JCGS conducts policy-oriented research, dialogue and training into the social, economic and political key issues across the countries of the Global South while bringing about an International cooperation between research experts, students and faculties from a variety of disciplines, inside and outside JGU, promoting an interdisciplinary approach towards learning.
MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the first Newsletter of Jindal Centre for the Global South (JCGS). At end of February 2020, the centre came into existence as a research centre affiliated to Jindal School of International Affairs (JSIA), O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU), Haryana-India. The primary goal of JCGS is to promote the unity of the South in achieving the SDGs while recognizing the diversity of national interests and priorities.

Despite the COVID-19 crisis that has became a global pandemic and the nationwide imposed lockdown, we have challenged difficulties and announced the launch of the centre's activities by creating a team of national and international research interns. The centre has organized successfully national and international webinars where we have invited renowned guest speakers from all over the world and from different disciplines and background. During only seven months, we have organized 18th webinars sessions and invited 21 guest speakers. We have launched two ongoing international events: JCGS’s first international SDGs Contest and the First International E-Conference of Jindal Centre for the Global South (JCGS) on “Financing for Development, 2030 Global Agenda and Post Covid19 Challenges” which is going to be on December 16, 17, and 18, 2020.

Global South Research Lab (GSRL) has been created in April 2020, with the aim to generate empirical evidence on the socio-economic and political key issues across regions/countries of the Global South.

We are having our own online publication now, the "Global South Studies Series" that is having a prestigious international editorial board members. The first edition of our journal will be released soon. We have published on our blog many articles by researchers and students from JGU and outside JGU.

As the executive director of JCGS, I appreciate the confidence that the Dean of JSIA, and the advisory board members of JCGS have placed in me and in my work. I will strive to make the performance of JCGS better each day in the future.

Wishing you a happy reading of our first Newsletter!

PROF. (DR.) HEBATALLAH ADAM
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF JCGS
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (JSIA)
O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY (JGU)
HARYANA, INDIA
ABOUT THE INTERNS

The Jindal Centre for the Global South (JCGS) entertains an immense number of international interns, currently as that of 80 in number with an interdisciplinary background of both graduate and post graduate studies. It abides by the rules of equal participation of roles, gender as well as ideas that promote the aims of arriving at the United Nations suggested Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The competitive platform is majorly divided among 72 per cent of female candidates where 32 percent are Egyptians while the 15 percent comprises of the Indian nationals. It is the utmost priority of the centre to engage diverse nationals with varying academic and cultural backgrounds, also to excel in gender participation. The selected interns strictly comply with the objectives of the centre primarily to promote and achieve SDGs, South to South Cooperation and overall coordination of the global south countries to arrive at the desired results. The advantage of an active and globally exposed group of international interns leads to variant perspectives of a single predicament.

The extensive presence and deliverance of the online webinars administered by the Director of the Centre, Dr. Hebatallah Adam on myriad of topics has encouraged students to be a part of the like minded global team. The interns come from a dynamic interdisciplinary academic background, from International relations to Law to understand and appreciate the layered visions and interdependence of the global south issues. The presence of the Jindal Centre for Global South in the southern region is efficient in itself that certainly discusses the technical drawbacks of Global South to achieve prosperity and stand a level to that of Global North. Youmna Osama Zakaria Mohamed Selim, an intern from Cairo University, Egypt efficiently segregated the different impacts of pandemic on daily wage workers, both in India and Egypt in the time spent with the centre at the peak of COVID-19 crisis.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the world has come to a standstill and particularly, now is the time to execute the innovative ideas. Our interns intend to bring about such activities through the prism of our centre that provides a digital platform for concerned humanist, in such a demanding time of personal as well as physical abstinent from people. The crisis has shifted the poles of power to the global south, hence the importance of the centre that took birth during the struggle against pandemic, is alone and unique in its existence throughout the regions of the Global South. The changing dynamics of International relations in the post- pandemic order gives the picture of an alternative holistic world order.
WHO WE ARE (OUR VISIONS):

AT THE GLOBAL SOUTH RESEARCH LAB (GSRL) WE PREPARE RESEARCHES TO DISCUSS SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ISSUES IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND THE CHALLENGES THEY FACE TO ACHIEVE THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS SUCH AS: DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, DEVELOPMENT FINANCE, CLIMATE CHANGE, GLOBAL GOVERNANCE, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION, GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, HEALTH, AND FOOD SECURITY.

