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# The rise of Asia in global history and perspective: What local and global changes in diversity of life?

Darwis Khudori

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# THE RISE OF ASIA

IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

What local and global changes in diversity of life?

# LA MONTEE DE L'ASIE

EN HISTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVE GLOBALES

Quels changements locaux et globaux dans la diversité de vie ?

**INTERNATIONAL AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE**

**Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, March 14, 2018**

**Université Le Havre Normandie, March 15-16, 2018**



## CONFERENCE REPORT

Compiled and presented by Darwis Khudori

**In collaboration with Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia  
Université Le Havre Normandie**

Graphic Design © Darwis Khudori



Embassy of  
India



Université Le Havre  
Normandie  
FRANCE



Université Paris 1  
Panthéon-Sorbonne  
FRANCE



Universitas Airlangga  
Surabaya  
INDONESIA



Embassy of  
Indonesia

### **HOSTING INSTITUTIONS**

CHAC (Centre d'Histoire de l'Asie Contemporaine), Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France  
 GRIC (Groupe de recherche identités et cultures), Université Le Havre Normandie, Le Havre, France, in collaboration with Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, France

### **CO-ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS**

Tsinghua Institute for Advanced Study in Humanities and Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China  
 Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia  
 Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India  
 African Studies Center, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo, Japan  
 Department of Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, India  
 Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China

### **PARTNER INSTITUTIONS**

Euro-Asia Centre, University of Limerick, Ireland  
 Department of History and Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
 Center for Asia-Pacific/Cultural Studies, Taipei  
 Department Political Sciences, Hawai'i Pacific University, USA  
 Social Research Centre of the Vice-Presidency of the State, La Paz, Bolivia  
 Department of Cinema Studies, Korea National University of Arts, Seoul, South Korea  
 Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan  
 Department of Communication and Media Studies, East China Normal University, China  
 Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India  
 Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Senegal  
 Department of International Relations, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. South Africa  
 Center for Entrepreneurship, Change, and Third Sector, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia  
 Department of African Studies, University of Pécs, Hungary  
 Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia  
 Department of Political Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand  
 EURISPES (Istituto di Studi Politici Economici e Sociali), Rome, Italy  
 RIDE (Italian Network for Euromediterranean Dialogue), Rome, Italy  
 Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris La Villette, Paris, France

### **SUPPORTING INSTITUTION**

DIRVED (Direction de la Recherche, de la Valorisation et des Etudes Doctorales), Université Le Havre Normandie, Le Havre, France  
 FAI (Faculté des Affaires Internationales), Université Le Havre Normandie, Le Havre, France  
 GRIC (Groupe de recherche identités et cultures), Université Le Havre Normandie, Le Havre, France  
 UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA, Surabaya, Indonesia  
 EMBASSY OF INDIA, France  
 EMBASSY OF INDONESIA, France



**GRIC**

Groupe de recherche  
identités et cultures

# THE RISE OF ASIA

IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE  
What local and global changes in diversity of life?

# LA MONTEE DE L'ASIE

EN HISTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVE GLOBALES

Quels changements locaux et globaux dans la diversité de la vie ?

## INTERNATIONAL AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

Organised by GRIC  
(Group of Research on Identities and Cultures)  
Université Le Havre Normandie, France  
In collaboration with  
Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia

March 14, 2018

In partnership with CHAC (Centre of History of Contemporary Asia), the first day of the conference takes place at the Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris

March 15-16, 2018

The following days of the conference take place at the Université Le Havre Normandie  
25, rue Philippe Lebon  
76000 Le Havre

## CONFERENCE REPORT

Compiled and presented by Darwis Khudori

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## INTRODUCTION

*The rise of the West transformed the world. The rise of Asia will bring about an equally significant transformation. [...] The rise of Asia will be good for the world. Hundreds of millions of people will be rescued from the clutches of poverty. China's modernization has already reduced the number of Chinese living in absolute poverty from six hundred million to two hundred million. India's growth is also making an equally significant impact. Indeed, one key reason why the United Nation (UN) will actually meet one of its Millennium Development Goals of reducing global poverty by half by 2015 will be the success of China and India in reducing poverty significantly. By the standards of any Western moral philosopher, from the British utilitarian philosophers of the nineteenth century to the moral imperatives of Immanuel Kant, it is clear that the rise of Asia has brought more "goodness" into the world. In purely ethical terms, the West should welcome the transformation of the Asian condition.* (Kishore Mahbubani, *The Asian Hemisphere: The Irresistible Shift of Global Power to the East*, USA, Public Affairs, 2008, pp. xiv-xv).

The statement of Kishore Mahbubani quoted above raises many questions. "*The rise of Asia will be good for the world.*" What does it mean? Good for whom or for what? For peoples, nations, states? For culture, ecology, economy, politics, religions? In what way? "*Hundreds of millions of people will be rescued from the clutches of poverty.*" Does it mean that the "rise" is an economic question? How about human rights, animal rights, vegetal rights, ecological rights? "*In purely ethical terms, the West should welcome the transformation of the Asian condition.*" Does it mean that the rise of Asia is an ethical challenge for the West? Does it mean that the rise of Asia is not in the interest of the West? But who is the "West"? Is it a cultural, political, economical and ideological entity? Is it the incarnation of capitalism, imperialism, colonialism? Is it a former power block during the Cold War? And who is the "Non-West"? Is it an entity formerly colonised by the West? Is it including or consisting of exclusively Africa and Asia? How about Australia and America, which were colonies of the West? And how about Russia and Central and Eastern Europe, which were the core of the "East" during the Cold War? And so on and so forth....

It is to discuss those questions and many others that the conference was organised. Consequently it encouraged the participation of scholars from a wide range of scientific disciplines (area studies, cultural studies, ecology, economics, geography, history, humanities, languages, management, political and social sciences...) and practitioners from diverse professional fields (business, civil society, education, enterprise, government, management, parliament, public policy, social and solidarity movements...), based in diverse geographical areas (Africa, North and South America, Australia, Asia, Europe, Pacific...). Those willing to participate in the conference as presenters were invited to send their abstract before February 2018. Selected papers will be published in a book.

## SCIENTIFIC BOARD

The Scientific Board of the conference consists of 32 scholars (14 men+18 women) from Africa (3), Asia (14), Europe (11), Latin America (3), USA (1).

### **Coordinator (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)**

Mr Darwis KHUDORI (Architecture, History, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

**Members (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)**

Ms Bernadette ANDREOSSO (Economics, Euro-Asia Centre, University of Limerick, Ireland) — Ms Diah Ariani ARIMBI (Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia) — Ms Beatriz BISSIO (History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) — Mr Athanase BOPDA (Geography, African Studies, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Université Le Havre Normandie, France) — Ms Monica BRUCKMANN (Political Sciences, Sociology, Latin American Council of Social Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) — Ms Véronique BUI (Cultural Studies, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France) — Mr Kuan-Hsing CHEN (Cultural Studies, Center for Asia-Pacific/Cultural Studies, Taipei) — Ms Grace CHENG (Political Sciences, Hawai'i Pacific University, USA) — Ms Bianca DE MARCHI MOYANO (Development Studies, Social Communication, Urbanism, Social Research Centre of the Vice-Presidency of the State, La Paz, Bolivia) — Ms Anouk GUINE (Sociology, Comparative Politics, Gender Studies, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France) — Ms Soyoung KIM (Cinema Studies, Korea National University of Arts, Seoul, South Korea) — Ms Rie KOIKE (Asian-American Literature, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan) — Mr Arnaud LEMARCHAND (Economics, Le Havre Normandie Economic Research Group, Université Le Havre Normandie, France) — Mr Gourmo LO (Law, Research Group on Fundamental Rights, International Exchanges and Maritime Laws, Université Le Havre Normandie, France) — Ms LU Xinyu (Media, Culture, Society, East China Normal University, China) — Ms Bidyut MOHANTY (Women Studies, Director, Department of Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India) — Mr Manoranjan MOHANTY (Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India) — Mr Godwin MURUNGA (History, Political Sciences, CODESRIA Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, Senegal) — Ms Amy NIANG (International Relations, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa) — Ms Hélène RABAEY (Spanish Studies, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Latin America, Université Le Havre Normandie, France) — Ms Maria RADYATI (Economics and Management, Director of the Center for Entrepreneurship, Change, and Third Sector, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia) — Mr Pierre-Bruno RUFFINI (Economics, Le Havre Normandie Economic Research Group, Université Le Havre Normandie, France) — Ms Makiko SAKAI (African Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan) — Mr Ebrima SALL (Sociology, CODESRIA Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, Senegal) — Mr Istvan TARROSY (Political Sciences, African Studies, University of Pécs, Hungary) — Mr Hugues TERTRAIS (History, Centre for History of Contemporary Asia, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France) — Mr Nisar UL HAQ (Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, India) — Ms Elena VEDUTA (Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia) — Mr WANG Hui (Literature, History, Tsinghua Institute for Advanced Study in Humanities and Social Sciences, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China) — Mr WANG Xiaoming (Cultural Studies, Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, Shanghai University, China) — Ms Chantana WUNGAEAO (Political Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand).

## CONFERENCE

Sixty six papers were in programme, however due to circumstances at the last few days, only 58 presenters attended the conference to present their papers. They came from 22 countries (Australia, Brazil, China, Congo Brazzaville, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, UK, Uruguay, USA) and presented their papers in 11 following panels:

ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY (2 sessions, 5 papers)

ASIA-AFRICA (1, 4)

ASIA-ASIA (2, 7)

ASIA-WEST (2, 5)

ASIA-WORLD (2, 6)

BRICS (1, 2)

ECONOMY (2, 7)

FRENCH SESSION (2, 5)

GENDER (4, 12)

STUDENT SESSION (1, 3)

WELLBEING (1, 2)

In addition to the panels, a WORKSHOP on Professional Education in Asia-Africa-Europe Exchanges was organised in two sessions.

## PROGRAMME OUTLINE

### WEDNESDAY MARCH 14: PARIS

HOURS	ROOM	
08:30-09:00		RECEPTION AND REGISTRATION
09:00-09:30		OPENING SESSION
09:30-11:30		Roundtable: The Rise of Asia seen from inside Asia
11:30-14:00		LUNCH BREAK
14:40-16:00		Roundtable: The Rise of Asia seen from outside Asia
16:00-17:00		EXTRA TIME FOR DISCUSSION

### THURSDAY MARCH 15: LE HAVRE

08:00-10:00: Paris-Le Havre by train

10:00-10:30: Hotel check-in

HOURS	ROOM	
10:00-11:00	HALL A	REGISTRATION, WELCOMING COFFEE
11:30-12:30	STUDENT HOUSE	OPENING SESSION
12:30-14:00	U-ESTAURANT	LUNCH BREAK
14:00-15:30		5 PARALLEL SESSIONS
15:30-15:15	HALL A	COFFEE BREAK
15:15-17:15		5 PARALLEL SESSIONS
17:15-17:30	HALL A	COFFEE BREAK
17:30-19:00		5 PARALLEL SESSIONS

### FRIDAY MARCH 16: LE HAVRE

HOURS	ROOM	
09:00-10:30		4 PARALLEL SESSIONS
10:30-10:45	HALL A	COFFEE BREAK
10:45-12:15		3 PARALLEL SESSIONS
12:15-14:00	U-RESTAURANT	LUNCH BREAK
14:00-15:30	AMPHI 5	PLENARY REPORTS
15:30-15:45	HALL A	COFFEE BREAK
15:45-17:15	AMPHI 5	PLENARY CLOSING REMARKS
17:15-17:30	AMPHI 5	CLOSING WORDS
17:30-18:00		TRANSITION
18:00-22:00	GYMNASE	SOCIO-CULTURAL EVENING WITH DINNER

**PARIS PROGRAMME**  
**Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, March 14, 2018**

**08:30-11:30: Amphithéâtre Lefebvre, 14 rue Cujas, Paris 75005**

08:30-09:00 RECEPTION OF PARTICIPANTS AND SPEAKERS

09:00-09:30 OPENING SESSION

Chair: Mr Darwis Khudori (Université Le Havre Normandie, GRIC,  
 Group of Research on Identity and Culture)

Mr Pierre Singaravélou (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne,  
 CHAC, Centre of History of Contemporary Asia)

Mr Muhammad Nasih Wahab (Rector, Universitas Airlangga,  
 Surabaya, Indonesia)

Mr Manish Prabhat (Deputy Chief of the Mission, Embassy of India)

**09:30-11:30 ROUNDTABLE 1: THE RISE OF ASIA SEEN FROM INSIDE ASIA**

**Chair (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)**

Ms Jialin Christina Wu (History, Centre of History of Contemporary Asia, CHAC,  
 Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris)

**Speakers (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)**

Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Faculty of  
 Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)

Ms Elena Veduta (Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow)

Ms Lyu Xinyu (Media and Communication Studies, East China Normal University,  
 Shanghai)

Ms Makiko Sakai (African Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo)

Mr Manoranjan Mohanty (Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Council for Social  
 Development, New Delhi)

Ms Soyoung Kim (Cinema Studies, Korea National University of Arts, Seoul)

14:00-17:00: Amphithéâtre Turgot, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris 75005

**14:00-16:00 ROUNDTABLE 2: THE RISE OF ASIA SEEN FROM OUTSIDE ASIA**

16:00-17:00 EXTRA TIME FOR DISCUSSION

**Chair (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)**

Mr Darwis Khudori (Architecture, History, Group of Research on Identities and  
 Cultures, GRIC, Université Le Havre Normandie, Le Havre)

**Speakers (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)**

Ms Amy Niang (International Relations, University of the Witwatersrand,  
 Johannesburg)

Ms Beatriz Bissio (History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Ms Deborah Fletcher (Centre for Tourism and Policy Research, The University of the  
 West Indies, Mona, Kingston)

Ms Grace Cheng (Political Sciences, Hawai'i Pacific University, Hawai'i)

Mr Hugues Tertrais (History, Centre of History of Contemporary Asia, CHAC,  
 Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris)

Mr Makram Khoury-Machool (Cambridge Centre for Palestine Studies, Cambridge,  
 UK)

Mr Marco Ricceri (Political Sciences, EURISPES Institute for Political, Economic and  
 Social Research, Rome)

## **OPENING SESSION**

### **Mr. Darwis Khudori**

Conference Initiator and Convenor  
 Researcher, GRIC (Group of Research on Identities and Cultures)  
 Director, Master's Degree in Asia-Europe Exchanges  
 Université Le Havre Normandie

Honorary guests, colleagues, students, ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning,

I am very honoured and very happy to be here in front all of you to give some words before the conference.

This conference is possible thanks to 1) the willingness of participants to travel with their own means: 2) the collaboration of Centre of History of Contemporary Asia, the Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne, and the Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, the Université Le Havre Normandie: 3) the research fund of the Université Le Havre Normandie, France, and the Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia; 4) the moral and material supports of the Embassy of India and the Embassy of Indonesia in France.

For that respect, I would like to express my highest gratitude to:

Firstly, all the participants who have come by their own means to France from divers countries of the world: Australia, Brazil, China, Congo Brazaville, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, UK, Uruguay, USA... Please, let me know if I miss any country.

Secondly, the Centre of History of Contemporary Asia, the Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne, which accepted to host our conference in Paris.

Thirdly, the Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, which participates in co-organising and financing of our conference.

Fourthly, the Embassies of India and Indonesia, which give moral and material supports to our conference.

Fifthly, the persons in charge of accompanying the conference participants as well as ensuring the administrative and logistical aspects of the conference. They are my students of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia at the Université Le Havre Normandie, especially Alexandra Anjani, Samantha Chaumien and Sihame Chermak, who are present in this room and stand-by in Paris for the sake of the conference. They are trained to be professionals in exchanges with Asia and they have to learn not only the technical but also the cultural dimensions of international exchanges. They have to learn one of the five Asian languages proposed in their training: Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean and Russian. In addition to English and French, Alexandra speaks Chinese, Indonesian and Russian, while Samantha and Sihame speak Korean.

Our programme consists of three main sessions:

- 1) Opening session, it is where we are now, from 09:00 o'clock to 09:30.
- 2) Morning Panel/Roundtable from 09:30 to 11:30.
- 3) Afternoon Panel/Roundtable from 14:00 to 16:00, and if necessary we can extend the discussion until 17:00 o'clock.

In this opening session, in addition to myself as conference initiator and convenor representing the Université Le Havre Normandie and the Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, we will have three speakers:

- 1) Professor Pierre Singaravélou who represents the Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and the Centre of History of Contemporary Asia;
- 2) Professor Muhammad Nasih Wahab, the rector of the Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, representing international co-organising institutions of our conference;
- 3) Mr Manish Prabhat, the Deputy Chief of Mission of the Indian Embassy in France, representing an institutional support of our conference.

We will have to start our morning panel at 09:30. So, we have only 20 minutes left for three speakers. I am sure that our three eminent speakers are smart enough to pass their message in five minutes.

