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## Editor's Note

There is a fresh perspective to view the trans-disciplinary nature of history, philosophy, and politics. Over the course of its more than four decades of uninterrupted publication, JES has established itself as a reputable national journal in European history, philosophy and thoughts, politics, and the continent's bilateral and trilateral relations with the changing dynamics of the world. JES also encompasses the realms of climate change management with the distinct rhythm and requirements of European Studies.

I am certain that JES will meet the profound challenges of the publication process and criteria. We recognize and embrace that the task of ongoing adaptation will remain a beacon of light in the field of knowledge for years to come.

The first article delves deep into Greek mythology and philosophy. It traces the journey of beginnings. It covers pre as well as post Socratic thought. And apart from that it also studies the relationship between philosophy and mythology. To quote Joseph Cambell, "the basic theme of mythology is that the visible world is supported and sustained by an invisible world".

The next article focuses on the debate on the usage of the Russian language in the CARs. The author illustrates that the Russian language is still important in the CARs for educational, scientific, and official reasons. The strongest platform is the media and they are still using Russian to build a narrative in their societies. Historically speaking, Russia, economically, still enjoys that status as a strong country. Many Central Asians go to Russia for work. Therefore, professional skills in the Russian language are an important part of the economic well-being along with shared cultural norms.

The interesting topic of declining multiculturalism forms the basis of the next article. The undercurrent of cohesion and friction leads to conflict among civilizations. The development aptly follows the conceptual dynamics of Ibn Khaldun's *Asabiyyah*. Three decades ago, most of the European leadership saw multiculturalism as a path towards an inclusive, diverse society leading to solving all of Europe's social problems. Today, the reverse is happening, a growing number consider it to be a cause of them. The movement has gone through many phases, influenced by historical events. The complexities of

life and access to resources have weakened the strong social and cultural bonds, leading to conflict and mobilizations in the name of race and ethnicity. This particular research is a delicate understanding of the failure of multiculturalism.

The fourth article deals with the political and economic dynamics of the EU-China relations. The EU wanted to improve and expand its political and economic relations with Asian countries. The EU-China trade relations are a test case for both countries as a strong economic partnership always requires commitment from both sides. It is indicative of the fact that the European Union have vigorously pursued constructive engagement with China.

The fifth article deals with the emerging European powers and their cooperation and conflict with the new key player in the world. The strong possibility of an alliance between China and the rest with or without the US is creating a kind of phobia in the USA against China. This new alignment is going to challenge American dominance; however, European countries are now in a position to have an impact on this quest for dominance. According to the author, the European countries desire strategic autonomy for greater independence from the US in their foreign policy and security decisions.

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