

-THIRTY YEAR WAR

36. MARKWICK, ROGER D.

War, violence and the making of the Stalinist State: a tillyian analysis. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 71(6), 2019: 907-931.

Defining the state as 'organised violence', based on the emergence of the modern European national state system, Charles Tilly identified four essential war-driven, state-building activities: 'war-making'; 'statemaking'; 'protection' of elite 'clients'; and 'extraction' of resources. Drawing on Tilly's primary categories of analysis, this essay considers the ways in which war, or the threat of war, real or imagined, shaped the Soviet state, particularly in its Stalinist manifestation. This essay argues that Tilly's warfare-state paradigm, judiciously deployed, brings into high relief facets of Soviet state-making that few other paradigms do.

**Soviet State-Thirty Year War.

Control No : 44636

TERRORISM

37. Neelamalar, M. and Vivakaran, Mangala Vadivu

A critical analysis of the Jihadi discourse through Online magazines with special reference to 'Wyeth' Magazine. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 75(4), 2019(December): 456-471.

'Jihadism' (also known as the jihadi movement) is a popular term that signifies the Islamic terror movement which thrives on extremist ideologies and violence. In addition to the conventional practices, the online medium is currently being employed for disseminating these extremist ideologies across the globe. Radicalisation and recruitment of geographically dispersed individuals as 'jihadists' for supporting Islamic terror activities tend to be the primary intent for using the digital platforms as the medium of communication in this context.

**Terrorism; Islamic State; Jihad.

Control No : 44655

THAILAND

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

38. Chiengkul, Prapimphan

Uneven development, inequality and concentration of power: a critique of Thailand 4.0. *Third World Quarterly*, 2019, 40(9): 1689-1707.

This article provides a critique of the Thailand 4.0 strategy to push the country out of the middle-income trap through innovation-driven, inclusive and sustainable growth. First, it argues that the policies have insufficiently analysed the persistence of structural hierarchy and uneven development in the global political economy, which will constrain Thailand's catch-up success in the future. Second, based on writings about progressive mission-led industrial strategies, it is argued that Thailand 4.0 ought to embed a progressive social and environmental agenda more clearly in its industrial strategy.

**Thailand-Politics & Government.

Control No : 44683

TURKEY

-ASA

39. Topak, Özgün E

The authoritarian surveillant assemblage: Authoritarian state surveillance in Turkey. *Security Dialogue*, 50(5), 2019(October): 454-472.

This article examines Turkey's authoritarian state surveillance regime by developing the concept of the authoritarian surveillant assemblage (ASA), building on and expanding the concept of the surveillant assemblage (SA). Turkey's ASA is the outcome of diverse surveillance systems, which continuously expand their reach, form new connections and incorporate new actors. These systems include a protest and dissent surveillance system, an internet surveillance system, a synoptic media surveillance system and an informant-collaborator surveillance system.

**Turkey-ASA.

Control No : 44674

UNESCO

-SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

40. Wiktor-Mach, Dobrosława

Cultural heritage and development: UNESCO's new paradigm in a changing geopolitical context. *Third World Quarterly*, 2019, 40(9): 1593-1612.

In the 1980s, the process of convergence between culture and development began to emerge in the context of post-colonialism and changing geopolitical realities. Later on, along with increasing multilateralism, The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) eventually became the main actor in promoting culture as a fourth pillar of sustainable development. The paradigm shift in the heritage-development agenda is examined in the context of growing aspirations of non-Western states to play an active role in the global heritage regime, and the interests and strategies of UNESCO's secretariat and the member states.

**UNESCO-Sustainable Development.

Control No : 44680

UNITED KINGDOM

-RADICALIZATION

41. Weeks, Douglas

Barking Mosque and Quintessential insight: Overcoming the Problematic overnment/Community Counterterrorism Partnership in the UK. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 42(8), 2019: 735-754.

This article looks specifically at the front end of the radicalization problem and argues that vulnerability to political violence is first and foremost a social problem. The article explores the historical counterradicalization approach in Britain and the government/community relationship, and argues that addressing the disaffection that comes with social vulnerability is the key to building resilience to radicalization.

**United Kingdom-Radicalization.

Control No : 44668

USA

- FOREIGN POLICY-EUROPE

42. Alcaro, Riccardo

Europe's struggle in the fraying transatlantic order. *Survival*, 61(6), 2019: 77-88.

Historically, Europe's bond with the United States has been exceptionally resilient. In return for fealty to US foreign policy, the United States has guaranteed Europe's security and amplified its influence by agreeing to European over-representation in multilateral institutions such as the UN Security Council and the International Monetary Fund. Extensive societal connections and shared values have turned an interest-based, pragmatic partnership into a normative bond capable of enduring severe shocks.

**USA - Foreign policy-Europe.

Control No : 44646

USA

-COUNTERPROLIFERATION

43. Arnold, Aaron and Salisbury, Daniel

Going it alone: The causes and consequences of U.S. extraterritorial counterproliferation enforcement. *Contemporary Security Policy*, 2019, 40(4): 435-458.

