

6TH INTERNATIONAL ASSAM ISLAMIC UNION MODEL CONGRESS

Model ASRICA Confederation
Public Order and Internal Security Organization

12-13 NOVEMBER 2022



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ASSAM | JUSTICE DEFENDERS
STRATEGIC STUDIES CENTER

ABSTRACTS BOOK

On the Way to Islamic Unity...

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6TH INTERNATIONAL ASSAM ISLAMIC UNION MODEL CONGRESS

“Model ASRICA Confederation Public Order and Internal Security Organization”

Congress Abstracts Book

12-13 November 2022

ASSAM ISLAMIC UNION MODEL CONGRESSES

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ASSAM | JUSTICE DEFENDERS
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ASSAM ISLAMIC UNION MODEL CONGRESSES

2017

Government
Forms From
Past to Future

2018

Islamic
Economy and
Common
Economic
Systems

2019

Model ASRICA
Joint Defense
Industry
Production

2020

Model ASRICA
Confederation
Defense System

2021

Model ASRICA
Confederation
Foreign Policy
Strategies

2022

“The 6th International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congress” completed under the series of “International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congresses”; with the participation of International Union of Muslim Scholars (IUMS), Union of NGOs of the Islamic World (UNIW) and Association of Justice Defenders (ASDER), on November 12-13, 2022, “DETERMINATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF COMMON PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY” for the Islamic Union was carried out under the main theme of “MODEL ASRICA CONFEDERATION PUBLIC ORDER AND INTERNAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION”.



ABOUT

ABOUT ASSAM

- ASSAM: Justice Defenders Strategic Studies Center
- Foundation Year of ASSAM: 2013
- Aim of ASSAM: With the idea of the welfare of the Muslim nations, the survival of the established states, peace and domination of justice in the world would be possible if Islamic countries emergence as a superpower to the world political stage; to make the idea work; Muslim states, for each to the formation of strategic intelligence etudes, to make assessment individual and collective of internal and external threats, to identify the principles of internal and external security plan, institutions needed to be gathered under the common will and occurring and development of basis and principles of these institutions.
- ASSAM's Fields of Activities: ASSAM is involved in an activity in academic and scientific areas as a Strategic Research Center (SRC). ASSAM organizes yearly «International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congresses». ASSAM has some social activities such as seminar and education.

ABOUT SIXTH INTERNATIONAL ASSAM ISLAMIC UNION MODEL CONGRESS
(NOVEMBER 12-13, 2022)

6'ncı Uluslararası
ASSAM İslam Birliği Modeli Kongresi
“Model ASRIKA Konfederasyonu
Asayiş ve İç Güvenlik Organizasyonu”

6th International
ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congress
“Model ASRICA Confederation Public
Order and Internal Security Organization

3 dilde Türkçe-Arapça-İngilizce simultane çeviri yapılacaktır.

Çeviriyi izleyebileceğiniz kanallar:

سيتم إجراء الترجمة المباشرة للمؤتمر ثلاث لغات التركية - العربية - الإنكليزية

القنوات التي يمكنكم من خلالها متابعة ترجمة المؤتمر:

Turkish-Arabic-English simultaneous translation will be available.

Channels you can watch the translation:

ASSAM (العربية)

: youtube.com/c/AdaletiSavunularStratejikAraştırmalarMerkezi

ASSAM Congress (TR-ENG)

: youtube.com/c/ASSAMCongress

12-13 Kasım 2022

Online katılım için:

zoom : zoom.us/j/98427771146

- The congress was held in Turkish, English and Arabic languages. Presentations was interpreted simultaneously (instantly). Declarations will be published in book form on the ASSAM Congress WEB Site. Presentations will also be published in the ASSAM International Refereed Journal (ASSAM-UHAD) in electronic form. Those who want to have their declarations published in the ASSAM International Refereed Journal (UHAD) from the paper owners who sent declarations to our congress should prepare their declarations in accordance with the declarations preparation format of our refereed journal and upload them to the system. Declarations/articles in the refereed journal will be published after the refereeing process.
- The Congress Conclusion Reports to be prepared for execution will also be sent to decision-making mechanisms and invitees and participants from the Islamic World and will be published on the ASSAM Congress WEB Site.



CONGRESS INFORMATION

CONGRESS TITLE

6TH INTERNATIONAL ASSAM ISLAMIC UNION MODEL CONGRESS
Model ASRICA Confederation Public Order and Internal Security Organization

CONGRESS DATE AND PLACE

12-13 November 2022

Online, Zoom

COUNTRY INFORMATION OF DECLERATIONS

Turkiye-11, Afghanistan-1, Algeria-1, Bosnia Herzegovina-1, Burkina Faso-1
Chad-1, Egypt-3, India-1, Kashmir-1, Liberia-1, Malawi-1, Malaysia-3, Morocco-1
Niger-1, Pakistan-4, Palestine-1, Singapore-2, Syria-1, USA-1, Uzbekistan-1
Total: 20 Countries / 38 Declarations

ORGANIZATION

ASSAM | The Association of Justice Defenders Strategic Studies Center

IUMS | International Union of Muslim Scholars

İDSB | The Union of NGOs of The Islamic World

ASDER | The Association of Justice Defenders

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

ASSAM Administrative Board

EDITOR & DESIGN

Ph.D. Candidate Asım Öztürk | ASSAM Executive and Congress Secretary



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Suat Gün, Ret. Soldier, Journalist

INTRODUCTION

On the Congress on **Determination of Model Principles and Procedures of Joint Public Order and Security for the Islamic Union;**

GENERAL

The aim of the International ASSAM Model Islamic Union Congresses is to make determinations on an academic and political basis regarding current problems in world politics, especially in the Islamic Countries, **and to present a solution to the Islamic World and decision-makers about the necessary institutions for the gathering of Islamic Countries under a will and the necessary legislation for these institutions.**

It was decided to ensure the continuity of the **International ASSAM Model Islamic Union Congresses** as a result of consultation with the NGO Representatives from 27 Islamic Countries participating in the First Congress.

Taking into account the **main fields of activity of the states**, “**International ASSAM Islamic Union Congresses**” series, the first of which was held in 2017, the second in 2018, the third in 2019, the fourth in 2020, and the fifth in 2021, and planned to be held every year, will be implemented this year and in the next year, **main topics are;**

1. Determination of the **Legislation on Management Figures and Organs** for the Islamic Union (2017-CARRIED OUT),
2. Determination of **Principles and Procedures of Economic Cooperation** for the Islamic Union (2018-CARRIED OUT),
3. Determination of **Principles and Procedures of Defense Industry Cooperation** for the Islamic Union (2019-CARRIED OUT),
4. Determination of **Principles and Procedures of Common Defense System** for the Islamic Union (2020-CARRIED OUT),
5. Determination of **Principles and Procedures of Joint Foreign Policy** for the Islamic Union (2021-CARRIED OUT)
6. **Determination of Principles and Procedures of Joint Public Order and Security for the Islamic Union (2022),**
7. Determination of **Principles and Procedures of Joint Justice System** for the Islamic Union (2023)

It is aimed that **the institutions required for the gathering of Islamic countries under one will and the legislation of these institutions will be revealed as a model.**

The first congress was held in Istanbul, where the ASSAM central office is located, on November 23-24, 2017, in cooperation with Üsküdar University, the Association of Justice Defenders (ASDER) and the Union of Non-Governmental Organizations of the Islamic World (UNIW).

Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations and academicians from 27 Islamic Countries attended the First International ASSAM Islamic Union Congress, abstracts were presented by **31 academicians from 11 countries** and **the presentations were published on the ASSAM Congress website.** (i)

As a result of the congress, it was concluded that the “**Islamic Countries Council of Representatives**” should be established and a “**Ministry of Islamic Union**” should be established in the Council of Ministers of each Islamic Country and a Model “**Declaration of the Islamic Countries Confederation**” approved by the ASSAM Executive Board; It was signed by **109 NGO officials, 29 from Islamic countries and 80 from Türkiye**, and announced to the world public opinion through the press. (ii)

In addition, a **model Constitution draft was prepared for the confederation of Islamic Countries**, taking into account the provisions emphasized in the declarations. (iii)

Our second congress was held in Istanbul, where the ASSAM central office is located, on November 1-2, 2018, in cooperation with Üsküdar University, Justice Defenders Association, the Union of Non-Governmental Organizations of the Islamic World (UNIW) and International Union of Muslim Scholars (IUMS).

To the Second International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congress; **Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations and academicians from 29 Islamic Countries** participated, **58 declarations** were presented by **66 academicians from 15 countries**, and the presentations were published electronically in the ASSAM International Refereed Journal (ASSAM-UHAD) and on the ASSAM Congress WEB Site.

Taking into account the declarations presented in the Second Congress and the Congress final report, the second congress declaration, including the first congress declaration, was prepared, presented to the decision-making mechanisms, all guests and participants from the Islamic World, and the world public opinion, and published on our ASSAM Congress WEB Site. (iv)

Representatives of NGOs and academicians from 45 Islamic Countries attended Third International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congress and 58 declarations were presented by 57 academicians from 10 countries. Congress final declaration (v) and abstracts (vi) have been published on the ASSAM Congress website.

Fourth International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congress is held on Determination of Principles and Procedures of Common Defense System for the Islamic Union with the main theme of “Model ASRICA Confederation Defense System” through video-conference method within the scope of pandemic measures on December 12, 2020 with the participation of Üsküdar University (UU), Kütahya Dumlupınar University (KDU), Justice Defenders Association (ASDER) and Union of NGOs of the Islamic World (UNIW) in Istanbul.

28 academicians from 15 Islamic Countries presented 27 declarations in the Fourth International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congress. The Congress Declaration ^(vii) and Declarations Abstracts ^(viii) and the Declaration Full Text Book ^(ix), including the first, second and third congress declarations, have been published on our ASSAM Congress WEB site.

Fifth International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congress is held on December 18-19, 2021 by video-conference method in Istanbul with the participation of Kütahya Dumlupınar University (KDÜ), Justice Defenders Association (ASDER) and Union of NGOs of the Islamic World (UNIW) and Pakistan Centre for Aerospace and Security Studies (CASS), on Determination of Principles and Procedures of Joint Foreign Policy for the Islamic Union with the main theme of “Model ASRICA Confederation Foreign Policy Strategy”.

39 academicians from 18 Islamic Countries presented 42 declarations in the Fifth International ASSAM Islamic Union Congress. The Congress Declaration ^(x) and Declarations Abstracts ^(xi) and the Declaration Full Text Book ^(xii), including the first, second, third and fourth congress declarations, have been published on our ASSAM Congress WEB site.

Sixth International ASSAM Islamic Union Model Congress was held on November 12-13, 2022 by video-conference method, with the participation of **International Union of Muslim Scholars (IUMS)**, Union of NGOs of the Islamic World (UNIW) and Justice Defenders Association (ASDER), on the subject of “Determination of Principles and Procedures of Joint Public Order and Security for the Islamic Union” with the main theme of “Model ASRICA Confederation Public Order and Security Organization”.

Our seventh and last Congress in this phase is planned to be held in cooperation with the NGOs of Islamic countries under the auspices and coordination of **ASSAM**.

The congress was held in Turkish, English and Arabic languages. Presentations was interpreted simultaneously (instantly). Declarations will be published in book form on the ASSAM Congress WEB Site. Presentations will also be published in the **ASSAM International Refereed Journal (ASSAM-UHAD)** in electronic form. The Congress Conclusion Reports to be prepared for execution will also be sent to decision-making mechanisms and all invitees and participants from the Islamic World and will be published on the ASSAM CONGRESS WEB Site.

