

**ACT EAST POLICY**

1. Roluahpuia

Whose border is it anyway? Control, contestation, and confluence in Indo-Myanmar borderlands. *Contemporary South Asia*, 28(1), 2020: 74-85.

The implementation of the Look East Policy (LEP) – now the Act East Policy – in the 1990s signaled a marked shift in India's economic policy aimed at transforming its northeastern region from a peripheral frontier to an economic corridor. The regional focus of the policy commonly appears in references to the northeast region as a whole and the policy suggestions are centered on ending the region's isolation and underdevelopment. This paper looks at how the inhabitants of a borderland village on the Mizoram-Myanmar border maneuvered themselves in response to the economic drive for the border opening intertwined with the extension of state rule and control.

\*\*Act East Policy.

**Control No : 44721**

**AFRICA**

**-DEMOCRACY**

2. Borzyskowski, Inken von and M Kuhn, Patrick

Dangerously informed: Voter information and pre-electoral violence in Africa. *Journal of Peace Research*, 57(1), 2020(January): 15-29.

A considerable literature examines the effect of voter information on candidate strategies and voter-politician interactions in the developing world. The voter information literature argues that information can improve accountability because more informed voters are harder to woo with traditional campaign tools, such as ethnic appeals and votebuying. However, this literature has largely ignored the reaction of political candidates and thus may reach conclusions that are overly optimistic regarding the impact of information on electoral accountability. We argue that voter information can increase electoral violence in developing countries where politicians face fewer institutional constraints on their campaign tactics.

\*\*Africa-Democracy.

**Control No : 44694**

**AFRICA**

**-ZAMBIA**

3. Wahman, Michael and Goldring, Edward

Pre-election violence and territorial control: Political dominance and subnational election violence in polarized African electoral systems. *Journal of Peace Research*, 57(1), 2020(January): 93-110.

Cross-national research on African electoral politics has argued that competition increases the prospects for pre-election violence. However, there is a dearth of systematic research on the effect of political competition on pre-election violence at the subnational level. We theorize that in African democracies characterized by competition at the national level but low subnational competitiveness (polarization), violence is often a manifestation of turf war and a tool to maintain and disrupt political territorial control.

\*\*Africa-Zambia.

**Control No : 44698**

**ANTI**

**-MUSLIM RACISM**

4. Cockbain, Ella and Tufail, Waqas

Failing victims, fuelling hate: challenging the harms of the 'Muslim grooming gangs' narrative. *Race and Class*, 61(3), 2020(January-March): 3-32.

'Muslim grooming gangs' have become a defining feature of media, political and public debate around child sexual exploitation in the UK. The dominant narrative that has emerged to explain a series of horrific cases is misleading, sensationalist and has in

itself promoted a number of harms. This article examines how racist framings of 'Muslim grooming gangs' exist not only in extremist, far-right fringes but in mainstream, liberal discourses too. The involvement of supposedly feminist and liberal actors and the promotion of pseudoscientific 'research' have lent a veneer of legitimacy to essentialist, \*\*Anti-Muslim racism.

**Control No : 44703**

## **ARAB WORLD**

### **-POLITICAL ISLAM**

5. Firmian, Federico Manfredi

The war in Syria: A Longue Duree Perspective. *Asian Affairs*, 51(1), 2020: 42-70.

Federico Manfredi Firmian is a lecturer at Sciences Po Paris, where he teaches courses on the war in Syria and the geopolitics of energy. He holds a Master's in Public Policy from the Harvard Kennedy School and has conducted field research on armed conflict and its economic underpinnings in Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, and Libya.

\*\*Arab World-Political Islam.

**Control No : 44711**

## **ASEAN**

### **-UN**

6. Jones, Catherine

South East Asian powers and contributions to peacekeeping operations: UN-ASEAN partnering for peace? *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 74(1), 2020: 89-107.

Regions are becoming increasingly central to both the implementation and claims to legitimacy of UN peacekeeping operations. In 2008, in the UN Secretary General published a report on the relationship between the UN and Regional Organisations (S/2008/186\*\*), highlighting that UN-regional partnerships should develop to entail wider capacity building activities, define and refine the responsibilities of regions and the UN in both Chapter VIII and non-chapter VIII activities, and perform functions in support of disarmament and mediation.

\*\*ASEAN-UN.

**Control No : 44719**

## **ASIA**

### **-PACIFIC-ASEAN**

7. Cook, Alistair D. B. and Yogendran, Sangeetha

Conceptualising humanitarian civil-military partnerships in the Asia-Pacific: (Re-)ordering cooperation. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 74(1), 2020: 35-53.

The Asia-Pacific is a dynamic region that is exposed to multiple natural hazards. This article explores how recent developments have influenced the relationship between civilian and military actors in the Asia-Pacific to facilitate an improvement in humanitarian civil-military coordination to assist and protect disaster-affected communities. It investigates civilian and military engagement in disaster preparedness and response activities in the Asia-Pacific, and draws on the literature on civil-military relations and technical reports to further conceptualise these.

\*\*Asia-Pacific-ASEAN.

**Control No : 44718**

## **BLACK PRESENCE IN BRAZIL**

8. Alfonso, Daniel Angyalossy

Bolsonaro's take on the 'absence of racism' in Brazil. *Race and Class*, 61(3), 2020(January-March): 33-49.