WE ARE ALSO WORKING TO PROVIDE RESEARCH THROUGH COOPERATION AND PARTICIPATION BETWEEN RESEARCH GROUPS IN EGYPT AND INDIA ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OUTCOMES.

ACCORDANCE WITH OUR VISION TO WITHSTAND THE CURRENT CHALLENGES THAT THE WORLD FACES AS A RESULT OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE CORONAVIRUS, WE PREPARED PAPER RESEARCH ENTITLED:

"SOUTHERN COUNTRIES’ RESPONSES TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS: KEY POLICIES TAKEN TO ADDRESS THE GLOBAL OUTBREAK"

NOW WE HAVE A RESEARCH PAPER UNDER WORK ENTITLED: "THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS ON DAILY WAGERS" WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF A NUMBER OF EGYPTIAN AND INDIAN RESEARCHERS.

OUR TEAM:

DIRECTOR OF GLOBAL SOUTH RESEARCH LAB (GSRL)

PROF. (DR.) HEBATALLAH ADAM
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF JINDAL CENTRE OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH (JCGS)
JINDAL SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (JSIA)
O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY (JGU)
HARYANA, INDIA
E-MAIL: DHADAM@JGU.EDU.IN
GLOBAL SOUTH RESEARCH LAB

OUR TEAM:

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES AFFILIATED TO GLOBAL SOUTH RESEARCH LAB (GSRL)

DR. NAVEED LONE
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
AAA MEMORIAL COLLEGE
BEMINA CLUSTER UNIVERSITY SRINAGAR (J&K) INDIA.

JASKARAN SINGH
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPT. OF ECONOMICS, RAMGARHIA COLLEGE,
PHAGWARA, PUNJAB, INDIA.

FIRDOUS MALIK
DOCTORAL FELLOW
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW, INDIA.

KAMLESH GOYAL
DOCTORAL FELLOW
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA, INDIA.

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS AFFILIATED TO GLOBAL SOUTH RESEARCH LAB (GSRL)

VISHAL RAJPUT
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES AND SIMULATION, UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA.
NEW DELHI, INDIA.

ARUN TEJA POLCUMPALLY
DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW
JINDAL SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (JSIA)
HARYANA, INDIA.

SHREYA MESHRA
JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOW
JINDAL SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (JSIA)
O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY (JGU)
HARYANA, INDIA.
COVID-19 signals for an active role of global institutions
by Arun Teja.P

This article discusses the need of global institutional approach in effectively combating the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Drawing on the way private pharmaceutical firms work transnationally to develop and market their vaccine product, it is asserted that even the states across the world should adopt the same transnational approach. It is opined that, India being one of the pharma leaders, has more potential to leverage the pandemic to strength the SAARC as the future power rests on the emerging technologies. With knowledge being the core attribute of the technologies like AI, Ledger technology, 3D printing, Nano technology, having state-centric approaches in South Asian would not fare better for the countries other than India. Taking note of the initiatives by SAARC to combat this pandemic, this article concludes with an assertion - if states pursue unilateral measures, they might lose their global influence and most probably slash their current developments and growth rate. Even the considered hegemons of 21st century might lose their status.

A failing Iraq under lockdown
by Priyanka Lohia

The global pandemic has had an unimaginable adverse impact on the war-ravaged state of Iraq. This article attempts to explore the multi-pronged impact that the life-threatening disease has had on the country. Covid-19 has caused the healthcare system of the OPEC country to buckle as the state struggles to provide sufficient hospital accommodation. Adding to its struggles, the disposal of Covid infected victims has created an unforeseen burden on the medical infrastructure. The prolonged Lockdown, imposed to curb the spread of infection, has caused the economic crisis to deepen. The globally plunging oil prices has caused Iraq to lose more than half of its financial revenues, leading to increase in unemployment and greater budget cuts. Additionally, the country is having to deal with other social issues of attempts of comeback by ISIS and a drastic increase in domestic violence. With or without the Coronavirus outbreak, Iraq has been dealing with numerous challenges and the added troubles may cause protest movements to erupt like never before.
**AI policy development in South Asia: An Introduction**

by Arun Teja

Artificial Intelligence is going to be the bedrock of the fourth industrial revolution and almost all the developed nations are racing to have an upper hand. Nearly 60 countries have released policy papers or discussion papers on Artificial intelligence. Even though countries are in a rush to catch up to the speculative economic disruptions caused by AI, South Asia has seen only India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka releasing their policy papers on AI. This article discusses the journey of AI policy in the states of South Asia and concludes that AI adoption by South Asia would require revamping education policies, industrial policies, legal frameworks and to have an umbrella institution catering to the inter-departmental coordination between the emerging technologies and societal requirements. Such institutions would be established at the national levels. As all the countries are not equipped to accelerate their developments to match the AI era, a regional institution within SAARC would be a welcome move.

