Jindal Centre for the Global South conducts policy-oriented research, dialogue, and training into the social, economic, and political issues across countries of the Global South with a special emphasis on South-South Cooperation and its underpinning development opportunities for the Global South countries. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly poverty eradication, requires national policies and international and regional cooperation that supports development efforts. The Centre promotes the unity of the South in achieving the SDGs while recognizing the diversity of national interests and priorities. While bringing about international cooperation between research experts, students and faculties from a variety of disciplines, JCGS has an interdisciplinary approach towards learning.
ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE CENTRE

Courses
JCGS organizes a number of courses for graduate and post-graduate students. These are: International Development Finance and South-South Cooperation, Political economy of Africa, Politics of Developing Nations, International Political Economy: Topics on Development and Latin America, Sustainable Development and Climate Change, and The Politics of Development.

Research and publications
Developing a strong research agenda focused around three key themes: Addressing Global South development challenges, Assessing the role of South-South Cooperation in addressing the 2030’s Global Agenda for sustainable development, and Mapping innovative finance for development mechanisms.

Conferences, Seminars and Workshops
Organizing conferences, seminars, workshops, and other events like public readings and lectures.

Active Collaboration
Building a strong network with other national and international Global South studies and South-South Cooperation research institutions inside and outside India, in order to share ideas and promote the active exchange of research scholars and students (i.e. institutions from India – RIS, and international institutions–Institute for Global Dialogue in South Africa).
INSIDE TERRORISM BY BRUCE HOFFMAN

A review by Anushka Saxena

“Inside Terrorism”, a book by Bruce Hoffman, tries to negotiate the meaning and composition of terrorism across the centuries. The author has tried to understand terrorism as a multifaceted idea and an evolutionary concept. Through the course of the book, the author asks very thought-provoking questions to comprehend a terrorists’ thought-process; but one cannot say the book has answered them all substantively. The author’s predictions largely fit well with the contemporary scenario but fail to address the revisionist component of modern terrorism. Despite its shortcomings, “Inside Terrorism” remains a wonderful amalgamation of a wide array of perspectives and analyses any expert on terrorism has created. Read more...

*Inside Terrorism by Bruce Hoffman (3rd Ed) is published by Columbia University Press (2006).*
JINDAL CENTRE FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH

pleased to announce

2nd INTERNATIONAL E-CONFERENCE

on

THE RISE OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND THE FUTURE OF WORLD ORDER POST-COVID19 PANDEMIC

5 – 6 FEBRUARY 2022

SAT, 5 FEBRUARY 2022
10:30 AM – 06:30 PM

SUN, 6 FEBRUARY 2022
10:30 AM – 06:30 PM
The panel commenced with Professor Kumar discussing the impact of the pandemic on the socio-economic aspects of the world. Agreeing with Professor Kumar, Professor N.K. Chaudhary further added to the dais by deliberating the impact upon sustainable development agencies post-pandemic and the importance of addressing the issues facing these agencies. Then, Dr. D.K. Yadav presented the comparative economic indicators on the global south from the ‘90s and the previous financial year and arrived at the conclusion that there is a rising inequality in the distribution of financial resources.
Panel 2: Global Public Health, Ethics, Food Security, and Transnational Mitigation Strategies

The panel discussion began with Dr. C. S. Verma emphasizing on the skyrocketing hunger problems prevailing in the Global South, which directly impact women and the vulnerable sections of the society. Next, Dr. Mir Zafar Iqbal talked about the importance of international institutions in handling such a global crisis and the need to focus on improving the well-being of people. Finally, Dr. Satnam Singh said that the Global South must focus on its commitment to the SDGs in order to eliminate poverty and hunger. This panel discussion was followed by two paper presentations – on the rising food insecurity and on emotional resilience, distress tolerance and employee turnover intentions in the pandemic.