Historically, the myth has grown up of Brazil as a racial democracy, despite its marginalisation of its substantial Black population, and the writing out of the Black presence from the national narrative. This article seeks to analyse the extremist political position of Jair Bolsonaro in relation to the Black population of Brazil, within the context of the historical trajectory of official discourses surrounding the question of race.

\*\*Black presence in Brazil.

**Control No : 44704**

## **CHINA**

### **-CULTURAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

9. Xiaofeng, Li and Yanjun, Liang

Ureltu's Ewenki narratives and the crisis of minority cultures in China. *Race and Class*, 61(3), 2020(January-March): 50-64.

The author Ureltu has undergone a transformation from novelist to producer and disseminator of Ewenki historical culture, moving from fictional Ewenki stories of forty years ago to recent non-fictional Ewenki historical narratives. In the course of this transformation, he has provided a sample of Ewenki culture that, on the one hand, can break down misunderstandings of the culture and, on the other, can revitalise a recognition of Ewenki cultural values.

\*\*China-Cultural Consciousness.

**Control No : 44705**

## **CHINA**

### **-FOREIGN POLICY**

10. Chow, Jonathan T. and Easley, Leif-Eric

Renegotiating pariah state partnerships: Why Myanmar and North Korea respond differently to Chinese influence. *Contemporary Security Policy*, 40(4), 2019: 502-525.

Pariah status for violating international norms over decades increased Myanmar and North Korea's dependence on China. Myanmar's post-2010 reforms sought to reduce international sanctions and diversify diplomatic relations. North Korea pursued a diplomatic offensive after the 2018 Winter Olympics, but only after declaring itself a nuclear state. Why, despite both states' politically unsustainable dependence on China, did Myanmar and North Korea pursue different strategies for renegotiating reliance? Unlike the Kim regime, Myanmar's junta could step back from power while protecting its interests.

\*\*China-Foreign policy ; Myanmar-Politics.

**Control No : 44686**

11. Gan, Chun

Discourse on Europe's Migrant Crisis in Chinese Social Media: Recontextualising Nationalism and Defending Perceived Homogeneity. *China Report*, 56(1), 2020(February): 19-38.

Since 2015, the strong resentment in Chinese social media against international immigration triggered by the European migrant crisis has been noticed, and in many cases harshly criticised, by foreign media. Using primary sources retrieved from a major microblogging site, this article provides a critical review of the way in which the crisis was represented in popular discourse between 2015 and 2017 and explores the intricate sentiments it provoked. It employs the analytical framework of critical discourse analysis developed by Fairclough to illustrate how multi-dimensional discourse construction shaped the perceptions in social media.

\*\*China-Foreign policy.

**Control No : 44690**

12. Turcsányi, Richard Q.

China and the frustrated region: Central and Eastern Europe's repeating troubles with Great Powers. *China Report*, 56(1), 2020(February): 60-77.

Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) had few historical opportunities to interact with China, but with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the 16+1 platform, that changed dramatically in recent years. The article discusses recent development in the China-CEE relations with the aim of explaining why the CEE countries became excited about China initially, but also why this excitement led prevalingly to disappointment. It will be argued that the frustration with the EU in the aftermath of the 2008 crisis created an environment in which China was, for a moment, perceived as a promising alternative.

## **CHINA**

### **-FOREIGN RELATIONS-QATAR**

13. Chaziza, Mordechai

China–Qatar Strategic Partnership and the Realization of One Belt, One Road Initiative. *China Report*, 56(1), 2020(February): 78-102.

China–Qatar ties have strengthened considerably in recent years. The relationship between the two countries has seen steady and smooth bilateral development in the political, economic and cultural fields; in trade, energy and other areas and has given active play to the complementarities between the two economies. This study wants to examine the motivation behind Beijing's measures to formalise a strategic partnership with Qatar to understand the impact and the extent of the Qatar-Gulf crisis on Doha engagement and integration within the Belt and Road Initiative. China's measures to formalise strategic partnerships with Qatar includes seven major areas for cooperation: policy coordination, connectivity, trade and investments, energy cooperation, financial cooperation, military ties, tourism and cultural ties.

\*\*China-Foreign Relations-Qatar.

**Control No : 44693**

## **CHINA–PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR**

14. Ali, Murad

China–Pakistan Economic Corridor: prospects and challenges. *Contemporary South Asia*, 28(1), 2020: 100-112.

China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a key artery of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), has attracted the attention of researchers and policymakers within and outside Pakistan. A blend of investment-loan grant model of over US\$ 46 billion, CPEC contains projects aimed at building energy and communication infrastructure and industrial zones. Based on the analysis of primary and secondary data, this study aims to answer two questions: first, what are the main socio-economic or geostrategic prospects of CPEC for Pakistan and China? Second, are there any constraints and challenges in the implementation of CPEC projects and how are these going to be addressed? The paper examines CPEC's potential in bringing about socio-economic development in Pakistan and its financial and geostrategic significance for China.

\*\*China–Pakistan Economic Corridor.

**Control No : 44723**

## **CIVIL WAR**

15. , Marius Mehrl and Thurner, Paul W.

Military Technology and Human Loss in Intrastate Conflict: The Conditional Impact of Arms Imports. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 64(6), 2020(July): 1172-1196.

Although often conjectured, there is a lack of empirical evidence whether international inflows of military technology render intrastate conflicts more violent. We address this question and argue that expansions in governments' ability to fight aggravate the lethality of intrastate war. However, we expect this effect to be conditioned by rebels' military endowments and their choice of tactics.