GEOPOLITICAL VALUE OF ISLAMIC GEOGRAPHY:

57 of the 193 States in the World (27% of the Member States), 1,859.779.580 billion of the 7.916.525.000 billion World Population (23,49% of the World Population), the Islamic Geography, which is owned by 57 Islamic Countries, covers 30,9 million km² (20.6% of the Lands of the Whole World) of the world's 150 million km², **with the bloc they formed when the borders between them are ignored:**

1. Which is located in the **center of the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa**, known as the world island,
2. **Which is controlling the Gibraltar, Bab-El Mendeb, Çanakkale and Istanbul straits and the Suez Canal, which are considered the gateways to the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Black Sea, which is the world's largest inland seas,**
3. Which have coasts to the **Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Red Sea and Caspian Sea,**
4. **Which is bordered by land and sea to the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, to the global powers of the world such as the European Union, Russia, India and , China, and to the United States by sea,**
5. Which have the opportunity to be the **center of the land, air and sea transportation routes** without alternatives,
6. Which owns 55.5% of the **world's oil reserves**, 46.5% of its **production** also 64.1% of **natural gas reserves**, 34% of its production; **by combining its geopolitical position, common civilization values and historical background with its opportunities, efforts and goals, it has the potential to become the superpower of the future.**

GLOBAL ATTACKS TO THE ISLAMIC WORLD

In its geography where it should be sovereign, the **Islamic World** has become the site of the **undeclared, secret, insidious, dirty and asymmetric World War III**, in which the ethnic and sectarian units within the unitary structures of each Islamic Country are fighting each other.

Al-Qaeda in **Afghanistan**, Boko Haram in **Nigeria**, Anti Balaka in **Central Africa**, Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP-C), Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist–Leninist (TKP/ML), PKK, PYD, FETO/Parallel State in **Turkey**, Al-Nusra Front, DAESH, Tahrir al-Sham and armed terrorist organizations operate under the control and support of global powers in **Syria** which drowned Turkey and the Islamic geography in blood and tears and caused great harm.

Despite the advantages they have, Islamic countries have fallen into a great turmoil with the interventions of the imperialist western states. As a result of this turmoil, great suffering and destruction are experienced in the Islamic countries. Millions of Muslims are forced to choose between leaving their homes or dying. Thousands of Muslims die in various ways on the migration routes, and those who manage to migrate are doomed to live in poverty and misery.

According to the official data of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of 2021, according to official records, 6.6 million Syrian citizens immigrated around the world. ^(xiii) This figure is even higher with unregistered refugees. Syrian Refugees migrated to Turkey (3.645.140), Iraq (242.163), Jordan (662.790), Egypt (130.577), Lebanon (865531) and other countries in North Africa (31.657). Apart from these figures, there are intense attempts to migrate to Europe and most of them lose their lives in the Mediterranean. Despite these adversities, the total number of registered refugees crossing into Europe from April

2011 to January 2021 was 1,022,142. (xiv)

The World War III is being waged as an undeclared war (Hybrid War) against Islamic Countries. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the Muslims, who were left without a government, tried to continue their existence by establishing small states, but because they lost their unity and solidarity, they became an easy to swallow for global powers. **The United States, European Union, England, France, Russia and China aim to establish authority in Islamic Countries by waging proxy wars with the terrorist organizations they control and the asymmetric war methods they apply in order to seize the Islamic Geography.**

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL ASSAM MODEL ISLAMIC UNION CONGRESS

Our congress was held on November 12-13, 2022 in Video-Conference method. In our congress, the subject of **“Determination of Common Public Order and Security Principles and Procedures for the Islamic Union”** was examined under the main theme of **“Model ASRICA Confederation Public Order and Internal Security Organization”**.

The topics of the declarations to be presented by the academicians who participated in the Sixth International ASSAM Model Islamic Union Congress was examined under the following titles.

CONGRESS SUBTITLES

- 1. Principles and Procedures in the Organization of the Administrative Structures of the Global Powers in the Past Related to Public Order and Internal Security;**
 - a. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Roman Empire,
 - b. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Byzantine Empire,
 - c. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Islamic State during the Time of the Prophet Muhammad,
 - d. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Umayyad Caliphate,
 - e. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Abbasid Caliphate,
 - f. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Seljuk Empire,
 - g. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Ottoman Empire,
- 2. Organizational Principles and Procedures of the Administrative Structures of Today's Global Powers Related to Public Order and Internal Security (Local Authority, Security in Cities, Rural Areas, Coasts and Borders);**
 - a. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the United States of America,
 - b. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Russian Federation,
 - c. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Republic of South Africa,
 - d. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the European Union,

- e. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the People's Republic of China,
- f. Principles and Procedures of the Organization for Public Order and Internal Security in the Republic of India.
- 3. The Envisaged Public Order and Internal Security (Local Authority, Security in Cities, Rural Areas, Coasts and Borders) Organization of Model ASRICA Confederation;**
 - a. Model **ASRICA** Islamic Countries Confederation Constitution on the Provision of Security and Public Order
 - b. Model **ASRICA** Islamic Countries Confederation Constitution on the Provision-to-be-added of Security and Public Order
 - c. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Model ASRICA Confederation, which is carried out from the Center;
 - i. Central Organization, Powers and Responsibilities,
 - ii. (Police, Gendarmerie, Coastal and Border Protection) Organization in Regional Federations, their Powers and Responsibilities,
 - iii. (Police, Gendarmerie, Coastal and Border Protection) Organization in National States, their Powers and Responsibilities,
 - d. Organization, Powers and Responsibilities in (Local Authority, Security in Cities, Rural Areas, Coasts and Borders) of the Model ASRICA Islamic Countries Confederation Ministry of Interior**

(i) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/past-to-future-government-forms/congress-abstract-book-17.html>

(ii) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/past-to-future-government-forms/congress-declaration-17.html>

(iii) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/past-to-future-government-forms/confederation-constitution.html>

(iv) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/2018-congress/congress-declaration-18.html>

(v) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/2019-congress/congress-declaration-19.html>

(vi) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/2019-congress/abstracts-book-19.html>

(vii) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/assam-kongre-2020/kongre-bildirgesi-en.html>

(viii) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/assam-kongre-2020/abstracts-book-20-en.html>

(ix) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/assam-kongre-2020/bildiri-kitapcigi-20-en.html>

(x) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/assam-kongre-2021/kongre-bildirgesi-en.html>

(xi) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/assam-kongre-2021/ozet-kitapcigi-en.html>

(xii) <https://www.assamcongress.com/congresses/assam-kongre-2021/bildiri-kitapcigi-21-en.html>

(xiii) <https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EASO-Asylum-Report-2020-Executive-Summary-TR.pdf>

(xiv) <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria>

PREAMBLE

Empires broke up at the beginning of the last century. The nations within the empires were organized by the victors of the World War I, as guided small states. Dependent states were sentenced to totalitarian regimes, although they thought they were free. Dictators were guarded and supported by guardian states.

Between the two world wars, the developed states of the west were ruled mostly by fascist dictators, and the Soviets and their affiliates by communist dictators.

After the World War II, while the democratic systems were settled in the western states, taking the USA and the United Kingdom as an example, Communism was adopted as the government system in Russia and its affiliates.

The West formed the NATO bloc under the leadership of the United States against communism. In addition, the West formed the Warsaw Pact against raging capitalism in the Soviet Union led by Russia.

The last century has passed with the development and promotion of the armed forces, and the exploitation of countries that have not gained their full independence as a result of the conflict between the two superpowers and the ideologies they represent.

After the World War II, the League of Nations (*January 10, 1920: April 18, 1946*) was revised and reorganized by the victors of the war, and the United Nations (UN) Organization was established on October 24, 1945. Although its purpose is stated as “to provide justice and security, economic development and social equality to all countries internationally”, it works as an organization established to protect the interests of the victor of the World War II and the Permanent members of the UN Security Council (USA, England, France, Russia, China) in the world and especially in the Islamic geography.

After the World War II while Israel, which was placed in Palestine as the outpost of the 27th Crusade, is supported like the eyes, ears and fists of the Christian world in the Islamic geography, which it has entered like a dagger, and is protected by all organizations under western control, including the UN; with intense psychological operations, it was aimed to make people forget that this small state is an instrument of the west, by showing the administration of the world as under the control of Zionism and intimidating the Islamic world.

At the end of the century, the Soviet Union, which had been trying to keep Afghanistan under occupation, had disintegrated and socialist ideology had collapsed.

At the beginning of this century, the United States and NATO, remaining unrivaled, assumed the role of being the gendarmerie of the whole world and invaded Afghanistan and Iraq with the “Clash of Civilizations” mission on the pretext of bringing freedom. Since the actual occupations were costly, by declaring a new scenario to the world under the name of “Greater Middle East Project”, it led the Islamic world to social, political and economic turmoil and

instability, starting with Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Yemen and Syria. Recovering Russia and strengthening its economy, China also took a more active role in the areas of sovereignty left to them in the Islamic world, and in alliance with the west behind the scenes, they took the path of gaining political and economic benefits from the blood and tears shed by Islamic countries.

The Muslim States, which are members of the United Nations, of which number is about fifty-seven, pass over the land, sea and air transportation of the whole world, despite the geography of important geostrategic value dominating the center of three continents, its rich underground and aboveground resources and the supreme spiritual values it represents because they could not get rid of the domination of the west and bring their national governments to work, they could not form an alliance and reach the power they deserved. Like a prisoner whose resources and opportunities have been plundered, whose wills have been taken away, who admire its executioner when it cannot have a common will; it waited for the international community to take action in order to get rid of all the misfortunes and oppression that had been brought upon him.

Türkiye, with the establishment of the Republic, with the acceptance that it is not possible to reach the level of developed states without changing the society with socio-cultural revolutions; seeing the religion of Islam, Islamic values and the civilization it represents as a threat, it turned its way to the west, turned its back on Islamic states and Muslim nations, and alienated the Islamic world, by showing western civilization as the ultimate goal to be reached. For a century, the administration of the country, which has been acting under the guidance of the west, has been suspicious of Islamic states, has been shown to the nation as such and has always looked at these states with the perception of threat. This point of view has led to the formation of two diametrically opposite wills (*bureaucratic and political wills*) in the state and their constant conflict, wasting the power of the state over the nation. While the Armed Forces, keeping the political will under their tutelage and controlling the bureaucratic authority, offended the devout people to the state due to the reactionary syndrome, they wanted to destroy the religious values that are the glue of unity and made the Kurdish people question their loyalty to the state because of their secular nationalist attitude.

It has been the true acceptance of Turkish intellectuals who have been brought up with Islamic culture that they depend on Türkiye's Leadership for the unity of Islamic countries and the national will to dominate all the institutions of the state in order for Türkiye to lead Islamic Countries.

Thanks to the political stability achieved in the last ten years, our country has largely solved its internal problems as a result of the struggle against the wrong official ideology by backing the values of the nation. It made the power of unity felt, at least regionally, and regained the prestige it should have by correcting its perspective on the Islamic world.

There are difficult days in front of Islamic countries, which are on the way to choose democracy by overthrowing authoritarian governments. Young democracies, which will struggle with corruption, poverty and the need for justice, should not be pushed back into the lap of the west in order to solve their huge problems. They need solidarity and the right guidance. There is a need for economic cooperation and support, foreign policy guidance, defense cooperation against exploiters, alternative justice systems against violations of rights originating from their

own countries and third states, a common will for their welfare and security, for their and the world to be governed in peace and justice.

Ultimately, the prosperity of Muslim nations, the establishment of peace and justice in the world depend on the emergence of Islamic countries as a superpower on the world political stage.

Based on the idea that the prosperity of Muslim nations, the survival of the states they have established, the establishment of peace in the world and the dominance of justice can only be possible with the emergence of Islamic countries on the world political scene as a superpower; establishing a database of Muslim states, each of their national power elements, and making individual and joint internal and external threat assessments and internal and external security plan principles and institutions needed to gather them under a common will, and to carry out intellectual studies that will ensure the formation and development of the organization principles and procedures of these institutions.

The International ASSAM Model Islamic Union Congresses, which started in 2017 and will be completed in 2023, are carried out with the aim of presenting these intellectual studies, solution proposals and a course of action as a ready model to the Islamic world and the political will of Islamic countries.



