

## Abstracts

### **The Silk Road Cultural Belt: China – Arab Cultural Exchange and Mutual Learning from the Tang to Yuan Dynasties**

[ *Sudan* ] *Gafar Karar Ahmed*

**Abstract:** This article systematically compares the history of Sino – Arab cultural exchanges during the Tang, Song and Yuan dynasties, and finds that on the ancient Silk Road, the Arabs and the Chinese not only established an economic belt, but also built a colourful and vibrant cultural belt. This cultural belt flourished during the Tang, Song and Yuan dynasties, and Sino – Arab cultural exchanges achieved fruitful results during this period. The prosperity of the Silk Road Cultural Belt has facilitated trade and economic activities between China and Arab world, increased mutual understanding and national integration between the Chinese and Arab peoples, promoted the exchange of scientific knowledge and manufacturing technology between China and Arab world, and laid the foundation for dialogue of civilizations and harmonious coexistence between the East and the West. Under the Belt and Road Initiative, China and Arab world should learn from the history, intensify people – to – people exchanges and strengthen the construction of the new Silk Road Cultural Belt, so as to further promote peace, stability and prosperity of the countries along the Belt and Road.

**Key words:** Sino – Arab relations; silk road cultural belt; the Belt and Road; cultural exchange

### **Hormuz Trade Circle and Maritime Silk Road in the 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> Century**

*Che Xiaomei & Ma Si*

**Abstract:** In the 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century, Hormuz as the maritime gateway in Persian Gulf and an international port along the Maritime Silk Road, played a decisive role in the trade of Europe – Asia and Indian Ocean areas. Centered on Hormuz, a three – ring trade was formed, which included Hormuz – Persian Gulf trade, Hormuz – Indian Ocean trade and Hormuz – East & West ocean trade. The three criss – cross rings constituted Hormuz trade circle. To the east, it reached China via Indian

Ocean and Spice Islands; to the west, it connected the east coast of Mediterranean Sea via Persia; to the south, it reached the east coast of Africa via Muscat and west coast of Arabian Sea; to the north, it reached countries and regions in the north of Persia. The prosperity of trade in Hormuz was the outcome of an interaction between stable domestic environment and unobstructed Maritime Silk Road; it's a joint achievement of government's trade protection policies and religious tolerance as well as merchant group's effort; it's also closely connected with science and technology advancement and naval development. Trade made Hormuz a hub for communications among European, Asian and African civilizations. It also brought internationalization and diversification to the city's religious culture, economy and life.

**Key words:** Ancient Maritime Silk Road; Hormuz; trade circle; Persian Gulf; three ring trade

### **The Cognition and Inspiration of African Ambassadors on Yan'an Spirit and Poverty Elimination in China**

*Wang Jian*

**Abstract:** China's achievements and experience in poverty elimination have attracted great attention from developing countries, Ambassadors of 10 African countries and permanent Representatives of the African Union in China believed that China's overall victory in the battle against poverty mainly came from the guiding and inspiring role of the Chinese revolutionary spirit including the Yan'an Spirit, the strong political and organizational guarantee of the centralized and unified leadership of the CPC, the CPC's people - centered governance philosophy and scientific decision-making on targeted poverty alleviation, and the institutional guarantee of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The African ambassadors believed that China's poverty elimination experience is of global significance and African countries can selectively learn from it in light of their own realities. The African ambassadors' understanding of China's achievements in poverty elimination has changed from perceptual to rational, which is of great significance to China - Africa cooperation in poverty reduction in the future, to the building of China's voice in the international arena, and to the building of a closer China - Africa community with a shared future.

**Key words:** Yan'an Spirit; Anti-Poverty theory with Chinese Characteristics; China's poverty elimination experience; China-Africa poverty reduction cooperation

### **The Logic and Practice of the Ubudehe of Rwanda**

*Chen Lijuan & Shu Zhan*

**Abstract:** Rooted in traditional culture and indigenous values, Rwanda's Ubudehe is a home-grown poverty reduction mechanism adapted to meeting the needs of contemporary social and economic development. The classification of all households by Ubudehe according to their wealth condition provides an important reference for the government to implement household-targeted policies and improve social security and public services such as education, health care, and housing. People of a community analyze the causes of poverty based on their good knowledge of local information, discuss solutions, use government and local funds and credit, carry out collective mutual help, jointly build community public facilities, support villagers to start businesses, and help needy households. Ubudehe promotes poverty reduction through decentralization under the strong leadership of the central government and implements participatory poverty alleviation. This mechanism has not only achieved remarkable results in poverty reduction, but also strengthened national cohesion and social stability. Rwanda vigorously serves the implementation of its home-grown poverty reduction solutions with indigenous cultural values, well-maintained autonomy, and selected foreign experience.