\*\*Civil War.

**Control No : 44733**

## **DELIBERATION**

16. Farrell, David M and Suiter, Jane

The Effects of Mixed Membership in a Deliberative Forum: The Irish Constitutional Convention of 2012–2014. *Political studies*, 68(1), 2020(February): 54-73.

The Constitutional Convention was established by the Irish government in 2012. It was tasked with making recommendations on a number of constitutional reform proposals. As a mini-public, its membership was a mix of 66 citizens (randomly selected) and 33

politicians (self-selected). Its recommendations were debated on the floor of the Irish parliament with three of them leading to constitutional referendums; other recommendations are in the process of being implemented.

\*\*Deliberation.

**Control No : 44701**

## **DEMOCRACY**

17. Zarpli, O Mer

Shaking Hands with the Internal Enemy: Democracy and Civil Conflict Settlement. *International Studies Quarterly*, 64(4), 2020(December): 845-856.

How does regime type affect the likelihood of negotiated settlements that end civil conflicts? A limited number of previous studies have offered divergent theories and mixed findings about whether democracy is an asset or a liability. I draw these disparate findings together and present a novel theory on why leaders under fully democratic and autocratic regimes may have a particularly difficult time in peacemaking, and how leaders in anocratic (hybrid) regimes are more likely to be successful in reaching negotiated settlements.

\*\*Democracy.

**Control No : 44743**

18. Zuba, Krzysztof

Leaders without Leadership: Surrogate Governments in Poland. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(1), 2020: 33-54.

The subject of this analysis is a situation observed in Poland and, in recent years, other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, in which the leadership of the executive is located outside a constitutionally defined government. A representative situation in which a prime minister is controlled by a party leader without a formal government position is defined as a 'surrogate government'. Five Polish cabinets in the period 1991–2019 met the preliminary criteria of 'surrogate government'; of these, the cabinets of Beata Szydło and Mateusz Morawiecki come closest to fulfilling the criteria completely.

\*\*Democracy.

**Control No : 44725**

## **DEMOCRACY**

### **-MEDIA**

19. Vladisavljevic, Nebojsa

Media Discourse and the Quality of Democracy in Serbia after Milošević. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(1), 2020: 8-32.

The article examines the quality of democracy in Serbia via the quantitative analysis of media discourse. It reveals robust competition, participation and accountability in the first decade after regime change, followed by major recent decline, thus showing that expert assessments from influential indices of democracy underrated democratic quality in the former period and overrated it later. Also revealed are the advantages of complementing expert assessments with those based on media discourse. The content analysis examined 1,921 coded items from print and electronic media coverage of major political conflicts at strategic points in the country's democratisation.

\*\*Democracy-Media.

**Control No : 44724**

## **DIPLOMACY**

20. Pacher, Andreas

The diplomacy of post-Soviet de facto states: ontological security under stigma. *International Relations*, 33(4), 2019(December): 563-585.

Why do post-Soviet de facto states (such as Abkhazia and South Ossetia) regularly interact with remote Pacific islands or Latin American countries, even though they are not bound by any meaningful political, economic or military ties? This article argues that the diplomatic relationship management amounts to a strategy of external legitimacy-building through stigma rejection and ontological security-attainment. This

diplomatic practice creates positively tinged social affiliations, whereby the unrecognized entities aim to have their identity as 'normal' states affirmed. It renders the international society's stigma ineffective, thus facilitating a potential exit from the stigma.

\*\*Diplomacy.

**Control No : 44688**

## **ELECTORAL VIOLENCE**

21. Ruiz-Rufino, Ruben and Birch, Sarah

The effect of alternation in power on electoral intimidation in democratizing regimes. *Journal of Peace Research*, 57(1), 2020(January): 126-139.

There is as yet little consensus in the literature as to the underlying drivers of electoral violence. This article identifies a key mechanism explaining the use of electoral intimidation, a form of violence, in democratizing regimes. Within this context, we argue that the use of electoral intimidation against the opposition is most likely to be observed when a country moving to democracy has not yet experienced an electoral turnover.

\*\*Electoral Violence.

**Control No : 44699**

## **EMERGENCY POWERS**

22. Ooney, Bryan R

Emergency Powers and the Heterogeneity of Terror in Democratic States. *International Studies Quarterly*, 64(4), 2020(December): 894-905.

Terrorist violence has recently led several states to grant extraordinary powers to the executive. Yet scholars have only recently begun to examine whether the provision of such emergency powers influences the probability of future terrorist attacks. I argue that when democratic states grant emergency powers to the executive, domestic incentives can push leaders to take overly aggressive actions that are counterproductive for reducing future terrorist violence.

\*\*Emergency powers.

**Control No : 44744**

## **EUROPEAN UNION**

### **-FOREIGN POLICY**

23. Mandler, Leah and Lutmar, Carmela

Birds of a feather vote together? EU and Arab League UNGA Israel voting. *Israel Affairs*, 27(1), 2021: 89-104.

UN General Assembly (UNGA) voting is non-binding, unlike voting in the Security Council (UNSC), yet is considered to reflect states' interests. This article attempts to explore, compare, and explain patterns in UNGA voting of two regional organisations (ROs) on Israel-related resolutions, and/or issues that are of importance to Israel. Israel has been a unique case when it comes to the UN, which has shown pervasive hostility towards the Jewish state over the past decades (e.g. 83 of the 97 UNGA resolutions criticising countries in 2012–15 [or 86%] were directed against Israel).

