Abstracts

An Analysis of Political Governance Reform in Qatar since the mid – 1990s
Wu Yan & Fu Yiheng

Abstract：Since independence, Qatar has been trying to explore the development direction of national political governance. Since 1995, facing the disadvantages of political governance, the risks of the operation of the rentierism economic system, the new changes in social structure, and the pressure of the international community, Emir Hamad and his successor Tamim have carried out a series of political governance reforms, including improving the construction of the rule of law, starting family political reforms, and implementing people's rights. The steady progress of political governance reform has promoted the modernization of Qatar's governance system and capacity, and provided effective support for Qatar to deal with internal and external crises. The plan and process of political governance reform are based on Qatar's national conditions and reflect the democratic political development path with Qatar's characteristics. It not only has the characteristics of full participation, but also pays attention to the process of governance. At the same time, the effectiveness of the reform is also limited. In the case of similar national conditions and international environment, Qatar's political governance reform shows the commonness of the political modernization path of the Gulf monarchy in many aspects, reflecting the future development trend of the political governance model of the Gulf monarchy.

Key words：political governance; Qatar; Hamad; Tamim; family politics; consultative democracy

The Influence of the Sadrist Movement on the Post – war Political Development in Iraq
Li Ruiheng

Abstract：The Sadrist Movement originated in the late 1950s and rose in the 1990s. Since 2003, it has been playing an increasingly important role in Iraq's post – war political development and is now the largest party in the parliament. The movement advocates modern Shi'a Islamism dominated by Arabs, Iraqi statism, and the implement of centralization, opposing external interference with maintaining strategic autonomy. The Sadrist Movement participated in the political life of post –

war Iraq through various channels， and had a certain impact on the balance of power between political parties， political power structure， and political ideology in Iraq. After the 2021 elections， it further sought to restructure Iraq＇s politics， which triggered the longest stalemate of Iraq＇s cabinet formation since 2003. The Sadrist Movement has greatly changed the map of Iraq＇s political ecology， it is， however， difficult to shake the existing power structure and power sharing model. The deep － seated contradictions among political parties and the structural dilemma of Iraq＇s governance will allow the Sadrist Movement to continue playing as a key force influencing the direction of Iraq＇s political development.

Key words：Iraq＇s politics；Sadrist Movement；Shiʻa；political participation；political development

Impact and Response：the Political Transformation of American Jewish Community under Political Polarization
Wang Shuming

Abstract：Polarization is one of the salient features of current American Politics. The profound differences in religious and cultural fields and the rise of left and right populism are important driving forces for the "polarization" of American party politics. The serious polarization of party politics has led to the "democratic decline" in the United States， which has destroyed the overall social environment on which American Jewish communities depend to achieve prosperity and security. As a result， the long － sleeping vicious anti － Semitism has resurfaced. The bipartisan consensus in support of Israel has wavered. With the increasing polarization， the two issues， opposing anti － Semitism and supporting Israel， are full of "party struggle" and can no longer be easily compatible and tuned. With the polarization of American party politics intensified， the polarization between the unorthodox and orthodox groups in Judaism became more obvious. Unorthodox groups， including neo － conservatives， have further strengthened their recognition and support for the Democratic Party， while orthodox groups have accelerated their deviation to the conservative forces of the Republican Party. Their differences between the two have intensified on important issues such as shaping American social politics， addressing anti － Semitism， and supporting Israel. The asymmetric "polarization" of American Jewish community has taken shape.

Key words：American Jewish community；American party politics；political polarization；"cultural war"

Identity and Economic Contributions of the Lebanese Diaspora to Motherland

Liu Zhongmin & Lin Xinyu

Abstract：The relationship between Lebanese diaspora and the motherland is a typical representative of the relationship between overseas diaspora and the motherland in the Eastern Mediterranean region and even in the whole Middle East region. Lebanon's migration has lasted for nearly two centuries，its historical evolution can be divided into two stages， namely in the middle of the 19th century to 1943 before the independence of the late Ottoman empire and French colonial rule，and the modern period after the founding of Lebanon. The Western colonial heritage，sectarian conflict， economic crisis， civil war and other factors had an important impact on the Lebanese diaspora. Identity and economic ties constitute the main ways for Lebanese diaspora to maintain ties with their homeland. The identity of Lebanese diaspora has experienced a process from sectarian identity to regional identity and then to national identity. It is not only benefited from its own social construction in religion， nationality， culture and other aspects， but also related with the diaspora policy of the Lebanese government. The main economic links between Lebanese diaspora and their motherland mainly include overseas remittances， bond investment and tourism， and provide important support for the Lebanese economy. Influenced by various factors， the connection between Lebanese diaspora and their motherland is still limited. In the future， the rational utilization and management of diaspora resources is one of the important topics of national governance in Lebanon.