Adnan Tanrıverdi

ASSAM President of BOD



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**6TH INTERNATIONAL ASSAM
ISLAMIC UNION MODEL CONGRESS
ABSTRACTS BOOK**

RETHINKING NATIONAL AND UMMATIC SECURITY IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW GLOBAL DISORDER

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Today's powerful nations – United States of America, Russia, China, European Union, India, and Israel – are exerting themselves through their various regional and global initiatives to shape or influence global developments that would serve their respective interests. They are working hard either by themselves or in collusion with others to create a new world order in which each would be a dominant player, if not the sole superpower. Since self-interest is the sole motivating factor of their strategic regional and global initiatives, clashes of interests become inevitable. The Ukrainian War is clearly a consequence of this clash of regional and global ambitions and interests. Unfortunately, the nations of the ummah are passive to the global political developments that are taking place before their very eyes. Their passivity is going to cost the ummah dearly, since many of these developments have adverse consequences even on bystanders of which the nations of the ummah are good examples. The security of the ummah, or *ummatic* security in its various dimensions, is likely to be further weakened by the impact of the new phase of rivalry among the big powers.

The OIC (Organisation of Islamic Conference), the ummah's only hope when it comes to their global aspirations, is a non-performer. It has disappointed the ummah again and again! In the wake of the Ukrainian War, which is in reality an armed conflict between US-led NATO and Russia, several Muslim leaders tried to initiate a move towards active-neutrality for the OIC. But apparently, the attempt was nipped in the bud by the Biden Administration and the EU. Since the OIC is made impotent to champion the cause of *ummatic* security in the light of the present global disorder, what other options does the ummah as a collective voice have to address this outstanding issue? In this presentation, I would like to argue that a new global Forum needs to be created that would unite Muslim groups that are addressing issues of Islam and the New World Order. The core members of the proposed Forum would be the intelligentsia of the ummah and its civil society leaders. One of the core issues to be addressed is the

need for a new understanding of *ummatic* security in the light of contemporary global conditions. Another core issue is what Islam as a religion and as a civilisation can contribute to the global agenda for a new world social order in the twenty-first century. Now having enjoyed nearly a decade of its existence, ASSAM is well-positioned to play a leading role in the realisation of the proposed global Forum.

Keywords: Ummah, Security, Ummatic Security, National Security, Global Disorder.

PUBLIC ORDER PROBLEMS IN MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC CITIES AND MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE SECURITY

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Among the public order problems that threatened cities in the Middle Ages, more organized gangster and thief groups, *Ayyar* movements, increased looting / rebellion events especially during famine periods, fights between different social groups (Shia-Sunni etc.) can be mentioned, as well as petty theft and extortion cases. The task of maintaining public order is under the responsibility of the *Şurta* organization. At the head of the organization, there is the *şurta amir*, who is at the forefront with the *qadi*, *muhtesib* and military administrator in the protocol. Within the organization, there are clerks, assistant *şurtis*, night watchmen, patrol units, bridge guards, guards, execution officers, intelligence officers. Each of these assigned units has their own operational clothes and weapons, as well as special crests, official clothes and ceremonial daggers. The administrative base is a self-contained structure, usually located on the site of the city's government buildings. In different Muslim and Turkish states, there are also different high-level administrators such as *emir-i dad*, *emir-i hares*, *şahne*, *subaşı*, who have the same job description as the *şurta amir*. The task of providing security in cities such as Diyarbakir and Aleppo is carried out by an institution called *ahdas*, which is carried out by well-known large families. In the 14th century Anatolian cities, this duty was partly undertaken by the *ahis*. The security of the port cities and coastal areas in the Turkish Seljuks is ensured by an official called *Emîrî's-Sevâhil* (=Commander of the Coasts).

The provision of public order is also within the scope of partial duty of the *muhtasib*. In terms of public order, the *muhtasib* is in the position of a supervisor with superpowers, who can pre-intervene in situations that pose more danger. The importance of these institutions is better understood during the times of anarchy. Ibn Kathir relates a chilling case of two Christian priests and a gang of 60 people acting together with them, who attempted a major arson using flammable-explosive materials in the city of Damascus in 1340, in the bazaar called *Sûku'r-Ricâl*.

Medieval cities are usually surrounded by a wall and have 3-4 gates that are closed at night and controlled by guards during the day. There is a military garrison in the inner fortress (*kûhendîz*), which

is located in the most suitable part of the city. Traveling is only possible with a stamped travel certificate (*'icâza*) issued by the official authorities. These procedures are aimed at preventing escape, espionage, smuggling and at the same time ensuring security. On both sides of the long streets that make up the bazaars, there are iron caged doors that are locked at the end of the evening. The security of the bazaars at night is the responsibility of the staff named *asas*, who patrol with guard dogs. *Asases* are a kind of semi-official protection officers whose salaries are paid by the trades union. Starting from the 10th century, it is observed that the main bazaars and important roads started to be illuminated at night.

Keywords: Medieval, City, Public Order, Şurta Organization, Ahdas.

THE POLICY OF PUBLIC ORDER IN EGYPT DURING THE PERIOD OF SALADIN (1169-1193)

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Under the Fatimid rule of Egypt, which started in 969, the state was divided between the Fatimid dynasty, grand viziers, statesmen, and military men classified according to their origins. Public order in Egypt was ensured by traditional and more arbitrary methods. Fatimid Dynasty considered this dividedness a means for the continuation of their rule. While there were massive prisons, like Daru'l-Mauna, built to ensure public order and to punish different social classes, there were also mansions, like Daru'l-Gazel facing the Nile, in which numerous kinds of entertainment were organized for the satisfaction of the upper classes. Inner conflicts became frequent in the country, where an opposition leader was nominated as grand vizier after he murdered his predecessor, and the clandestine relations between regional powers and the parties competing to take control of the state became a matter of survival for the country. Saladin, after he took control of Egypt (1169) adopted a policy of public order based on the integrity of the system. He also adopted a strategy aiming to unite the society and the state with all their institutions for a common goal as he put an end to the Fatimid rule which had been dividing the Islamic World. He built an integral, functional, and sensitive justice system, rebuilt the army, and also established an intelligence service meticulously monitoring not only the contacts established with the enemies abroad but also the malign efforts to distort the public order. He had all the state affairs recorded by a solid council. Moreover, he abolished heavy taxes by reordering the fiscal system and also rendered the zakat system and other ways of Islamic cooperation functional. He simultaneously transformed both Daru'l-Mauna and Daru'l-Gazel into madrasahs, spread the teaching of al-Qur'an to all social classes, and opened Dar al Hadiths. And also, he moved Sufi institutions from Damascus to Egypt and gathered them under one rule in order to ensure the development of the Muslim mind, aiming for a common cause. He thus established the social edification under an Islamic order. The public order measures taken by his regents were even mocked by different social classes who had grown accustomed to arbitrary governance. But he was quite determined to found a public order, which would prove effective till Ottoman Period, and succeeded in his quest, too.

In our presentation, we will evaluate this public order policy and experience which holds an essential place in the history of the Islamic world.

Keywords: Public Order, Saladin, Egypt, North Africa, Islamic World.

INTERNAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PRESENT

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To be able to hold together the Ottoman Empire, which maintained its rule for 623 years, was the unrivaled superpower of its time for four centuries of this period, and spread over three continents with an area of 5.2 million square kilometers (24 million square kilometers together with its spheres of influence); To be able to keep the people of different religions and nationalities together, while keeping the state's internal security in balance and vigor, necessitated the existence of a strong and uniquely structured internal security system. Although the first institution known generally when it comes to internal security is the law enforcement organization and the zaptieh establishments, we come across quite different and unique methods such as the assignment of the subjects through dervendjis, matrolos and ranger services, and rural commander-in-chief.

Within this regard, first of all, internal security policies in the Ottoman Empire, the functioning of the internal security system, the institutions and authorities in the central and provincial organization will be discussed through the historical process. In today's state structure, internal security is undertaken to a large extent under the coordination of the Ministry of Interior. There is no separate "Department of Homeland Security" as in the United States. Elements that threaten internal security continued to exist in the Republican era, and lastly, internal security threats that "attempt to overthrow the constitutional order" may emerge, as in the example of the "Fethullahist Terrorist Organization (FETO) or Parallel State Structure". Therefore, the internal security threat always stands before us as a potential threat that can continue to exist. Based on this reality, it will be tried to put forward suggestions for internal security structuring within the scope of the applicability of the unique practices of the Ottoman Empire in this regard, as a multi-religious and multinational state.

Keywords: Ottoman, Internal Security, Dervendjis, Matrolos, Ranger.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS: LESSON FOR THE PRESENT TIME

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The advancement of the Ottoman Empire by conquering more land and progressing economically was unprecedented. Geographical expansion and economic progress at the same time are difficult even in today's modern era. Our focus in this research paper is on the establishment of different institutions (Financial & religious institution development), and their benefits and protections for the consumer. We will see the combination of a religious and financial institution in the Ottoman Empire and will evaluate how we can implement those traits and strategies to achieve economic progress in today's world with great harmony. The Ahilik leading guild system, Cash Waqf model, Timar system and Esham, etc. of the Ottomans contributed significantly to the uplifting of the society. During the Ottoman reign, strong institutions and their effective functioning were responsible for economic development and socioeconomic balance. In terms of time, effort, living sacrifices, economy, and rights, modern consumer rights protection laws and measures have come at a high cost to humanity. If the world had relied on the Ottoman Empire's faultless consumer protection laws, this price could have been avoided. While the West was beginning to recognize that consumers have rights after decades of conflict between consumer and supplier movements in the nineteenth century, the Ottoman citizen was already enjoying his consumer rights, which had been recognized and protected under Islamic Shari'ah since the Quran's revelation in the seventh century. In this paper, we compare traditional and modern consumer protection measures, as well as characteristics and measures from the Ottoman consumer protection system that can be applied to modern consumer protection. The most important lesson learned is the importance of instilling a spirit of brotherhood among consumers and producers, as well as shifting our focus from maximizing our individualistic benefit to maximizing society and the planet's benefit. In order to achieve this efficiently, the Ottomans encouraged collaboration between the three parties involved in this equation: the consumer, the supplier, and the government. We will suggest a lesson learned from Ottoman consumer protection regulations and practices at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Institutions, Consumer protection, Consumer rights, Laws & regulation, Ottoman Empire.

STATUS OF WOMEN AND THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND INTERNAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION DURING OTTOMAN PERIOD

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The Ottoman Empire was one of history's most long-lived empires. It lasted for more than 600 years. The Ottoman Empire, at its peak, was Europe's, Africa's, and Western Asia's most remarkable ruling entity, encompassing a diverse variety of cultures, religions, and languages. Despite these contrasts, from 1299 through 1922, the empire thrived. Most of the Ottoman state's life affairs, security and economic and social activities were based on Islamic principles, rich in brotherhood, humanity, and ethics. So, can a state with Islamic principles deprive its women of society or it will give more rights than other political systems? There was little research on the role of women in Ottoman society until the 1970s. In the Ottoman Empire, women were often portrayed in the Harem, and this framework was repeatedly used to explain their lives. But the reality is much different. It is clear from the Ottoman archives that Ottoman women made a significant socio-economic contribution to their families, communities and the state as well as contributed in internal security of the state by their involvement in security and intelligence. They also held the right to inheritance. Several instances illustrate that women in Anatolia were involved in trading and operating businesses. These illustrations prove that the Ottoman women were not deprived of justice and freedom, which is why they were freely able to contribute to society and state in all aspects. Apart from contribution to agriculture, animal husbandry, home economics, and textile production, the Ottoman women have made a noteworthy contribution to internal security directly or indirectly.

This study highlights the importance of Ottoman women in social, economic, and interior security. It investigates the issues of women's property rights, the rights of inheritance, commerce, and participation in state and regional security and intelligence by referring to current research and literature.

Key Words: Ottoman Women, Socio-Economic, Women's Status, Internal Security.