\*\*European Union-foreign policy.

**Control No : 44735**

## **FACEBOOK**

### **-ISRAEL**

24. Shukrun-Nagar, Pnina

The right to speak and the request to remain silent: who owns politicians' Facebook pages? *Israel Affairs*, 26(1), 2020: 26-43.

This article discusses four types of silencing used by ordinary citizens against Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu in comments on his Facebook posts: general silencing in this communication channel aimed at preventing his writing on Facebook; thematic silencing intended to prevent him from speaking on certain issues; metalinguistic silencing aimed at preventing Netanyahu from speaking in certain ways; and meta-pragmatic silencing designed to prevent him from speaking in order to fulfill certain communicational

functions.  
\*\*Facebook-Israel.

**Control No : 44729**

## **FINANCE MINISTRY**

### **-JOHN MATTHAI-JAWAHARLAL NEHRU**

25. Ankit, Rakesh

Dr. John Matthai (1886–1959): between 'Bombay Plan' and 'Planning Commission'. *Contemporary South Asia*, 28(1), 2020: 43-57.

Dr John Matthai held key ministerial offices in New Delhi during a time of transition from pre- to post-independent India. He was Finance Minister twice (1946, 1948–50) and, in between, held the portfolios of Industry & Supply and Railway & Transport. Matthai had been an academic in Madras, an administrator with the central government and an economist in Bombay with the Tata group. His wide expertise and diverse experience brought him a range of opportunities in those partisan times, including as Chairman of Taxation Enquiry Committee (1953) and State Bank of India (1955).

\*\*Finance Ministry-John Matthai-Jawaharlal Nehru.

**Control No : 44720**

## **FOREIGN POLICY**

26. Castaldo, Antonino

Back to Competitive Authoritarianism? Democratic Backsliding in Vučić's Serbia. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(10), 2020: 1617-1638.

Despite growing concerns expressed by international organisations about the deterioration of democracy in Vučić's Serbia, the country has been neglected by the literature on the 'crisis of democracy'. Using a combined qualitative/quantitative research strategy for detecting changes in regime types, including various V-DEM measures and over three dozen indicators provided by the competitive authoritarian framework, the analysis confirms the recent regression of Vučić's Serbia to competitive authoritarianism. The peculiar features of the Serbian case—a double transition to and from democracy in less than two decades—appear to support a pessimistic outlook for the future of democracy.

\*\*Foreign Policy.

**Control No : 44738**

27. Charles J. Sullivan

Neutrality in Perpetuity: Foreign Policy Continuity in Turkmenistan. *Asian Affairs*, 51(4), 2020: 779-794.

Since the passing of Turkmenistan's first president, Saparmurat Niyazov, in late 2006, Gurbanguly Berdymukhamedov has ruled over Turkmenistan. Although authoritarian regimes occasionally undergo reform following a transition from one leader to the next, the dictatorship in Ashgabat remains intact and Berdymukhamedov has not modified his predecessor's foreign policy doctrine. Why though has Turkmenistan chosen not to revise its "permanent neutrality" status under new leadership? This article stipulates that the ruling elites in Ashgabat have preserved Turkmenistan's neutrality for three reasons. First, in contrast to other isolated dictatorships, the government of Turkmenistan does not have to contend against any state adversaries or antagonize a foreign power to legitimate its rule. Instead, Turkmenistan portrays itself in the United Nations General Assembly as an exemplary neutral state and this affords the regime latitude in navigating geopolitics. Second, while Berdymukhamedov has revised aspects of the Niyazov dictatorship, the Arkadag personality cult heralds him as the "protector" of Turkmenistan's sovereignty. "Permanent neutrality" thus undergirds the president's political legitimacy to some degree. Third, Turkmenistan's neutrality contributes to the ruling elites' maintenance of a corrupt and repressive regime through which they exert control over the economy. Hence, in spite of many challenges facing the country, the ruling regime will likely endure.

\*\*Foreign Policy.

**Control No : 44731**

## **GERMANY**

### **-DISCOURSE NETWORK ANALYSIS**

28. Wallaschek, Stefan

The Discursive Construction of Solidarity: Analysing Public Claims in Europe's Migration Crisis. *Political studies*, 68(1), 2020(February): 74-92.

This article proposes a new approach to solidarity. Previous research has focused on macrostructural and micro-behavioural aspects of solidarity, overlooking that solidarity is discursively constructed by actors on the meso-level. The meso approach to solidarity consists of two key dimensions: meaning and scale. The meaning of solidarity characterises its content. The scale of solidarity indicates who is encompassed by solidarity.

\*\*Germany-discourse network analysis.

**Control No : 44702**

## **GUATEMALA**

### **-POLITICS**

29. Gonzalez-Ocantos, Ezequiel and Jonge, Chad Kiewiet de

Carrots and sticks: Experimental evidence of vote-buying and voter intimidation in Guatemala. *Journal of Peace Research*, 57(1), 2020(January): 46-61.

How do parties target intimidation and vote-buying during elections? Parties prefer the use of carrots over sticks because they are in the business of getting voters to like them and expect higher legitimacy costs if observers expose intimidation. However, their brokers sometimes choose intimidation because it is cheaper and possibly more effective than vote-buying. Specifically, we contend that brokers use intimidation when the cost of buying votes is prohibitively high; in interactions with voters among whom the commitment problem inherent to clientelistic transactions is difficult to overcome; and in contexts where the risk of being denounced for violence is lower.