Panel 3: Social Policies, Labour Market and Gender Equality

Professor Dr. Javaid Iqbal Khan discussed the labour market disruptions faced by the global south and further covered the job losses faced by women. Dr. Surendra Mehar provided a comparative analysis between the Global North and South and indicated the differences in human capital composition in these areas. Using International Labour Organisation’s forecasts to project global trends, Dr. Tarika Singh introduced the statistical discussions of gender inequality in labour markets. Then, Dr. Neha Nimble shone a light on the impact of the pandemic from its consolidation of inequalities in society. This panel discussion was followed by three paper presentations on labour migration in India, a case study of rural migration in Lucknow, and women’s financial literacy.
Professor Ravi Thapar began the session by emphasising the wealth disparity between countries in the Global North and those in the Global South. He stated that the Global South should focus more on people’s well-being and be united by South-South cooperation. Then, Dr. Manzoor Ali gave importance to the topic of the weak health sector of Global South countries and talked about how the government should take steps to improve the health sector. Professor Ishu Pal Singh emphasised that the intellectual property rights on vaccines should be waived in order to meet the demand and supply of the vaccines. The panel discussion was followed by three paper presentations on the capitalization of online schooling, the financial resilience of the vulnerable population, and the modernization of Indian Railways.

Side Event: JCGS Second SDGs International Contest – “Achieving SDGs in the times of COVID-19 Pandemic and beyond”

The SDG contest was moderated and judged by Dr. Hebatallah Adam, Dr. Monmi Barua, Dr. Ambreen Agha and Dr. Arhan Sthapit. Five teams participated and presented their projects in accordance with the SDG goals. The five projects were ‘EDIFY: For Students By Students’; ‘Carbon +ve Project’; ‘The thought that can change the World - bringing Unity and Peace’; ‘A Zero-waste store: The path to a sustainable consumption’ and ‘Recycle and Reuse of greywater’. Each team comprehensively explained their projects and concluded with a SWOT analysis. In the end, the best project award was given to Group 4, followed by Group 2 and Group 5.

Panel 4: Reconfiguration of the Global South–Challenges and Opportunities

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Panel 5: Agriculture Sector, Environment Challenges and Sustainable Development

The panel discussion was started by Dr. Pradeep Panda, who highlighted the relationship between poverty, hunger and nutrition and comprehensively covered the impact of the pandemic on agriculture. Then, Professor Sanatan Nayak touched upon the trends of unstable growth of GVA of the agriculture and allied sector, noted the existing challenges and suggested measures for sustainable agriculture. Finally, the third panellist, Dr Eeshan Chaturvedi, highlighted the basic question of equity in agriculture—the issue of Global North versus South in international environmental governance. This discussion was followed by four paper presentations on the subject matter.
Disarmament – A Holistic Assessment
By Ishita Suji
This article discusses the various initiatives taken for disarmament at the international level. Firstly, the author comprehensively reviews the stance on disarmament by the world’s superpower – the United States of America. Then, the article vividly examines the stance of India towards disarmament. It also uncovers how non-compliance by a few nations and the blame game has halted the process of disarmament, which, in turn, has led to the increase in nuclear weapons. Towards the end, the author highlights and points towards the start of a new nuclear race.

The Backtracking of Democracy: Tunisia and Kais Said
By Aayush Maniktalia
The article talks about the latest events in Tunisia, the country which ignited the protests for democratic reforms in the whole Arab region through the ‘Arab Spring’. The article comprehensively covers the events which led Kais Said to suspend the parliament, like the continuous nationwide protests and demonstrations by the people, and considers its impact on the democracy of Tunisia. Then, the author analyses the laws under which Kais suspended the parliament and is continuing the government. The article also gives a detailed description of the background of Kais Said. Towards the end, the article analyses the events that unfolded in Tunisia and its future trajectory.

Humanitarian Crisis in Mindanao
By Prabjot Kaur
In this article, the author attempts to highlight the condition of the people of Mindanao. The author begins by vividly describing the conflict of the region, which has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Then, the author comprehensively covers the drivers of the conflict and points out the lack of resources, poverty, lack of opportunity, weak and irresponsible government, transnational connections and environmental disasters as a few of the reasons which have exaggerated the conflict. The root causes of the conflict, which can be traced to Mindanao’s colonial history, are also explained in this article. The author concludes by providing a solution to end the conflict and the suffering of the people of Mindanao.