Last but not least, most of us are not native in English. Many of us speak English as third or fourth language. So, I would suggest to all of us not to worry about our mistakes in English, grammatically or phonetically. The most important is that we come to understand each other.

Now, it is my time to stop and to invite Professor Singaravélou to deliver his words.

**Mr. Pierre Singaravélou**

Conference Host

Director, CHAC (Centre of History of Contemporary Asia)  
Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

**Mr. Muhammad Nasih Wahab**

Conference Co-Host

Rector, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

The honourable:

- 1) Excellency Representative of Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.
- 2) Mr. Manish Prabhat (Deputy Chief of the Mission, Embassy of India.
- 3) The Representative of the Embassy of Indonesia.
- 4) Mr Darwis Khudori of the Université Le Havre Normandie, Organizer of The Rise of Asia Conference.
- 5) And all the distinguished guests.

A very warm greeting for all of you in this amazing conference.

It has been a great honour for me to give an opening speech in front of various academics/people coming from different countries and different fields of expertise. It is a great opportunity that Universitas Airlangga has been trusted to be one of the co-organising institutions for this conference.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In this speech, I would like to acknowledge particular parties who have well prepared the conference. First, I would give my deepest appreciation to Mr Darwis Khudori who is so much determined in succeeding the conference. Recalling his visit to Universitas Airlangga a couple of months ago in order to discuss the conference agenda, I could not have said enough great things about what Mr Darwis has done.

Second, my appreciation goes to the Embassy of Indonesia in Paris and the Embassy of France in Jakarta that have given an enormous amount of assistance, so that academics from Universitas Airlangga can present their papers and share their ideas on the related fields.

Third, I would like to acknowledge our university member who has been involved as one of the committees in the conference: Dr. Diah Ariani Arimbi. I thank you for your great efforts and for all parties who are supporting this conference. I thank you all for your enormous collaborations and concerns.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This conference is a good way to strengthen international networking and introduce many scholars in Asian studies to be more internationally recognized. I believe scholars in Asian studies are having their momentum nowadays. Various topics in economics, social, political, humanities and many other fields have been used to explain what Asia has achieved and how to encounter the problems occurred. The conference can also increase the academic visibility of Asian studies in global settings. Through the conference, scholars are hoped to get more insights for their recent and upcoming researches. It is a great chance for scholars to be known for their academic reputation.

Academic reputation is one of the most important elements in the university's reputation. This reputation can be built based on the engagements of scholars in such international conferences. The more exposure to international networking the scholars have, the more recognition a university will get. The university reputation much relies on its academic reputation.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Asia's power is emerging. The region is rising in various aspects, including social, economy and politics. We need to remind ourselves that such developments were not achieved in an easy way. Most Asian countries gained their independence less than 100

years. During the World War II, the Asian countries were struggling to achieve freedom, and fight the colonialism in order to seize liberty. Nevertheless, the world has also witnessed, that Asia has tremendously made examples of how its countries have undertaken major efforts in building quality of humans and the economy.

With its position as the world's largest continent and a population of more than 4.5 billion people, Asia has achieved remarkable economic progress in recent decades. While many Asian countries are still young of age, the economic accelerations are remaining high. However, the disparity amongst regions as well as amongst people in the regions, poverty, and unemployment, and the quality of life are serious issues for Asia. Significant solution and actual breakthroughs are needed to maintain Asia as the prominent part of the world. I am optimistic, that the Rise of Asia Conference can formulate brilliant ideas within concerns over existing issues.

As my final remarks, I hope that the Rise of Asia Conference can maintain its contribution through a series of challenging themes in the years to come. I positively believe that all the participants in this forum are giving their best efforts - not only taking critical notes on what has happened in Asia, but also giving the best solution for the issues aroused.

Last but not least, I wish you all have a great conference for the next two days. I am sure that you will get more networking, more colleagues coming from different backgrounds, and more insightful ideas for your researches.

Wishing you a great day.

**Mr. Manish Prabhat**  
Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of India  
Conference Supporting Institution

Good morning Prof. Darwis Khudori, Prof. Hughes Tertrais, distinguished panellists, delegates and friends,

I am honoured to be here in the second edition of the Rise of Asia Conference and congratulate Prof. Khudori, Prof. Tertrais, Le Havre University and the University of Paris I – Pantheon Sorbonne for organizing this very useful conference. I remember that last year also I had the honour to be present here and speak at the opening of the very first Rise of Asia Conference. It is good to see that the Conference was very successful and has advanced to the second edition. From the Embassy of India in Paris, we are very happy to be part of this conference.

Some of you who were present during the last year's conference may remember that when we had met, we were in the middle of the French presidential election campaign then and in my inaugural remarks I had noted that how little space Asia got in the all the news about the campaign and in the election speeches of various candidates. President Emmanuel Macron, however, had indeed noted in his campaign speeches that Asia was important for France and of course, since then, after having been elected has made two very important visits to Asia. Earlier in January this year he paid a very successful visit to China and then again to India just last week. It is great to see that Asia is receiving its well-deserved prominence in the foreign policy discourse of France and President Macron even declared in India that "France wants India as its first strategic partner in Asia, and it wants to be India's first strategic partner in Europe, and even the western world".

Asia which is a large continent with many countries, languages and cultures would of course be part of your discussions in this conference from various perspectives. Asia has many challenges and it can be discussed how individual countries of this continent are gearing up to meet the challenges of development, poverty, climate change, literacy, education, science and technology as also how they are contributing to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. I can speak for my country, India, its challenges and its actions as what Indian does is important in many respects.

India has the second largest population in the world with 1.3 billion people. It is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest economy of the world in nominal terms but the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in PPP terms. Indeed, it is the fastest growing among the largest economies of the world with a projected GDP growth rate of 7.4 per cent for 2018. A PwC study projected that by 2050, the world's largest economy would be that of China followed by India and at the 4<sup>th</sup> place, Indonesia. Indeed, with this scenario, one can imagine the importance of the Asian economies today and their

future growth trajectory. In India, we have the world's largest young population. We have 600 million of our population under the age of 25. We have the largest working age population who need jobs. About 1 million people enter the job market every month in India and we need to create for them gainful employment opportunities. Government of India's 'Make in India' programme is precisely geared towards creating manufacturing opportunities in order to boost employment. We need growth but we also want this growth to be sustainable, green and planet-friendly.

In the backdrop of this, India has set to itself a high target of achieving 175 gigawatt of renewable energy under the Paris Accord. Indeed India has committed itself to go even beyond the Paris Accord to commit to fighting climate change as this is not a mere technical agreement for us. Respect for our planet comes naturally to us as per our received wisdom, ancient Indian philosophy and traditions as declared by Prime Minister of India, Mr Narendra Modi during his visit to Paris last June. Indeed, climate change is an issue on which both the leaders of India and France are in strong agreement. One of the important action oriented measures which has been taken in furtherance of the goals of the Paris Accord is the founding of the International Solar Alliance. In November 2015, on the sidelines of the COP 21, Prime Minister Modi along with then French President Hollande announced the establishment of the International Solar Alliance and called upon 121 prospective solar rich nations lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn to come together for this alliance to scale up investment in solar technology to harness the power of sun for our energy needs.

During the visit of President Macron, on 11 March 2018, both Prime Minister Modi and President Macron co-presided over the Founding Conference of the International Solar Alliance in presence of over 25 Heads of State and Heads of Government, and several Ministers of other countries and chiefs of multilateral development banks. The International Solar Alliance has now become a treaty-based organization headquartered in India and has already identified several projects of solar applications in member countries. This is a concrete example of how confronted by a global challenge, a country from Asia has taken urgent and meaningful steps in cooperation with a country outside Asia to address it. This has also further deepened the ties between India and France and brought them in a position of taking global leadership on a burning issue of the day.

There is a history behind this close cooperation between India and France on such global issues. Indeed, this is the 20<sup>th</sup> year of India-France strategic partnership, both countries having established this partnership in 1998. During the visit of President Macron, the two countries held discussions on all facets of their diverse and multifaceted bilateral relationship as well as many global and regional issues. The visit led to the signing of 14 bilateral agreements as well as several commercial agreements between private sector companies of both sides and educational and academic agreements between universities and higher educational institutions of India and France.

Our robust strategic partnership has been reflected in a landmark Joint Strategic Vision of India-France Cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region which is the very first document of its kind between the two countries. Both India and France are convinced that the Indian Ocean which is a vital region providing sea lanes of communication and connectivity and through which a major portion of the world's trade passes should not become a zone of instability. It is important to preserve in this region peace, stability and security and cooperate to establish an inclusive and transparent architecture in the region to enhance its prosperity. India and France will be open to have other strategic partners join this initiative. The navies of the two countries already have the mechanism of regular joint exercises. The space agencies of the two countries, ISRO and CNES will also jointly develop a maritime satellite surveillance system focused on Indian Ocean which will lead to significant enhancement in maritime domain awareness. India and France also concluded a reciprocal logistics support services between the armed forces of the two countries which provides for exchange of logistics support, supplies and services during the joint exercises, authorized port visits, joint humanitarian operations etc.

As we see, this important and strategic relationship shows how Rise of Asia is bringing forth global actions on the part of the key countries of the region. We need to ensure that a rising Asia brings development and prosperity for all and contributes to global stability and development which indeed is what India stands for.

I wish the Conference and all its participants a great success.

Thank you.

## ROUNDTABLE 1: THE RISE OF ASIA SEEN FROM INSIDE ASIA

Chair (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)

**Ms Jialin Christina Wu (History, Centre of History of Contemporary Asia, CHAC, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris)**

Speakers (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)

**Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)**

In this digital era, we cannot deny that the currently ongoing globalization is to bring changes. As an archipelago country located between Asia and Australia, Indonesia certainly does not escape the influence of globalization. In her book *Global Indonesia*, a historian, Jean Taylor, states that Indonesia is, in fact, a country at the crossroads of globalization that has existed long even before colonization:

Indonesia, which straddles the water highways that connect Asia, the Americas, the Middle East and Europe, makes a particularly interesting case study of globalization. Its very existence today as a nation-state is the result of a long history of global contacts. Indonesia has always had global contacts. Its unique products have travelled to distant markets since the beginning of the Common Era and attracted the world's traders to its ports. The Romans paid Alaric the Hun with pepper from Sumatra and Java in 410 CE to preserve Rome from destruction. For centuries, scholar-pilgrims from China travelled to Sumatra to advance their studies in Buddhism and Sanskrit before continuing to Buddhist centers in India. Archipelago kings offered the brilliant feathers of the West New Guinean bird-of-paradise as a tribute to emperors of China in the eighth century. Arab traders bought Sumatra's camphor crystals in the ninth century to sell to the Chinese. When the Mongols lost control of Asian overland trade routes, called the Silk Road, in the fourteenth century, merchants moved their goods to ships that put in at Indonesian ports on their voyages to and from China. In the seventeenth century, fishermen from Makassar on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi (the Celebes) hunted for sea cucumbers in waters off Australia's north for export to China's markets. They introduced tobacco from the Americas to Indigenous coastal communities and named Australia's north-western shores Kayu Putih and Marege<sup>[1]</sup>

Globalization is not something new in Indonesia. What more interesting is the influence of globalization on the existing society. Global Indonesia that has existed for centuries is increasingly omnipresent nowadays, especially with the rapid advances in computer technology and information. The effects of information and technology are pivotal in the real world. People can easily transfer money from one bank to another across the country. Payment via credit card with the help of information technology can take place in real time, even the video call allows us to communicate in real time and face-to-face like communicating in the same time and space, whereas video call is done in space and different times (northern and southern worlds, Indonesia and Canada for example). The melting of space and time in the present era gives a different meaning than before. Context becomes important; something without context becomes meaningless, especially when it comes to identity. Identity is increasingly melting with the collapse of space and time in the perspective of globalization.

Like her male counterparts, women have always been an important and integral part of Indonesia's contribution in the rise of Asia, economically or socially. If the rise of Asia is perceived that Asia has gone global and has a more important contribution to North-South relationship, Indonesian women have already contributed to the idea long ago. Kartini's letters to Stella Zeehandelaar of the Netherlands in the nineteenth century (1899 – 1903) have proven this.<sup>[2]</sup> These letters show how Kartini's vision of being a girl/woman was highly influenced by European feminists of her era. Kartini's struggles for women's rights, especially for education rights, were extended by many women who followed her steps: such as Dewi Sartika who in 1904 set up a primary school for girls' education.

The struggles of Indonesian women for women's rights did not stop when Kartini died in 1904. Her stories were being constantly continued by her followers. The 1<sup>st</sup> Indonesian Women's Congress was held in Yogyakarta, the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) on 22-25 December 1928. This congress was attended by 30 women's organizations from 12 cities in Java and Sumatera and aimed to fight for women's rights, especially in the field of education and marriage.

The Indonesian Women's Congress (Konggres Perempuan Indonesia, later shortened as KOWANI) was one of the movements held by women in 1928-1941 in an effort to help fight for Indonesian independence as well as to fight for women's rights and discrimination. It is undeniable that women have an important role in the struggle for independence and the early development of the unitary state of Indonesia. But only a few of literature that writes about history and monumental efforts conducted by Indonesian women to fight against discrimination and to achieve equality, although these matters have been safeguarded by the constitution of 1945. This is because women are not in a decision-making position or holding a decisive position within the sphere of national history. In addition, in the national struggle, women were more fighting for the interests of families, women, society in general and did not want to advertise in the circle of men's association. However, Indonesian women then made a venue to represent the voices of women's interests in the struggle against colonialism at the time and the struggle to change the state of society within a wide range of all Indonesian women. One of them was to hold the Indonesian Women Congress. Since then, Indonesian Women's Congress is still having a major role to voice the demands of Indonesian women for justice and equality. Unfortunately, this Congress does not last until today. The last congress was held in 2009.

Congress XXIII KOWANI in 2009 (the last congress) has fostered a common concern to form a common KOWANI platform that focuses on, among other things: 9 year compulsory education program for children, eradication of women's illiteracy program, early childhood education program, healthy life conscious education, character education, and nationality and national education, health of Family Planning program, mental health development, maternal and child health services, reduction of maternal and infant mortality rate, malnutrition, clean water supply, basic sanitation improvement, *posyandu* (community's maternal and child health services) empowerment, prevention and eradication of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases as well as prevention of abuse narcotics, psychotropic substances and addictive substances (drug). This last congress also is concerned about matters related to strengthen law enforcement and constitution that in the long run are expected to create order or harmonious living order and justice for the community including the protection of children, women and women's workers. Sharing their views with other women's organizations elsewhere, this congress includes women's contribution to control environmental damage, help prevent environmental disaster climate change (global warming). In bottom line, this congress lays its strong foundation to Gender Equality and Justice: the notion of equal rights between women and men in all aspects of national and state life, especially in the process of decision-making.

In line with goals of these congresses, many Indonesian women have taken parts in struggles to fight against discriminations and sexual segregations. Many of them have been very successful such as when the law saying 30% quota for women in the parliament was acted by 2008 Constitution No. 2 (UU no. 2 tahun 2008). Some others have failed because of the strong practice of patriarchy bordering misogyny such as the practice of child marriage in some parts of Indonesia.

Indeed what Indonesian women have done, in particular when they bring the local colors of their struggles show a significant difference than their sisters in other parts of the world. Indonesian women's struggles for justice and equality have created the complexities of women's struggles everywhere, especially in Asia. Indonesian Islamic feminism, for example, attempts to redefine the ways the notion of an Islamic feminism(s) affects the female perspective and the ways in which Indonesian Muslim women create their own religious meaning. I suppose that Indonesian Islamic feminism is looking at how global Islamic feminism(s) is viewed, in addition to how Indonesian Muslim women bring the term into their own signification will reveal the relationship between the universality and particularity of the term.

The voices of Indonesian women in their struggle for justice and equality by bringing locality and universality is somewhat contributing to the notion of what The Rise of Asia is about. The women's discourses in the Rise of Asia may function of how women in Asia, exemplified by women in Indonesia pose challenges to the limits of western democracy that often than not create boundaries of being inside and outside, being inclusive and exclusive. I guess, to challenge this we need to be more open and create more rooms for alternatives to the world is not only defined by some measures but is open to all measures.

[1] Jean Taylor, *Global Indonesia*, Routledge, London and New York, 2013, p. 5.

[2] See *On Feminism and Nationalism: Kartini's Letters to Stella Zeelandelaar, 1899-1903* by Joost Coté, Monash Asia Institute, 2005.

**Ms Elena Veduta (Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow)**

*From chaos to cybereconomy*

The global crisis continues to develop, the problem of poverty and social stratification is becoming ever more acute. At the same time, the main crisis burden falls on developing countries, whose currencies are not key (reserve). The crisis, which worsens the standard of living in all countries, causes widespread discontent with the tendencies of the development of the world community. Solving problems with “habitual” military actions becomes dangerous for everyone. Therefore, today the world is rapidly drawn into the Third World War, threatening the destruction of civilization. It is required to begin actions to change the course of globalisation. What tools offer the accumulated experience of management in order to change the course harmful to civilization?