\*\*Guatemala-Politics.

**Control No : 44696**

## **HUMAN RIGHTS**

30. Steinberg, Gerald M.

Human Rights Watch's anti-Israel Agenda. *Israel Affairs*, 27(1), 2021: 34-56.

The influence of Human Rights Watch (HRW) is reflected in the organisation's intense involvement in institutions that emphasise human rights, including the United Nations and the International Criminal Court. However, HRW and its leaders have been strongly criticised for intense political and ideological bias against Israel and for proliferating unsubstantiated accusations to fit this bias.

\*\*Human Rights.

**Control No : 44734**

## **IRAN**

### **-REVOLUTION**

31. Holliday, Shabnam J

Populism, the International and Methodological Nationalism: Global Order and the Iran-Israel Nexus. *Political studies*, 68(1), 2020(February): 3-19.

This article contends that the international is integral to populism. Thus, it calls for populism scholarship to embrace the interconnectivity between the domestic/internal and international/ external. By borrowing from Global Historical Sociology, Global International Relations and Ernesto Laclau's notion of populist discourse, the article puts forward a new conceptual framework for the study of populism that bridges the gap between Comparative Politics and International Relations.

\*\*Iran-revolution.

**Control No : 44700**

## **IRAN**

## **-UKRAINIAN AIRLINE CRASH**

32. Shahi, Afshin and Abdoh-Tabrizi, Ehsan

Iran's 2019-2020 Demonstrations: The Changing Dynamics of Political Rotests in Iran. Asian Affairs, 51(1), 2020: 1-41.

On the midnight of Friday 15 November 2019, millions of Iranians were dumbfounded by the government's sudden announcement of an arbitrary threefold increase in petrol prices. Bewilderment soon turned into indignation, and hundreds of thousands of people came onto the streets protesting not only against the rapid rise of petrol but the desperate economic and political conditions in the country.

\*\*Iran-Ukrainian Airline Crash.

**Control No : 44710**

## **ISLAMIC STATE**

33. Ali, Hassanein

The Rise and Fall of Islamic State: Current Challenges and Future Prospects. Asian Affairs, 51(1), 2020: 71-94.

The Islamic State (IS) organization exemplifies a characteristic model of a cross-country terrorist jihadist organization. Over the past few years, the organization has managed to attract thousands of young men and women and recruit them to its ranks in Syria and Iraq. Those recruited have been aptly termed "foreign fighters", since they have originated from over 100 countries worldwide, including developed countries such as the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Britain and others.

\*\*Islamic State.

**Control No : 44712**

## **ISRAEL**

### **-PARTY ELECTIONS**

34. Kurzon, Dennis

When perlocutions become silent: politicians and the right of silence – a case study. Israel Affairs, 26(1), 2020: 44-58.

In order to stay in the limelight and be re-elected, politicians depend on their voice to persuade potential voters or party members to support them in general elections or primaries, respectively; their assertions and claims in the form of illocutionary acts also function as perlocutionary acts of persuasion. But when politicians are under criminal investigation, often for corruption in Israel and in other countries, they may silence themselves during police investigation and court hearings, thereby silencing any perlocutionary act that may emerge from their answering questions.

\*\*Israel-Party Elections.

**Control No : 44730**

## **ISRAEL**

### **-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT**

35. Topor, Lev

The Covert War: From BDS to De-legitimization to Antisemitism. Israel Affairs, 27(1), 2021: 166-180.

The Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, a Palestinian-led antilsrael international campaign, seems necessary to many 'progressive' activists, especially from the radical left. However, it promotes antisemitism through boycotting; legitimisation of terrorism through whitewashing; the destruction of Israel via support for the Palestinian 'right of return'; and acceptance of antisemitic anti-Zionism by associating Jews, all Jews, with Israel.

\*\*Israel-Politics & Government.

**Control No : 44736**

## **JAPAN**

## **-STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP**

36. Mulloy, Garren

Japan, Asian, and Global broader peace operations: functional engagement amid regional estrangement. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 74(1), 2020: 14-34.

This paper examines Japanese unity of Overseas Despatch Operation (ODO) actors, laws, and operational aspects, interaction with state and institutional actors, '4C' functional regional engagement and concepts of partnership, and Japan's United Nations Peace Operations-Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief Operations (UNPO-HADRO) nexus. Japanese cooperation for dual liberalinternational peace and realist security goals within increasing regional strategic competition and nationalist antipathy is examined, particularly in Japan's 'poor neighbourhood'.

\*\*Japan-Strategic Partnership.

**Control No : 44717**

## **KAZAKHSTAN**

### **-ASEAN**

37. Rangsimaporn, Paradorn

Kazakhstan and ASEAN: The Unexplored Vector in Kazakhstan's Foreign Policy. *Asian Affairs*, 51(1), 2020: 126-145.

Following Kazakhstan's independence from the Soviet Union in December 1991, it has tried to pursue a multi-vector foreign policy, seeking to maintain good relations with all the major players in the international arena, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The ASEAN vector in Kazakhstan's foreign policy, however, has so far been relatively unexplored and unexamined, despite the growing significance of ASEAN in international relations with a population of nearly 650 million, a combined GDP of US\$ 2,986 billion and a steady GDP growth of around five per cent annually.