In 2004, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1540, which acknowledged the non-state acquisition of weapons of mass destruction as a security threat and called on member states to implement "appropriate effective" domestic trade controls. The United States, however, has both promoted the multilateral implementation of strategic trade controls but has also increasingly resorted to extraterritorial enforcement of its counterproliferation rules.

**USA-Counterproliferation.

Control No : 44684

USA

-FOREIGN POLICY-CHINA

44. Sutter, Robert

Congress and Trump Administration China Policy: Overlapping Priorities, Uneasy Adjustments and Hardening toward Beijing. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 2019, 28(118): 519-537.

Republican-led congressional interaction with the Donald Trump campaign and administration on China-related matters during the 2016 US election campaign and the first year of the new administration involved often grudging adjustments on both sides. Major controversy was avoided partly because China issues often were overshadowed by other policy priorities and partly because congressional Republicans feared retribution from their mercurial leader who was very popular with the party rank-and-file and often harshly punished opponents.

**USA-Foreign Policy-China.

Control No : 44676

USA

-FOREIGN RELATION-VIETNAM

45. SIRACUSA, JOSEPH M. and NGUYEN, HANG THI THUY

U.S.-VIETNAM RELATIONS IN THE TRUMP ERA. *Asian Affairs*, 50(4), 2019.

Under the Trump presidency, pragmatism has prevailed in the relationship between the U.S. and Vietnam, and enabled increased cooperation between Hanoi and Washington. In Vietnam, there was a sense of relief that U.S. Asia policy has not really followed the options Mr Trump articulated during the presidential election, which covered the entire spectrum of diplomatic, strategic, and economic relations. Meanwhile, hard work remains ahead to prevent certain differences from disrupting U.S.-Vietnam relations.

**USA-Foreign Relation-Vietnam.

Control No : 44666

USA

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA

46. Zhao, Suisheng

Engagement on the Defensive: From the Mismatched Grand Bargain to the Emerging US-China Rivalry. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 2019, 28(118): 501-518.

Facing powerful challenges from both China and the US, the long-standing engagement policy is on the defensive. Focusing on advancing American economic and security interests rather than its ideals and prioritizing reciprocity above economic cooperation, the Trump administration has declared China a strategic competitor and escalated a trade war into a multi-front conflict. However, profound interdependence continues underpinning the bilateral relationship. Neither the US nor China can afford to disengage from the other. The two countries are not natural partners but not inevitable enemies either. Competition does not mean confrontation, much less war. Engagement remains the foundation for healthy competition.

**USA-Foreign Relations-China.

Control No : 44675

USA

-RELATIONS-CHINA

47. Xiaokun, Sun

A Chinese perspective on US alliances. *Survival*, 61(6), 2019: 69-76.

The endurance of any alliance system, Stephen Walt tells us, depends on two fundamental conditions: a convergence of identity politics and common strategic objectives. In most cases, if one condition can be maintained, the alliance can survive. But if both begin to deteriorate, the alliance's durability will be in doubt.

**USA-Relations-China.

Control No : 44645

USA

-SAHEL REGION

48. Dieng, Moda

The Multi-National Joint Task Force and the G5 Sahel Joint Force: The limits of military capacity-building efforts. *Contemporary Security Policy*, 2019, 40(4): 481-501.

The Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and the G5 Sahel Joint Force are adhoc counterterrorism task forces in the Lake Chad Basin and the Sahel region, respectively. These new task forces enjoy significant international capacitybuilding support, especially from France and the United States. This article shows that capacity-building actions, while fostering the operationalization of the MNJTF and the G5 Sahel Joint Force, nevertheless have several limitations.

**USA-Sahel region.

Control No : 44685

VIETNAM WAR

49. Belcher, Oliver

Sensing, territory, population: Computation, embodied sensors, and hamlet control in the Vietnam War. *Security Dialogue*, 50(5), 2019(October): 416-436.

This article analyses a mid-20th century computerized pacification reporting system, the Hamlet Evaluation System (HES), used by the US military to measure hamlet-level security and development trends in the Vietnam War. The significance of the HES was its capacity to translate US Military Advisor observations of Vietnamese hamlet life into a machine-readable format used by US military systems analysts to disclose 'patterns of life.' I show how US Military Advisors operated as 'embodied sensors' within the HES, producing a distinctive location-based event ontology – a 'view of below' – accompanied by rudimentary digital maps in-formation from incoming hamlet-level observation streams.

**Vietnam War

Control No : 44672

WORLD WAR

50. LLEWELLYN-JONES, ROSIE

THE ASSYRIANS IN WORLD WAR ONE AND THE 1933 MASSACRE: NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE RSAA ARCHIVES. *Asian Affairs*, 50(4), 2019: 569-587.

Mention the Assyrians to anyone of a certain age and education, and the inevitable response will be 'They came down like a wolf on the fold' and this is as much as most people know. An exhibition last year (2018) at the British Museum showed some robust Assyrian sculpture, but reinforced the idea that it was the work of a long extinct tribe who had once ruled a substantial chunk of the Near East.

**World War.

Control No : 44664