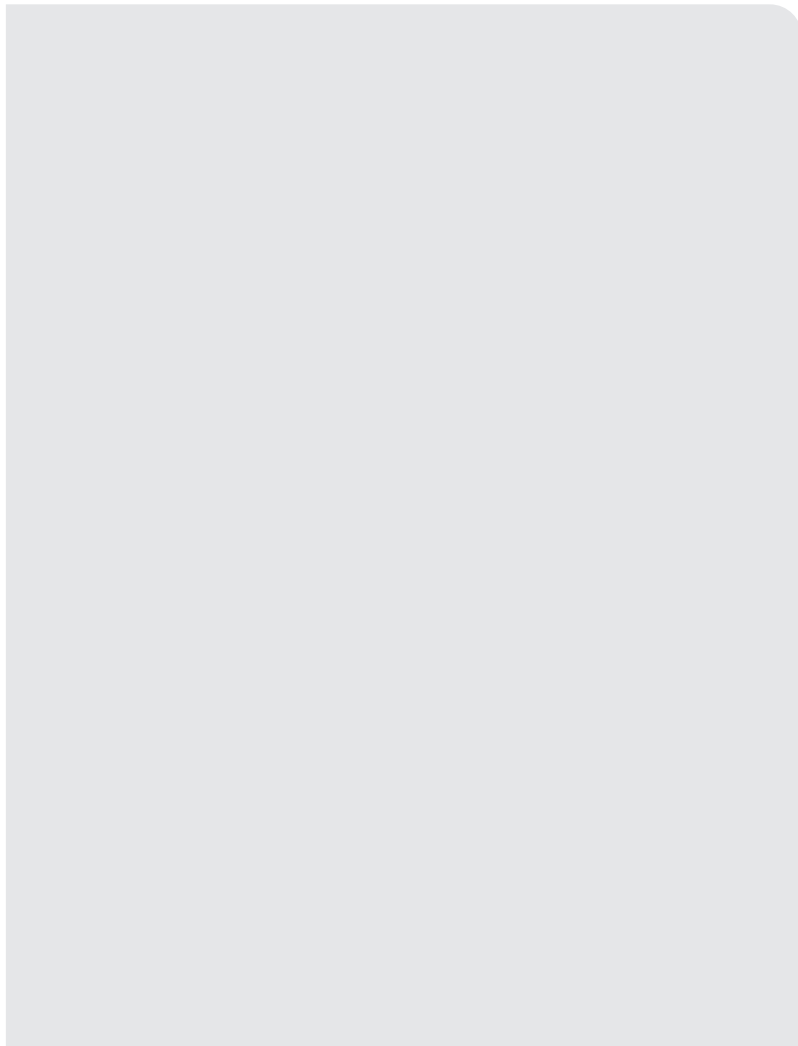


ترجمة ملخصات المحتوى بالإنجليزية

Abstracts



Digital Colonialism: From Land Control to the Domination of Data and Algorithms

Dr. Adel Ewadh

This paper explores the concept of digital colonialism as a radical shift in the paradigms of control, where influence transitions from the occupation of land and traditional resources to the domination of the digital sphere. While traditional colonialism relies on overt military power, digital colonialism operates silently through imperceptible tools rooted in cognitive monopoly and technological dependency. Big data emerges as a new strategic asset, amassed and capitalized upon by major tech corporations that wield a transnational, quasi-sovereign influence. Within this context, algorithms evolve from simple technical utilities designed to facilitate daily life into active mechanisms that steer human behavior, control information flow, and re-engineer societal consciousness and culture. The discussion concludes that countering this modern dependency requires nations and societies to bolster their digital sovereignty, develop localized alternatives, and foster a genuine collective awareness regarding the value of data, thereby ensuring that technology remains an instrument of progress rather than a new shackle that curtails the autonomy and future of populations.