\*\*Kazakhstan-ASEAN.

**Control No : 44715**

## **KAZAKHSTAN**

### **-TOURISM**

38. Tiberghien Rghien, Guillaume

Neo-nomadic Culture as a Territorial Brand for 'Authentic' Tourism Development in Kazakhstan. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(10), 2020: 1728-1751.

The article explores the concept of neo-nomadic culture as a territorial brand for 'authentic' Kazakhstan's tourism development. Using a qualitative methodology based on two case studies of eco-cultural tours, the article examines stakeholders' perceptions of authenticity of several heritage dimensions of nomadic culture and how these perceptions intersect with the notion of 'terroir'. The article argues that constructing 'authentic' tourism products and experiences based on contemporary Kazakhstani nomadic culture and traditions enables local stakeholders to reaffirm their territorial and cultural identities in the post-Soviet era and fosters international recognition of authentic eco-cultural tourism practices among similar tourism destinations in Central Asia.

\*\*Kazakhstan-Tourism.

**Control No : 44741**

39. Tiberghien, Guillaume

Neo-nomadic Culture as a Territorial Brand for 'Authentic' Tourism Development in Kazakhstan. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(10), 2020: 1728-1751.

The article explores the concept of neo-nomadic culture as a territorial brand for 'authentic' Kazakhstan's tourism development. Using a qualitative methodology based on two case studies of eco-cultural tours, the article examines stakeholders' perceptions of authenticity of several heritage dimensions of nomadic culture and how these perceptions intersect with the notion of 'terroir'. The article argues that constructing 'authentic' tourism products and experiences based on contemporary Kazakhstani nomadic culture and traditions enables local stakeholders to reaffirm their territorial and cultural identities in the post-Soviet era and fosters international recognition of authentic eco-cultural tourism practices among similar tourism destinations in Central Asia.

## **KENYA**

### **-POLITICS**

40. Klaus, Kathleen

Raising the stakes: Land titling and electoral stability in Kenya. *Journal of Peace Research*, 57(1), 2020(January): 30-45.

How does large-scale land reform affect electoral stability and the prospects for election violence? While scholars have theorized elite-level logics of land distribution, few studies analyze the effects of land reform on the attitudes of ordinary citizens, and the implications such reforms have for electoral violence. The article uses an original survey and qualitative interviews in coastal Kenya to examine the effects of the Kenyan government's recent land titling campaign, the most ambitious and extensive since independence.

\*\*Kenya-Politics.

**Control No : 44695**

## **KURDISTAN**

### **-INDEPENDENCE**

41. Hasan Hama, Hawre

Iraqi Kurdistan's 2017 Independence Referendum: The KDP's Public and Private Motives. *Asian Affairs*, 51(1), 2020: 109-125.

Before the holding of the 2017 Iraqi Kurdistan independence referendum, the political landscape in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq was characterised by political stalemate, economic crisis, the proroguing of parliament by the KDP and strained relations between the different political parties in the region.

\*\*Kurdistan-Independence.

**Control No : 44714**

## **NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

42. Sukin, Lauren

Credible Nuclear Commitments Can Backfire: Explaining Domestic Support for Nuclear Weapons Acquisition in South Korea. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 64(6), 2020(July): 1011-1042.

How does the alliance between a client state and its nuclear ally influence support for proliferation in the client? Conventional wisdom suggests that when nuclear security guarantees are not credible, support for proliferation will be high, since a domestic nuclear capability offers an alternative source of deterrence. I introduce a new theory, which posits that highly credible security guarantees can backfire by causing some individuals to fear their ally might miscalculate—either by using nuclear weapons in an unnecessary preventative attack or by precipitous escalation of a crisis or conflict.

\*\*nuclear weapons.

**Control No : 44732**

## **PAKISTAN**

### **-NATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY BUREAU**

43. Ali, Zulfiqar

Pakistan's National Accountability Ordinance and the facilitation of corrupt practices. *Contemporary South Asia*, 28(1), 2020: 86-99.

Pakistan's progress toward full democracy is dependent upon many variables. One major obstacle to establishment of a mature democracy is widespread corruption, which penetrates deep into the institutions of governance and accountability. Three civilian governments (1958–1971, 1977–1988, 1999–2008) have been overthrown by the military, and three (1988–1990, 1991–1993, 1994–1996) removed by elected presidents on charges of 'public corruption.' The extensive literature on causes of corruption in Pakistan has focused on the most apparent reasons, which include politicized

bureaucracy, weak institutions, and incompetent political classes.

\*\*Pakistan-National Accountability Bureau.

**Control No : 44722**

## **PALESTINIAN LITERATURE**

44. Mohammad, Sumaya Alhaj and Meryan, Dania

Ghassan Kanafani's *Returning to Haifa: tracing memory beyond the rubble*. *Race and Class*, 61(3), 2020(January-March): 65-77.

This article argues that Ghassan Kanafani in his 1969 work *Returning to Haifa* portrays a new conception of home as a postcolonial site that transcends the physicality of geography to create a new collective fluid memory. Kanafani's narrative explores the chasm between the imaginary or utopian territory that exists simply in the memory of the indigenous people, and the real site which exists geographically, and how this makes ethical representation of the traumatised subject virtually impossible/an impossibility.