Mercantilism (17<sup>th</sup> century) was the first system of economic policy of the state. It symbolised the growth of wealth, with gold. To achieve this aim the leading states used the non-equivalent exchange:

- protectionism in world trade (import/export duties, prohibitions) for the export of goods with high added value and imports of cheap raw materials;
- lobbying “points of growth” and their support with preferential taxation, subsidies, etc., which, in fact, means state regulation of the economy based on indicative planning;
- a colonial policy to ensure the leading countries by cheap raw materials and labour, markets, which led to the strengthening of their financial power and accelerating technological progress.

History of the 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries confirms the gravitation of mercantilism to the use of armed force to protect the interests of competing metropolises.

The industrial revolution began at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It marked by the emergence of machines that operated simultaneously with several mechanical tools that overcome the limited capabilities of man, which became the basis for the unprecedented growth in labour productivity in history. It began with the automation of technological processes. Its result was the establishment of the capitalist mode of production in the 19<sup>th</sup> century aimed at maximising the profits of the capitalists through an inefficient exchange with the wage labour force and with dependent countries, which leads to the centralisation of world capital, the growth of social inequality within countries and between countries, and their technological inequality.

After Napoleon’s war, Britain became a “workshop of peace” - the leading industrial, financial and economic knowledge power. To realise its competitive advantages, it became profitable to abandon mercantilism and to implement liberalism, which upholds the ideas of freedom of trade and trade. The state ceased to interfere in the organisation of production and in the relations between workers and masters, except in cases of the suppression of strikes. As a result of spontaneous (disproportional) development of the economy crises become an integral attribute of capitalism, contributing to the emergence of transnational corporations (TNC), and their consequences are increasingly destructive.

Free competition required the stability of monetary relations. The Central Bank became the regulator of the economy, which supported the free convertibility of banknotes to gold by a discount policy: interest rates increased or decreased depending on the balance of payments of the state. Ideas for the independence of the Central Bank and the gold standard from the state used by Britain for creating of the first international currency system (ICS, Paris, 1867). Britain conducts in his system drawing all countries striving for technological progress into world trade and capitalism. This allowed Britain to have a growing trade balance deficit, which meant the launch of world inflation, redistributing revenues generated in other countries in favour of the TNC that formed by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It needed World War I to destroy the established gold standard and to launch inflation for redistributing income in favour of TNC.

The experience of non-equivalent exchange on the ideas of mercantilism, free trade and inflation “successfully” developed by TNC in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries Inflation becomes universal and chronic. On the eve of the war, during and after the war TNC use a rapid inflation. Then, they will built profitable new ICS based on the key currencies of the West for unequal trade with other countries, following a policy of financial stabilisation (slow inflation), which also leads to increased poverty and social inequality in developed and developing countries. In this monetary system “inflation-deflation”, the war becomes inevitable as a violent tool for resolving the problems of crisis. At the same time, the

transition from one crisis to another becomes more protracted and the world war as an instrument for resolving the problems of crisis becomes inevitable and increasingly destructive.

The table that characterises the priorities, instruments and results of the state's economic policy in the cycle "inflation-deflation" looks like:

Inflation	deflation
Priorities - economic recovery, unemployment reduction	Priorities - financial stabilisation, stable exchange rate
<b>Instruments</b>	
Expansion of money supply in circulation due to an increase in deficit financing (increase in taxes and expenses), reduction of interest rate.	Compression of the money supply in circulation due to the reduction of deficit financing (increase in taxes and reduction of costs), growth of interest rate
<b>Results</b>	
- devaluation of the national currency; - exporters wins, importers are losing; - growth of production and reduction of unemployment; the growth of social disintegration;	- revaluation of the national currency; - importers wins, exporters are losing - decrease in rates of economic growth, the growth of unemployment and social disintegration;
<b>Balance of payments and a critical point for changing the phase of the cycle</b>	
The improvement of the balance of payments due to export growth will be replaced by its deterioration due to the growth of import prices and the outflow of foreign capital.	The improvement of the balance of payments due to the growth of interest rates will be replaced by its deterioration due to a slowdown in growth and payment of high interest.

The system "inflation-deflation" strengthens the financial power of TNC. Theorists of post-Keynesianism (inflation) and neoliberalism (deflation) and political parties served to this system.

It is useful to see historical analogies. In the last century after the policy of financial stabilisation in Europe in the 1920s, the transition to inflation began in the 1930s. The USA and Great Britain launched a moderate one, Germany and the USSR launched a rapid inflation for industrialisation with introduction of a card system and planning of production. This period, accompanied by a "war" of trade duties and currency devaluations, ended with World War II. Today, after financial stabilisation, the transition to a "war" of trade duties, sanctions and devaluations began. After the introduction of US protective duties on imports of steel and aluminium, China introduced trade duties on goods from the US. After that, the US accused China and Russia of devaluing their currencies. This means a rapidly growing spontaneity in the management of global processes which threatening by the World War III.

For the international regulators, IMF and the World Bank created after the Second World War, production is a "black box". They serve the current strategy of globalisation to distribute and redistribute the produced incomes in favour of TNC by reducing the incomes of citizens. Their recommendations are reduced to weakening the role of the state through privatisation of state property, reducing social spending, currency devaluation, raising/lowering interest rates, indicative planning for lobbying for certain "growth points" (projects), fighting corruption (lobbyists?) and chaotic improvement legislation leading to the growth of regulatory documents and therefore to the growth of corruption. Developing countries following the recommendations of the IMF and the World Bank are taking on the burden of the global crisis, temporarily pushing back the catastrophe that will primarily affect these countries. However, this cannot continue indefinitely, there is less time for a peaceful exit from the global crisis.

An increasing proportion of the world's elite criticises capitalism severely and advocates change of the course. The recent anniversary report of the Club of Rome, contain the call of all to unite ("Come On") for building a global harmonious civilisation that affirms humanism and social justice. At first this implies a transition to a polycentric world in which the role of states will be strengthened over TNC to implement the model of an alternative economy based on moral principles and then to start a new course of globalisation.

The main question is how to do this? Many UN experts believe that this requires the restoration of social justice. However, this is not a solution to the problem, since its cause is

the chaotic development of the world economy leading to the centralisation of world capital with all the negative consequences. Experts G20 believe that it is necessary to use modern digital technologies, i.e. to introduce a digital economy (DE), which will overcome information chaos and lead to a model of economic planning. However, the introduction of the DE without understanding the model of economic planning to improve people's lives, will figure the same chaos, and civilisation will lose time for a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

Therefore, TNC attach their hopes to the introduction of DE, which integrates information platforms of all countries into a single global government for organising total control over all people by means of digital technologies. Thus, in July 2017, at the meeting of the G20 countries, all countries committed themselves to providing all their citizens by "digital communication" by 2025, especially welcoming the development of DE infrastructure in low-income countries.

Publicly discussed today the concept of DE is basing on the eclectic representations of the DE as a set of "Big Data", robotisation, blockchain, cryptocurrencies and other directions developed by statisticians, engineers and specialists in digital technologies. Dictated by the national accounts standard (UN) "Big Data" is a statistical indicators containing a recurring account and imbalances. Further this misleading information is using by the World Bank and the Governments of the countries to forecast the development of the economy on the basis of "dead" econometric models that extrapolate existing trends in economic development. They ignore the feedback from information sources for organisation of real-time interaction of business, state and society to overcome the crisis.

Like any other crisis, the current crisis leads to the renewal of the system of social production on a new material-technical basis. The West actively robots its production, moving for the highest stage of automation of management by technological processes. The era of "smart" tools is coming with the introduction of the latest digital technologies. It can be "paid" by the countries that are at a lower technological level of development, where cheap wages will impede the introduction and improvement of robots and their purchases from advanced countries will be accompanied by an unequal exchange to ensure the transition of the West to a new type of social production. However, the leading countries, implementing and improving robots, "digitising" the current crisis model of chaos, will continue their way into a catastrophe. They will come to a stateless robotic society with huge unemployment and the degradation of "digitised" people displaced by robots, driven by a crisis into deprivation and poverty. People will be more and more internet-dependent and will receive a decreasing in size unconditional basic income.

The world needs an economic cybersystem to overcome the growing information chaos and to increase the efficiency of economic management. It coordinates the activities of economic agents, taking into account feedbacks, for realising the goals of the society's movement in real time. The introduction of economic cybersystem in the state (global) management marks the beginning of the second industrial revolution representing a managerial revolution, which makes it possible to achieve unprecedented growth in the history of managerial labour productivity, which affirms humanism.

In fact, we are talking about the introduction of a single digital platform (an economic cybersystem) in the public administration system that allows coordinating huge information flows from industries and sectors of the economy in real time mode to enter the trajectory of public welfare. This will mean the commencement of the second industrial revolution representing a managerial revolution for achieving the growth of productivity in managerial work, i.e. transition to cybereconomy.

For the transition from economic chaos to cybereconomy, knowledge of the experience of the USSR is required, the planning of which represented the coordination of planned indicators "input-output" of all levels of the hierarchy to ensure the movement of the economy in the desired direction. The economic and technical thought of the USSR was devoted to solving the problems of "living" planning, taking into account the feedback. That is why the science "Economic Cybernetics" was born in the USSR and a dynamic model of the interbranch-intersector balance (MIB) was developed. It is a system of algorithms with direct and feedback to reconcile the input-output indicators or orders of end-users (households, the state, exporters) with the capacity of producers to provide employment. This model is the core of a single digital platform (economic cybersystem).

The basic principle of a dynamic model of MOSS is its compliance with the requirements of objective economic laws. They are the proportionality of social production and its efficiency (saving of time), optimising the structure of the final product in terms of increasing utility (public good), which involves the use of information on the dynamics of the equilibrium prices of the consumer market. The controlling parameter of the model is state

production investment, which can be joined with the business (public-private partnership). The results of the model calculations are the distribution of production investments by branches of the economy, the maximum increase in real solvency of the ruble due to optimisation of the structure of the final product for the consumer market, planned MIB. Systemic definition of MIB indicators allows you to get rid of the recurring account, which is present in the UN system of national accounts and reflects the movement of all incomes and expenditures in the economy of the country.

The project “USSR” started in 1917 to create a consciously organised economy that ensures the prosperity of the nation completed in 1991. Country’s leadership ignored the priority of importance of economic cybernetics for effective management of the “corporation” USSR. Targeting key industries of the military-industrial complex, disabling equilibrium prices as feedback informing producers about consumer preferences, the lack of flexibility of the system to new technologies and changes of the final demand led the economy of the USSR into a crisis. This process accelerated by the reforms of the management system, which increased the information chaos. The transition of Russia in the early 1990s to a new alternative economic model that denied planning blocked the cyber-revolution that began in the USSR, which has negative consequences for the progressive development of civilisation as a whole.

Under the new conditions of the emerging polycentric world, Russia is the only country with experience and knowledge of economic planning, the necessary natural potential and the ability of citizens to quickly rally around the highest person of the state in a difficult time. Therefore, Russia’s time comes for the introduction of cybereconomy, which is changing the course of globalisation in the direction of the growth of the public good. Moreover, this is necessary for all citizens of the world.

**Ms Lyu Xinyu (Media and Communication Studies, East China Normal University, Shanghai)**

(Text not available)

**Ms Makiko Sakai (African Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo)**

(Text not available)

**Mr Manoranjan Mohanty (Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Council for Social Development, New Delhi)**

(Text not available)

**Ms Soyoung Kim (Cinema Studies, Korea National University of Arts, Seoul)**

(Text not available)

## ROUNDTABLE 2: THE RISE OF ASIA SEEN FROM OUTSIDE ASIA

Chair (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)

**Mr Darwis Khudori (Architecture, History, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, GRIC, Université Le Havre Normandie, Le Havre)**

Speakers (name, academic disciplines, institutional affiliation, locality)

**Ms Amy Niang (International Relations, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg)**

(Text not available)

**Ms Beatriz Bissio (History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)**

*Latin America and the new challenges*

*A brief historic perspective*

Since the early days of its independence, the expression Manifest Destiny has symbolised the divine right the United States felt was then theirs to expand territorially, considering Latin America as its “backyard”, an ideal space over which to exercise its control. The Mexicans have an amusingly ironic expression in this respect: “Poor Mexico, so far from God and so close to the United States!”

This “Manifest Destiny” notion was reinforced by President James Monroe in his annual message to the US Congress in 1823 and has had enormous influence on American foreign policy ever since then.

This doctrine has been carried out by successive US governments aiming to maintain Latin America within its sphere of influence, expressed in today’s language as “(Latin) America for the (North) Americans”. One of the ways of implementing this doctrine has been continuing efforts to impede the integration of Latin American nations and defeating the parties and their leaders, who were aiming to govern independently of US influence and, consequently, to define their own nations’ sovereign position in the world. During the Cold War this doctrine was very apparent. The dictatorship cycles — in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua — in the 60s, 70s and 80s and the Cuban blockade are painful examples of this policy but certainly not the only one.

*The Twenty First century: new scenario*

But, at the beginning of the twenty first century, a circle of progressive governments came to power in many Latin American countries replacing conservative regimes or military dictatorships.

These progressive governments, in particular the Brazilian one, were decisive in giving a new direction to the neoliberal policies that had been previously implemented. Those policies, as is now widely accepted, weakened the State thus empowering the financial elite to the detriment of the less privileged. The privatisation of state companies, that began to be, in great measure, controlled by foreign capital and the deregulation of the economy, including foreign trade, reduced the role of the State with negative consequences for national sovereignty.

One of the important governments in the struggle to change the neoliberal policies was that of Brazil, led since 2003 by the Partido dos Trabalhadores (Worker’s Party – PT) whose principal leader is Luíz Inácio “Lula” da Silva. Other countries, such as Argentina, Bolivia, Venezuela and Equador, also were ruled, during the first years of this century, by progressive governments.

One of the key moments in which Brazil showed its decisive leadership was in the struggle against the Free Trade Treaty of the Americas (FTTA) proposed by the USA. That initiative was denounced as part of the US global strategy to maintain hegemony in the Latin American hemisphere and to strengthen the application of the neo-liberal policies. Simultaneously, President Lula’s government initiated a process of gradual recuperation of the role of the State and the implementation of policies involving the redistribution of the nation’s wealth.

These initiatives helped to reduce the enormous social gap that has characterised Brazilian society since the very beginning of the country. Effectively, millions of Brazilian families, through the inclusion in these programs — free public health assistance and education incentives — moved out of misery. The surprising aspect of these policies was that they had hardly affected neither the status-quo of the very rich, nor the elevated profits of the financial system, showing that the PT government proposal had never been anti-capitalist.

At the same time, oil prospection was intensified and resulted in the discovery of new forms of extraction in deep layers of the Atlantic Ocean, known as “pre-sal”. All these were achievements of Brazilian engineers from Petrobras, the main Brazilian company that had developed the technology necessary to cut through the salt layer at the bottom of the sea to detect and to extract for human consumption the oil from the deepest areas. These accomplishments placed Brazil among the principal holders of crude oil, with reserves deposits that specialists estimated as large as those of Saudi Arabia.

Referring to this oil wealth and its geopolitical importance, some researchers think that this was one of the principal reasons that led President George W. Bush to once again send the US Fourth Fleet to the South Atlantic Ocean, under the pretext of fighting drugs, arms, people trafficking and terrorism. However the American Admiral Gary Roughead, chief of Naval Operations (CNO), announced in 2008 that the relocation of the Fourth Fleet was due to the enormous importance of the Southern Hemisphere’s naval security.

#### *Aggressive and efficient diplomacy*

Subsequently Brazil also began very aggressive and efficient diplomacy in the region that led to the formation of UNASUL (Union of South American Nations), integrating the whole of the South American continent, besides participating in the foundation of the CELAC (Community of Latin America and the Caribbean States), thus including the Caribbean area.

Another two very strategic initiatives were launched by Brazilian diplomacy — initiated by President Lula and continued by President Rousseff. One of them was the creation of a Forum which reunites the three major multi-ethnic democracies of the developing world, Brazil, India and South Africa, through political coordination and technical cooperation at international level. The second initiative was the participation in BRICS, through which Brazil established a strategic partnership with Russia and China, besides India and South Africa. This coalition had key momentum in the 2014 Fortaleza meeting, when the New Development Bank (NDB), known as the “BRICS Bank” was established. Open to all the United Nations members, but guaranteeing to the founder countries real and actual control, the NDB has the potential and opportunity to create an alternative to the economic and financial structure defined during the Second World War, in Bretton Woods — the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). No single initiative of the Global South had had such strategic importance as the BRICS one in all spheres.