Keywords: digital colonialism, big data, digital sovereignty, algorithms, technological dependence

Neo-colonialism and the Transformation of Culture into an Instrument of Domination

Ghaidan al-Sayed Ali

This research examines neo-colonialism as a covert form of domination wherein culture is utilized as an instrument to reshape the consciousness of societies to serve the interests of major powers. The study highlights the most prominent manifestations of cultural hegemony, including the cultivation of elites loyal to colonial culture, the marginalization of national languages, the proliferation of imported consumerist values, and the distortion of Islamic heritage by portraying it as incompatible with modernity. Furthermore, it addresses the imposition of Western lifestyles and the mobilization of educational institutions to disseminate Western culture. Employing a critical analytical approach, the research deconstructs these manifestations to reveal their impacts on cultural identity and proposes mechanisms to counter them. Chief among these proposed solutions are the cultivation of critical awareness, the production of an independent yet contemporarily open culture, the advancement of national education systems, and the promotion of literature and arts that reflect local identity. The study concludes that safeguarding Islamic culture and reinforcing its presence is an existential necessity for confronting soft domination, shedding the colonial legacy, and realizing a fulfilling life grounded in self-esteem and mindful openness.

Keywords: neo-colonialism, cultural hegemony, soft power, erasure of foundational references, self-authenticity, the good life

Colonial Projects Through Western Academic Institutions: Persée, Cairn, and JSTOR Platforms as Case Studies

Mohamed El-Bachir Rezgui

This research examines colonial projects through the lens of Western academic institutions, utilizing the JSTOR, Cairn, and Persée platforms as case studies to uncover the nature of academic approaches to the colonial phenomenon and to trace the variations between English- and French-language scholarly production. The study proceeds from the premise that colonialism was not solely a political and military enterprise, but rather a comprehensive institution inextricably linked to networks of economic, epistemological, and cultural interests. Academic institutions—such as universities, research centers, and scholarly platforms—contributed significantly to the production of knowledge concerning colonized societies and the shaping of their images and representations. Furthermore, the research demonstrates the multiplicity of methods employed by the colonial project, ranging from internal and settler colonialism, forced displacement, and assimilation, to the instrumentalization of education, law, cartography, museums, and scientific knowledge to consolidate hegemony. The study concludes that examining colonialism within Western academic institutions reveals its enduring impact on knowledge, culture, law, and international relations, asserting that a genuine critique of the colonial legacy necessitates deconstructing the nexus between knowledge, power, and economic interests.

Keywords: colonialism, knowledge, academic platforms, the West, power

The Weapon of Economic Boycott: An Approach to Theory, Practice, and Advanced Strategies

Nabil Ali Saleh

Boycotting constitutes an effective, peaceful mechanism for confronting occupation and injustice, due to the significant economic, political, and psychological impacts it can generate. Religiously and legally legitimate, it manifests in various forms, including economic, cultural, academic, athletic, artistic, and digital boycotts. Specifically, economic boycotts can inflict substantial financial losses on corporations and entities that support occupation, while simultaneously contributing to its political and psychological isolation and enfeeblement. However, within the Arab and Islamic world, boycotting encounters several challenges, most notably weak consumer awareness, a lack of local alternatives, economic dependency, free-trade pressures, cultural and media normalization, and pervasive skepticism regarding its efficacy. To enhance its effectiveness, it is imperative to implement systematic awareness campaigns, bolster national industries, exert political and media pressure, and target the most influential entities while carefully documenting the economic outcomes. Ultimately, boycotting endures as a peaceful, civil expression of resistance against occupation and serves as a potent instrument for breaking free from dependency and attaining economic and political independence.

Keywords: economic boycott, colonialism, resistance, weapon of the oppressed, Palestine, Zionist occupation

The Western War on the Arabic Language: An Anthropological and Cultural Study

Lubna Al-Masoudi

This research examines the Western war on the Arabic language as a manifestation of cultural and colonial hegemony targeting the Arab-Islamic identity and its civilizational distinctiveness. It proceeds by elucidating the historical and civilizational status of the Arabic language as the language of the Quran, a vessel for heritage and cultural memory, and a fundamental instrument in building the Arab-Islamic civilization and unifying its cultural space. Employing historical and anthropological approaches, the study uncovers the mechanisms utilized to marginalize the Arabic language, including the role of Orientalists and missionary expeditions, the promotion of colloquial dialects at the expense of classical Arabic, and the imposition of foreign languages in education and administration, alongside French and British colonial policies aimed at dismantling linguistic and cultural unity. Furthermore, the research discusses the impact of globalization and Americanization in exacerbating the decline of Arabic's status, as well as the perpetuation of linguistic and cultural hegemony in the digital age. The study concludes that the targeting of the Arabic language constitutes part of a broader project of cultural domination, asserting that preserving the language and reinforcing its presence is an absolute necessity for safeguarding identity and securing civilizational and epistemological independence.