Key words：Lebanese diaspora；identity；economic ties；overseas remittance

New Features and Effects of Western Powers Participating in African Governance under the Background of Africa's Independent Development

Zhao Yating

Abstract：Changes in the world， times， and history have triggered in – depth adjustments in the global order. Africa's development is facing a more complex international environment， and the importance of regional governance has been highlighted. Under the impact of the COVID – 19 pandemic and the Ukraine crisis，African regional organizations and countries are pursuing more independent development， and their awareness and capability of independent governance have increased. In recent years，Western powers， as traditional participants in African governance， are facing multiple pressures from Africa， emerging powers， and themselves. They are gradually adjusting their ideas， topics， mechanisms， and

methods of participating in African governance. African governance has thus entered an adjustment period in which internal unity, pursuit of autonomy and external participation intensify. From the four typical cases of fighting against COVID – 19 pandemic, constructing AfCFTA, responding to the resurgence of military coups, and combating terrorism in West Africa, it can be seen that in the context of Africa's increased awareness of independent development, Western powers as participants in African governance, if they respect the governance leadership of African countries and cooperate with each other, can enhance the effectiveness of their participation in governance. However, based on the consideration of the strategic interests of Western powers, self – interested intervention in African governance will have many negative effects.

Key words：African governance; autonomy; Western powers; self – interested intervention

The Measures, Impacts and Essence of US Sanctions on Zimbabwe
Shen Xiaolei

Abstract：It has been more than 20 years since the United States imposed sanctions on Zimbabwe in 2000. The development course of US sanctions on Zimbabwe has gone through an initial period from 2001 to 2004, an intensified period from 2005 to 2009, and an easing period from 2010 up to now. The US sanctions on Zimbabwe are mainly carried out through three ways：personal sanction, financial sanction and trade sanction. The United Stated announced that the sanctions on Zimbabwe are targeted sanctions, but their impacts are almost the same with general sanctions. The US sanctions have had serious impacts on Zimbabwe's macro – economy, industrial development and people's livelihood, and are one of the main reasons that caused Zimbabwe's long – term economic downturn and destitution of people's livelihood. From the essential characteristics, the United States uses sanctions on Zimbabwe as a hegemonic foreign policy tool, the collective sanctions with other West countries as a strategy, the democratic values as an excuse, and the internal laws as the legal basis which highlights its bullying diplomacy. In order to maintain its global hegemonic interests, the United States will continue its sanctions on Zimbabwe.

Key words：US – Africa relations; Zimbabwe; targeted sanction; financial sanction; trade sanction; secondary sanction

Indian Modi Administration＇s African Policy under Framework of＂Indo－Pacific Strategy＂

Xu Guoqing

Abstract：India regards the Indo－Pacific Strategy as the transcendence of the＂Act East＂policy. Although the＂Act East＂policy is the cornerstone of India＇s involvement in Indo－Pacific affairs，the＂Western linkage＂and＂Southern Control＂policies involving Africa are also important. In other words，Africa＇s significance for India＇s Indo－Pacific Strategy is not only to cooperate with the＂Act East＂policy，move towards the Asia Pacific region，and improve international status，but also to attach importance to Africa＇s position in its strategy of strengthening presence in the Indian Ocean，expanding economic and trade cooperation and consolidating people to people and cultural ties. Based on the Indo－Pacific Strategy，Modi administration has promoted India－Africa relations to a strategic level，increased investment in African diplomatic institutions and resources，highlighted maritime security in the setting of strategic issues，and vigorously promoted the process of regional collective security and economic integration by strengthening anti－terrorism and humanitarian relief cooperation with Africa，fulfilling the commitment to support Africa＇s development and giving play to the bridge role of overseas Indians in Africa. Apart from these，India has showed greater openness in cooperation with the United States and the West in the fields of deepening connectivity and defense logistics support. The development of India－Africa relations highlights India＇s geographical and field advantages in the Indo－Pacific region，which is conducive to enhancing India＇s voice on Africa－related issues in the＂Quartet＂mechanism of the United States，Japan，India and Australia，and increasing India＇s strategic confidence. However，constrained by factors such as the slowing down of India and Africa economic development，realistic problems between India and Africa，the intensification of the competition among major powers，India＇s future posture of developing relations with Africa will become more pragmatic and prudent.

Key words：India－Africa relations；＂Indo－Pacific Strategy＂；Modi Administration；＂Western Linkage＂；＂Southern Control＂；strategic cooperation