#### *The reaction*

The reaction to the Brazilian domestic policies and, particularly, to the diplomatic and international initiatives was to be expected, naturally aiming to realign Brazil in the US sphere of influence.

The reaction was articulated in Brazil with the support of important conservative political groups, business leaders and the media — mainly the Globo network oligopoly. A key moment of the confrontation was triggered by the adverse economic scenario that South America was passing through. This was characterised by a fall in the price of raw materials, especially oil. A fall, we may say, that many specialists have no hesitation in attributing, at least partially, to an orchestrated plan emanating from world power centres, tending not only to affect countries like Brazil and Venezuela, in South America, but also having Russia and China in its aim.

Beginning with the end of President Lula’s second mandate, conservative reactionary forces began to manifest themselves. President Dilma Rousseff’s government started when the economy’s golden phase was beginning to show signs of crisis and coincidentally there began to appear accusations of corruption, clearly intending to demoralise the Workers Party (Partido dos Trabalhadores). Unfortunately, corruption has always been part of the nation’s political culture (not only of Brazil’s) and there is much clear evidence of illegalities committed by well-known conservative political figures but too frequently minimised, filed away and forgotten. Corruption has been practiced by conservative parties and also by military dictatorships, and cannot be presented as an exclusive characteristic of the Partido dos Trabalhadores, although it has to be admitted that some of the leaders of the party have

been involved and are now serving prison sentences — even former President Lula da Silva himself, in a much discussed decision.

#### *The impeachment of President Rousseff*

President Dilma Rousseff was impeached in April 2016. The accusation made against the President was not corruption; the accusation was that she had presented a misleading version of the state accounts (“pedaladas fiscais”). This because a law, approved in 2000 in Brazil, at the high point of the neoliberal policies, prohibited the government to generate deficits. With the justification of impeding State indebtedness this law imposes on the Government a severe restriction over expenses that doesn't exist in other countries, where the State is heavily in debt — as the United States, for example. This Brazilian law obliges the State to spend only what it is able to raise through taxes, etc. There was a judicial polemic over this accusation against President Dilma Rousseff, seeing that “impeachment” according to the Brazilian Constitution can only be effected if the Head of State has committed a “crime of responsibility”. The acts practiced by the President were — according to some specialists — a serious mistake, but not a crime. And thus, the government that emerged after the impeachment is illegitimate. Therefore wide segments of the Brazilian society are denouncing the process as a “Parliamentarian Coup d'Etat”. The majority of the actual Governors and the former President Fernando Henrique Cardoso had done exactly those things of which former President Rousseff was accused. This argument has not been refuted.

Therefore, many scholars and politicians sense that the Brazilian political crisis that led to the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff was in great measure linked to a wider strategy aiming not only to make Brazil back off from the strategic regional alliances (UNASUR, MERCOSUL) but also intending to undermine the BRICS project.

#### *Some considerations about the present*

2018 is a crucial year in the political arena of several Latin American countries. General elections in Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Paraguay are significantly affecting the scenario in the region. In Brazil, for example, there will be elections in October. But the political scenario is still very uncertain. Lula's candidacy is an improbability, in spite of his being the leader in the polls.

In the economic field there have been also interesting changes during the last years. China is already the main trading partner of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru. And others will come. Not only because Chinese imports (iron ore, soybeans and corn) tend to rise, but also because the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank will increase lending.

Let's remember that President Xi has visited Latin America three times since 2012. Washington will have to invest in much more sophisticated gambling if it wants to compete economically with China in the Latin American countries. And what is Trump's policy for Latin America?

A very clarifying moment was the tour of former Secretary of State Rex Tillerson to five Latin American countries in early February 2018. He prepared a “Monroe Doctrine” agenda for his visit. First, he made it clear that the principles established by the United States two centuries ago, the Monroe Doctrine, are still in force.

On February 2, 2018 Tillerson gave a speech at the University of Texas, on the eve of his trip to Mexico, the first Latin American country he had visited. Using the rhetoric of the Cold War, he explained the US National Security Policy for the region, vindicating the US right to intervene militarily, if necessary and showing that Barak Obama's so-called “soft power” was over. Trump “hard power” is now on centre stage.

Those changes are in accordance with the core definitions of the new US National Security Strategy (NSS), a document released in December 2017. Published every four years since the Reagan administration, the NSS outlines the priorities of the US national defence policy and follows as the executive's report to the US Congress for further guidance on the paths to be taken in the national security field.

The 2017 version of the NSS inaugurates new priorities and brings new strategies. In addition to the change in style, there is a change of content compared to the documents of 2010 and 2015, under the administration of Barack Obama. In relation to the “Western Hemisphere” in Trump's NSS, the fight against corruption in Latin America and against the “Chinese threat” play a central role. Undoubtedly one of the main objectives of Tillerson's visit to the Latin American countries was the desire to send a message to Beijing. “Today China is getting a foothold in Latin America. It is using economic statecraft to pull the region into its orbit; the question is at what price,” Tillerson said at the University of Texas.

“While this trade has brought benefits, the unfair trading practices used by many Chinese have also harmed those countries’ manufacturing sectors, generating unemployment and lowering wages for workers,” the U.S. Secretary of State added. “Latin America does not need new imperial powers that seek only to benefit their own people,” Tillerson emphasised, finalising his speech with this argument: “China’s state-led model of development is reminiscent of the past. It doesn’t have to be this hemisphere’s future.”

It is important to mention that it was the first time that a Trump Secretary of State had visited the region. And, as shown, the tour responded to the need of the US to be more present in the Latin American states, thus opening the possibility of neutralizing the growing Chinese influence in the region. Particularly because of the tempting proposal made by China to CELAC — the Latin American and Caribbean Community of States, to include the region as a part of the gigantic infrastructure project known as the New Silk Road. Such proposal was made during a round of meetings in Santiago, Chile, in early 2017.

In relation to the global scenario, the new US National Security Strategy is clear about the aim and intention of US military policy: to keep China and Russia well away from developing any alternative which may challenge the US military and political supremacy.

Another goal of the US National Security Strategy for Latin America is a sustainable and permanent militarisation. In this field Colombia plays a key role: the US has already nine military bases in Colombian territory, ready to attack if, when and where necessary. Two of the bases belong to the Southern Command, in the Amazon region, and there are more on the Atlantic coast, the eastern plains and the Pacific coast. In addition, the US has assault troops in Aruba and Curacao (both part of the Netherlands), which operate with the Palmerola (Honduras) base. And it is important to notice that Brazil and Argentina have already modified their respective foreign policies, from a “pro-South” position, to a pro-US neoliberal position, including military alignment.

The trip of Tillerson also aimed to strengthen the concerted action of the right-wing governments belonging to the “Lima group”, in order to block any possibility of regional integration of an emancipating nature, as defined in the UNASUL initiative, for example.

#### *The emphasis on “fighting corruption”*

Another facet of the new US-Latin American diplomacy is the priority given to “fighting corruption”. In Tillerson’s words, “we have a number of initiatives and funding programs working directly with individual countries-the US directly, but also with the UN and other international organisations, first and foremost to strengthen judicial systems.” And he emphasised: “Recent advances in the fight against corruption in Guatemala, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Brazil underscore the importance of their direct treatment.” An example of this policy was the invitation to important representatives of the Brazilian Supreme Court and even of Sergio Moro (the judge who had condemned President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva), to visit Washington and to deliver speeches at Harvard University.

In fact, institutional cooperation programs between the US and the judiciary in the Latin American region seem to have borne the fruit expected by the United States. Today several former Latin American presidents (or vice presidents) are imprisoned or under conviction of corruption. And what is striking is that almost all of them are political leaders who are not aligned with the US interests in the region.

This US strategy poses a serious challenge to the democratic and progressive Latin American forces. They cannot and do not wish to be tolerant of corruption, but at the same time they see that the commitment to investigate cases of corruption by the judiciary is both biased and based on political interests. The proof is that almost none of the conservative or neoliberal politicians against whom allegations of corruption have been made have been tried or thoroughly investigated, thus maintaining their impunity and freedom.

#### **Ms Deborah Fletcher (Centre for Tourism and Policy Research, The University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston)**

##### *The rise of Asia: A Caribbean perspective*

As a Caribbean native, the first thing I would like to say on the issue is the success stories of the Asian Tigers stand as a rare example of states which have successfully “developed” in a manner no one could have predicted. They have done so at a considerably faster rate. Together, they are home to almost a third of the world’s population. They are responsible for a third of the world’s energy production. They are almost a fifth of total global exports and the list could go on and on.

For the next few minutes I have with you I will briefly look at the factors which contributed to their development? Examine whether there are lessons to be learnt from the rapid economic growth of the Tigers, then look at their practical application in contemporary development especially within the Caribbean region?

Now what are the factors that contributed to their success?

I have identified four factors which I call LICS (Location, infrastructure development, Confucianism and state involvement).

Most of the big names among the Asian Tigers are located along similar trade routes which makes trading more *SEAMLESS*. Apart from their location, the Asian Tigers invested heavily at home, in some instances their investment at home surpassed their investment abroad.

We have also recognized that their investment in the development of critical *infrastructure* also led to the successes they enjoyed. Whether it is through the expansion of road network or through the laying of fibre optic cables and other critical hard and soft infrastructure or the development of their human capital, the Asian Tigers were able to implement the necessary measures that allowed them to impact markets in a significant way.

Thirdly, as a Caribbean national the view is that the *Confucian* value system is at the centre of it all, given that the Confucian system calls on the individual to recognize his/her place in the social order as well as his/her duty. Within the social order the state is placed before the individual; hence individuals are called on to submit their personal ambition to that of the community. The individual's submission to the will of the authority means the state is better able to put measures in place for the greater good.

Finally, the Asian Tigers all conform to the state-led development model in contrast to the market-led or state-intervention models. The non-democratic and authoritarian political leadership evident in most of these countries means that governments were given an opportunity to control development activities *five-year plans*.

Having examined how the LICs have contributed to the expansive growth of the Asian region, the question is can any of the identified factors be implemented in the Caribbean?

From as early as the 1950 Sir Arthur Lewis had been calling on his fellow Caribbean brothers to review the existing institutions. Why did he make that call? Because he recognized that an institutional void existed; hence he articulated the creation of institutions as facilitators of economic development. He believed that properly structured institutions could promote growth and allow countries to engage in niche marketing and specialization; only if they were properly organized and structured.

Scholars within the Caribbean region have examined the institutional framework and suggested that the ideal institution should:

- 1) Be a special agency with responsibility for the development and planning process.
- 2) The special agency must be equipped with the right skill set and talents.
- 3) The special agency must have authority over the ministries.
- 4) The Special Agency must have control over how plans are implemented
- 5) Representative from the Special agency should be on all decision-making committees

All these characteristics sound practical and doable, however Lewis himself recognized that any institutional framework implemented stands to be challenged by the will and the know-how factors. He recognizes that if bureaucrats in the Caribbean region were to put hope, initiative, direction, and unconquerable will into how public affairs is managed then the region would be better able to solve the economic woes which continue to present themselves.

The Asian region had the cultural values required to give the direction and hope. However, English-speaking Caribbean countries lack that kind of cultural values. In addition, continued rent-seeking practices make it more challenging to give a single entity power of that magnitude, since investing some much power in any one agency means that any mistake made can be detrimental to an entire country.

Finally, though there were several internal factors that undoubtedly led to the impressive growth of the Asian region, external factors such as access to markets, access to technology played a critical role in how quickly the Asian states were able to develop. Though Caribbean countries may not be able to implement the development state in its purest form, it is believed that if the region were to implement, measure that will enhance accountability, improve the inflow of technology and the outflow of manufactured goods and services, then the region could be beneficiaries of more impressive economic growth.

## **Ms Grace Cheng (Political Sciences, Hawai'i Pacific University, Hawai'i)**

### *The Rise of Asia from the US Perspective*

For the average American, the “rise of Asia” would largely be focused on the “rise of China.”

Although American scholars, particularly Asia specialists, have understood that Asia's rise is more widespread and began even before China launched its economic reforms in the late-1970s, much contemporary American attention has been diverted to events in other parts of the world. These are, of course, the Middle East and North Africa, as well as Afghanistan. Under President Clinton, China's economic growth did not concern the US as much as the country's lack of a corresponding liberalisation in the political sphere. It was largely believed that Samuel P. Huntington's “Clash of Civilizations” essay was particularly concerned with the lack of political liberalisation in not just China, but also elsewhere in Asia, such as Singapore and Malaysia, where the “Asian values” challenge to the West's human rights universalism. With the economic crisis that hit the region in 1997 eroded concerns that Americans held since the 1980s about the US trade deficit with Japan, which continued to struggle with reviving its economy. Therefore, “Asia's rise” by Americans in the 1990s as something stunted, that failed to bring along the presumed changes in the role of the state that Americans believed would—or should—accompany the economic development experienced in the region.

The American leadership was less confident in the US's position as the Pacific power began by the time of the George W. Bush administration. At the beginning of his term, President Bush referred to China as a “strategic competitor,” rather than “strategic partner” which the Clinton administration had used in reference to China. However, by September 11<sup>th</sup> of 2001, the Bush administration turned its attention away from a rising China to problems with the transnational terrorist threat that targeted the US and its interests. As various commentators observed when President Barack Obama assumed office, the US had neglected Asia as a result of the Bush administration's “War on Terror.” In particular, this created the conditions for a rising China to achieve even greater reach and influence than otherwise would have been the case. Obama administration's “Pivot to Asia” largely sought to address this concern. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (or TPP), which the Obama administration initiated, was widely believed to be intended to offset some of the gains that China had made during the 2000s.

Therefore, although at this conference we recognise that Asia's rise in prominence as growing economies and influences on the world stage are not limited to China, for most Americans the “rise of Asia” would really focus on China's rise as a world power. President Trump's first act as President was to withdraw from the TPP, but that does not mean that his administration is any less concerned with so-called China's rise.

As the pre-eminent military power in the Pacific since the end of World War II, it is logical that the US would perceive any potential challenge to the status quo. The American leadership's concern about China's expanded economic and military presence in Asia and other parts of the world are boosted by the government's touting of the US's trade deficit with China, with leaders such as President Trump claiming that this reflects a theft of jobs from the US to China. On this issue, the Americans clearly have a fixation on China, because little is said about US trade deficits with other Asian countries. That is a reflection of official concerns about the modernisation of China's military and its diplomatic and economic activities in parts of the world that the US neglected during the Bush administration.

The question is how the US will respond to China's rise and how it will participate in other efforts by Asian actors to shape the future of the Asian region. An understanding of the region is important for developing a constructive course of action and engagement. President Trump has obviously failed to take this serious, but Americans have historically had a very poor record of understanding Asia.

The US failed to understand what was taking place in China during the country's civil war, which concluded in the victory of the communists. It was not for lack of reliable intelligence, but an exercise of wilful ignorance when the “China hands” were replaced in the field for those who would view the situation in China through a lens that was consistent with official ideology. The US failed to understand the situation in Vietnam, as successive administrations got the country increasingly embroiled in Vietnamese affairs following the end of French colonial rule. The US failed to understand Afghanistan and Pakistan (or Saudi

Arabia, for that matter) when the government launched into the recruitment of mujahedin to fight against Soviet forces seeking to impose a pro-Soviet government.

These are only three major historical episodes that illustrate how the US failed to understand Asia in very consequential ways in the past. The issue of American understanding of Asia remains a big problem at present. Given the trends that mark Asia's "rise" in various fields, from economic to cultural, a broader and deeper understanding of the region, beyond the "rise of China," is important for the US and others in order to constructively and effectively promote cooperation in areas of common global concern that humanity faces.

**Mr Hugues Tertrais (History, Centre of History of Contemporary Asia, CHAC, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris)**

(Text not available)

**Mr Makram Houry-Machool (Cambridge Centre for Palestine Studies, Cambridge, UK)**

(Text not available)

**Mr Marco Ricceri (Political Sciences, EURISPES Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research, Rome)**

*"The rise of Asia": admiration and mystery*

*1- Admiration and mystery*

How to interpret "The rise of Asia" according to a Western vision? Apparently it seems to be a simple question, but in reality it is very complex and difficult. The central point on which to reflect concerns the word "rise" that is essentially based on the great economic development of the major Asian countries, which in recent decades have become the new competitors of the traditional western states, and that led, together with economic development, also an increase in their political role on the world stage.

But in the western world, while on the one hand we admire — and we also fear — the great leap forward of the Asian economy, its competitive capability and diffusion in the world, on the other hand we have more and more difficulty to understand the deep reasons of this expansive process and what it really means for the complex Asian system. In essence, in the West, the more admiration grows, the more also the mystery grows about what is happening in the Asian world.