**Cyber Terrorism and Social Media Weaponization**

by Anushka Saraswat

Anushka's paper is a reflection of Cyber Terrorism and the need for recognizing Social Media Weaponization as a part of Cyber Terrorism and a threat to India’s National Security. The paper argues that, while the internet is the most vital of all human inventions, in conjunction with the emergence of social media and radical fundamentalism it has become a potential threat. The paper offers an analysis, broadly covering the Social Media weaponry and its use in Cyber Space by terrorist organizations. The core argument is that Social Media Weaponization as a part of Cyber Terrorism is capable of causing damage which is far greater than the damage caused by the physical terrorist attacks. The paper further argues that Social Media narratives in the contemporary world manipulate the public consciousness employing propagation on Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, etc. which is being actively used by terrorist organizations like ISIS and Al Qaeda to brainwash and recruit youngsters in India and other countries. Theoretically, Cyber Terrorism deploys a synergistic relationship between Hacktivism, Cyber Warfare, and Cyberattacks on critical digital infrastructures. However, practically the terrorist organizations have at large used internet and communication facilities to spread terrorism and spread fear among people. Thus, the paper portrays how terrorist organizations create upheaval in society and use Cyber Space in the form of Social Media Weaponization to achieve their evil goals.
Revitalising Panchsheel: The Future Of Indian Foreign Policy
by Shovan Sinha Ray and Vrinda Kaushal

The clouds of mutual distrust and apprehensions failed to achieve principles of Panchsheel. The ongoing 2020 COVID-19 pandemic aggravated the tensions and further deteriorated the bilateral relations between the countries with escalating border standoffs and economic rivalries. Nevertheless, the values of principles of Panchsheel should be restored in the Indian Foreign Policy. It is because the principles did not fail in totality but its agenda to maintain peace and stability with China, in particular, could not be kept up with. Therefore, the five principles of Panchsheel can be successfully introduced to the regional groupings like the Quad, SAARC, BIMSTEC, etc. It can further be put to use in bilateral relationships since commitment to cooperation, maintaining territorial integrity and valuing sovereignty are the central ideas of Panchsheel which will stand beneficial in the post-pandemic scenario of a multi-polar world.

Bunkerization and The Local Turn: Facilitating local voices in UN peacekeeping through peacekeeping economies
by Swati Lakshmi Batchu

Today United Nations Peacekeeping Operations try to address the age-old issues of war and its impact on people in a climate posing entirely new and complicated challenges. While the UN has indeed incorporated new methods of peacekeeping and peacebuilding, its bureaucracy and the complicated nature of mission environments can prevent Peacekeeping from being an extremely modular affair. In such a space the UN is often criticized for being slow to change. This piece will explore this criticism of UN Peacekeeping and through two key concepts: the “Local Turn” in peacebuilding and the phenomenon of “Bunkerization”. The “Local Turn” refers to growing calls for greater ownership of peacekeeping and peacebuilding by the locals of any given country. Bunkerization in missions has emerged as UN compounds are fortified because of growing danger. This has in turn lead to a decline in peacekeeping economies which can be an indicator of one-on-one interaction between peacekeepers and the local populous. Through these concepts and examples of how they connect with one another on ground the adverse effects of bunkerization become clear. As the UN slowly adapts to the changing realities of peacekeeping, consideration of these factors could provide for ways to include local voices in mission more frequently.
Let’s talk about philosophies being sent to Coventry
by Sharmishtha Singh

The article juxtaposes the logical fallacy of Ad Hominem with the systematic exclusion of certain philosophers and philosophies on the basis of race, colour and their language. It takes a look at the racist literature published by celebrated philosophers like Immanuel Kant and its influence on the Western philosophical canon. It also discussed the belittling of anything non-White or non-English in the philosophical discursive space as well as the possible hijacking of credit for a revolutionary theory. The piece traces the shift from what was believed before to the later exclusion of Africa and Asia from the philosophical canon and the ostracisation of non-European or non-English spoken/written philosophy."
WEBINARS: HIGHLIGHTS

Since May of 2020, Jindal Centre for the Global South has been organising webinars presented by eminent guest speakers from all over the world to encourage engagement in the discursive space, especially during this global pandemic. All webinars were moderated and supervised by Dr. Hebatallah Adam, Assistant Professor of economics at Jindal School of International Affairs and the Executive Director of Jindal Centre for the Global South.