HOW TO EXERCISE AND TRANSFER THE ABSTRACT RIGHTS IN LIGHT MECELLE OTTOMAN COURTS MANUAL

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A financial right is the prerogative of a (natural or artificial) person recognized by the Shari'ah to have rights and responsibilities and the legal capacity to enter into transactions. Due to new scientific discoveries and commercial ideas and brands, their importance has rapidly increased in the present era. On the other hand, preserving human wealth is one of the main objectives of Sharia law next to his life, religion, offspring, and intellect. In Shari'ah jargon, the term "property" applies to all properties and rights that are natural, or intellectual, owned by any natural or legal person. Mecelle Al-Ahkam Al-Adliyyah - Ottoman Courts Manual is the first written law and court manual of the Ottoman Empire. Which remained in force in for different states like, Turkey, Albania, until 1928, Lebanon until 1932, Syria until 1949, Iraq until 1953 and Cyprus until the 1960.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the Shariah Compliant methods to exercise and transfer financial rights in the light of Mecelle Al-Ahkam Al-Adliyyah - Ottoman Courts Manual.

Keywords: Financial Rights, Ottoman Empire, Majella Al-Ahkam Al-Adaliya Intellectual Property, Trademark.

JOINT SECURITY PACT BETWEEN TURKEY, SYRIA AND IRAQ

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Anatolia and Mesopotamia are complementary parts of each other in every period of history as well as geographically, socially, politically, economically and militarily. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, Turkey, Iraq and Syria, which were separated from the national pact established in the region according to the interests of the imperialists, have lived as enemy brothers in an environment of terror up to now.

After the World War II, the countries partially approached with the Baghdad Pact, which was established according to the changing global balances, divided into hostile camps by the Baath regimes established by the West in Israel, Iraq and Syria.

Especially with the PKK terrorist organization established after 1980, the three countries have come to the brink of war many times, and Turkey's struggle against terrorism, which is still ongoing, is carried out from the lands of Iraq and Syria.

In the civil war in Iraq, which began in 1991 and was de facto occupied by the United States in 2003, and in the Syrian civil war that began after 2011, the PKK gained huge areas. With the terrorist organizations PYD and DAESH, which were established after 2003, the borders of the three countries almost disappeared and the Battle of Trench started in 2015.

In this study, it will be explained that these countries establish a joint defense force against terrorism and the establishment of a new PACT for the ease of transportation of goods, services, capital and people between neighboring and related countries.

Keywords: Terror, Security, PKK, DAESH, Turkey, Iraq and Syria.

NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES: INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES

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The United States of America constitutes one of the most important security systems in the contemporary world, and this importance is the result of the United States in a bipolar system after the World War II (1945); It increased even more with the rise to the top of the international system against the Soviet Union; It lasted until 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet system, and the USA has been at the apex of the unipolar international system since 1991; Until today, the international role has resulted in increased influence and effect. But on the other hand, threats and security risks to the United States of America escalated when it was exposed to the September 11, 2001 attacks targeting the most important symbols of America's military and economic power.

These events led to the formation of a special ministry of national security, which will unite many related institutions and departments that carry out their work under other roofs; President George W. Bush established the Department of Homeland Security within the White House just ten days after the September attacks, and on September 21, 2001, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge was elected to head that ministry. In his mission letter he said: "It will lead, supervise and coordinate a comprehensive national strategy to protect our Country from Terrorism and counter possible future attacks."

And Ridge has been tasked with coordinating nearly 180,000 employees of the nation's intelligence, defense and law enforcement agencies to protect the nation.

Bush's formation of this department in the White House was the start of a debate in Congress over the formation of the Department of Homeland Security in the broader federal government; Bush initially resisted the idea of transferring such an important responsibility to the bureaucracy, but he accepted the idea and signed it in 2002; Congress approved the formation of the Department of Homeland Security in November 2002, and Bush enacted legislation the same month and nominated Ridge as the first minister, whose appointment was confirmed by the Senate in January 2003.

Bush's purpose in establishing the Department of Homeland Security was to bring most of the government's law enforcement, immigration and counterterrorism agencies under one roof, Bush transferred 22 federal administrations and agencies to the Department of Homeland Security. This step was seen as the largest reorganization of federal government responsibilities since World War II.

The 22 federal agencies included by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security included: Transportation Security Administration, Coast Guard, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Secret Service, Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs, Citizenship and Services, Office of Infrastructure Assurance (Department of Commerce), National Communications System (FBI), National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center Infrastructure, Energy Assurance Office (Ministry of Energy), Federal Computer Incident Response Center (Public Services Administration), Federal Protection Service.

In addition, the Office of Home Preparedness, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Integrated Hazard Information System, the National Office of Home Preparedness (FBI), Local Emergency Support Team (Ministry of Justice), Medical Response System (Ministry of Health), System National Department of Medical Disasters (Ministry of Health), Office of Emergency Preparedness and National Strategic Stockpile (Ministry of Health), Bloom Island Center for Animal Diseases (Ministry of Agriculture).

Within the framework of these assessments, this study summarizes the most important policies on which the US (National) Department of Homeland Security is based to fulfill its duties, while addressing the determinants of the formation and development of the US (National) Department of Homeland Security and the organizational structures on which it is based. The study is discussed in three main studies as “Determinants of the Formation and Development of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security”, “U.S. Department of Homeland Security Diagram” and “U.S. Department of Homeland Security Policies”.

Keywords: United States of America, National Security, Institution, Policy.

TURKEY'S MEDIATION ROLE IN ESTABLISHING CEASEFIRE AND PEACE IN THE UKRAINE-RUSSIA WAR?

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Just beyond the Russian-Ukrainian War of February 24, 2022, Turkey has made great efforts to play the role of mediator between the two Black Sea states. Turkey has recently emerged as a reasonable and rational diplomatic player and has assumed a historically peaceful role in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. In the Second World War, Turkey, which remained in the status of a “*Neutral State*”, aimed to stay away from a possible German and Soviet occupation as a historical reflex. Turkey's post-Cold War conflict management role plays with a special focus on the nature of its involvement in establishing itself as a mediating state, an active or passive actor in the world, using its diplomatic problem-solving framework. Turkey's role as a mediator in international relations may define peace talks between Syria and Israel in 2008, but a deal was interrupted by Israel's occupation of Gaza. Turkey also carried out significant mediation tasks in the *Moscow-Tbilisi axis during the 2008 Russia-Georgia War* in order to ensure a ceasefire and to return its troops from the territories occupied by the Russian Army. Turkish President Tayyip Erdogan has said he believes Russia's leader is seeking an end to the war he began in Ukraine, and that a “*significant step*” will be made. He said his impression from recent talks with Vladimir Putin was that he wanted to “end this as soon as possible”. It aims to maintain the deep economic ties that bind Ankara to Moscow today and in part in the near future, to ensure the continuation of Turkey's membership process with the EU and to establish a balance in the continuation of trade relations. As a Black Sea country, it can be said that Turkey, from the geopolitical and economic level, aims to contribute to the resolution of the mass migration caused by civilians fleeing the destruction of the prolongation of the war in Ukraine, as in the case of the 2015 Syrian Civil War, and to prevent the deepening of the economic and social crises encountered in high inflation and food and energy supply. But more importantly, *Turkey is worried about the serious stance that Russia may include the tactical nuclear weapons of the war on the battlefield* against the arms aid that Ukraine has received from the United States and NATO allies to retake its occupied territories, and the danger that it may put the Black Sea and Atlantic peace and stability in an irreversible impasse. Gerard Araud,

France's former ambassador to the U.S. and the UN, praised Ankara, saying, "*Turkish diplomacy has been flawless since the beginning of the war*," adding, "An administration that has evaluated its interests, established a balance between the warring parties and been tough when necessary while taking advantage of the situation." In this short academic article, it is aimed to analyze the legal, political, diplomatic theoretical and practical principles of a peaceful and just settlement of the Russian-Ukrainian War. It is noteworthy that messages from Moscow that "we are ready for negotiations with Ukraine" are received. Russian leader Putin is also signaling negotiations with his statements on this issue. The Ukrainian leadership, on the other hand, declared that it did not want a negotiating table, claiming that "Moscow does not want a peace agreement and wants to gain time by declaring a ceasefire to reorganize the army, whose situation in the conflict zones has become more difficult, for a more comprehensive attack by the spring." Despite this, recent developments; It leads to different messages from Kiev. The US press claimed that the administration of President Joe Biden urged Zelenskiy not to close the door to negotiations with Russia and to immediately abandon his stance of "not negotiating while Putin is president." As a matter of fact, Ukrainian President Zelenskiy has announced to Russia the conditions that must be accepted in order for them to make a peace treaty. Accordingly, Zelenskiy; It provided conditions such as ensuring the *territorial integrity of Ukraine*, respecting the resolutions of the United Nations, reimbursement by Russia for all damages caused by the war, including the punishment of war criminals, and guaranteeing that all these events would not happen again.

In our opinion, when we look at the field of the ongoing conflict in the Black Sea region, it is clear that the protracted war is impossible for both sides to achieve a complete victory. According to this development, the main idea *that dialogue and ceasefire are the best way out to end the conflict in which the infrastructure on the Ukrainian side has entered into a great destruction* is gaining weight in the international community. The food and energy crisis due to the Russian sanctions and the worsening of the approaching winter conditions in Europe increase the pressure of "Ukrainian fatigue" in some of Kiev's allies such as Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands. Instead of increasing the military build-up on both warring sides and inflicting more havoc on the people in Ukraine, *Turkey's ceasefire and mediation approach to how to end the war is assumed to be a more realistic solution* and a road map towards a dignified peace.

Keywords: Turkey, Ukraine, Russia, War, Mediation.

HMEIMIM AIR BASE: RUSSIAN'S TOOL IN EXPANDING TOWARD AFRICA

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The Russian presence in Syria consolidated in 30 Dec 2015 was not Russian expansion to Syria only. Rather it was an expansion to the Mediterranean, and primarily toward Africa, where the Air and naval base played as springboard for supporting and shipping the arms arsenal, and mercenaries to Africa. This move has been accelerated after the withdrawal from there, by western and in particular the French forces. The American withdrawal as well from the Middle East region, and later on from Afghanistan has strengthened Russian ambitions. That has been reflected as weakness of the regimes dependent on their western allies.

The new base has played an important role in promoting Russian's influence in Africa, particularly in term of guarding and protecting the President of central Africa through Wagner group, and the same activities are also observed in Mali, Libya, Sudan, and Mozambique, in those states the Russian have used the presence of Islamic state and al-Qaeda elements in order to justify its activities.

Hmeimim air base marks the continuation of the historic relations between the ruling Assad family and Moscow, since the Hafiz al-Assad allotted the Tartus navy base to Russia in 1971, just one year after he seized power, in order to protect himself. After almost four decades, his son Bashar did the same when he handed Hmeimim air base to Russia in order to protect himself from the wrath of his people. But for Russia the matter was much beyond that. The new base provided air cover for its navy base that was exposed all through the past period. Additionally, the base played an important role in Russian's strategy to outreach Africa.

Hmeimim has also been instrumental in servicing Russian air traffic to Benghazi and al-Watiya air base in Libya. The latter had been used by Moscow to fly aircraft to Venezuela before Khalifa Haftar's forces lost control of the base. Meanwhile, it is still difficult to ascertain the degree of Russian involvement in recruiting Syrians to fight on Haftar's side. However, recent reports at the very least support the thesis that Hmeimim is used as an assembly point from where Syrian recruits are transported to Libya. Even if this assistance is part of a bilateral arrangement between Assad and Haftar, Russia must have acted as

a broker - especially given reports that the fighters transported to Libya included not just pro-regime militiamen from the National Defence Forces, but also ISIS prisoners.

The base that has been enlarged to extend capacity to enable her to receive and deploy nuclear bombers and stealth bombers as well, like Su-57, and other aircraft that will deter the NATO countries. and expand the base as transit stop to shipping its military arsenals, particularly after Russia's success in keeping Assad in the power.

The military institutes in the world revealed that the Russia share of its military sales to Africa surpassed the West recently, where the percentage of Russia was 37.6%, while the American share was just 16%. Such military gains have been recently followed up with political gains during the voting in UN General Assembly, where 54 African states did not vote to support condemning Russian resolution of invading Ukraine, while only 16 states voted against Russia, rejecting the Western narrative that is of no interest for them in combating Russia in Syria.