*2 - Asia and the Western capitalist model*

In a nutshell, this dichotomy between expansion and mystery can be illustrated as follows. The great, continuous and surprising economic expansion of the Asian system on the world stage is based on a model of organization of economic, productive and commercial activities that is a substantially traditional capitalist-liberal model; that is, on the model that Western societies have built, experimented and experienced since the beginning of the industrial revolution occurred in Europe in the eighteenth century and then spread to the United States and around the world. This model today enrolls among the main protagonists also the states of the Asian area.

But this capitalist and liberal model of economic and productive development was not born by chance. It is based on precise ethical and cultural values, on clear logical principles that are the result of a centuries-old process of evolution and maturation of the Western world, of its thought, its guiding ideas, like the idea of progress, of its sensibilities. Guiding ideas dealing with, for example, fundamental issues such as the self-fulfilment of the individual, the relationship between the individuals and the nature, between individuals and society, the logical organization of productive and commercial activities and its manifestations, the autonomy of civil society with respect to public institutions, the foundations and practice of religious faith, the exercise of freedom and democracy.

The capitalist economic enterprise is a structure that in its organizational, decision-making, and production modalities follows the principles of a logic that was established in the West, starting with a philosopher like Socrates onwards, over the centuries. In Western

culture the self-fulfilment of the individual passes through his accomplishments, the affirmation on the others, success in competition and also finds a well-established ethical and religious justification both in Catholic Christianity, for example with the value recognized to concrete works, and in the Protestant Christianity version; for example, with the value attributed to ethical principles of behaviour.

In this regard we cannot fail to mention an illustrious sociologist like Max Weber who has well illustrated the value of Protestant ethics as the basis of capitalist success: if you succeed in life that means God is with you, your success is a sign of recognition of your good relationship with the transcendent God. Also with regard to the relationship between individual and nature, the Western liberal capitalist model responds to specific cultural and ethical principles in the sense that it recognizes and promotes the right of the individual to conquer, dominate, regulate natural forces, exploit the natural resources, transform the world and submit it to its own needs.

In this vision, matured over the centuries and enriched for example by the culture of enlightenment rationalism of the eighteenth century, man, even better, the individual is at the centre of the universe, employing his reason to dominate the world in which he lives, acting in complete freedom, with fewer possible constraints, for a progress that is such only if marked by continuous successes. If you are successful you are a man of value, if you are not successful you are a loser, you have no value. In a nutshell, the Western capitalist and liberal economic productive model is essentially this, the result of a centuries-old evolution of religious, ethical and cultural principles and values, even before economic ones. This is the model that the West has developed and spread all over the world.

It deals, it must be added, with principles and values that many of the most important economists do not hesitate to refer to continuously. Western history is full of reflections of this kind, in which the Western capitalist model is presented and justified above all for the extra-economic principles that it represents and affirms as a true heritage of Western thought and practice of life. Two examples, among the many that can be done: a great economist like John Maynard Keynes — whose role was fundamental during the twentieth century for the development of modern Western capitalist societies — placed much emphasis on the need to maintain a close relationship between economy and religion.

Today, he stated in 1925, “we can no longer keep business and religion in two separate compartments of the soul” (*Exhortations and Prophecies*, 1925). And again, in the “Perspectives for our grandchildren” written in 1930 explicitly stated that the solution of the economic problem, with the increasing capitalist accumulation and the continuous scientific and technological progress, would allow “free men to return to some of the principles more solid and authentic of the traditional religion and virtues”, “to re-evaluate the ends on the means.... to prefer the good to the useful” (*Perspectives for our nephews*, 1930). Another great economist, Wilhelm Roepke, promoter of the “ordo-liberalism” program, had no hesitation in stating, in 1960, that “the fate of the market economy, with its admirable mechanism of supply and demand, is decided beyond the supply and demand”, that is, in different decisional areas, such as the political one, and on the basis of the affirmation of non-economic principles and values.

### 3 - Asia in the face of modernity

Hence, the reflection concerning the mystery contained in the surprising economic growth of the Asian system. How can a complex system like the Asian one that has a millenary history based on values and cultures completely different from those of the West, on visions and sensibilities often diametrically opposed, for example in considering the relationship between man and nature, how can this Asian system adopt the Western liberal capitalist model without deeply changing himself? Is it possible that the adoption of this Western capitalist model, so far marked by an admirable success, does not entail profound changes in Asian societies? How the conflict between traditional values and modernity is lived in the Asian reality?

If in the Western vision man tries to subjugate the world in which he lives and unify it on the basis of his principles declared as universal, in the Asian vision man tries instead to adapt himself to the world around him. This is a diametrically opposed approach in the relationship between man and nature that we find, for example, in the Confucian ethics and culture widespread in China and other Asian states. In the complex religious, ethical and cultural system of India we find a quite different approach to the problem of the relationship between man and nature since the beliefs spread in India mind that the aspirations, desires, ambitions of man to dominate the nature are essentially an illusion. How, then, can the

peoples of Asia adhere to the model of Western development without denying themselves and the values of their millennial civilization?

We all openly recognize that we live in a globalized world, in which globalization is a very different process from the internationalization of trade; a world subject to profound structural changes in the system of reference values, in the conception of space and time, in human and social relationships, in which the meeting and collaboration between peoples are an inevitable fact, isolation and closure in themselves impossible.

But the globalization's process, this is the point to underline — a process in which the states of Asia have also become primary protagonists — is supported in its economic aspect, precisely, by the model of Western development. Hence a further series of questions: to what extent is Asia's accession to this Western model authentic, intimate, rooted? Are we facing an adhesion dictated by pragmatic, temporary, ephemeral needs over time, or a process of profound change in Asian societies of which it is objectively difficult to predict the outcome?

Two examples: the first concerns the conception of time that today prevails in the West with reference to the relationship between past, present and future. In this case it is a conception increasingly oriented towards the present and less and less to the future: has this conception been assumed also in the value system of Asian societies? Second: a similar remark can be made regarding the value attributed to the organization of social relationships, the relationship between the individual, the civil communities of reference, the state to which he belongs. In other words, the way of conceiving and organizing pluralist democracy, defining and applying the rules concerning civil coexistence, the assumption of responsibility towards oneself and others, neighbour, society. Did Asian societies really refer to the model of Western coexistence, which strongly limits the role of the state and which is the basis of its economic expansion? And yet, really a society like the Chinese one or the Indian one have assumed — or are they taking — that individualist vision that in the West qualifies the position of the man in front of the world?

#### *4 - The Asia contribution to a shared vision of our future*

Let's remind an important precedent: in the 60s of the last century, the US government commissioned a group of experts, of different scientific disciplines, led by the illustrious sociologist Daniel Bell, to elaborate a forecast model related to what would have been the possible evolution of society of that time until the year 2,000, i.e. over a period of 40 years. A first hypothesis of this model was presented in 1962 in the USA during a conference entitled "Technology and Change". Subsequently, in 1965, the Canergie Corporation provided funding for research into the study of this interpretative model that was elaborated by the United States Academy of Sciences and endorsed by a special government commission that finally presented it in the "Commission's report for the year 2,000".

The model for post-industrial society, the reality of our time, was born based on an interdisciplinary and systemic approach and the evaluation of the interrelations between a very large number of development factors: institutional, ethical, cultural, economic, social, etc. For the first time, for example, it was pointed out that the evolution of industrial society would be driven mainly by the productive sectors of services, that scientific and technological progress would have privileged the strategic value of information, communication, knowledge (the knowledge society), that the evolution of society would be guided by some principles defined as axial principles (the principles of rationality, legitimacy, participation, self-fulfilment of the individual) and that the greatest changes would take place in certain structures also defined as axial (the techno-economic structure, the political-institutional structure, the cultural structure). The important fact to underline is the validity of this interpretative model because the society in which we live today is exactly that post-industrial society that was announced by American scientists.

Another significant forecasting experience of great value on the possible future evolution of our societies was established in the 70s of the last century by the famous Club of Rome, an international think tank that for a long time foresees the limits of the growth in relation to the limits of resources available to humans on the earth.

These two examples of high-value forecasting models offer an important indication to understand the contribution that the rise of Asia could give to the best evolution of the current globalization's processes. The definition and diffusion of an Asian vision on the future would be an important act for everyone. Increasingly, in our societies, it is the need to answer the following question as clearly as possible: where are we going? What is a possible future, worth living? We all recognize that our societies have become the societies of information, communication, knowledge. But we all increasingly feel the need for our societies to be guided by a further strategic factor of growth and progress: the factor of

wisdom. That is from a knowledge connected to a clear vision of the future, to systems of shared principles and values.

The 2030 Agenda on sustainable development, approved in 2015 by the United Nations Organization, that is, by all the UN member states, has indicated the terms of the great correction to be made to the current development processes, promoted according to the Western capitalist model. To what extent it will be possible to build a new sustainability of economic growth depends ultimately on a shared idea of progress that only a wisdom at the service of man can offer; a wisdom that enlightens individuals and communities on the ultimate meaning of the things we do, the goals we pursue, on the value of our way of living and working. The rise of Asia should mean this: a thousand-year-old culture that open itself to serve the whole world community and offers an essential contribution to define a shared vision on future progress. This is certain a much more important contribution than the more or less lasting and sincere adherence to the model of capitalist development offered up to now by the West.

**LE HAVRE PROGRAMME**  
**Université Le Havre Normandie, March 15-16, 2018**

**PARALLEL SESSIONS SCHEMATIC PLAN**

<b>THURSDAY MARCH 15, 2018</b>					
10:00-11:00	REGISTRATION, WELCOMING COFFEE				
11:30-12:30	OPENING SESSION				
12:30-14:00	LUNCH BREAK UNIVERSITY RESTAURANT				
	<b>D209</b>	<b>D108</b>	<b>A314</b>	<b>D208</b>	<b>A311</b>
14:00-15:30	ASIA-ASIA-1 (4)	GENDER-1 (3)	ASIA- WORLD-1 (3)	ASIA- AFRICA (4)	FRENCH SESSION-1 (2)
15:30-15:45	<b>COFFEE BREAK HALL A</b>				
15:45-17:15	ASIA-ASIA-2 (3)	GENDER-2 (3)	ASIA- WORLD-2 (3)	ASIA-WEST- 1 (3)	BRICS (2)
17:15-17:30	<b>COFFEE BREAK HALL A</b>				
17:30-19:00	STUDENT SESSION (3)	GENDER-3 (3)	ARCHI- TECTURE-1 (3)	ASIA-WEST- 2 (2)	FRENCH SESSION-2 (3)
<b>FRIDAY MARCH 16, 2018</b>					
	<b>A304</b>	<b>D108</b>	<b>Ode Gouges</b>	<b>A306</b>	<b>A307</b>
09:00-10:30		GENDER-4 (3)	WORKSHOP Asia-Africa- Europe Exchanges	ARCHI- TECTURE-2 (2)	ECONOMY-1 (4)
10:30-10:45	<b>COFFEE BREAK HALL A</b>				
10:45-12:15		WELL- BEING (2)	WORKSHOP Asia-Africa- Europe Exchanges		ECONOMY-2 (3)
12:30-14:00	LUNCH BREAK UNIVERSITY RESTAURANT				
14:00-15:30	PLENARY REPORT FROM EVERY PANEL				
15:30-15:45	COFFEE BREAK HALL A				
15:45-17:15	PLENARY CLOSING REMARKS				
17:15-17:30	PLENARY CLOSING WORDS				
17:30-18:00	MOVING TO UNIVERSITY GYMNASSE (SPORT CENTRE)				
18:00-22:00	SOCIO-CULTURAL EVENING WITH DINNER OF ASIAN CUISINES, DANCES, DEMONSTRATION OF ASIAN MARTIAL ARTS, DÉFILÉ OF ASIAN DRESSES, ETC.				

**OPENING SESSION****Thursday 15/03/2018 11:30-12:30****Room Raymond Queneau, Student House****Chair: Mr Darwis Khudori****Speakers**

Mr Michael Hauchecorne (Vice-President in charge of International Relations, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

Ms Morgane Chevé (Dean, Faculty of International Affairs, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

Mr Muhammad Nasih Wahab (Rector, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)

Mr Surya Rosa Putra (Attaché of Education and Culture, Embassy of Indonesia)

**ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY-1 (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM A314****Chair: Mr Paolo Motta/Mr Christian Pedelahore de Lodis****Presenters**

Mr Andy Rahman (Indonesia), *The Origin of Postmodern Architecture: From American Dream to Chinese Reality*

Mr Realrich Sjarief (Indonesia), *The Discourses of Postmodern Architecture: Eurocentric Pragmatism or Asian Symbolism*

Mr Eka Swadiansa (Indonesia), *The Vision of Postmodern Architecture: Pritzker's Experiences and the Indonesian Experiments*

**ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY-2 (2)****Friday 16/03/2018 09:00-10:30 ROOM A306****Chair: Mr Paolo Motta****Presenters**

Mr Yukio Kamino (Japan), *Rising Asia in the Sinking Ecosphere: Can Asian Worldviews of 'Classical Elements' (Air, Water, Earth, Fire) and 'Planetarity' Save Life on Earth?*

Ms Tri Pramesti (Indonesia), *Indonesia is my second hometown: Vision of world cities in Indonesian popular fictions*

**ASIA-AFRICA (4)****Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM D208****Chair: Ms Makiko Sakai/Mr Alem Abbay****Presenters**

Mr Makoto Katsumata (Japan), *How Japan understood Africa by Bandung Spirit – People's Memories of World Conferences against Nuclear Arms in 1950's*

Mr Alemseged Abbay (USA/Ethiopia), *China, Civil Society, Ethnicity, and Democracy in Ethiopia*

Ms Kae Amo (France/Japan), *Roles and Perceptions of Japanese Development Actors in sub-Saharan Africa: Cases from Senegal*

Ms Makiko Sakai (Japan), *Impact of Chinese motorcycles on the rural socio-economy in Africa: Rethink new Asia-Africa relations from a view of local vegetable markets in West Cameroon*

**ASIA-ASIA-1 (4)****Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM D209****Chair: Ms Grace Cheng/Ms Lyu Xinyu****Presenters**

Ms Lyu Xinyu (China), *The Archeologies of Future in the New Media Age: New Media and contemporary Chinese politics*

Mr He Li (USA/China), *China's Economic Diplomacy Toward Asia and Its Implications*

Ms Hye Young Kim (France/Korea), *The Rise of Asia: In Pursuit of a Different Form of Internationalism*

Mr Tomasz Sleziaak (UK), *Sages Now, Sages Then: Pinpointing Confucian Context in South Korean Development History*

**ASIA-ASIA-2 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM D209****Chair: Ms Grace Cheng/Ms Lyu Xinyu****Presenters**

Ms Dian Ekowati (Indonesia), *Towards awareness of Better Asia: How Indonesian Local Government Institution deal with changes*

Ms Yuni Sari Amalia (Indonesia), *Ethnic Diversity in Indonesia: "Do We Stand a Chance to be Truly Multicultural?"*

Ms Eva Leiliyanti (Indonesia), *Religious and Political Public Sentiment of Political Campaign in Social Media*

**ASIA-WEST-1 (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM D208****Chair: Mr Manoranjan Mohanty****Presenters**

Mr Frederico de Sousa Ribeiro Benvinda (Portugal), *From the Czar to the Mikado: Zófimo Consiglieri's views on the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905)*

Ms Teresa Maria e Sousa Nunes (Portugal), *The Yellow Danger and Portuguese understanding on Asia – José de Macedo's political approaches to Asian topics at the beginning of the Great War (1916)*

Ms Soraia MM Carvalho (Portugal), *Asian Monroism in Bettercourt Rodrigues post-World War I view*

**ASIA-WEST-2 (2)****Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM D208****Chair: Mr Manoranjan Mohanty****Presenters**

Ms Grace Cheng (USA), *Economic Impact of the US-North Korea Standoff on East Asia*

Mr Péter Klemensits (Hungary), *The United States-Philippines Strategic and Security Cooperation in the Trump-Duterte era*

**ASIA-WORLD-1 (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM A314****Chair: Mr Darwis Khudori/Ms Beatriz Bissio****Presenters**

Mr Darwis Khudori (France/Indonesia), *The Rise of Asia and World System: Where are we going?*

Ms Siti R. Susanto (Indonesia), *The Thoughts of Mohammad Hatta and Haji Agus Salim on Indonesia's Foreign Policy*

Mr Manoranjan Mohanty (India), *Two discourses on The Rise of Asia: Hegemonic and Democratic*

**ASIA-WORLD-2 (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM A314****Chair: Mr Darwis Khudori/Ms Beatriz Bissio****Presenters**

Ms Deborah Fletcher (Jamaica), *The rise of Asia seen from outside Asia: An examination of the role the development state played in the Asian success story and its application in the English-speaking Caribbean*

Ms Rashmi Raman (India), *The Changing of the Guard: India and China in the Avant Garde of a Geopolitical Shift in the Grammar of International Law*