**MAY 6, 2020: "RESEARCH METHODOLOGY" BY DR. LONE**

The lecture began with Dr. Lone declaring the objectives of the presentation, which were to understand the basic concepts of research methodologies, to learn the different stages of the research process and to develop research aptitude among those interested in research activities. According to him, there are six steps of the research process - identify and formulate the research problem; review literature to establish a concrete research proposal; formulate hypothesis but prior to that, one must find out the research gap; sample selection; data collection; and interpretation and report writing.

**MAY 10, 2020: “CHINA’S INDUSTRIAL POLICY: LESSONS LEARNT” BY PROF. (DR.) BASHAR H. MALKAW**

Dr Bashar noted that the time to talk about China’s industrial policy is perfect amidst the COVID-19 crisis as trade polices implemented currently would impact China and other major economies in the world for years to come. The purpose of the talk was not to argue that every country should adopt a policy as it would lead to collapse of a multi-lateral trading system, but to analyse these policies so that we can counteract and achieve a better trading system. In conclusion, he explained how the multilateral trading system is in danger due to this crisis and many countries are in trade wars.


The lecture was structured to provide critical insight on the international development landscape in the past, the blurring of the north-south divide in a COVID landscape, overcoming a fragmented multilateral framework in favour of a regional framework, and creating a stable socio-economic framework post COVID-19. Dr. Mthembu concluded his presentation by reiterating the key issues, i.e. the crisis of multilateralism, the growing number of actors, the growing south-south co-operations, the blurring of north south divide, and overcoming the fragmenting multilateral framework, and supporting the post COVID-19 space, that are being accelerated in the face of the pandemic...
MAY 23, 2020: “THE IMPLICATION OF DESIGN-THINKING TO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONS” BY MR. ADOLPHUS LAU AND MR. YUJIE WANG

Mr. Lau introduced the concept of design methodology and delineated the role of the design thinking as a means of providing a solution-based approach to solving problems. He led the discussion with the six steps required to tackle design thinking and talked about how it can bring about innovation in terms of emotions, experience and technology. The session was then led by Mr. Yujie Wang who took China as an apt case of the implementation of Design thinking and how it can and has benefitted from it. In the end he laid out some challenges for design thinking as- a lack of developmental address, the persistent dualities between urban and rural societies and lack of empirical data.


Dr. Singh introduced his three primary presentations points - (1) whether the current crisis will end neoliberal capitalism; (2) what the consequences of this will be for US hegemony; (3) where India will stand in this new world order. Dr. Singh concluded by saying that global health will now occupy a bigger segment of international conversation, there will be an acceleration of de-globalisation/ automation and robotisation severely impacting the Global South; the New Deal of the neoliberal capitalists and authoritarian forces will enhance exploitation unless checked; and this presents a golden opportunity for China to lend a hand to the Global South - in keeping with the principles of Marxism that China espouses.

JUNE 5, 2020 (SESSION 1, WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY): “BAREFOOT COLLEGE EXPERIENCE: EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT” BY MS MEAGAN FALLON

Barefoot College is a hybrid social enterprise. Their first program was about education; innovation in the system and putting some flexibility led to the formation of ‘night schools’. In 2006, Barefoot College started giving the children the knowledge to get access to the ‘digital tools’, to make them understand how they can use these tools for their benefits and enhance the productivity. Their Solar Mamas programme trains women to be solar engineers. Barefoot College supports women to start their businesses; they started with honey and, today, also, expanded their activities to establishing coffee businesses.
JUNE 5, 2020 (SESSION 2, WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY): “CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE GLOBAL HUMAN SECURITY” BY PROF. CARLOS MILAN

The idea of the entire talk was based on the three parts: nature of the transnational threat (coming from the climate change and COVID-19), geopolitical tensions, and the idea about the post-pandemic scenario. The major challenge climate change and health threats pose is how “we are going to act collectively”, as the solutions to these problems could only come from the global cooperation, not from individuals’ decisions. Climate change and this pandemic has shown how the local solutions vary across the countries in regions, which has unpleasant effects on the other players.