Keywords: Africa, Russia, Syria, Hmeimim, Air Base.

THE GROWTH OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS IMPACT AND IMPLICATIONS ON THE COMMON FOREIGN AND INTERNAL SECURITY POLICY

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The Treaty on European Union (TEU) established the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union in 1993 with the objectives of maintaining peace, enhancing global security, fostering international cooperation, and fostering the growth and consolidation of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for fundamental freedoms. Today, the European Parliament oversees the CFSP and actively participates in its growth, particularly by assisting the EU delegations, the EU Special Representatives (EUSRs), and the European External Action Service (EEAS). The CFSP's size and scope, as well as the EU financial tools that support the EU's international activities, are shaped by the budgetary authority of the European Parliament.

The main focus of this study is how the shared foreign and security policies affect the European Union (EU) and to what extent the powers of the European Parliament play in that decision. This study will also look at the development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy through treaty-making, the role and impact of the EU Parliament, and the track record of the EU's external relations and global strategies.

Through the use of numerous diverse sources, including perusing material on treaties, legislative reforms, and parliamentary decisions, and adopting a case study approach couched in descriptive analytics, this research paper will critically examine both the causation and correlation between the European Parliament and the CFSP in the past couple of decades.

Keywords: European Union, Foreign Policy, Security Policy. CFSP, EU Parliament.

INTERNAL SECURITY IN EU INSURANCE OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND PROTECTION OF VALUES: GUIDELINES FOR MUSLIM GEOGRAPHY

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Within seven years (from end of 2003 till the beginning of 2010) European Union developed two important documents related to security of that intragovernmental organization. First was the European external security strategy, while in February 2010 the European Council complemented it by adopting the internal security strategy. As explained in introduction of document a firm commitment to continuing to make progress in justice, freedom and security through a European security model and improvement of cooperation and solidarity between Member States is crux of the matter. The concept of internal security, as mentioned, straddles multiple sectors to address major threats which have a direct impact on the lives, safety, and well-being of European citizens.

Security is a key factor for insurance of a high quality of life in European society, but also it means protection of freedom and democracy, core values of European Union, so strategy reflects Europe's shared vision of future not only of European continent but worldwide. This approach could be highly beneficiary for Muslim states in their efforts to create framework for mutual action. Parsing core values among Muslim nations should lead to awareness of high level of communality. In that sense elaboration of how mutual values can interact with internal security within Muslim Geography is an essential task for Muslim scholars. In this paper I will try to describe few of these common values from the perspective its societal and political importance.

Keywords: Muslim Geography, Internal Security, EU Insurance, Quality of Life, Protection of Values.

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF THE ORGANISATION FOR PUBLIC ORDER AND INTERNAL SECURITY: A CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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In all the current Islamic Countries that can form the International Islamic Union, criminal and political violence are widespread. Instead of authorities search for the root course of the problem of anarchies and violence and hear the concerns of their people, they arrest and detain them and sometimes eliminate them. Consequently, people always leave in fears and remain dormant because of the uncertainties. Widespread as they are, public disorder and insecurity contribute to total failure of current Islamic countries as they fail to have full control over them. The police are usually in short supply, with a legacy of abuse and corruption, while judges are few and prisons are overflowing.

On the light of the above, there is a dire need for a total public order and a reformed internal security in order to let people in ASRICA move freely about their lands without fear of undue violence. Public disorder is not conducive for the International Islamic Union for it will actually instill constant fear in the people, undercut efforts to strengthen state security institutions, and jeopardize the success of the peace process. Without public order, people will never build confidence in the public security system and will seek security from other entities that are not in the ASRICA. When that happens, ASRICA will weaken and eventually fall down.

As one of the world major countries, South Africa has advanced system in place for Public Order and Internal Security. This paper therefore explores its principles and procedures of Public Order and Internal Security in order for ASRICA to avoid its weaknesses and use its strengths that South Africa experiences. It provides solutions to both the citizens and the authorities. The paper, among others, finds out the best principles and procedures for public order and internal security suitable for ASRICA Confederation.

Keywords: Public Order, Principles and Procedures, South Africa.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND SECURITY THREATS IN ALGERIA
THIRD AXIS: PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTERNAL SECURITY SYSTEM
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SECURITY IN CITIES,
RURAL AREAS, COASTAL AND BORDER REGIONS)

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Illegal immigration as a security threat has coincided with the development and expansion of the concept of security after it was limited to the state as the main and only actor in the international arena, to include issues far from it, such as individuals, humanity and society, and focus on them as a central unit of analysis in security studies in order to achieve community stability. Illegal immigration is one of the security threats which affect this stability as a result of individuals fleeing from the poor economic situation in their countries in a secret and illegal manner, which constitutes an economic burden, a security and social concern. This phenomenon comes out of its social framework and becomes an issue of a security nature that threatens social construction due to its consequences. Various crimes have exhausted states and obliged them to strengthen efforts by setting strict policies to combat and limit them in all legitimate ways, by enacting deterrent laws and intensifying border security, and other measures that limit this phenomenon and contribute to controlling it.

Keywords: Keywords: immigration, illegal immigration, security, security threats, the Maghreb, Algeria.

SECURITY IN NIGER: COOPERATION WITH TURKIYE

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Most of ASRIKA countries suffer from the security problem, these are the Middle East and Africa cases. In Africa the most touched region in term of security is the Sahel with Niger among the Sahel countries. Niger's geographical location makes it a crossroads for trade between North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. Niger extends over 1,267,000 km². It is the largest of the West African countries and ranks 6th on the continental scale (after Algeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Libya and Chad). Niger became a major migrant transit hub due to an array of structural factors: geographical location, porous borders with Libya and a regional economy revolving around migrant transportation.

The Sahel is a diverse region that is becoming increasingly important for regional and global security. Moreover, dynamics such as poor governance, a fragile agricultural sector, the absence of a demographic transition, and the lack of jobs, have made it "a new frontier" for terrorist groups. Indeed, they try to manipulate and exploit the underlying tensions of the region.

In his politics against the insecure, the Niger government the government of Niger improve its military cooperation with Turkey by signing several agreements on defense and security.

Niger received Turkish drones last weekend. Six Bayraktar TB2 were delivered to Niamey airport. This is the first part of an arms contract signed in November which also provides for the purchase by Niger of light aircraft and armored vehicles. With this purchase, the country's air capacities have gone up a notch, and Niamey is taking the opportunity to diversify these partners in the defense sector.

Keywords: Niger, Turkiye, Security, Defense, Cooperation.

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON LEGISLATURE ROLE IN CURBING CORRUPTION IN LIBERIA

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This study aims to explore the role of Liberian Legislature in curbing corruption in Liberia. It focuses on determining the role of the said Legislature in the fight against corruption by employing investigative skills, demonstrating self-integrity, and giving litigation support, documentation, and reporting. The participants in this study were 150 people from local organizations/intellectual forums with a lot of expertise and knowledge on the topic who volunteered to help gather data on questionnaires, and 15 of them were chosen for interviews. For data analysis, descriptive statistics were supplemented with a qualitative content analysis. The findings revealed that the Liberia Legislature plays no role in the country's investigation of crime and corruption. The Liberia Legislature, according to the study, should play an important role in reducing crime and corruption in the public sector because it could provide a mechanism for holding people accountable, ensuring that those who manage resources in a fiduciary capacity do not easily abuse that trust without being discovered. The Liberian legislature, as it is, favors political interests. According to the findings, the Liberian legislative should ensure that the president allows full autonomy to the government agents charged with ensuring accountability. Finally, the Honorable Legislature should be a totally autonomous organization, free to carry out its responsibilities without undue intervention.

Keywords: Role, Legislature, Curbing, Corruption, Liberia.

**IN THE CONTEXT OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DURING THE POST-COLONIAL PERIOD:
TURKEY'S AFRICAN INVESTMENTS
EXAMPLE OF “RENAISSANCE DAM”**

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The strategy implemented by the Republic of Turkey in Sub-Saharan Africa needs to be examined not only in terms of Geopolitics, but also in terms of Political Economy. From this point of view, it is necessary to examine the economic difficulties or advantages that may arise.

African history and the political structure of Africa have not only a geopolitical point of view. The African continent, which was seen as a raw material and human resource during the colonial period, was also subjected to foreign influence in terms of “European Harmony” and other theories of domination. The role of Africa in the system put forward by Klemens von Metternich is being re-examined by the emerging new powers in the contemporary world. In this context, undoubtedly, the thesis “African solutions to Africa's problems” put forward by Turkey should be considered not only as a point of view, but also as a historical, economic and sociological proposition. In this study, Turkey's current policies towards sub-Saharan Africa will be discussed on the example of the Renaissance dam.

Keywords: African geopolitics, African economic policy, African Investments, Turkish Foreign Policy.

CONCEPTS OF ISLAM, ITS POLITICIZATION AND RESULTANT INSTABILITIES IN CENTRAL ASIA

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The five Central Asian countries - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - face an ongoing terrorist threat from their nationals who have travelled abroad to join groups affiliated to both the Islamic State (IS). In 2019, IS continued to inspire its supporters and sympathisers, including self-radicalised individuals and various home-grown sleeper cells, to mount attacks in and beyond the region. Meanwhile, IS-affiliated Central Asian groups remain active in Syria and Afghanistan and have strengthened their online presence by diversifying their propaganda tactics. In the Syrian conflict zone, where countries have grappled with myriad challenges, including how to deal with the wives and children of detained or deceased IS fighters seeking to return home, Central Asian states have proactively initiated a series of large-scale repatriations of their citizens. While Islamist networks have a limited presence domestically, the region is a significant contributor of foreign fighters to the Middle East theatre. Estimates indicate between 2,000-5,000 Central Asians have migrated to join jihadist groups in Syria and Iraq over the last decade, the majority being Kyrgyz, Tajik and Uzbek nationals. Many have since been killed in battle, while some have relocated to other conflict zones, or returned to their home countries. In Kyrgyzstan, for example, the authorities arrested two Kyrgyz citizens who attempted to enter the country along its border in the south-western Batken region in May 2021. Both had reportedly participated in armed conflict in Syria. State border guards also found Kalashnikov bullets in their possession during the arrests. Instabilities in the Iraq-Syria and Afghanistan conflict theatres continue to provide conditions which IS and AQ-linked groups can exploit. Central Asian militancy will continue to evolve in tandem with the agendas of IS, Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. In this regard, it is unlikely that Central Asian militant groups will divert their activities from the core conflict zones to their home countries in the near future. In their propaganda outreach, Al-Qaeda-linked Central Asian groups in Syria have repeatedly called on their supporters and sympathisers to travel to the conflict zone and raise funds for militant activities there. These activities are likely to continue, though on a

smaller scale going forward. Further, if a dissolution of HTS' jihadist alliance materialises, under the overwhelming political and military pressure exerted by Turkey, Syria and Russia, some hard-line factions could also regroup under Al-Qaeda's global banner and start launching attacks beyond the Syrian conflict zone. It could also trigger a broader movement of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) across Syria and the surrounding regions.

Key words: Central Asian Countries, Terrorist Threat, Islamic State (IS), Jihadist Alliance, Al Qaeda, Taliban, Foreign Terrorist Fighters.

WHY THE CHINESE DOMESTIC GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL SECURITY FRAMEWORK MATTER IN THE PRACTICE OF CHINA'S GLOBAL ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY IN ITS EXPANSIVE FOREIGN POLICY

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For the Chinese political leadership, the focus on economic diplomacy is a cornerstone of its global strategy of engagement with the rest of the world. As much of the focus of economic diplomacy has been directed to the external dimension, the domestic domain is either ignored or minimized in the academic discourse on the international relations of China. This is unfortunate as domestic factors such as governance and security can provide cogent explanations on the Chinese penchant for economic progress, including through the kaleidoscopic lens of culture and communication.