Ms Beatriz Bissio (Brazil/Uruguay), *The Rise of Asia and the role of the Security Council: Something New?*

**BRICS (2)****Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM A311****Chair: Mr Marco Ricceri/Ms Elena Veduta****Presenters**

Mr Marco Ricceri (Italy), *BRICS in the global scenario: a structural or temporary change factor?*

Mr Paolo Motta (Spain/Italy), *The role of BRICS and the NDB in Latin America*

#### **ECONOMY-1 (4)**

**Friday 16/03/2018 09:00-10:30 ROOM A307**

**Chair: Mr Pierre-Bruno Ruffini/Ms Elena Veduta**

##### **Presenters**

Ms Marianna Kudina (Russia), *Social sciences and humanities education in the knowledge economic models of America, Europe and Asia: similarities and differences*

Mr Noël Magloire Ndoba (France/Congo Brazzaville), *The Chinese “One Belt, One Road” Programme, the “International Political Economy” Perspective and the “Political and Institutional Economy” Perspective*

Ms Elena Veduta (Russia), *Time to use the strategic advantages of Russia*

Ms Maria R. Nindita Radyati (Indonesia), *The Rise of Social Enterprises in Indonesia*

#### **ECONOMY-2 (3)**

**Friday 16/03/2018 10:45-12:15 ROOM A307**

**Chair: Mr Pierre-Bruno Ruffini/Ms Elena Veduta**

##### **Presenters**

Mr Robert Leslie (Russia), *The use of experience of organization of small business in UK for reviving the Asian economy*

Mr Rudi Purwono (Indonesia), *Developing a Stable Middle Class Through MSMEs, A Study from Indonesia*

Mr Sony Kusumasondjaja (Indonesia), *Understanding Millennials’ Behavior on Social Media: A Social comparison Perspective in Indonesia*

#### **FRENCH SESSION-1 (2)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM A311**

**Chair: Ms Amy Niang/Ms Véronique Bui**

##### **Presenters**

Mr Laurent Chircop-Reyes (France), *Piaohao 票号 et capitalisme marchand sous les Qing (1644-1911) : quand les négociants du Shanxi deviennent banquiers*

Mr Raúl Ornelas (Mexico), *La concurrence pour le leadership mondial : un regard des investissements à l'étranger*

#### **FRENCH SESSION-2 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM A311**

**Chair: Ms Amy Niang/Ms Véronique Bui**

##### **Presenters**

Ms Polina Travert (France/Russie), *Les relations de la Russie et des pays de l'Amérique Latine : une nouvelle réalité pour la Russie sous les sanctions*

Mr Lufeng Xu (France/China), *Fièvre du kung-fu chinois : La globalisation du temple Shaolin et l'économie du corps*

Ms Monia Latrouite-Ma (France/Taiwan), *Une contribution asiatique dans la gestion des échanges internationaux. Le cas Chine-Occident*

#### **GENDER-1 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM D108**

**Chair: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi/Ms Bidyut Mohanty/Ms Rie Koike**

##### **Presenters**

Ms Bidyut Mohanty (India), *Rise of Asia but Misogyny persists*

Ms Rachmah Ida (Indonesia), *Bodies that Matter: The Socio-Cultural and Religious (Islam) Constructs of Female Sexual Body among the Ethnic Madurese in Indonesia*

Ms Nur Wulan (Indonesia), *Challenging Dominant Norms of Masculinity through Indonesian Restrained Masculinities*

**GENDER-2 (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM D108****Chair: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi/Ms Bidyut Mohanty/Ms Rie Koike****Presenters**

Ms Emy Susanti (Indonesia), *Women's Social Movement and the Struggle for Gender Justice in Indonesia*

Mr Irfan Wahyudi (Indonesia), *"We are Workers, We are not Slaves!": Female Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers (IMDWs) in Hong Kong and Mobile Phone Activism*

Ms Lina Puryanti (Indonesia), *Women, Borderland, and Territorial Dynamics of Sebatik Island in Indonesia-Malaysia Border*

**GENDER-3 (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM D108****Chair: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi/Ms Bidyut Mohanty/Ms Rie Koike****Presenters**

Ms Mouli Banerjee (Germany/India), *The Many-Headed Demon: Rhetoric and The Multiple Personas of the Political Woman in South Asia*

Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Indonesia), *Gender and the Millennial Writers: Codes of Femininity and Masculinity the Eyes of the Indonesian Teen Literature Writers*

Ms Rie Koike (Japan), *The Role of Combating Voiceless Women in Literature: Asia (Okinawa) and Africa (Chagos)*

**GENDER-4 (3)****Friday 16/03/2018 09:00-10:30 ROOM D108****Chair: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi/Ms Bidyut Mohanty/Ms Rie Koike****Presenters**

Ms Fanni Marácz (Hungary), *Hong Kong's HIV/AIDS Strategy as an example for Mainland China*

Ms Intan Innayatun Soeparna (Indonesia), *The Protection of Women Refugee from the Perspective of ASEAN Law: The Case of Rohingya Women Refugees*

Ms Tri Martiana (Indonesia), *Dual Roles of Mothers Working in the Indonesia Industry: Its Effects on Maternal and Child Health in Sidoarjo*

**STUDENT SESSION (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM D209****Chair: Ms Sonia Thabet/Mr Tsvetelin Anastasov****Presenters**

Mr Bogdan Pudlo (Poland), *Retrospective Narration of Futurist David Burluk*

Mr Nour Adriani (Indonesia), *In The Name of "Mutual" Profit: Rethinking Bangsa Johor, Nationalism, and Asian Foreign Investment*

Ms Léa Dang (France), *Impacts of Agent Orange in Vietnam: the life of victims through three portraits*

**WELLBEING (2)****Friday 16/03/2018 10:45-12:15 ROOM D108****Chair: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi/Ms Bidyut Mohanty/Ms Rie Koike****Presenters**

Ms Margaretha (Indonesia), *Financial attitudes, Financial Behaviour and Wellbeing of Young Adults in Indonesia*

Ms Santi Martini (Indonesia), *Measuring Indoor Air Quality Released by Cigarette Smoke as a Preventive Effort to Stroke*

**WORKSHOP-1****Friday 16/03/2018 09:00-10:30 ROOM OLYMPE DE GOUGES****PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN ASIA-AFRICA-EUROPE EXCHANGES****Chair: Mr Darwis Khudori/Ms Maria Radyati/Mr Michael Hauchecorne****Participants**

Free participation without paper presentation. Representatives of African, Asian, European and Western academic institutions are expected.

**WORKSHOP-2****Friday 16/03/2018 10:45-12:15 ROOM OLYMPE DE GOUGES****PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN ASIA-AFRICA-EUROPE EXCHANGES****Chair: Mr Darwis Khudori/Ms Maria Radyati/Mr Michael Hauchecorne****Participants**

Free participation without paper presentation. Representatives of African, Asian, European and Western academic institutions are expected.

**PLENARY REPORT FROM EVERY PANEL (10 PANELS AND 1 WORKSHOP)****Friday 16/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM AMPHITHEATRE JULES DURAND**

ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY: Mr Paolo Motta

ASIA-AFRICA: Mr Alem Abbay

ASIA-ASIA: Ms Grace Cheng

ASIA-WEST: Mr Manoranjan Mohanty

ASIA-WORLD: Mr Darwis Khudori

BRICS: Mr Marco Ricceri

ECONOMY: Mr Pierre-Bruno Ruffini

GENDER: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi

STUDENT SESSION: Mr Tsvetelin Anastasov

WELLBEING: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi

WORKSHOP: Mr Darwis Khudori

**PLENARY CLOSING REMARKS (8 SPEAKERS)****Friday 16/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM AMPHITHEATRE JULES DURAND**

Ms Beatriz Bissio (History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Ms Bidyut Mohanty (Women Studies, Director, Department of Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India)

Ms Grace Cheng (Political Sciences, Hawai'i Pacific University, USA)

Ms Lyu Xinyu (Media, Culture, Society, East China Normal University, China)

Ms Maria Radyati (Economics and Management, Director of the Center for Entrepreneurship, Change, and Third Sector, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Mr Marco Ricceri (Political Sciences, EURISPES Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research, Rome)

Ms Rie Koike (Asian-American Literature, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan)

Mr Tsvetelin Anastasov (students of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, the Université Le Havre Normandie)

**PLENARY CLOSING WORDS****Friday 16/03/2018 17:15-17:30 ROOM AMPHITHEATRE JULES DURAND**

Mr. Darwis Khudori (Conference Initiator and Convenor)

## OPENING SESSION

### **Mr. Darwis Khudori**

Conference Initiator and Convenor  
 Researcher, GRIC (Group of Research on Identities and Cultures)  
 Director, Master's Degree in Asia-Europe Exchanges  
 Université Le Havre Normandie

(similar introduction as was pronounced in Paris)

### **Mr Michael Hauchecorne**

Vice-President in charge of International Relations  
 Université Le Havre Normandie

Good morning everybody

Dear representatives from embassies, dear rector of Universitas Airlangga, dear professors, dear colleagues, dear students, dear guests,

My name is Michael Hauchecorne and I'm the vice president for international relations in this university. On behalf of our president, Pascal Reghem, it's our great pleasure to welcome you here for this new edition of "The rise of Asia" held in partnership with many universities, schools and institutions around the world. Obviously some of you have travelled a long distance to come here to Le Havre and for this we would like to thank you.

I'd also like to extend a special thank to the Indonesian and Indian embassies as well as to our dear partners from Universitas Airlangga in Surabaya and finally to Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne for their renewed support in the organization of this event.

While I'm at thanking all of those who have made this conference possible, I would like to address our special thanks to our students from the two masters programs Exchanges with Asia and with Latin America whom along with their professors have put their best of efforts into preparing this event and I'm confident it will be a success.

I read from the schedule that you have a lot of current issues and vivid questions to tackle in these three days.

When I started writing about this conference yesterday, just like some kind of introspection I realized that I grew up with some kind of neck problem I guess. My head was naturally turned towards the West. The omnipresence of the Western world, not to say the 'western model' for us Europeans or at least French, kind of erased the eastern part of the world both from a civilizational, cultural and political perspective.

With time passing by it grew obvious that Asia is rising by the day. Our mindset is now totally different from what it was twenty years ago. If we take the example of a university as a micro-society in itself, the diversity in our student population is changing. We now have a significant number of students from a whole range of Asian countries acting themselves as ambassadors of their languages, cultures and countries. In the last five years the number of outgoing students to Asia has also increased. To me, these are all indicators that the world is changing in the right way, Asia is not rising versus the rest of the world but as part of a wider trend that you will surely describe in this conference.

I thus wish you very fruitful sessions and workshops and I hope you will also find many opportunities for networking.

Have a great conference,

Thank you.

### **Ms Morgane Chevé**

Dean, Faculty of International Affairs  
 Université Le Havre Normandie

Dear representatives of partner institutions  
 Dear representatives of Airlangga University  
 Dear members of the organizing committee  
 Dear participants of the conference

Dear colleagues

Dear students

Ladies and gentlemen

It is a great pleasure to warmly welcome you at the Faculty of International Affairs in Le Havre for the second day of this conference about the rise of Asia.

In addition to the greatest significance of the main topic of this conference, what seems very important to me is the wide angle from which you are looking at this subject.

Some of you are adopting a historical perspective, others are looking at well-being or gender issues, and most of you are interested in the relation between Asia and other parts of the world.

The way you are discussing these questions depends on your main speciality field that can be history, geography, literature, economics, sociology, psychology, humanities, and I certainly omit a lot of them. But all of you, as specialists, are listening to each other and are doing their best to share their knowledge and produce new one by interacting with colleague of other fields.

This is exactly the spirit of our faculty where students are studying law, economics, management or English as their main speciality but remain open to other ways of thinking either outside of their speciality or outside of their native culture by studying foreign languages and civilisation.

This is the true richness of this conference that gathers colleagues from all the continents.

I won't be too long but I still have two missions to perform.

The first one is to mention the efforts and the success of our students in organizing this week their own forum in Asian Studies. They will thank you to take a bit of time to look at their exhibition and to attend to the show that will be presented on Friday evening.

The second one is to thank all the people that are involved in the organization of this conference, here in Le Havre, at the University Paris 1 and at Airlangga University, and especially my colleague Darwis Khudori. We are also grateful to the 5 other partner universities in China, India and Japan and to all the participants for coming in Le Havre despite the distance.

My special thanks go to the representatives of Airlangga University for their venue, and among them especially to the Professor Mohammad Nasih Wahab, the rector of the University. We will use the opportunity of their venue to this conference to renew and formally sign our cooperation agreement to our mutual benefits.

Finally let me wish you a very fruitful conference filled with enriching dialogues and exchanges.

Thank you.

**Mr Muhammad Nasih Wahab**

Rector, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

*EMERGING ASIA: DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES*

The Honorable

- 1) Mr Michael Hauchecorne (Vice-President in charge of International Relations, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- 2) Ms Morgane Chevé (Dean, Faculty of International Affairs, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- 3) Mr. Darwis Khudori, Chair of the Rise of Asia Conference
- 4) The Representative of the Embassy of India
- 5) The Representative of the Embassy of Indonesia
- 6) And all distinguished guests

All Honorary Audiences,

Through this excellent opportunity, please allow me to share our thought on emerging Asia and the dynamics it experiences. While we need to applaud ourselves — as part of Asia — that the region is raising in various aspects, including social, economic and political, we also need to remind ourselves that such developments were not achieved in an easy way. Most Asian countries gained their independence less than 100 years. During World War II, the Asian countries were struggling to achieve freedom, and fight the colonialism in order to

seize liberty. Nevertheless, the world has also witnessed, that Asia has tremendously made examples of how its countries have undertaken major efforts in building quality of humans and the economy.

With its position as the world's largest continent and a population of more than 4.5 billion people, Asia has achieved remarkable economic progress in recent decades. While many Asian countries are still young of age, the economic accelerations are remaining high. The Asia Pacific Region accounted for 40.9% of Global Gross Domestic Product at the Purchasing Power Parity in 2016, an increase from 29.4% in 2000 (adb.org). In addition to that, we need to note that by 1985, East Asia had accounted already for 18.5% of world exports and had increased to 30.0% in 2013; while for imports, it has reached 29.9% in 2013 (adb.org).

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development notes, in 2018-2022, the region's growth is projected to remain robust (OECD, 2017). Southeast Asian countries were projected to maintain their growth momentum. Indonesia, for example, is in a position to expand its economy by 5.4 percent from 2018-2022. China and India are maintaining their role as the world's economic growth machine. Even though China is projected to have a slowdown in future years, the country is still considered as one prominent power in the global economy.

Asia Development Bank also counted that during 1991-2015. Developing Asia along with Latin America and Caribbean Countries has PPP Investments for around 38% for each of the regions. This is way over the other regions in the world. Altogether, both East Asia and South Asia count for more than USD 1500 Billions of Global Consumption Share or around 66.9% of the world. With this magnificent economic development, Asian countries in the future are having the potential to increase the GDP, and even match the GDPs of developed countries.

Honorary Audiences,

Embarking on the previous background, it becomes interesting to highlight the fact that while Asia is forecasted to experience growth in its countries' GDPs, some variations exist. Due to its recapitalization plan for banks and erasing policy uncertainty India's economy's performance is improving, while in Malaysia, the growth will be slightly slowing to 4.9% (OECD, 2017). In the next 4 years, The Philippines is predicted to experience higher growth compared to that of in 2011 to 2016. Yet, China, as forecasted by the World Bank, might experience moderate growth around 6.4% in 2018.

The question is that, whether such economic development also correlates positively with poverty alleviation, welfare, and human development?

Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the forum,

For Indonesia, the nation gained its independence in 1945. The country has experienced different political and economic situations. Today, Indonesia has marked its shifted position from being a low-income country to a middle-income country as well as shifting from a beneficiary country to a beneficiary and a donor country. Indonesia is an active member of G-20 since 2008. At G-20, Indonesia is taking its vital role in the global economic growth, promoting the interests of developing countries, and maintaining inclusive and sustainable global economic system.

However, the magnificent growth of Indonesian economy has also carried out criticism regarding poverty rate. The situation does not only happen in Indonesia but also occur within Asian settings. In fact, according to World Bank report in 2016, Asia remains the worst continent for global hunger and contains more than half of the world's poorest people. A reported 75 million people were living below the poverty line of 3,1 US dollar in 2017, placing them at high disaster risk. China, the Philippines, and Indonesia make up the most of Asia's urban poor. The Indonesian Central Statistical Agency noted the number of people living below the poverty line was 26,58 million in September 2017 or 10.12 percent of the total population. More than 16.3 million poor Indonesians live in the countryside, while 10.27 million are in cities. East Java had the highest number of poor people, while Papua was the poorest, with 27 percent of its population living under the poverty line.

