Dealing with socio-genetic marginalization in Asia


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Rethinking Geopolitics in Central Eurasia

Geopolitics in Central Eurasia (CEA) is today a more contentious issue than ever. Organized crime, ethno-religious conflict, environmental degradation, civil wars, and border disputes reflect the region’s instability. At the same time, Central Eurasia has huge natural gas and gas resources – the products and export of which is crucial to the region’s economic and political development. The following key questions were addressed at the ICAS panel: (1) How should we conceptualize geopolitics as an approach to studying international relations in the post-Cold War period? (2) What is the nature of geopolitics as practiced by both state and non-state actors in the region? (3) What are the possibilities for and impediments to political stability and sustainable economic development in the countries of Central Eurasia?

Dealing with Socio-Genetic Marginalization in Asia

Few will dispute that new genetic technologies will become very useful in the prediction of disease and diagnostics. Nonetheless, the health and position of some social groups and individuals may be adversely affected when genetic information is applied in any social context. In this context, questions about the social and political implications of the recent explosion of molecular epidemiology and the possible implications of genetic technologies on the social and economic position of people are important. For example, the position and resource wealth of women is controlled in the area where women wield power for control.

Regional state actors (Russia, Iran, Turkey, China, Pakistan, and Afghanistan) meet Western policy makers on their own terms and on the basis of their own geopolitical priorities as well as NGOs and radical-fundamentalist Islamic and criminal groups operating across borders. The mixture of actors in the region has given rise to a new, hybrid conflict that lends itself to a new kind of conflict resolution. The combination of these forces can lead to a new kind of conflict resolution that lends itself to a new kind of conflict resolution. The combination of these forces can lead to a new kind of conflict resolution.

Mackinder as its main proponents.

The relevance of the attitude of intellectuals in the post-Cold War period, American geopolitical policymakers, and the nature of geopolitics as practiced by both states and non-state actors in the region? (3) What is the nature of geopolitics as practiced by both state and non-state actors in the region? (4) What are the possibilities for and impediments to political stability and sustainable economic development in the countries of Central Eurasia?

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