As such, this research paper will focus on domestic explanations of the country's external focus of economic diplomacy under the leadership of Chinese President Xi Jinping in terms of governance and security. The social contract premised on political trust between the Chinese government and its people will also be examined, and so will the focus on the impact of homegrown intercultural communication on Chinese economic engagement with the rest of the world. The COVID factor, in which China is perceived to play the role of a good international citizen, will also be analyzed.

This paper will make the case that without incorporating the domestic sphere, China's practice of economic diplomacy in its foreign policy cannot be fully understood from its conceptualization to implementation. Treating economic diplomacy as an intermestic issue is a crucial determinant to its global orientation with a domestic inclination. Through the use of a myriad of primary and secondary sources and adopting the exploratory method of research, this paper seeks to make a useful contribution to the existing literature on China's far-reaching global economic diplomacy.

Keywords: China, Domestic Governance, Internal Security, Global Economic Diplomacy, Expansive Foreign Policy.

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC ORDER AND INTERNAL SECURITY IN INDIA: THE CASE OF KASHMIR

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We are grateful that ASSAM Islamic Union Congress is seized of the important matters relating to the public order and security which has been recognized over the years as an essential condition for the enjoyment of human rights. In many parts of the world, the first requirement is to promote and protect their right to life, which is being denied not because of deep seated structural problems but due to violence, encouraged or condoned by the states.

Public order and internal security are the indispensable conditions for civil rule and, thereby leads to the international administration of a country. But in conducting public policy for the security of its citizenry, the police and security forces cannot use lethal force which violates the internationally recognized boundaries and norms.

Amnesty International has defined it the best when it says that “We all need safety from violence and terrorism, but no government should sacrifice people’s human rights in the name of national security. Amnesty International helps expose and end national security policies that violate human rights.”

It is axiomatic that peace, safety, and security define the basic condition for the respect for civil and political rights and promotion of economic, social, and cultural rights. In an environment of turmoil, tribulations, killings, massacres, the very concept of human rights becomes a mockery. We have to address the root causes of the violations of human rights which, inter-alia, result from armed conflicts in many parts of the world.

The South Asian region furnishes undeniable evidence of how respect for human rights cannot be achieved without first creating conditions for internal security, public order, and safety. The people of Jammu & Kashmir were pledged by no less an authority than the UN Security Council to exercise their right to decide their future under conditions free from coercion and intimidation.

Even from a purely economic perspective, if not from concern over peace, security, genuine democracy and observance of human rights, the restoration of normalcy in South Asia deserves to be a policy goal for the world's only superpower – United States. The Kashmir dispute being the key cause of conflict, its marginalisation can hardly serve long-term interests of the world powers.

All of these elements have turned Kashmir into the most dangerous place on the planet, according to President Bill Clinton and his national security advisers. It is Kashmir that could trigger nuclear volleys between India and Pakistan and bring forth a nuclear winter threatening to all mankind.

Trade and commercial deals are important but not at the expense of the high moral ground American exceptionalism has always claimed. Moral values and human rights are the very essence of even being called civilized.

India cannot sweep all this under the galicha. The truth is too painfully obvious. Isn't it time that world powers ask the people what they really want? Perhaps that would force the parties to actually deal with what is at the heart of their differences, the aspirations of the people.

The global involvement in Kashmir will not only end the bloodshed and suffering in Kashmir, but also will have a direct positive effect on international security, peace and stability by eliminating regional fighting, national tensions, and the risk of a nuclear war between India and Pakistan. It is in everyone's interest to settle the Kashmir conflict peacefully without further delay. We don't want to see the horrific nightly scenes from Kosovo and Bosnia replaced by an even greater catastrophe in Kashmir.

We call upon the international community to exert pressure on Indian authorities to agree to the exercise of the recognized right of self-determination of the people of Jammu & Kashmir under the auspices of the United Nations. This alone will ensure peace, public order and security in the region.

Keywords: Kashmir, India, Internal Security, Public Order, Principles, Procedures.

HINDUIZED SECURITIZATION OF KASHMIR: CEMENTING THE OCCUPATION

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The UN-designated disputed region of Jammu and Kashmir is a Muslim-majority region but ruled by a Hindu-dominated country where almost all officialdom and bureaucracy are Hindu. Most of the one million Indian forces deployed in Indian Illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (hereafter referred to as IloJK) are Hindu. The local official machinery and policy positions held are occupied by Hindus.

The region has witnessed an armed conflict when Kashmiris picked guns against Indian rule in late 1980s and victims of the all-out war waged on Kashmiris have been mostly Muslims. Local police machinery has been largely led by non-Muslim officers who are deployed by India directly. While Kashmiris are fighting for ending Indian occupation, there is little to no trust on local security apparatus as anyone who raises voice for right to self-determination are jailed, attacked, injured and killed. Records show there has been very meagre accountability in cases where the Indian forces and Indian police are involved like in killings and extra-judicial actions.

What does such a scenario tell us about internal security of IloJK? How does it impact the ongoing struggle for right to self-determination in IloJK?

This paper will lay out how internal security, imposed by India, works in IloJK.

Besides, this paper will also discuss implications of a weak Pakistan on internal security in IloJK. Whether Pakistan's position serves as a deterrence in IloJK against Indian excesses. Kashmir is bordered by three nuclear-armed powers including China, Pakistan and India which makes the UN-designated disputed region as nuclear flash point. The recent events since 2019 also saw how miscalculated cross-border incidents brought the region to the brink of war.

How will the new security paradigm in Asia-Pacific impact the struggle for right to self-determination in IloJK and whether Pakistan will be able to muster international support required to get UN resolutions implemented. In this scenario, how would Kashmiris navigate these challenges, where its main ally and

stakeholder appears succumbing to great game politics, and re-strategize towards attaining the right to self-determination, otherwise called a plebiscite in the UN documents.

This paper, delivered verbally, will discuss the context and consequences of the new thinking that is growing among beleaguered Kashmiris.

Keywords: Kashmir, Pakistan, India, Occupation, Securitization.

SULU ARBITRATION: RIDICULOUS CLAIMS OF A LONG-LOST SOVEREIGN

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On Jan 22, 1878, an agreement was signed between the Sultan of Sulu with two British agents, Alfred Dent and Baron von Overbeck, ceding North Borneo to the British in return for the payment of cession money of 5,000 Malayan dollars annually to the Sultan. The payment was increased to 5,300 dollars per year when nearby islands from Banggi Island to Sibuku Bay were also ceded. Sabah was briefly placed under Japanese rule during World War II and later reverted back to British rule upon Japanese surrender in 1945. Sabah remained a British crown colony until it gained independence within Malaysia in 1963. As a component state of the Federation, Malaysia has invested billions of ringgits to develop Sabah, establishing a working government to administer this territory. The heirs of the forgone Sulu Sultanate have not done much to display that they are in fact the sovereign rulers of Sabah. This article discusses on the recent issue pertaining to the ‘Sulu state arbitration’ requesting Malaysia to pay compensation to the heirs of the Sulu Sultanate for exercising sovereignty over Sabah from the purview of international law and state sovereignty. The heirs of the defunct Sulu Sultanate are adamant that Sabah is still ‘part of their territory’. This article concludes that Sabah is recognised globally as part of Malaysia, in no way Malaysia is obliged to entertain claims of descendants of a long-lost sovereign. As a full member of the United Nations, Malaysia is an independent sovereign state and its sovereignty over Sabah must be respected.

Keywords: Sabah, State Sovereignty, International Law, Territorial integrity, Federation of Malaysia.

TOWARDS A COMMON INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC PUBLIC ORDER AND INTERNAL SECURITY ARCHITECTURE: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

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Public order and internal security are the *sine qua non* of any civil rule that also include the international administration of a state territory. Muslim countries that secured their independence from their respective colonial masters have followed principally the rules set by those colonials in managing their public order. As a result of their dependence on their colonial powers many of them have unwittingly continued policies and procedures that were once used to suppress and oppress the local population. However, with the emergence of Universal Declaration of Human Rights many of these colonial powers have reformed their own draconian laws to control the population, whereas their ex-colonies have faithfully retained those procedures to this date. This has brought into conflict the ethos and values of human rights as espoused by their religion with the values they have inherited from their colonials. This paper examines international engagement in relation to the triad of responsibilities—policing, the administration of justice, and the establishment of penal systems—that are most critical for the maintenance of law and order in any territory. Muslims in both majority and minority settings are often subject to brutal treatment under the pretext of maintaining law and order. Often religion has been abused to justify such oppression. Thus this paper assesses the challenges in having a common international public order and internal security that takes into consideration the values of the religion in the administration of justice.

Keywords: Justice in Islam, Court of Justice, International Court of Justice, Qada', IICJ, ASRICA.

DETERMINATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF COMMON ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY FOR ISLAMIC UNION

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

All praise is due to Allah (SWT) as it says unequivocally in its verse: (Fight in the cause of Allah ‘only’ against those who wage war against you, but do not exceed the limits. Allah does not like transgressors.) (Al-Baqarah- 190), Afterwards, peace and blessings be upon Muhammad, the prophet of mercy and guidance, sent by Allah to people with peace and security. Emma-ba'd.

There is no doubt that cooperation is one of the necessities of life. Being civilized by nature, man cannot live alone without cooperating with others and cannot meet his sensory and moral needs; therefore, this cooperation provides many benefits to the individual and society such as economic, security and defense. So, he stands in the face of the difficulties and dangers that surround people in general and Muslims in particular, who can only achieve the goals of religion and the world by collaborating with others.

Since unity is the greatest weapon to be used in the face of various security instability, cooperation is the greatest source of security as it brings individuals together and removes people's grudges. It also helps a person accomplish great things that are difficult to do alone, which makes them feel powerful, not helpless and not a burden to the society they live in.

Cooperation, then, is to realize common security. It is the essence and the basic element of every success based on solid unity. It is what makes the individual and society happy, motivates them to put forth all their efforts and strength, renews and revitalizes their energy, and saves them from selfishness. Also, Cooperation is the source of the unity of nations in all fields, as it involves sharing the weight and burden with others, the opportunity to acquire new skills and benefit from the experience of others working with it. The individual is loved when he cooperates with others, especially when religion and the world are in the service of peace and unity, he obtains consent and love of Allah. As almighty Allah said: (Cooperate with one another in goodness and righteousness, and do not cooperate in sin and transgression. And be mindful of Allah. Surely Allah is severe in punishment.) (Al-Ma'idah 2).

This short research we have is under the name of "Determination of Principles and Procedures of Common Assistance and Security for Islamic Union", which will realize the Islamic unity in terms of common cooperation in spreading security, peace and compassion to the whole world. If someone asks what are the reasons for the power of other powerful nations, who control most of the countries around the world and make the most of their capabilities and wealth? The answer is; one of the reasons for its power is the significant cooperation between their governments, one of the reasons for its power is the unified system of teamwork among Western countries. One of the reasons for the West's power is that it is unitary and institutional work, and one of the reasons it is Powerful is that it manages time, organizes itself before others, respects the leader and takes reference decisions.

All these civilization values and these strategies through which they acquired their economic and defense power; There is no doubt that this is one of the fundamental principles of our true religion of Islam. We need to achieve this despite the great difficulties that lie in this long journey for the benefit of our religion and the world, both at the individual, community, defense and economic levels.

Because when the enemies of the Islamic Ummah realized that our religion encourages us to cooperate and unite so that we can remain a strong nation, they put forward their cooperative strategy to fight against the Islamic legacy after radically exploiting the heritage of Islam and stick to the divide and rule policy. By these rules they have divided our community, dispersed our integrity, and waged wars between us to weaken us, plunder our wealth, deplete our economic and structural power, and deliberately displace the minds that have access to them, and thus we have entered into a bitter division and a shameful weakness.