JUNE 6, 2020 (SESSION 3, WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY): "SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL WATER CRISIS: THE EGYPTIAN CASE" BY PROFESSOR OMAR EL-NAD

Omar commenced the session by preluding to the topic. He talked about the global water crisis and its political, social, economic and environmental aspects. He discussed the case studies of India, Egypt Libya, Sudan, Jordan, Ethiopia and MENA. He later distinguished between the two types of water scarcity: economic and physical. He concluded the presentation by recommending what needs to be done: (1) Adoption of holistic sustainable Water-Energy-Food Nexus strategy, (2) Collaboration of all disciplines, and (3). Formulation of sustainable and realistic Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

JUNE 6, 2020 (SESSION 4, WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY): “ECOLOGIES, COMMUNITIES AND MARKETS” PROFESSOR AMIT LAHIR

Professor Amit started the presentation by giving a succinct introduction to the challenges he encountered. The first challenge was of Mewato district in Haryana. His second challenge was understanding the problem of critical ecosystems/biodiversity hotspots in Western Ghats, Maharashtra, India. He concluded the presentation with an example of responsible market system. The case given was of Applied Environmental Research Foundation (AERF), Pune, India. He sincerely uses the theoretical framework of holding, environment justice, driving and understanding. He focused more on driving the compact between ecologies, communities and markets.

JULY 2, 2020: “READING CHINA POLITICALLY, AFTER GLOBALISATION” BY PROF. DANIEL F. VUKOVICK

The power of Orientalism’s multiculturalism bends the colonialists towards attracting towards the oriental culture, which, interestingly, gave rise to the eastern powers in emerging progressive. He pointed out that if China emerges as the power from the global south and becomes an economic leader, it is clear that market reforms will not lead to a liberal democracy. He also gave a wonderful historical insight on how the liberalism in China failed. The motive of the leaders of the umbrella movement is to make Hong Kong “more liberal, more equal”, and keeping the Chinese authoritarianism away.
JULY 9, 2020: “SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (SSC) AND THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT” BY MR. PRATYUSH SHARMA

Mr. Pratyush started off by explaining the origin of the idea of South-South Cooperation (SSC) under which he discussed the Post World war II scenario, which leads to North-South Cooperation (NSC). Eventually, the NSC Cooperation fractured due to some conditionality’s and this gave rise to concept of South-South Cooperation (SSC). The second half of the presentation dealt with the meaning of Right to Development (RtD), its features and its incorporation into SSC. The way forward is to do more research in the field of RtD and its importance in South-South Cooperation, as there is immense potential for cooperation among the countries of Global South.

JULY 11, 2020: “UNDERSTANDING AND ERADICATING POVERTY IN SOUTH ASIA” BY MR. KARORI SING

According to him, poverty is still misunderstood and hence the policies around it are still inadequate. It has deep mental, psychological, emotional health impacts which should also be considered. Prof. Karori relates poverty with modern slavery and mentions that the largest number of south Asian poor are in India and they have spatial and caste differentiation. He suggests that poverty eradication must focus on the consequences of poverty and not its causes, participation and involvement of the poor in the process should be paramount, higher education should incorporate poverty studies into their curriculum.

JULY 21, 2020: “IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: A SOUTHERN PERSPECTIVE” BY PROF. V UPADHYAY, DR. SRIPARNA PARThAK AND PROF. RITYUSHA TIWARY

Prof. Upadhyay began his talk with explaining the global economic scenario in the pandemic and the implications of multipolarity global order. He mentioned how the pandemic took the economy backward by 5-10 years. Dr. Pathak, talked about the rebooting of the Chinese economy during the pandemic. She stated that China is engaging in aid diplomacy, debt diplomacy, medical diplomacy, and many others now. Prof. Tiwary spoke on the “COVID-19 pandemic and opportunities of Regional Response in South Asia”. Her talk was data-driven and focusing on the problems faced by SAARC and the real potential of the region as one. Duo policy approach is followed by all the members of the region: first, social distancing, and second is to increase the pace of testing.
FEATURED WEBINAR

"FINANCING DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES POST-COVID-19 PANDEMIC"

PROF. (DR.) MAHMOUD MOHIELDIN

16th September, 2020

UN SPECIAL ENVOY MAHMOUD MOHIELDIN DELIVERED A LECTURE AT THE JCGS JINDAL CENTRE FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH TITLED "FINANCING DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS".


- INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DIGITAL SOCIETY AND ECONOMY THROUGH FOCUSING ON DNA – DATA, NETWORKS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

- INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL IS KEY. THIS INCLUDES PROVIDING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE, TERTIARY-LEVEL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND TECHNICAL SKILLS.

- INVESTMENT IN RESILIENCE, SUCH AS PROVIDING SOCIAL PROTECTION, RISK IDENTIFICATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

DR MOHIELDIN THEN SPOKE OF THE CURRENT EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO COORDINATE THE GLOBAL RESPONSE TO THE PANDEMIC AND FOR RECOVERING BETTER. THIS INCLUDED SUGGESTIONS OF VARIOUS POLICY RESPONSE AND FINANCING METHODOLOGIES THAT CAN BE ADAPTED IN THIS POST-COVID-19 CRISIS. ADDITIONALLY, VARIOUS VERTICALS WERE BRIEFLY COVERED FEATURING IMPACT INVESTING, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FINANCING, GISD (GLOBAL INVESTORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE) RECOMMENDATIONS. HE FURTHER EXPANDED HIS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON INCORPORATING SDGS TOWARDS GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

BY EMPHASISING ON VARIOUS EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND DIGITAL ADOPTION, DR MOHIELDIN CONCLUDED HIS LECTURE SAYING: "WE NEED TO BE EVIDENCE-BASED RATHER THAN IDEOLOGICAL WHEN IT COMES TO ECONOMICS AND POLICYMAKING."
SEPTEMBER 25, 2020: “POVERTY, FINANCIAL AND DIGITAL INCLUSION IN SOUTH ASIA AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA” BY PROF. (DR.) ANGELA LYONS

Prof. (Dr.) Lyons is a member of the T20—which is part of the larger G20, where she advises the T20 leaders on pressing global challenges and helps make recommendations every year. She gave a glimpse of one of the models that she’d been on—A Human Development Approach to Digital Livelihood. She differentiates between “Account access” and “account usage”, and talks about how account usage needs to be encouraged, especially with the financial services moving towards digitalization. She talks about the scope/contributions of her study. She goes on to talk about the fifth wave of data set developed under the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, various measurement scales for Poverty, Financial and Digital inclusion, Empirical methodology and Robustness check for endogeneity. She concludes the webinar with implications within the context of Covid19.

Paper is available on SSRN, ResearchGate and forthcoming ADBI working paper series.


Prof. Thomas, Associate Professor of Economics at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi and a Member (part-time) of the Kerala State Planning Board has dealt with various aspects of Indian development, especially issues related to labour, industrialization and the macroeconomy.

The detailed reports on each webinar can be found on:
LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/in/jcgs-jindal-centre-for-the-global-south
Twitter: https://twitter.com/JCGS_JSIA
JCGS BULLETIN
About 70 percent of the population in East Africa is dependent on the Agricultural sector for their living. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, when food production has been disrupted on various levels, the problem of food security is hitting the region hard. Global food supply chains are facing the worst crisis of history and domestic production is being damaged by the locusts. Due to the pressure on the supply side, food inflation is touching the heights. Economists in Zimbabwe are certain that food inflation will rise more.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, five million children die before the age of five, every year. As the figure below shows, Africa has the highest proportion of undernourished people in comparison to the other regions. Undernourishment is an inevitable consequence of extreme poverty, and result negatively in labor productivity. Amartya Sen, a Nobel laureate in Economic science, hypothesized that the famines are the consequence of poor allocation, and also argued that in the post-war period no democracy ever faced a famine-like situation. In East Africa, famines are the norm. In Somalia, during the war-torn situation in the country, about 260,000 people starved to death, out of which 133,000 were children below five years.