\*\*Palestinian Literature.

**Control No : 44706**

## **RUSSIA**

### **-NAZI GERMANY**

45. Gorelov, Dmitri

The Role of 9 May Commemorations in the Discursive Construction of Russophone Identity in Estonia. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(1), 2020: 55-79.

Post-1991 attempts to integrate the Russian-speaking population in Estonia failed to address a significant identity aspect: their collective memory. The application of the mnemonic actor concept to ordinary individuals, rather than political elites, demonstrates the diverse constructions of collective memory narratives. Three prevailing types of narratives were identified through interviews, suggesting the heterogeneity of the local Russophone identity. All the narratives are attributed to the 9 May commemoration of the Soviet victory over Nazi Germany in 1945, but vary significantly in their temporal boundaries as well as in identity group inclusiveness. The latter is reflected in the respondents' opposition to certain out-groups, especially Estonians or Russians in Russia.

\*\*Russia-Nazi Germany.

**Control No : 44726**

## **RUSSIA**

### **-ONLINE MEDIA**

46. Litvinenko, Anna and Zavadski, Andrei

Memories on Demand: Narratives about 1917 in Russia's Online Publics. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(10), 2020: 1657-1677.

This article analyses the digital remembrance of the Russian Revolution in the year of its centenary. It examines what memory narratives about 1917 were constructed by leading Russian online media in 2017, in the absence of an overarching narrative about the event imposed by the state. The authors reveal a multiplicity of digital memories about the revolution and discuss their implications for the regime's stability. It is argued that the flexible nature of digital remembrance does not necessarily challenge authoritarian rule and can even work in its favour by allowing one to target—and satisfy—various sections of a fragmented society.

\*\*Russia-Online Media.

**Control No : 44739**

## **RUSSIAN**

### **-ELECTORAL ENGINEERING**

47. Turchenko, Mikhail

Electoral Engineering in the Russian Regions (2003–2017). *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(1), 2020: 80-98.

This article addresses the puzzle of electoral engineering in autocracies using data from

three rounds of Russian regional legislative elections between 2003 and 2017. The analysis shows that electoral engineering was widespread in regions where governors lacked the resources necessary to rely on blatant forms of electoral malpractice for the benefit of United Russia. This pattern became evident during the third round of regional legislative elections. The study indicates that the manipulation of electoral systems may be important for authoritarian rulers when they are unable to rely on blatant electoral malpractice to ensure the certainty of electoral outcomes.

\*\*Russian-Electoral Engineering.

**Control No : 44727**

## **SECURITIZATION**

48. Howell, Alison and Richter-Montpetit, Melanie

Is securitization theory racist? Civilizationism, methodological whiteness, and antiblack thought in the Copenhagen School. *Security Dialogue*, 51(1), 2020(February): 3-22.

This article provides the first excavation of the foundational role of racist thought in securitization theory. We demonstrate that Copenhagen School securitization theory is structured not only by Eurocentrism but also by civilizationism, methodological whiteness, and antiblack racism. Classic securitization theory advances a conceptualization of 'normal politics' as reasoned, civilized dialogue, and securitization as a potential regression into a racially coded uncivilized 'state of nature'. It justifies this through a civilizationist history of the world that privileges Europe as the apex of civilized 'desecuritization', sanitizing its violent (settler-) colonial projects and the racial violence of normal liberal politics.

\*\*securitization.

**Control No : 44707**

## **SOUTH CHINA SEA**

49. Fong, Yang Lai and Ponnann, Ramachandran

Different countries, different perspectives: a comparative analysis of the South China Sea Disputes Coverage by Malaysian and Chinese Newspapers. *China Report*, 56(1), 2020(February): 39-59.

The South China Sea disputes involve both island and maritime claims among several sovereign states within the region, namely China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei, Vietnam and Taiwan. Framing an analysis of international news and diplomatic relations allows researchers to examine how news organisations provide their audiences with context regarding news stories through content promotion and exclusion. This study examined how the Malaysian and Chinese newspapers reported about the South China Sea disputes and Malaysia-China bilateral relations.

\*\*South China Sea.

**Control No : 44691**

50. Sundaramurthy, Asha

The China Factor in India-Australia Maritime Cooperation. *Asian Affairs*, 51(1), 2020: 169-188.

The ties between India and Australia in the field of defence and maritime cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region have seen rapid growth in recent years. The rise of China in the region has been responsible for fostering greater strategic convergence between Australia and India, particularly with Beijing's increased assertiveness in territorial disputes.

\*\*South China Sea.

**Control No : 44716**

## **SOUTH KOREA**

### **-ISRAEL**

51. Zelcer-Lavid, Michal and Evron, Yoram

East-West Asia relations: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and civil society in South Korea and Japan. *Israel Affairs*, 27(1), 2021: 181-201.

As East-West Asia relations expand and diversify, cross-regional non-state relations

develop as well. Surprisingly though, this development has so far been largely overlooked. Attempting to fill this void, this article focuses on the involvement of Japan's and South Korea's civil societies in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. More specifically, it argues that the intensification of cross-regional connections between East Asia and the Middle East generates involvement of the civil society in this conflict, whose specific shape is influenced by the attributes of each state.

\*\*South Korea-Israel.

**Control No : 44737**

## **SOUTHERN THAILAND**

52. Streicher, Ruth

Research as a military mascot: Political ethnography and counterinsurgency in southern Thailand. *Security Dialogue*, 51(1), 2020(February): 23-38.