Humanitarian crisis: The plight of children in the democratic republic of Congo
By Kalyani R Suresh
Through the article, the author aims to portray the problems going on in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The article sheds light on issues related to children of the country: child labour, poor education rate, forceful recruiting of children aged 5-17 years by the armed groups, etc. The author also talks about the sexual violence, and rape that young girls face, and sheds light on how poverty forces them to enter the market of prostitution. The article’s conclusion revolves around why and how the law enforcement institutions of the country can actively take part in guaranteeing the protection of children under the Law on the Protection of the Child, which was adopted in 2009.
The Syrian Crisis: The cries of anguish of Syrian women
By Kalyani R Suresh
In this article, the author describes the unrest in Syria, which has worsened due to the civil war. The author gives an analysis of women’s lives before and after the civil war of 2011. Before the civil war, the women had to face various difficulties such as less participation in public, forced marriage and honour killing. After the civil war, the situation worsened for women. Women now face numerous threats such as an increased number of rapes by army men, unwanted pregnancies, and delivery in unhygienic conditions amid the war. Lastly, the article appreciates the effort of UN Women along with the World Food Program for providing economic assistance to the women along with food security.

Erdogan’s political folly, Ethnocentrism, and its implications for the middle east
By Priyanka Lohia
The author illustrates the intentions and foreign policies of Erdogan, the president of Turkey, to conquer Arab nations. The author portrays how the secular nature of Turkey has changed after conversion to Islamic rule under Erdogan. In the past, Turkey had always maintained a stance of peace in the Middle East. However, after Erdogan’s rule, the world sees Turkey as the sole reason for creating chaos in the Middle East. The author says that policemen, lawyers, and the media are detained or dismissed for questioning the government’s intentions, and this is leading to the spread of authoritarianism by Erdogan. The author concludes by stating that Erdogan is an example of an ethnocentric person who must be stopped since his intentions can trigger war in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

The Destruction of Afghanistan: A Timeline
By Priyanka Lohia
The author aims to identify the chronological timeline of the crisis and downfall of Afghanistan. This article revolves around the origins of the conflicts that led to the downfall of Afghanistan and traces the events in Afghanistan from the cold war and the post-soviet period to the current takeover of the country by the Taliban. Firstly, the author tries to analyse the circumstances under which the Saur revolution took place. Then the author looks at the Soviet invasion and how the subsequent American efforts led to the formation, funding, training and mobilization of Mujahedeen. Further on, the article focuses on the unfortunate formation, spread, mobilization and centralization of power by the Taliban. The author also looks at another pertinent issue of drug abuse in Afghanistan and talks how narcotics played a role in political and social dimensions. Then the article goes on to examine the reckless withdrawal decision of the USA and the havoc that erupted across Afghanistan with desperate civilians trying to flee the country. Finally, the article looks at the Taliban’s consolidation of power for the second time. The article ends with a note on what beholds the future of Afghanistan.

Yemen Crisis: Through the Lens of Climate Change
By Goutami Sharma
The author aims at identifying the link between climate change and conflict and how it contributes to the economic and political crisis in Yemen. The author finds that there are two forms of terrorism caused by climate change – eco-terrorism, which occurs when individuals commit violence against civilians or property in defence of the environment, and environmental terrorism, which involves destruction as a weapon of war and instils fear in the population for succeeding the organizational goals. Further on, the author looks at the short-term and long-term environmental crises that Yemen is facing and also analyses the role of the scarcity of resources induced by climate change. The author concludes by arguing that climate change and its impact on the environment have been linked to a variety of conflicts in Yemen, and therefore this article analyses the Yemen crisis through the causal factors within the environment.
The brief starts off with an article on ‘People’s Vaccine Movement’ written by Goutami Sharma, which talks about how the UN Secretary-General had called for considering the COVID-19 vaccine as a global public good, a “people’s vaccine”. The UN and its bodies like WHO, have repeatedly pointed out that the main problem is that vaccine producing companies are not sharing their findings and formula and are prioritising getting patents. Many of the nations have not been cooperating either. The author also points out that Global South nations are at a severe disadvantage as these nations not only have a higher ratio of the population but also do not have easy access to vaccines like the more affluent nations do. It has also been estimated that all of these nations will get vaccines only by 2023. There aren’t enough resources to meet the demands, and the affluent companies aren’t willing to trade with the countries of the Global South and share technology with them.

*Image Source: Financial Times (2021)*
The Asia – Pacific region is covered by Aryaman Saigal. The author points out that the region is relatively slow in rolling out vaccines compared to North America and Europe due to the mindset which developed after the success of some of the nations of the region to contain the virus with restrictions and lockdowns. The article also points out that due to reasons like lack of local production of vaccines, restrictions on exports imposed by India after it faced domestic shortage, anxiety against vaccines and many other reasons, many Asian nations like Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines are finding it extremely hard to not only have a smooth vaccine rollout but also to handle the pandemic situation in their respective nations.