One big issue to note is the disparity amongst regions as well as amongst people in the regions. There are inequalities as Indonesian economy is still concentrated in Java Island. This, if none is done to resolve the issue, will result in the increasing gap between the rich and the poor. While the rich become richer, the poor can also potentially be poorer. At the moment, Indonesia GINI Ratio was noted to be at 0.391 in September 2017. Yet, this number is different from cities to the village with rural areas showing better GINI Ratio than that of cities. This number shows a decrease compared to previous years although to further reduce will be difficult.

Honorary members of the forum,

Poverty is one issue. Indonesia, with expected 5.3% in 2018, is notably the fourth most populous nation and the 10<sup>th</sup> largest economy, especially if it is related to the country's purchasing power parity. According to OECD (2018), this happens due to the improvement in the investment climate, better fiscal policy, and private consumption. Yet, as we noted previously, the number of people living below the poverty line was 26,58 million in September 2017 or 10.12 percent of the total population. Indonesia aims to lower the poverty rate to below 10% this year. This means that still; approximately 40% of the entire population remains vulnerable to falling into poverty, as their income hovers marginally above the national poverty line. As according to the World Bank, during 2009-2014, Indonesia's poverty decreased, yet, the disparity increased.

Closely related to the poverty issue, nations, such as Indonesia, also experience employment issue. According to the World Bank, while job creation is one of the ways to reduce poverty, we need to face the fact that the pace of employment growth is slower than population growth. In this sense, human resource quality becomes a concern. The unemployment rate per February 2017 has decreased to 0.17% compared to that of in February 2016. Paradoxically, while economic development in Indonesia is still concentrated in Java and contributed to most of Indonesia's GDP, most of the unemployment is also in Java and Sumatera. Furthermore, the numbers of human resources with elementary and junior high school degree are higher than those with the tertiary degree. This results in the high number of unskilled labors.

Another issue is the quality of life. Greater efforts have been recorded in many countries on how they improve basic public services. Governments have built infrastructure buildings. Yet, it is unfortunate that the quality of clinics available, as well as schools for education, is uneven, especially by middle-income standards. Taking an example from Indonesia, the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is 126 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births — higher than the Millennium Development Goal of 102 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. World Bank data show that 1 of 3 children under the age of 5 suffers from stunting, or shorter height, reflecting impaired brain development that will affect the children's future opportunities.

Honorary members of the forum,

Embarking on those issues to solve, Indonesia needs to develop and create a more innovative business. In details, several alternative solutions can be initiated from different perspectives.

With regard to support more economic development, the government has focused on the ease of doing business. Indonesia has been able to cut down the time to apply for permits and approvals for foreign investment in doing business in Indonesia, from months to only days. This has resulted in the improvement in various indicators, including the rank of Indonesia that went up from 129 in 2013 to ranking 72 in 2018.

In addition to that, with regards to social economic problems, inequalities become one of the major issues. From the government standpoint, reducing inequalities can be achieved. There should be protections for the weak and those with lack of access to capitals. In East Java, the provincial government has established what is called a small-medium enterprises bank that offers credits for those are not eligible for bankable options. Through *Nawa Cita*, the government has committed to develop and focus on outer parts, most disadvantaged villages or areas through village fund transfers. Supports toward these areas are intended to encourage the areas to be more independent and self-reliance. For the last two years, the number of poor people has decreased in villages from 17.89 Million to 16.31 Million in 2017. Another endeavor is infrastructure development. The government has switched the provision of subsidies to the provision of productive infrastructure, including education. This is where roles of universities join in.

From a university or academic standpoint, the main jobs remain the same, which are to improve the quality of education for people. Universities can contribute to open more access to education, providing scholarships or financial assistance for potential students in need. Universities may strengthen learning processes that are based on community responsibilities, researches, and entrepreneurial orientations. Through these, the graduates will have exposures toward job markets as the first-hand experience. This will enable students to experience the dynamic of work environments and how they can fit in with the demands of different works.

From non-government perspectives, there are actually many things that can be done, including getting help from the society. As quoting President Kennedy, "If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich", as a country with

the high population of Muslims, one of the ways is to strengthen informal mechanisms through the allocation of *zakat*, based on ones' income and the values of all ones' possession. While this is voluntary, the mechanisms of collections should be strengthened to aim for self-reliance society.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me conclude my humble presentation. The need to embrace the development of the region needs also to be faced with caution. By 2045 that marks a century of Indonesia, I do hope that the growth remains promising, and Indonesia as other countries in the region will be able to match the GDP of Developed countries, such as Japan and Germany. As projected by Price Water House Coopers, three Asian countries – China, India, and Indonesia will be among top five emerging markets that will dominate the world in 2050. In 2016 Indonesia was in the eighth position. By 2050, Indonesia will be number four after China, India and the US, and expected to exceed Japan, Germany, Russia, and Brazil. While the growth is indeed highly expected, yet, it will not come for free. There has to be a strong endeavor from all parties to work together to make safety net ensuring that the growth is not only enjoyed by particular parties but by all parts of society. The idea of inclusive growth needs to be strongly supported.

Thank you very much for your attention.

**Mr Surya Rosa Putra**

Attaché of Education and Culture, Embassy of Indonesia

Dear Honorable Rector of Universitas Airlangga

Dear Representatives of Université Le Havre Normandie

Dear participants

First of all, I would like to apologize for the absent of our ambassador to day, due to his mission in Indonesia for a couple of days. Secondly, I'll address our gratitude to Mr. Darwis Khudori who always takes initiatives to present Indonesia in France, not only through higher education and research program, but also through other activities including this conference. We, the embassy, are very proud of him, and we hope that we can continue our cooperation in the future.

I would like to thank also Rector of Universitas Airlangga who fully supports this conference by sending qualified staff with qualified papers to discuss. And, I really appreciate his comprehensive speech describing current status of Indonesia from several points of view. I hope that such presentation will serve as good references for seeing the global image of the Rise of Indonesia, as a part of Asia.

Last but not least, I am grateful to Université Le Havre Normandie, represented here by Mr. Michael Hauchecorne and Ms Morgane Chevé, who have made some cooperations with us, including this event, in such a way, the strategic bilateral partnership can be smoothly implemented. I remember that I met M. Hauchecorne and Ms Chevé last year during the fruitful discussion about the possibility to get a native Bahasa Indonesia lecturer from Indonesia and the procedure of visa application to Indonesia for foreign students. Now, the two problems are solved and we do hope to extend our cooperation in other fields.

This conference represents a strategic event for us, the embassy, in order to realize two of missions: to present all about Indonesia in France and to create people-to-people relationship in term of academic community. Therefore, we do appreciate the committee who has invited us to support and to participate. We hope that the conference can be elaborated in the future in the effort to reveal global values of the Rise of Asia dealing with the new values in the age of multipolar world.

Thank you for your kind attention. Have a fruitful conference.

**ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY-1 (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM A314****Chairs**

Mr Paolo Motta (Architecture, Urbanism, Researcher, EURISPES Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research, Rome)

Mr Christian Pedelahore de Lodis (Architecture, Urbanism, Professor, Ecole Nationale d'Architecture Paris-La Villette, Paris)

**Presenters**

**Mr Andy Rahman (Indonesia), *The Origin of Postmodern Architecture: From American Dream to Chinese Reality***

*Abstract*

July 13, 2001, International Olympic Committee awarded Beijing the 2008 Summer Olympic hosting right. December 3, 2002, International Exhibition Bureau granted Shanghai the 2010 World Expo hosting right. China then, was already rapidly rising. However by winning both the Games and the Exposition in such short time range — excluding only FIFA World Cup in societal setting where basketball is much more popular than soccer — China was ready to rise in a whole new level. The superpower level.

The first 15 years of the new millennium marked the exodus of world's finest architects — namely the Pritzker laureates, into China. Fostered by main spectacles of the two events, followed by expansive supporting infrastructure works, and the setting up of multinational private operations; China then started to break world construction records over and over again. Bringing in numerous latest inventions of postmodern architecture marvels built in speed never seen before. October 2014 President Xi Jinping delivered the famous 'no more weird architecture' speech. By 2015 Chinese government had already began to formulate regulation strategies to protect its inherited local identities.

How does President Xi Jinping's defence mechanism affected the development of postmodern architecture in general? Can it be defined as backward acts towards progress? Or on the contrary — since postmodernism itself often critically considered as being trapped in never ending loops — is it actually savior to avoid further uncertainty? Acting as — Darwin's primordial — this paper aim is to historically retrace the evolution of architectural styles back to its early modernism origin, in attempt to understand as to why had not the American Dreams worked smoothly in China.

*Keywords*

2008 Beijing Olympic Games, 2010 Shanghai World Expo, postmodern architecture

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**Mr Realrich Sjarief (Indonesia), *The Discourses of Postmodern Architecture: Eurocentric Pragmatism or Asian Symbolism***

*Abstract*

'Modern Movements in Architecture' (1973), 'The Language of Postmodern Architecture' (1977), and 'Modern Architecture: a Critical History' (1980), were the three critical foundations written by — perhaps the two most influential and productive architecture writers of our time — Charles Jencks and Kenneth Frampton on the subject of postmodern architecture. Then there was long pause before recently the two published 'The Iconic Building' (2005), 'The Story of Post-

modernism' (2011), and 'Genealogy of Modern Architecture' (2014). In economic perspective, what laid in between the two time frames were the success of Guggenheim Bilbao (1997), and the failure of Athens post-Games (2005). In politic, it was all about the positive response on Reichstag (1999) against the fierce critics on Musée du Louvre (1989).

When architecture entered modernism, it was clear how to get it started: make everything simple, remove all ornaments; vice versa how to kill it: make everything complex, reintroduce culture. However when technological advancement had allowed design and construction operations to be so complex — as architecture grew farther from cultural roots — no one really sure anymore as how to escape postmodernism. In time when Ieoh Ming Pei constructed Egyptian glass pyramid in the center of Paris medieval/Renaissance fabrics, Jencks and Frampton returned to re-contextualized critical discourses forwarded few decades earlier.

As Chinese-born American architect, Pei's works exhibited strange combinations of not only few more misplaced loci or completely abstract cultureless morphologies; but also some deeply-rooted cultural contexts especially on his projects in Asia. In the world of rapidly rising Asia, acting as — Nietzsche's provocation — this paper aims to provide alternative readings on the history of recent architecture in order to formulate the 'Asian point of view' of postmodernism.

#### *Keywords*

Postmodern architecture, Ieoh Ming Pei, Asian postmodernism.

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### **Mr Eka Swadiansa (Indonesia), *The Vision of Postmodern Architecture: Pritzker's Experiences and the Indonesian Experiments***

#### *Abstract*

The Mesa Laboratory (Colorado 1961-1967), Everson Museum (Syracuse/New York 1965-1968), and East Building National Gallery (Washington DC 1974-1978) were all designed in solid abstract façade. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library (Boston 1977-1979), Musée du Louvre renovation (Paris 1984-1989), and Rock and Roll Hall of Fame (Ohio 1993-1995), on the other hand, each featured with gigantic Glass Pyramid. Meanwhile Miho Museum (Shiga/Kyoto 1990-1997), Suzhou Museum New Wings (Suzhou 2002-2006), and Museum of Islamic Art (Doha 2006-2008) were exhibiting sensitive cultural intervention. More than just displaying diverse design capabilities; the nine projects witnessed Ieoh Ming Pei's intellectual evolution from pure icon preferences in United States, to the search of misplaced symbols within transatlantic settings, to revealing contextual symbolism in Asia. Ironically, as the Chinese-born Pritzker laureate's grew closer towards his ancestral root, Chinese architecture was growing farther.

As part of the second-tier of the rising Asia; with economic growth far less aggressive than China, Indonesia does not carry equal –vision if not burden- to prove herself as world's new frontier of architecture Avant-garde, which in some ways granted the freedom in creating any kind of morphologies, let it be abstract, pragmatic, or contextual. With less vision for the future however, the identity-loss emerged in form of past questions. In the political will on defining its common national archetype – of former foreign colonial power or of her own genuine vernacular vocabularies.

Serving as Freud's phenomenon, this paper attempts to utilize psychoanalysis methodologies and disrupt the common critical regionalism

discourses. To go deeper and questions –of colonial and vernacular- “which layers of history is actually contextual to be declare as national symbol(s)?” To provide alternative metanarrative towards sovereign postmodernism.

*Keywords*

icon, symbol, psychoanalysis, critical regionalism, national symbol(s).

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**ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY-2 (2)**

**Friday 16/03/2018 09:00-10:30 ROOM A306**

**Chair**

Mr Paolo Motta (Architecture, Urbanism, Researcher, EURISPES Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research, Rome)

**Presenters**

**Mr Yukio Kamino (Japan), *Rising Asia in the Sinking Ecosphere: Can Asian Worldviews of ‘Classical Elements’ (Air, Water, Earth, Fire) and ‘Planetarity’ Save Life on Earth?***

*Abstract*

The paper assumes that basic questions are “Which things matter?” and “How things are?” Its first answer is the existence of Life on Earth, and second answer is that Earth is transforming rapidly. After sketching scientific realities of Earth’s transition into a new period called the Anthropocene — or ‘Capitalocene’ representing the capitalist globalization — the paper evaluates the socio-ecological imaginaries advanced by Asians to avert the coming of ‘uninhabitable Earth.’ Specifically, it explores the ancient ‘Classical Elements,’ and the rising ‘Planetarity’ of the 21<sup>st</sup> century that echoes with or inherits some positive features from Classical Elements. ‘Classical Elements’ — Air, Water, Earth and Fire (in Aether) — embodies much relevance to promote ecological consciousness because 1) this worldview through these states-of-matter was widely shared by diverse cultures in the ancient Asia (Western, Central, Eastern) over millennia; 2) its belief in the interaction among distinct spheres corresponds with what Earth System Science — the view of Earth as an interactive system of Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Lithosphere and Interior (in Universe) spreading rapidly in the 21<sup>st</sup> century; and 3) being pre-reductionist and trans-scientific in origin, Classical Elements embraces such spiritual values as ‘appreciation,’ ‘belongingness’ and ‘gratitude’ toward the ecological wholeness required for human existence. ‘Planetarity’ was coined in 2003 by a charismatic Humanities professor from India, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak. Growing numbers of Humanities and Social Science scholars agree Spivak that globalized capitalism is an existential threat to the Earth, a cohesive entity consisting of relationalities among humanity, other life forms, and inorganic elements. Planetarity’s call for us to recover the image of humans as earthbound beings, challenge the forces leading us to become agents of capitalism, envision the Earth in a radical alterity are especially relevant to building a planetary ethos for today and tomorrow.

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**Ms Tri Pramesti (Indonesia), *Indonesia is my second hometown: Vision of world cities in Indonesian popular fictions***

*Abstract*

The use of world cities such as Athena, Sidney or London as a setting is commonly found in Indonesia popular novels published in the 21st century. The spread of Indonesia popular novels using foreign cities as their setting are mostly influenced by cultural changes and technological developments. With urban setting the author wants to show to the readers that the main characters are cosmopolitan. By applying theory on cosmopolitanism, this study tries to see how Indonesia popular fictions show that the Indonesians, especially young people in fictions are now able to be global and local at the same time. By focusing on novel written by unknown writers, this study tries to see how Indonesia popular fictions embrace global connectedness. This study also examines how cultural identity of Indonesian living abroad is portrayed in Indonesia popular novels.

*Key word*

cosmopolitanism, cultural identity, world cities

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**ASIA-AFRICA (4)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM D208**

**Chairs**

Ms Makiko Sakai (Sociology, African Studies, Lecturer-Researcher, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan)

Mr Alem Abbay (History, Professor, Frostburg State University, Frostburg, USA)

**Presenters**

**Mr Makoto Katsumata (Japan), *How Japan understood Africa by Bandung Spirit – People's Memories of World Conferences against Nuclear Arms in 1950's***

*Abstract*

Today, more than 60 years later, spirit of Bandung Conference in 1955 continues to give us a particular actuality to a world without nuclear weapons which has been historically claimed and promoted by Asia-Africa people's solidarity movement. In its final communiqué it was precisely considered that disarmament and the prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons of war were imperative to save mankind and civilization from the fear and prospect of wholesale destruction by adding that the nations of Asia and Africa assembled here have a duty towards humanity and civilization to proclaim their support for disarmament and for the prohibition of these weapons.

Since the mid-1950s, some of the African political leaders have been participating in the international people's peace conferences held in Japan, which were organized by the Japan Council against A & H Bombs, an organization founded following the first World Conference against nuclear

weapons in August 1955. In the fourth World Conference against A & H Bombs in August 1958, invited African leaders were political activists fighting for decolonization of their land: Algeria and Cameroun.