The term 'political ethnography' has been used to describe a recent trend whereby political scientists, including scholars of security studies and international relations, increasingly deploy fieldwork to explore a variety of political arenas. This article challenges a one-dimensional understanding of political ethnography that sidelines the politics activated in an ethnographic research process and instead calls for political ethnographers to self-reflectively analyse their own positionality in terms of imperial complicity.

\*\*Southern Thailand.

**Control No : 44708**

## **SYRIA**

### **-TURKEY RELATIONS**

53. Alam, Kamal

The Assad-Erdogan Relationship: A Mirror into Syrian-Turkish Ties. *Asian Affairs*, 51(1), 2020: 95-108.

Following the controversial re-run of the Istanbul election in mid-2019, President Erdogan of Turkey has faced mounting internal and external pressure and criticism on multiple fronts. This even includes criticism from the two founding members of his own political party, former President Abdullah Gul and former Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu.

\*\*Syria-turkey Relations.

**Control No : 44713**

## **UKRAINE**

### **-GEORGIA**

54. Corrigan, Polly

Political Police Archives in Ukraine and Georgia: A Research Note. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 72(1), 2020: 117-131.

After the deluge of archival declassification that took place following the collapse of the Soviet Union, historians of Soviet society, and of the political police in particular, are still denied access to the FSB archives in Russia. However, a combination of political turmoil and military conflict has led to the opening of the entire archives of other Soviet-era political police services. This article will discuss why research into the Soviet political police remains critically important, examine the opening of the archives in Georgia and Ukraine, and explain what these archives contain and how to use them. Finally, possibilities for new areas of research are explored.

\*\*Ukraine-Georgia.

**Control No : 44728**

## **UN RESOLUTIONS**

55. Hauenstein, Matthew and Joshi, Madhav

Remaining Seized of the Matter: UN Resolutions and Peace Implementation. *International Studies Quarterly*, 64(4), 2020(December): 834-844.

How can the United Nations support peace implementation efforts following civil conflict?

Prior research shows that third parties can use a variety of conflict management approaches to prevent civil war recurrence and that peace agreement implementation improves peace duration and quality. However, little research connects these two aspects of postwar peace. We argue that United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions are an important tool that can be quickly used to support the peace.

\*\*UN Resolutions.

**Control No : 44742**

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

### **-SECRECY**

56. Thomas, Owen David

Security in the balance: How Britain tried to keep its Iraq War secrets. Security Dialogue, 51(1), 2020(February): 77-95.

State secrecy is incompatible with the values of liberal democracy if there is no publicly reasonable justification for the concealment. So how can a liberal democracy continue to keep state secrets amidst suspicion that no such justification exists or that, worse, those secrets contain evidence of wrongdoing? This article maps and critiques the justificatory strategies that were used by the British state to refuse to disclose secret material related to the 2003 Iraq War, despite widespread accusations of hidden deception and illegality.

\*\*United Kingdom-Secrecy.

**Control No : 44709**

## **USA**

### **-FOREIGN POLICY**

57. Biegon, Rubrick

A populist grand strategy? Trump and the framing of American decline. International Relations, 33(4), 2019(December): 517-539.

What is the role of 'populism' in Donald Trump's foreign policy? Defining populism as a framing style that constructs antagonisms around 'the people' and their adversaries, this article explores Trump's rhetoric in relation to his efforts to shift US grand strategy away from its traditional investment in the liberal international order. Based on an approach grounded in the ontological commitments of critical discourse analysis, it examines three interlocking frames: (1) the 'corrupt' elites of the establishment 'swamp'; (2) the anti-globalist, 'America first' agenda; and (3) poor dealmaking responsible for the United States 'losing' in international affairs.

\*\*USA-Foreign policy.

**Control No : 44687**

## **USA**

### **-FOREIGN POLICY-CHINA**

58. Fliegel, Michal and Kriz, Zdenek

Beijing-Style Soft Power: A Different Conceptualisation to the American Coinage. China Report, 56(1), 2020(February): 1-18.

This article examines China's unique soft power conceptualisation, which differs from the American coinage. It contributes to the existing literature by demonstrating how soft power is theorised by Chinese academicians and policymakers in a distinct way. That means, according to China's own tradition, predating the term. Unlike in America, where soft power is largely developed freely, in China, it is highly centralised. As a rising power, the People's Republic initially concentrates on building domestic soft power, primarily through socialist culture and virtuous governance. These are in turn displayed to the outside world.

\*\*USA-Foreign Policy-China.

**Control No : 44689**

## **ZIMBABWE**

### **-ELECTION VIOLENCE**

59. Young, Lauren E

Who dissents? Self-efficacy and opposition action after state-sponsored election violence. *Journal of Peace Research*, 57(1), 2020(January): 62-76.

Reactions to acts of state-sponsored election violence and other forms of repression vary greatly across individuals. This article develops a theory that the psychological characteristic of self-efficacy moderates opposition supporters' reactions to state-sponsored election violence. I use data from an original survey and in-depth qualitative interviews with opposition supporters in Zimbabwe to illustrate and test this theory. Self-efficacy is a strong predictor of intention to take action in support of the opposition after episodes of state-sponsored election violence and is related to the emotional reactions that opposition supporters have after violent events.

\*\*Zimbabwe-election violence.

**Control No : 44697**