Keywords: cultural colonialism, Arabic language, cultural hegemony, Orientalism, globalization

A Reading of J. M. Blaut's *The Colonizer's Model of the World*

Mustafa al-Shammari

This book provides a deconstruction and critique of the paradigm that has long dominated Western discourse, which posits that Europe has historically been the natural center of human civilization and the wellspring of all progress, and that the rest of the world only achieved development through the diffusion of European knowledge. Consequently, it is considered one of the most significant critical works in the fields of world history, historical geography, and postcolonial studies. The author dismantles this notion through an extensive review of historical, geographical, and economic evidence, demonstrating that so-called “Eurocentrism” is not a historical reality, but rather an intellectual construct forged during European colonial expansion. This construct was subsequently reproduced in textbooks and academic studies until it became an almost unquestioned interpretation of world history. Furthermore, the book asserts that prior to the sixteenth century, Asian, African, and Islamic societies had achieved advanced levels of civilizational, economic, and scientific development. Europe itself was merely part of a vast global network for the exchange of ideas, goods, and technologies; it only emerged as the dominant power following a period of colonialism and external expansion, which led to an unprecedented accumulation of wealth and resources.

Keywords: Eurocentrism, European diffusionism, tunnel vision, Western rationality, origins of capitalism

Coloniality of Power, Eurocentrism, and Latin America

Aníbal Quijano

This paper establishes the conceptual foundation for the “coloniality of power,” demonstrating that contemporary globalization is the ultimate culmination of a global capitalist system that originated with the conquest of Latin America. The author argues that colonialism did not conclude with the departure of military forces; rather, it left behind a matrix of power that dominates the world through two primary axes: race and capitalism. The West invented the construct of “race” as a cognitive and biological tool to categorize human beings and legitimize their subjugation. This racial classification was subsequently intertwined with the division of labor, wherein wage labor and its associated privileges were reserved for whites, while colonized races were subjected to forced labor and slavery. This system facilitated the concentration of capital and the construction of Europe’s geo-cultural identity as the center of the world. Simultaneously, it imposed Eurocentrism as an epistemological perspective and a form of cultural hegemony that disrupted the consciousness and historical trajectories of colonized peoples, thereby perpetuating the myth that the West constitutes the sole and inevitable culmination of modernity and rationality.

Keywords: coloniality of power, Eurocentrism, race, global capitalism, Latin America

The Role of Sayyid Kati' al-Awadi in Preparing for the 1920 Iraqi Revolt

Jamil Musa al-Najjar

This research examines the role of Sayyid Kati' al-Awadi in preparing for the Great Iraqi Revolt of 1920, highlighting him as one of the most prominent national figures who contributed to resisting the British occupation and laying the groundwork for the uprising. The study focuses on his political and organizational activities since joining the secret Najaf Party, as well as his role in communicating with religious scholars, tribal leaders, and national forces to coordinate stances demanding Iraq's independence. It also addresses his relationship with the religious authority (*marja'*) Sheikh Muhammad Taqi al-Ha'iri al-Shirazi, his missions in conveying the demands of the national movement among Najaf, Karbala, and Baghdad, and his contribution to unifying the efforts of national forces and mobilizing Iraqi society to confront the occupation. Furthermore, the research highlights his participation in the meetings preceding the revolt and his efforts to combine peaceful methods with armed resistance when political avenues failed to secure independence. The study concludes that Sayyid Kati' al-Awadi played a pivotal role in the preparations for the revolt by integrating political, organizational, social, and armed efforts, thereby strengthening the unity of national and tribal forces against British colonialism.

Keywords: Sayyid Kati' al-Awadi, 1920 revolt, British occupation, secret Najaf Party, Iraqi independence