Surely, Allah Almighty has warned us about this fate that will befall us, and has ordered unity and solidarity, brotherhood, cooperation and patient loyalty to faith, so that victory may come to us, as Almighty Allah said: (And hold firmly to the rope of Allah.) (Ali 'Imran - 103)

Thereupon, Allah Almighty said in another verse: (Obey Allah and His Messenger and do not dispute with one another, or you would be discouraged and weakened. Persevere! Surely Allah is with those who persevere.) (Surah Al-Anfal - 46)

Despite its importance right now, you will hardly find anyone calling for Islamic cooperation and unity in any field, including defense cooperation. Except for those responsible for this young congress (ASSAM) in these lands where the blessed Ottoman-Islamic unity was established. We hope that the goals of this congress will first be enlightened by the grace of Almighty Allah, and then will be enlightened by the sincerity of the people of this country, which we ask Allah to increase security and stability. This is the light that will bring us all out of the gloomy darkness in which most of the members of the ummah and their countries have moved away from the teachings of our true religion, which are the teachings of peace, mercy, strength and unity, and it is the salvation of all humanity. May Allah prosper us in every way.

Keywords: Islam, Islamic Union, Public Order, Security, Method.

COOPERATION AND SECURITY FOR THE ISLAMIC UNION: AN ABSTRACT

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Islam was revealed and practiced in the 7th century which is generally called as an Age of Faith. This revelation completed the Divine message being given to mankind through different prophets at different times and regions for leading successful and effective life. Logically, this also brought finality to the institution of prophet hood thereby declaring Muhammad (PBUH) as the last and final prophet and mercy for the entire mankind. Despite being revealed in the Age of Faith, Islam has its own reason and logic so as to remain compatible with the coming time. One aspect of this ever compatibility lies in its diversity and unity which brings people of different colour, region and race together on the strength of common faith. This diversity and unity of Islamic civilization gives the concept of one Muslim fraternity and opens ways for cooperation and collaboration among Muslim people and countries for their safety and security.

21st century is, no doubt, and Age of Reason where all matters are discussed and decided with logic and reason. This warrants for Muslim societies to explore reason and logic embedded in theory and practice of Islam that was exercised in 7th century state of Madina himself by Muhammad (PBUH). This exercise largely consisted of rule of law based Good Governance Model and Economic Model leading towards Shared Prosperity. Despite being custodian of Islamic heritage, Muslims are mainly unaware of these two models. By the grace of Allah, I have described these two models in detail in my book, “7th Century Madina Economics: The First Economic System of Mankind” published in 2020 in Pakistan. Mankind of 21st century is desperately searching for an ideology which could bring happiness and prosperity in their lives because both Communism and Capitalism have failed to do so. Creation of awareness and promotion of two above-mentioned models with reason and logic would provide an intellectual edge to Islamic ideology and motivate reason-based people of the West to listen and understand this. This would also force Muslim rulers to improve their political and economic systems. This campaign would be instrumental in creating a sentiment/passion among Muslim world for unity and solidarity.

Currently there are 57 Muslim countries situated at strategically important geographical locations, loaded with a variety of natural resources and having population over 1.6 billion people. However, Muslim countries are scattered and have no pact/treaty for their social and economic integration like European Union (EU) or other economic blocks like BRICS. There is no latest/ valid document about economic potential of Muslim countries for devising strategies for economic cooperation like counter trade among them or other ways and means to promote education in Muslim world or poverty alleviation etc. For this purpose, the already available platform of OIC could be activated by adding new dimensions to its mandate. The second possibility is creation of Islamic Economic Union (IEU) as a companion institution to the OIC. This is an uphill task owing to political difference prevailing among different Muslim countries. However, this is the only way for Muslims to occupy an important place in the coming time. This could be achieved in a phased manner. Firstly, we should prove validity and effectiveness of Governance and Economic models of Islam so as to achieve an intellectual competitive edge for Islamic ideology, followed by undertaking research to assess economic potential of Muslim world. Publication of such documents and strategies of cooperation might create a sentiment for Muslim fraternity leading towards cooperation for their security and safety.

Keywords: Islamic Union, Islamic Economic Union, Security, Cooperation, OIC.

THE IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING A JOINT UNIT FOR PUBLIC AND INTERNAL SECURITY ON BEHALF OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

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When we look after the Ottoman Empire, the problems experienced by the disintegrating Islamic countries are not limited to terrorism, economic and social segregation, but in general, these problems create problems for Muslim countries and most of the conflicts taking place in the world today are experienced in Islamic countries. The fact that more than one-fifth of the world's population and more than one and a half billion people could not re-establish unity among themselves after the Ottoman Empire period, creates deficiencies in defense against terrorism and social discrimination that befell Islamic countries. Today, one of the solutions to this issue is the establishment of a common security and internal security organization among Islamic countries, which includes Islamic countries and even the world. When we look at today, various efforts to dominate and increase the sphere of influence in Islamic countries, especially in the USA, Russia, China and western imperialist states, contribute to the formation of terrorist acts and the increase in internal turmoil, in general, to create the necessary conditions for the emergence of regional conflicts in the Middle East. In order to end social segregation and terrorism activities in Islamic countries, it is important to establish a joint unit that can respond to these changes in a timely manner without delay and the establishment of this unit may be useful in resolving and eliminating the same or similar activities on behalf of Islamic countries without making the same mistakes again. When we look at the examples of the common security and internal security unit in the Islamic world, we will see it in the ancient history of Islamic countries.

“Obey Allah and His Messenger and do not dispute with one another, or you would be discouraged and weakened. Persevere! Surely Allah is with those who persevere.” (Anfal,8/46)

As stated in the verse, the establishment of a new internal security and security unit among Islamic countries can only be possible if Islamic countries return to their values and unity and be patient.

Keywords: Islamic Countries, Common Security Unit, Ottoman Period, Middle East.

NEW SECURITY AREAS IN ISLAMIC UNION INTERNAL SECURITY CONSTITUTION

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Maintaining internal security for states in today's world where hybrid war has spread in many areas, is related to determination of security gap areas and central administration abilities of security areas. Security gaps have spread with innovations and new areas which brought with technology, the security conception has transformed from the traditional understanding which covers border and military security to a new notion that hybrid areas have formed. In addition to this, new technologies are continuing to be developed towards these security gaps. While new attack and defence areas have emerged with addition of cyberspace and aerospace in addition to areas such as land, air, maritime in foreign security; as reflection of these areas to internal security transformed security conception to a more complex form with developing technologies.

A union which will be established among Muslim states undoubtedly will require a collaboration in internal security and a common organizational infrastructure. In this sense, it is apparent that internal security cannot be maintained with traditional security approaches. In this respect, coordinated use and share of new technologies in addition to maintaining common organizational infrastructure will also become more important. Yet a security gap and vulnerability of a state will affect security of other states negatively. In this paper, current and potential new security areas in constitution of internal security of a union which will be established among Muslim states will be debated; and within the framework of developing new security areas, a model about how the organizational infrastructure towards constitution of common internal security of Muslim states can be maintained will be tried to be presented.

Keywords: Islamic Union, Internal Security, New Security Areas, Technology, Common Internal Security.

CONCEPT AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERNAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER IN A MUSLIM STATE (OR ISLAMIC CONFEDERATION)

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National Security means defense against an enemy and protection of sovereignty and independence of the state. The function of deterring and defeating external aggression is assigned to the armed forces of the state, whereas police and other law enforcing agencies look after the internal security, including maintenance of public order.

I wish to focus on the ‘Concept and Principles of Internal Security and Public Order in a Muslim State (or in an Islamic Confederation)’. Such concept and practices differ considerably from one Muslim State to another due to various factors. However, there are two common denominations. First, most the Muslim countries are creation of post-colonial arbitrary divisions. Second, lack of evolution of democratic system based on justice and public welfare.

While seeking inspiration from Islamic concept and principles of a State and keeping in mind contemporary best practices in the domain of Internal Security and Public Order, following principles need attention: state responsibility; equality of citizens; justice for all; rule law; and no harassment, no exploitation, no intimidation or coercion by the state.

Under normal circumstances, internal security and public order is the domain of police or other such agencies. Following actions can help to ensure internal peace and harmonious public order: proactive response by police and law enforcing forces; swift arrest of criminals after an incident; complete protection of witness; prompt investigation; criminal intelligence surveillance and monitoring; effective riot control; capacity building to arrest violators of law; protection of critical infrastructure and government assets; and assertive border control.

All states must ensure that Islamic principles and international standards for fair trial are followed. No arrested person should be subject to torture or an unfair treatment. States may limit or curtail some

individual rights for a short period only. However, all such restrictions must be guided by guarantees of lifting such restriction, as early as possible, and no violation of basic laws by police and law enforcing agencies.

Application of the principles of accountability and proportionality is extremely important. States must ensure effective monitoring and oversight through the institution of ‘Ombudsman’. Islam is a dynamic religion that provides guidance to all societies for all times. It teaches a very fine balance between the rights and privileges of the individuals and obligation of the state towards its fellow citizens. The basic principle is that people must not cause mischief (unrest) in the state and state must not abuse its power. Some basic principles and guidelines taught by Islam in this regard are: a) “Make not ‘Mischief’ on the earth” (Al Quran, 2:11); b) “Obey Allah, and obey the Messenger, and those charged with authority among you” (4:59; c) “Oppression is worse than killings” (2:191; d) “He who kills a person (for spreading mischief in the land), it would be as if he slew the whole people (humanity)” (5:32); and “Judge thou between men in truth (and justices)” (38:26).

Widespread insecurity is prevalent in many Muslim countries. Therefore, Muslim states need to develop common strategies, based on Islamic teachings and norms to handle all such threats. They also need to cooperate with each other to strengthen their state’s security and collective security of all Muslim states.

Keywords: National Security, Public Order, Muslim State, Muslim Country, Islamic Confederation.

**AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF
INTERIOR OF THE ASRICA ISLAMIC COUNTRIES UNION
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SECURITY
IN CITY, RURAL, COAST AND BORDER AREAS):
ASRICA CONFEDERATION LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

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The local government system has been known for a long time, but it did not take its legal form and official character until after the establishment of its modern national state; the increase in the burdens of the modern state on its citizens has made it inevitable that some of these burdens should be transferred or authorized to local units.

Local government did not have academic studies until recently. At the end of the nineteenth century, interest in this field of science began by public lawyers and politicians. Local government studies became an independent science as a branch of public law studies, and local government dealt with its systems within the stages of tribal formations, regional governments, empires, feudal systems and finally the modern state system.

Before the start of the Gregorian calendar, India introduced a system of local councils representing a number of villages. In the countries of ancient Greece, there was a self-sufficient independent political unit, a city-state system consisting of a number of villages, a number of tribes in villages, and their tribe was the basic unit on which human society was based, and such a system is considered ideal if it achieves self-sufficiency and Autonomous Administration. Regional Governments emerged as tribal rivals when federations of some small local formations were later formed, exerting their influence over regional formations that took the village and city and outstripped them in population, taking the form of central monarchy.

Then came the rule of the aristocrats, and then came the rule of the people. Regional governments expanded to form empires, and thus the convergence and intertwining between centralization and decentralization continued. However, the beginning of empires brought with it an extreme centralization

to expand their authority over the geographical area, and the homogeneity of their cultural and spiritual populations led to the dominance of unity factors against division. With the opening of the old and middle empires to various peoples, regions and races, the idea of local government once again rose against the empires and with the weakness of the feudal system, cities and small regions came new alternative systems to the empire.

The new form of the national state emerged with the British and French states and spread rapidly in the modern world as the heirs of the old empires and their feudal emirates founded on their ruins; decentralization emerged as an administrative philosophical idea with the French Revolution of 1789, it later spread to Europe and the rest of the world, including the Arabic world.

To secure the loyalty of the French provincial governors, the central government replaced them with loyal central officials; Later, the principle of decentralization in government emerged to alleviate the severity of centralization.

The federal system is therefore the origin of a large state made up of small entities.

As for the local government system as a legal phenomenon, it dates back to the nineteenth century; In England, there were no local councils in towns attended by citizens before 1835, perhaps the first legislation enacted in this area was the Reform act of 1832, followed by legislation regulating local government. In France, local councils were not established until 1833, and these councils were not given the right to make administrative decisions until 1884.