**Key words:** Rwanda; home-grown solutions; Ubudehe; decentralization

### **Turkey's New Policy towards the Balkans since the Ruling of the Justice and Development Party**

*Zhang Xiangrong*

**Abstract:** After the Justice and Development Party (AKP) came into power, Turkey began to re-examine the history and geopolitical value of the Balkans, regarding it as a key area of Turkish diplomacy. The AKP has changed Turkey's traditional security-oriented and West-oriented policy in the Balkans and pursued an independent, positive and multidimensional policy. In recent years, Turkey has become the most influential country in the Balkans apart from the United States, the

European Union and Russia. Turkey has stressed the positive role of Ottoman heritage and launched new policies towards the Balkans; developing bilateral relations and increasing high-level political exchanges; establishing multilateral cooperation mechanisms; promoting economic integration in the Balkans and enhancing mutual dependence. This policy includes four aspects: implementing “zero problem diplomacy” and “proactive” foreign policy, which improved the relations with Serbia and other countries; contributing to the relaxation of the regional situation through multilateral mechanisms and mediation diplomacy; expanding Turkey’s soft power through public diplomacy and cultural diplomacy; developing close cooperation with the Balkan countries through economic integration. After the attempted military coup in 2016, the political and social changes in Turkey brought new variables to the relations between Turkey and the Balkan countries. In any case, Turkey will remain an important force in shaping the Balkan pattern in the future.

**Key words:** Turkish foreign policy; Balkans; Justice and Development Party (AKP); Ottoman legacy; “Three Track” Policy

### **Energy Relations between India and the Middle East from the Perspective of Energy Security**

*Wei Liang*

**Abstract:** Energy security means that the country can access to adequate energy supplies and the national economy can operate at a normal level. As far as India is concerned, the influence of natural endowment, geographical location and other factors, especially the rapid growth of energy consumption and the continuous expansion of import demand since the 21<sup>st</sup> century, all these make the Middle East become and remain the primary source of energy supply for India. The Indian government has promoted and consolidated bilateral energy relations by strengthening political cooperation with the Middle East energy partners, signing medium-term and long-term cooperation agreements and strengthening mutual investment in the energy industry chains. At present, the Indian government is promoting the energy transformation, but this is a gradual process. India’s dependence on Middle East’s energy will continue. The Middle East oil and gas supply chain and shipping, as well as India’s energy storage infrastructure, will still bring many challenges to the

energy cooperation between India and the Middle East in the future.

**Key words:** energy security; India; the Middle East; oil and gas supply chain; energy transformation

### **A Study of the Muslim World League's Participation in Global Governance**

*He Siyu*

**Abstract:** Based on the emotional resources of religion and the material resources of Saudi Arabia, Muslim World League (MWL) participates in global governance through various means, such as meetings, visits, lobbying, advocacy and assistance. It has actively acted in the field of religious culture, counter-terrorism and de-radicalization, management of religious affairs, Muslim minorities, inter-religious dialogue, and has become a special force in global governance. It has contributed to maintaining world peace, security and stability, shaping a good image of Islam and promoting global development, and has unique advantages in the governance of "Islamic issues". However, MWL's conservative ideology and the strong sectarian attributes affect its neutrality and credibility as an international organization, and its excessive attention to the Muslim minorities is also likely to lead to interference in other countries' internal affairs. At the same time, the lack of information disclosure and external cooperation affect the depth and efficiency of its participation in global governance, especially the many rumors related to terrorism seriously affect the organization's image and subsequent development. The participation of MWL contributes to the integration of Islamic factors into global governance, but its role in global governance remains only a participant. It is more manifested as a tool for Saudi Arabia's participation in global governance, In the future, MWL needs to make more efforts to tap governance resources and enhance governance capacity, and contribute wisdom and solutions to global governance.

**Key words:** Muslim World League; international islamic non-governmental organization; global governance; Saudi Arabia

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