The Middle East region is covered by Priyanka Lohia, and this article points out the dual nature of the way Arab nations have handled the pandemic and managed the vaccine rollout. While more well-to-do countries like the United Arab Emirates, Morocco and others were not only able to mitigate their COVID cases well but were also able to ensure a smooth and efficient rollout of vaccines, others like Iran, Iraq and Egypt, among many others, were highly unsuccessful in controlling the rising cases in their country and could not manage to have an efficient vaccine rollout due to reasons like corruption, lack of a national strategy, lack of trust on the local government, and anxiety towards the side-effects of the vaccine.

The Latin American region is covered by Goutami Sharma. In this region, the author highlights the vaccine summit, which was hosted by Progressive Internationalism. The author points out the commitments that were undertaken to speed up the production and distribution of the vaccines to make them more accessible to low- and middle-income countries. Towards the end, the author has highlighted the measures taken by various Latin American countries to fulfil these commitments.

The region of Africa is covered by Samita Jena. The author highlights the rich-poor divide in the region and the gaps that exist in terms of the anti-vaccination movement. The brief vividly describes the efforts of Morocco in administrating the vaccines for Africa. The author also points out the initiatives of AfricArXiv in creating vaccine awareness amongst the people and crowdsourcing efforts for resources around the pandemic. In the end, the author describes how South Africa is aiding in the production of vaccines and how European countries have stepped up to set up production units.
In this episode of the podcast ‘Grand Tamasha’, host Milan Vaishnav talks to author Kanti Bajpai on Indo-China relations and his new book, "India Versus China: Why They Are Not Friends". Related: Check out Shovan & Vrinda's article in JCGS's Global South Series about the possibility of reviving 'Panchsheel', the doctrine of Indo-China relations prior to 1962, in the context of modern Indian diplomacy.

**Kanti Bajpai on Why China and India Are Not Friends**

In this award-winning poem, a young Syrian poet refugee addresses the loss she feels after fleeing her homeland.

**Lament for Syria**

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Through these pictures from the frontlines.

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.. where everything good was forbidden or scarce.

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Global South Crossword
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Across
1. The first of January 2021 was known as “Day Zero” in _______. After almost three decades of operating with a dual currency or dual monetary system in which two currencies circulated, now this country has unified its monetary ordering. With a literacy rate of 99.8%, this country also has one of the highest literacy rate not just in the global south but also globally.

2. Name the recent summit catering to climatic and environmental issues held in Glasgow which critics have blamed for failing the global South _______.

3. The global system of trade preferences among developing countries was created in 1989; the scheme membership currently extends to _______ countries.

5. The 11th session of the UNCTAD held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, aimed at broadening and deepening _____ concessions and trade developments.

7. ________was introduced in Thailand after the Asian financial crisis of 1997. It's about both internal (individual, family, social collectivism, spirituality, knowledge, way of life, ethics and morals) and external concepts.

9. The _______ is a global knowledge-sharing and partnership platform launched in 2019. The project aims to give systematic and effective support to countries of the global South, so they can connect, learn and collaborate with potential partners in the wider digital world.

10. ______ is a customs union and trade bloc established by the treaty of Asuncion in 1991 and the Protocol of Ouro Preto in 1994. Portuguese, Spanish and Guarani are the official languages of this customs union.

11. _____, which has been hosted by the UNDP since 1974, was established by the UN General Assembly with a mandate to advocate for and coordinate South-South and triangular cooperation on a global and UN system-wide basis.

12. The countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America provide around 92 per cent of all military and police personnel for _______ peace operations while contributing about 15 per cent of the budget.

Down
1. ______ has an impressively high quality of life and is known as ‘the Switzerland of Central America, and this country hasn’t had an army since the year 1949.

4. The _____ was officially launched in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, following a decision in September 1999 by its predecessor to create a new continental organisation to build on its work with a vision of “An Integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.”

6. Name the amendment to the Kyoto protocol adopted on 8th December 2012 _______.

7. International day for South-South cooperation is observed annually on 12th_______

8. ________is the first country in the world that is carbon negative. This global south country generates 2.2 million tonnes of CO2 each year, but there is zero emission of carbon as its forests absorb three times this amount of CO2, creating a carbon sink.

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