Keywords: Local Government, ASRICA, City Security, Rural Security, Coastal Security, Border Security.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE MODEL FOR COMMON PUBLIC SECURITY AND SECURITY TO ENSURE ISLAMIC UNITY

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Although Muslims are spread over a wide geographical area in the world, they constitute a significant proportion in terms of demographics. The union of these believers, who are key in the most important geographies, in the same direction has always given them material and spiritual strength. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, Muslims have experienced the pain of being without a head and unity in the hundred-year time period due to the doings of those who stepped into their lands. The fact that every community that was able to establish a state among Muslims had to grapple with their problems in their own region had dire consequences. The aim of the article is to try to deal with the joint intelligence model for common order and security in the context of Turkey in order to ensure Islamic unity. The main reason why it is handled specifically for Turkey is that this method has been successfully demonstrated and continued at the point of applicability. In the article, it is aimed to determine the strategic necessity of the joint intelligence model that Muslim states can use safely and rapidly among themselves. Among the main sources of the article will be official statements made by national and international institutions, explanations of subsidiaries-organizations and information presented to the public.

Keywords: Islamic Union, Muslims, Intelligence, Security, Public Security.

CALIPHATE BETWEEN CHALLENGES AND HOPES

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The Islamic nation has lived under a single political umbrella for 14 centuries, starting from the era of the Prophet and the Rashidun Caliphate to the Ottoman Empire. Later, with the abolition of the Caliphate and the establishment of nation-states in 1924, the Islamic ummah became the ummah, each with a ruler, flag, national anthem, army, police, government, institutions, authorities, and educational curriculum, which deepened the division among the components of the ummah. Many Islamic countries entered the orbit of opposing alliances, some allied with Washington, others with Moscow. In addition to wars between each other, such as the Iraq-Iran War (1980-1988) and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, civil wars emerged with the support of foreign countries in Syria, Libya and Yemen. This situation further weakened the Muslim world, causing several million deaths and tens of millions of immigrants and refugees.

Is it possible to cite the European experience?

Some Islamic voices are calling for the restoration of the caliphate through the establishment of confederal bodies, drawing on the experience of the European Union. During the World War II, British sociologist David Mitrani put forward the idea that the main cause of conflict between European countries was nationalism in a work called "Working Peace System" in 1943; he called for the establishment of integration among European countries, which will contribute to the establishment of a regional peace order with a step-by-step strategy based on the fact that success in achieving integration in the economic and economic aspects will then lead to further integration in other aspects. Influenced by this idea, French Jean Monet argued that Europe should build a transnational entity that unites the common interests of European States and resolves disputes peacefully through supranational institutions so that states can collectively share their sovereignty in these new institutions. Subsequently, the Schumann Declaration on the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was issued in 1950 and later took various forms, leading to the establishment of the European Union following the Maastricht Treaty in 1992.

However, the problem facing the call for a similar experience in the Islamic world today; many Islamic countries orbit other international and regional powers in the light of their rulers' efforts to retain their seats in power, and these countries lack real political independence that allows them to take serious steps to integrate with other Islamic countries. The dictatorships and authoritarian regimes that rule many countries of the Islamic world are also against the interests of their own people and guarantee the interests of foreign countries and the systematic plundering of the wealth of Islamic peoples in exchange for their holding of government seats.

Therefore, every serious step towards integration, in order to be successful in practice, must be directed towards Islamic countries that are governed by regimes that have real legitimacy among their peoples and have concrete political independence. It is then possible to integrate economic integration, build common defense industries, and gradually remove customs barriers. Besides this, it will represent a model that will push the peoples of other countries to pressure their regimes to make serious reforms and ensure the adoption of Legislative legislation and similar convergent education curricula to catch up with the emerging Islamic blocs; without this, calls for the rebuilding of the caliphate will not be fulfilled, as the Arab League has failed to achieve unity, integration, or even serious coordination among Arab countries.

Keywords: Islam, Islamic Union, Islamic World, Islamic Countries, Caliphate.

SECURITY OF COUNTRIES IN TRANSITIONAL PERIODS

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Undoubtedly, there are difficult periods that countries go through. If they cannot manage these crises, they are subject to demise or occupation. Throughout history, we have found empires that rose and then vanished because they were unable to pass through transitional periods, crises and enemies lurking in them.

Life is like this, a day for you and a day for the other, and stability is a kind of death, especially if its periods are long, and if it is not followed by movement and creativity, and countries that have crossed crises and settled for long periods become stable, immobile or uncreative countries, because crises in fact are what show creativity and innovation, and there A popular proverb says: Necessity is the mother of invention. If not for the human need to protect himself and his family from wind, rain, predatory animals and earthquakes, smart buildings that resist all these dangers would not be built.

Likewise, states are exposed to what human beings are exposed to, as they are subjected to aggression from neighboring countries, or they may be subjected to internal aggression supported by external forces to control or occupy the state. An example of this is America.

In this research, we will talk about some of the transitional periods that almost ravaged the countries, but their good management and the decisiveness that characterized their leaders were able to protect themselves from demise, aggression or occupation, and the beginning will be from the city-state that Muslims established under the leadership of our Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. How did he establish it and how did he lay the foundations that protect this state?

We will also address the Mamluk state, which, in a difficult transitional period, was able to establish a strong state that was able to eliminate the Tatars who overthrew Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate.

And in the modern era and what happened in the First and Second World Wars, when America became a superpower that rules the world, and will the star of this state continue during the twenty-first century, or do we see the rise of other countries that impose themselves on the international arena after the globe became a single block over which the powerful are wrestling.

Keywords:

TECHNOLOGY BASED INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS TO ENSURE COMMON PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY IN CITIES

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Security has been an important need of cities, countries and human life throughout history. Considering the conjuncture of the period we are in, it is understood that ensuring a country's own security does not only depend on the security of its own borders. For this reason, it is of great importance to ensure a common public order and security in the world. At this point, the subject of the study is to determine the strategies by making common security and public security determinations, especially in Islamic countries, and to realize this with a technology-based method. The solutions that information and communication technologies have produced in many areas such as human life, city management and border security determine technology as a method in ensuring common security and public security. It constitutes a proposal that should be taken into consideration in order that a common public order and security system to be established specifically for Islamic countries, together with the countries integrated into this system, can manage the security process and ensure its sustainability. In this context, this study, which is handled with a descriptive method, argues that technology-based solutions can be used to provide common security and public security from world cities, especially Islamic countries, and that the solutions produced with an integrated system in which the countries using these solutions will gain sustainability and effectiveness.

Keywords: Security, Public Order, Technology, Integrated Systems, Sustainability.

SECURITY SOCIOLOGY, MEANING AND ELEMENTS

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Security is one of the most basic needs of a society. The concept of security in general means protection from all kinds of dangers and accidents. On the other hand, the concept of security is broken down into more specific, clearer and more understandable components. The issue of security has been a subject to be examined by many sciences, especially sociology. Security as a subject of study in sociology has many different definitions, dimensions and elements. The sociology of security is still very young. Due to the lack of scientific wealth on this subject, some believe that security can be the subject of political sociology or the sociology of war. Therefore, in this study, "What is Security Sociology", what elements is it based on? We will try to answer these questions.

Keywords: Security, Sociology of Security, Social security, Social Capital.

AI-ASSISTED REGIONAL SECURITY DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

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While defining the security of a city, region or location, many factors need to be considered simultaneously. At the same time, considering that all relevant factors may change depending on time and other conditions, it can be predicted that the definition and management of security can only be carried out with the help of a very complex decision support mechanism. It is very important to establish a holistic artificial intelligence and machine learning supported model in which the relations of all elements from energy to public order, environmental factors, CBRN threats, theft to emergency and disaster plans are defined. With the help of such a model, decisions and actions such as the control, comparison, monitoring and intervention of all relevant security processes will be managed with a much higher chance of success.

A regional security management support package like this is not available in the international literature. Especially as the target location grows, it becomes difficult to control the variables, define the parameters and obtain data. For this reason, in order to design such a model, it would be appropriate to choose a smaller-scale target region (such as a village) first.

In this context, TESPAM TECHNOLOGY works with supports such as artificial intelligence and machine learning that can be adapted to an exemplary village, develops prevention mechanisms against risks such as CBRN, theft, environmental pollution, creates setups for the net zero emission target thanks to green energy production, and supports agriculture and livestock with smart solutions. He continues to work on the decision support system.

All data will be analyzed in the artificial intelligence supported software to be created by using cameras, sensors and autonomous unmanned aerial vehicles within the relevant system, and as a result, decision systematics will be revealed. At the same time, issues such as the net zero emission production of the relevant settlement, the setting of renewable energy use targets in this context, the integration of some

innovative approaches in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry will also be included in the model.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Security Decision Support System, TESPAM Technology.

CYBER SECURITY & DEFENCE: ITS IMPORTANCE IN MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER & INTERNAL SECURITY OF MUSLIM NATIONS

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Due to the global pandemic, Muslim and Non-Muslim nations are seeing more attacks on their systems in the past two years. Cyber security protection is especially crucial for the defence of any nation as any breaches can lead to public disorder and threaten internal security. With technology constantly evolving, cybersecurity threats become more and more of a concern and is a necessary investment for government agencies. Cyber criminals are constantly developing new ways to attack systems and the agencies that host them. Based on a research of 1200 security and IT leaders¹, it is reported that 51% of the breaches was due to “business email compromise” (a rise from 42% a year ago); 39% of organisations report “insider attacks” (up from 27% a year ago); 79% say they have encountered “ransomware attacks”; and 35% admit one or more of those attacks led them to lose access to data and systems. Additionally, 40% of the respondents report a “regulatory violation” (up from 28% a year ago). The same research shows how vulnerable organisations are to sophisticated cyber-attacks. The costs of these intrusions are phenomenal such as lost business, ransoms, security risks and reputation loss. The downtime related to the intrusions are hugely expensive for the entire organisation as the average annual cost of downtime tied to cybersecurity attacks for organisations today is about USD 33.6 million. Thus, data breaches if not efficiently managed, can lead to the downfall of a nation. In Malaysia, the average cost of a data breach in the public sector has grown by 79% in 2021, compared to 2020. Due to the growing concerns on cyber security, this research will analyse the global cyber security challenges, and how Malaysia as

¹ From various industries- aerospace and defense, consumer packaged goods, education, financial services (banking, securities, insurance), healthcare, technology, life sciences, manufacturing, media, energy, retail/wholesale, telecom, transportation/logistics, utilities. And countries- Australia, Canada, France, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States.

a Muslim nation manages its cyber security protection. As hackers get more sophisticated, so are the tools to stop them, and some popular forms of cybersecurity technology include ‘Artificial Intelligence (AI)’ and Machine Learning’, ‘Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems’, ‘Anti-malware’, ‘Mobile Device Management’, ‘Network Access Control’, ‘Next -Generation Firewalls’ and ‘Authentication and Authorisation’. Given the potential attacks on systems, recommendations are made to ASRICA to be proactive by establishing a clear security awareness vision and culture charter and developing meaningful, outcome-driven security metrics.

Keywords: Cyber Security Threats, Data Breaches, Defense, Public Order and Internal Security, Cyber Criminals, Cybersecurity Technology, Security Awareness Vision And Culture, Security Metrics.

TOOLS TO IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY

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In early 2020, the world saw the emergence of what is arguably a black swan event; the Covid-19 pandemic. Two years on, the pandemic has exacerbated along with other causal factors such as geopolitical conflicts and weather patterns, food security deterioration. According to the World Food Program, “The 2022 Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC 2022) highlights the remarkably high severity and numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent in 53 countries/territories, driven by persistent conflict, pre-existing and COVID-19-related economic shocks, and weather extremes. The number identified in the 2022 edition is the highest in the report’s six-year existence”.

In the face of such a bleak outlook, what can be done?

The issue of food security is multi-dimensional; it relates to availability, access, utilisation, stability, agency and sustainability. Through this submission, we will look at how some of the aspects of poor food security can be improved by tools enabled by fintech, agritech, foodtech and better use of waqf assets.

Keywords: Food Security, Fintech, Agritech, Foodtech, Waqf.



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