Famous economists, Partha Dasgupta and Debraj Ray, blamed inequality for the situations like undernourishment and unemployment, earlier in 1986. Undernourishment results in damaging the physical strength of workers, which consequently affects their ability to earn; it is a vicious cycle of poverty that keeps them trapped until policy intervenes. According to the international panel on climate change, global warming has also become one of the reasons for the food crisis in southern Africa.

Millennial Development Goals, which had food security as its central agenda, have failed Africa! According to William Esterly, an academic at the New York University, MDGs were unfair with Africa as they kept predicting and framed a narrative that “Africa will miss all the MDGs”. African countries face a narrative of being incompetent which is speeded by the Institutions, only, who should be accountable to make policy proposals.
The United Nations’ conference on climate change was canceled this year due to the pandemic. This meeting was meant to discuss “Climate Change and Climatology, Global Warming and Consequences, Earth Science and Climate Change Policies, Climate Change & Biodiversity, CO2 Capture, and Sequestration and other allied areas of Climate Change”. Last year, in 2019, the Climate Change Summit, too, discussed these issues plus argued for the transition to renewable energy and the consequence of climate change in instigating the refugee crisis. According to the United Nations, climate change will displace approximately 1 billion people by 2050. It is also apparent that the disaster of climate change will lead to the devastation of small island states and some corner parts of the other nations, too. To address these crises of existence, UNDP responded through providing all needed assistance to these small island states.

Due to rising sea level, five tiny islands of the Solomon Islands disappeared, in 2016, however they were not inhabited by humans but the six other islands had small villages, and the destruction led to the relocation of people to the other areas. In 2018 alone, three islands were reported disappeared.

In 2012, Maldives made proposals to achieve a carbon-neutral stand by 2020. An island nation known for its beauty, which attracts tourists from the world, achieved what the world together should be planning about. The United States and Canada have the highest per-capita CO2 emission, where the developing world does not consume much CO2 in per capita terms.

Climate change is a major issue for the developing countries than the rest of the world, as in the south it hits in two way: one, the problem which is common everywhere and, second, the adaptation to change is low in the developing countries because of the prevalence of massive poverty and economic inequality. At most, the governmental policy framework has addressed the tax on emission as a solution to these issues but continuously denying the facts of potential refugee crises due to climate change, which will instigate the political conflicts in the countries.
Global trade, today, is in its worst shape due to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the WTO, trade could shrink by 32 percent in the most pessimistic scenario and 13 percent in the optimistic case, during 2020. Massive restrictions around the globe, because of the lockdowns, have resulted in negative consequences for the demand side. During this year, an impossible event has also been witnessed—the prices of crude oil fell to negative. Mathematically it is impossible but because of the huge costs incurred in storing the crude oil suppliers were forced to pay to get rid of their stock.

Since 1960, it is the first time Asia is facing an acute growth crisis. Economies are shrinking by 0.7 percent in 2020. These are also an existential crisis for small businesses and daily earners. During the entire period, south-south trade has been impacted the most: a decline of 14 percent in the exports. The figure below shows the overall decline in exports in the south-south trade, but the imports didn’t fall by much. Such a situation will cause a deficit in the balance of payments which eventually affects the overall growth rates and development of the region.

According to the IMF’s projection, the emerging markets and the developing economies may face the steeper fall in the real GDP growth rates in 2021. The trend shows the same fall in the growth rates of both emerging markets and the advanced economies, but the recovery both is much faster and the effects of a pandemic on the growth can be seen undone in the projections. Interestingly, lock down measures included the announcements of huge financial packages to inject in the economy for the recovery. In the emerging markets, these packages were meant to protect small businesses and daily earners.
JINDAL CENTRE FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH

pleased to announce

1st INTERNATIONAL E-CONFERENCE

“FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT, 2030 GLOBAL AGENDA AND POST COVID19 CHALLENGES”

DECEMBER 16, 17, AND 18, 2020

in collaboration with the
INDIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY ASSOCIATION’S (IPEA)
and the
INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL DIALOGUE (IGD) IN SOUTH AFRICA
Call for Book Reviews

Inviting researchers’, faculty staff members’, and students’ reviews for current books that discuss prevailing issues in the Southern countries, in order to raise awareness of their respective citizens. The books can be addressing issues related to politics, history, economics, culture, social organization, legal systems, agriculture, the environment, global institutions and systems, and justice. The outcome of the book review is a critical analysis of the book’s content, objectives, and its significance in reference to its field.

Call for Policy Briefs

The policy briefs are to be published in JCGS E-publication “Global South Studies Series”. The peer-reviewed policy brief aims to put forth the findings and the recommendations to alleviate the issues affecting Southern countries, and its citizens. Therefore, a policy brief is considered as a roadmap. Policy briefs can address issues related to politics, history, economics, culture, social organization, legal systems, agriculture, the environment, global institutions and systems, and justice.

Call for reviewers

A call for expert peer reviewers to join the team of JCGS, and become a reviewer of the centre’s e-publication “Global South Studies Series”. The call was open to international academicians, educators, and practitioners with Doctorate Degree in any field of specialization in social sciences and humanities. Reviewers are responsible for reviewing and assessing the manuscripts prior to publication, and to provide further guidance regarding potential improvements that can be made. Additionally, the Editorial Board will be inviting distinguished and disciplined reviewers to be one of its members.

Call for Editors

Jindal Centre for the Global South has issued a call for interested students and researchers with strong academic background to be a part of the Editorial Team to guarantee authentic and original research publication. The editor has several key responsibilities ranging from making initial decisions regarding written pieces, to editing their language and content.

Call for Paper: The Social-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on the Southern Globe

The recent Corona virus outbreak has affected all the countries of the globe, with some countries being threatened more than others. As a result, Jindal Centre for the Global South has issued a call for articles/ research papers to contribute to the “Global South Studies Series”. The article/paper can cover any topic that is related to the Corona Virus, such as estimating global economic impacts of the outbreak of COVID-19, social and economic impacts of COVID-19 on Southern countries etc.
Call for Online Research Internship

Jindal Centre for the Global South (JCGS) has issued a call directed towards enthusiastic national and international individuals that have a profound interest in research to embark on the Online Research Internship. The interns are to be given certificates upon proper and timely completion of the assigned tasks. The key responsibilities are diverse and include collecting data, conducting literature search, carrying data analysis, writing articles on relevant topics, transcribing interviews, ...etc. Furthermore, successful candidates will gain thorough understanding of research methodology, have the opportunity to engage in live projects, and will have the chance to attend various webinars lead by professionals and academicians.

Call for Internships

In addition to the online research internship, Jindal Centre for the Global South has issued a call for individuals enrolled in any discipline of social science at any level (BA, MA, PhD, and PDF) to apply for any of the available internships; Administrative internship, Editorial and Content Internship, Social Media and Communication Internship, and legal internship. The internships do not provide stipend, however, successful interns will receive a certificate of completion at the end of their internship period on successful contribution towards their responsibilities.

SDGs International Contest: Achieving SDGs in time of COVID-19 Pandemic and Beyond

JCGS announced an international SDGs competition for university students and graduates from Southern Globe. The contest is about designing and carrying out a project at the local community level that would get the world closer to achieving the Global Sustainable Development Goals. Competitors were instructed to consider which of the 17 goals they felt passionate about or were relevant to their community or country context. Competitors are expected to work individually or together in teams to fix the problems they identify in their area. The competition aims to give the opportunity, support and platform for Southern Youth to create a positive social change and to start to think as a socially conscious global leader.

Call for Blog Articles

JCGS announced a call for blog articles for the Global South Studies Series (GSSS), the online publication of the JCGS. The GSSS blog is a forum to share analytical views on countries and peoples of the "Global South," including those in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The blog solicits well-researched and well-argued articles on a broad range of issues and topics affecting Southern countries and peoples. These may address questions involving politics, history, economics, culture, social organization, legal systems, agriculture, the environment, global institutions and systems, justice, and more. The blog articles must contribute to a positive discussion and provide informed perspective, critical thinking and new insight to the readers. Insightful contributions from researchers, faculty and students on recent topics related to global south issues are appreciated.
MANY THANKS TO THE CONTRIBUTORS

EDITING AND CONTENT MANAGEMENT

SHEETAL SINHA
HARIHARAN CHANDRASHEKARAN

CONTENT CONTRIBUTORS

RAFIA KHAN
ARU BHARDWAJ
HARIHARAN CHANDRASHEKARAN
SHEETAL SINHA
SHARMISHTHA SINGH
MAI ABDELBARY
MUSKAN GARG
NOOR PULIANI
MOHAMED ABDALLAH

https://jgu.edu.in/jsia/research/jindal-centre-for-the-global-south/

https://globalsouthseries.in