The paper discusses the early days of Japan-Africa people's solidarity movement in the second half of 1950's by focusing on the motive and the significance of African leaders' presence in those conferences against nuclear arms. Official statements, written memories of former Japanese organizers, personal interviews constitute key materials on this historical investigation. It puts emphasis on the importance of revisiting and analyzing people's memories and actions for this growing period of cold war to clarify the nature and dynamism of Asia-Africa solidarity movement toward a world without nuclear arms.

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**Mr Alemseged Abbay (USA/Ethiopia), *China, Civil Society, Ethnicity, and Democracy in Ethiopia***

*Abstract*

With Chinese immense engagement, Ethiopia has been the fastest growing country in Africa for the last decade. Consequently, it has been home to a budding civil society. However, the Ethiopian society is deeply divided along ethnic lines and its democratic experiment is marred by ethnic conflict. Civil society may bode ill or well with democratization and which way it will lead Ethiopia is uncertain. Although the conventional wisdom that a burgeoning civil society is conducive to democratization remains valid, unless the road is cautiously and incrementally paved, it is not out of the realm of possibility that Ethiopia can end up following either the inter-war German or the 1990s Yugoslav rout.

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**Ms Kae Amo (France/Japan), *Roles and Perceptions of Japanese Development Actors in sub-Saharan Africa: Cases from Senegal***

*Abstract*

This study examines the relationships that have developed between the local population and different Japanese actors involved in development aid in Africa, with data from case studies and interviews.

During the 1990s, Japan became the world's largest donor of official development assistance (ODA) and Africa occupied a secondary position in terms of aid allocation. Launched in 1993, Tokyo International Cooperation for African Development (TICAD) has reinvented Japan's relations with sub-Saharan Africa (Ampiah 2010; Raposo 2014) and provides a significant contribution to "new" approaches to aid and development programs in Africa (Olaniyan 1996; Spuy and Glinzler 2003).

However, roles and activities of Japanese actors in Africa, as well as their direct relations with local people are still not widely studied.

What roles can development actors from Japan play in sub-Saharan Africa? How do local people perceive these interventions? How do different actors construct everyday relations?

Workers in developmental assistance include scholars (researchers, experts, and students), NGO employees, and agents of, and volunteers for, governmental organizations (Japan International Cooperation Agency [JICA]). These actors are all simultaneously working in the same field.

Scholars and local and international NGOs convey knowledge about local societies, suggesting and sometimes helping to build new aid strategies while producing know-how often collected with the support of local communities. Local NGOs play a critical role in brokering relationships. They not only contribute to the economic and social development of their country but also help foreign actors work with local people.

Based on observations and interviews with JICA volunteers, representatives of local populations, and scholars working in sub-Saharan Africa and especially in Senegal, this paper highlights the methodological, epistemological and ethical problems involved in attempting to understand the complexity of the relationships between local people and humanitarian actors.

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**Ms Makiko Sakai (Japan), *Impact of Chinese motorcycles on the rural socio-economy in Africa: Rethink new Asia-Africa relations from a view of local vegetable markets in West Cameroon***

*Abstract*

This presentation, based on a case study of vegetable marketing systems and contribution of Chinese motorcycles in West Cameroon, aims to discuss about a possibility of new Asia-Africa relations beyond the existing “aid-framework” and the current stream of foreign investments in the name of socio-economic solutions, such as poverty reduction, food security, etc.

In the recent decades, we see the significant increase of vegetable production and marketing in West Region of the Republic of Cameroon due to a development of urbanization. This region enjoyed its prosperity in coffee production known as one of the largest coffee production area since the colonial era. After a significant decrease of coffee production caused by destruction of the international prices and impacts of liberalization in late 1980s to 1990s, many farmers had withdrawn from coffee production and have started to produce a various kind of vegetables, potato, cereals in favourable highland climate conditions, and to sell their production inside and outside of the region.

We cannot ignore the increasing contribution of Chinese motorbikes in the diversification of the mode of marketing systems. In 2000s, China took a zero custom measure for a part of import goods toward Africa, which provides an opportunity to increase a number of imports of motorcycles. As a result, a lot of young who were seeking employment started to do bike taxi, and play an important role to connect between the production area in the mountainous location and local markets in the cities.

Chinese motorcycles’ impact on the social structure may not be planned. But in view of the fact that different kinds of aid packages brought by developed countries have not been always successful in the grass roots level, this fact gives us an opportunity to rethink the existing “aid framework”. Moreover, the current main stream of international aid becomes more and more “business and investment oriented” under the initiative of multinational companies. TICAD process provided by Japan has changed its direction to encourage Japanese enterprises to invest to African markets using its ODA budget. In this current international context, African countries need to think over how to take initiative

on the new type of relationship with Asia, and International society, breaking away from the dependent structure on the “foreign aid”.

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**ASIA-ASIA-1 (4)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM D209**

**Chairs**

Ms Grace Cheng (Political Sciences, Hawai'i Pacific University, USA)

Ms Lyu Xinyu (Media, Culture, Society, East China Normal University, China)

**Presenters**

**Ms Lyu Xinyu (China), *The Archeologies of Future in the New Media Age: New Media and contemporary Chinese politics***

*Abstract*

China's new media development history is only 20 years old. 2005 was the first year of the blog. 2010 was the first year of microblog. 2011 was the microblog burst year. In 2014, the media collectively announced that the microblog era has ended, and the WeChat era has arrived. Microblog from the initial rise to its rapid decline lasted only five years, and the blog's life cycle is almost the same.

WeChat is the form of social media to achieve the utopian ideal of fair share, to call forth the desire for democracy, allowing users willingly to the platform for reclamation, in order to build a shared communist utopia. The digital communist declaration (The dot Communist Manifesto) is the representative model, which includes “the protection of the dignity of creative labor”. But the paradox is that the creative work itself in the new media era is the process of selling out the self. The self-digitization of human beings becomes the “big data” of the new media era, and the reproduction process of the human/laborer becomes the source of value, the thorough data of people is the most profound embodiment of “information capitalism”. In this sense, man's “proletarianization” has gained an unprecedented accomplishment.

In this sense, we need to rethink the difference between “socialist market economy” in the new media era of China which is to meet the people's needs for political democracy and economic democracy, and the digital capitalist market economy. This is an ongoing battle.

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**Mr He Li (USA/China), *China's Economic Diplomacy Toward Asia and Its Implications***

*Abstract*

Economic diplomacy is a critical aspect of China's foreign policy and has played a vital role in China's relations with its Asian neighbors. While there is a growing literature on China's soft power and military capabilities, the study of the

economic dimensions of China's foreign policy remains underdeveloped. My study will address this critical but often neglected aspect of the Chinese foreign policy.

From the Chinese perspective since the end of the cold war the contest for global influence has been waged in largely economic terms. China ultimately aims to be a pre-eminent power in the world and economic statecraft is one of the most effective ways to get there. Likewise, it is consistent with China's strategic tradition of subduing the enemy without fighting. The Beijing leadership has realized that in an uncertain world, the country's future depends on both upgrading military capabilities and expanding economic opportunities. More importantly, Beijing views that economic strength as a vital aspect of China's security.

This paper is based on my recent trips to China and several Asian countries. With the generous support of the Henry Luce Foundation (2013–14), I have conducted extensive fieldwork in China. In the fall of 2015, I was a Senior Fulbright Research Scholar in China. My paper will address following research questions: How does the Chinese foreign economic policy serve its political aspirations in the region? Why has China increasingly relied on a combination of economic pressures and incentives to achieve its foreign policy objectives? With the slower growth of the Chinese economy, will Beijing cut back on its checkbook diplomacy? How effective is China's economic diplomacy as a strategic weapon? What are the limitations of this policy? What challenges does Beijing face in exercising its economic power in Asia?

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**Ms Hye Young Kim (France/Korea), *The Rise of Asia: In Pursuit of a Different Form of Internationalism***

*Abstract*

There is no doubt that the rise of Asia will bring about a significant transformation of the world. But for this transformation to be 'good for the world,' it has to come with a different form of 'worlding,' i.e. not as the repetition of the capitalistic globalization. This paper explores the concepts of place, world, worlding, and cosmopolitanism through a philosophical analysis of the phenomenon of the Korean Diaspora in 1937 in Central Asia. Central Asia, home for multiple minority groups including the Koryo Saram, the Koreans who were deported from Primorsky Krai, the maritime province of Wondong in 1937, is one of many places forgotten in the global picture of capitalistic internationalism, where I see new possibilities for different perspectives and ideas on cultural memory, collective identity, co-existence, and conversation with the other. This was the place where 'subaltern cosmopolitanism' was happening, in contrast to the imperialistic, colonial, capitalistic globalized cosmopolitanism construed in the capitalistic hierarchal order: the place where 'worlding' in the sense of demolishing borders to 're-world' happens, opening new space with others.

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**Mr Tomasz Sleziak (UK), *Sages Now, Sages Then: Pinpointing Confucian Context in South Korean Development History***

*Abstract*

South Korea has come an astoundingly short and rapid way from one of the world's most impoverished states to a recognized business and technological leader. Multiple reasons are cited as possible explanations for this situation — global economy in 1970s and 1980s, extant occupational Japanese infrastructure and administrative models, natural productivity and cooperative spirit of Korean people, and many more. There are also attempts to trace connections between Korean contemporary reality with ideologies, philosophies and systems of governance from the past, most frequently the Neo-Confucian orthodoxy of Joseon period. These comparisons, unfortunately, frequently miss socio-political and economic intricacies of the pre-modern Peninsula. For instance, it can be affirmed that the highly intricate interpersonal communication patterns of Korean language were, if not directly derived from Confucianism, certainly a by-product of Joseon's establishment, whose principal aim was creation of a society within which each individual would know their allocated class, status and genealogical position and would know how to translate this knowledge into proper grammar forms and non-verbal gestures. At the same time, however, scholars such as Martina Deuchler argue for continuity between Joseon and preceding dynasties, noting that certain societal arrangements and traditions were accommodated and given new contexts rather than newly introduced by the Yi dynasty. Another key example may be the topic of economy and any form of individual profit-seeking had been soundly condemned by Confucian texts. Lastly, Confucianism and the state of Joseon promoted agriculture as the best form of activity next to scholarship, viewing everything else as secondary in importance. Within this paper, these and other misconceptions concerning the alleged role of Confucianism in development of modern South Korea will be elucidated and critically examined on the basis of primary resources of Joseon era, mass media reports and research papers from the field of historic sociology.

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**ASIA-ASIA-2 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM D209**

**Chairs**

Ms Grace Cheng (Political Sciences, Hawai'i Pacific University, USA)

Ms Lyu Xinyu (Media, Culture, Society, East China Normal University, China)

**Presenters**

**Ms Dian Ekowati (Indonesia), *Towards awareness of Better Asia: How Indonesian Local Government Institution deal with changes***

*Abstract*

Corruptions become one of the major triggers for public organisations to reform themselves. The reform movement itself started in Europe and other western context, while Asia, has been considered to be late adopters of change process. This does not undermine the strength of reform movement in Asian countries' governments. In fact, Asia has experienced major changes, in terms of political constellation. In Indonesia for example, 1998 has been evidenced as a major point in Indonesia history that changes not only the way the nation is governed

but also impact on how public deals with public sector organisations. Pressures from the public have increased significantly requiring different approaches from the organisations.

This paper presents how a local government in Indonesia engaged in innovation to improve their public service delivery, especially related to the implementation of innovation. Public sector innovation literature serves as a lens to analyse findings. The setting took place in 3 different local government institutions that faced different pressures toward improving their capacity in dealing with the public. The study employed semi-structure interviews to collect information from various informants from relevant organisations. Data was analysed by using an approach informed by grounded theory.

The result strengthens the argument that innovation is complex as well as contingent in a way that its adoption, implementation, as well as further development depend on the characteristics of the institution and thus, the dynamics of people within it. Despite lateness in reforming the system, Indonesia expects to improve the quality of public services, contribute to better political environment, and also to improve the country's competitiveness amongst Asian countries. Public sector organizations are found to face their own struggles and aim to overcome their problems. Some enablers, including leadership and robust systems are required for an innovation to be sustained and institutionalised.

#### *Keywords*

Indonesia, local government, public sector change, reform

#### *Personal basic data*

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### **Ms Yuni Sari Amalia (Indonesia), *Ethnic Diversity in Indonesia: "Do We Stand a Chance to be Truly Multicultural?"***

#### *Abstract*

Like some countries in Asia, multiculturalism is not an easy concept. What is happening in Myanmar is one of many examples in relation to the difficulty of multiculturalism. Indonesia is not that far different from Myanmar and this paper problematizes the notion of multiculturalism in Indonesia. With more than 580 languages and dialects, Indonesia is a highly diverse society. Different ethnic groups highlight this cultural diversity. Historically, Indonesia has gone through periods of colonization, dated back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, colonised by the Dutch, Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish. Claiming its independence in 1945, the journey in redefining and reinventing national identities has been a continuous struggle. Coupled with gaps in social and economical status, the residue of colonisation and high diversity made the country prone to ethnic friction. Stereotyping and prejudices are often the local news' features. Most recently, there was an incident related to religious and ethnic misunderstanding that ended in the resignation and jail time of the former governor of Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia. Issues related to ethnicities were part of the findings of my research. The study was aimed at understanding the perceptions of a group of local teachers toward ethnicities. The findings were part of a larger ethnographic study on a community-founded school. A series of dialogue meetings were conducted to obtain the data. Unpacking the notions of differences and similarities, stereotyping and prejudice were part of the dialogues between the teachers and I. One of the findings shows that the teachers frequently used the term ethnicity in their conversations with each other. However, the term ethnicity was often associated with negative behaviours and thus led to stereotyping. Further dialogues that problematized and critically

looked at such perceptions contributed to a better awareness and understanding of multiculturalism in the teachers.

*Keywords*

multiculturalism, cultural diversity, Indonesia, ethnicity, Race Studies

*Personal basic data*

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**Ms Eva Leiliyanti (Indonesia), *Religious and Political Public Sentiment of Political Campaign in Social Media***

*Abstract*

Political campaign in social media sphere in Indonesia can arguably be seen as a pristine phenomenon that amplified in the 2014 Presidential Election. Compared to Malaysia, one of Indonesia's neighbouring countries that has Muslim dominant population, the use of social media by Barisan Nasional (National Front led by Najib Razak - Malaysia's current Prime Minister), Malaysia's ruling coalition, failed to win the heart of its young electorates. As in Indonesia, the use of social media for political campaign has resulted in forging Jokowi (Indonesia's current President) Fever Model. This paper depicts the use of social media for political campaign in Malaysia and Indonesia whilst aiming at investigating religious and political sentiment of Indonesian (young) voters (reflected in their Twitter accounts) that supported Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla and Prabowo Subianto-Hatta Rajasa camps in the 2014 Presidential Election Indonesia. The data (written expressions and memes) was randomly taken during the campaign days (4 June-5 July 2014). Hallidayean transitivity system and language appraisal theory are deployed to examine the written expressions whilst social semiotics the memes. It is found that in both camps' (young) supporters were trapped in the (c)overt discursive contestation of Islamic/Nationalist political strands the two camps propagated.

*Keywords*

religious and political sentiment, the 2014 Presidential Election Indonesia, discursive contestation, Twitter

*Personal basic data*

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**ASIA-WEST-1 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM D208**

**Chair**

Mr Manoranjan Mohanty (Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India)

## Presenters

### **Mr Frederico de Sousa Ribeiro Benvinda (Portugal), *From the Czar to the Mikado: Zófimo Consiglieri's views on the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905)***

#### *Abstract*

Zófimo Consiglieri Pedroso (1850-1910), professor, historian and prominent figure of Portuguese republicanism, based his teaching of History, as well as his political activism upon particular concepts of Race, Civilization and Progress. Influenced by social Darwinism and authors such as Comte, Buckle and Tylor, Pedroso focused on the perceived superiority of European races (particularly the Latin race), considered to be more scientifically, economically and intellectually developed than others.

A known publicist, such racist arguments were also present in his newspaper articles concerning the international theatre. An ardent republican, Pedroso admired Latin France and her regime, criticizing Germany, a Teutonic and monarchical power, particularly after the Franco-Prussian war. Notwithstanding, the author also, although seemingly paradoxically, admired Russia and her empire. Although monarchical, Russia was understood as one of the most prominent great powers of Europe, able to, with her armies and cultural influence, rule the winds of diplomacy and, if necessary, war, in Europe or in Asia. Nevertheless, the consequences of Russia's continued ventures into Manchuria and Korea, would soon change his position. Indeed, it would be shattered by a single event: the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905). The military victory of a previously ignored eastern power against what was understood as one Europe's most prominent nations would change Pedroso's perspectives completely.

Consequently, we wish to show how the Portuguese positivist's position on world stage events, which before said war was Eurocentric and focused on the continent's diplomatic relations and colonial exploits, was suddenly changed by the rise of an Asian power, leading to his understating that, in his own words: "a wholly new historical epoch" was emerging. One in which Japan would strive for regional influence, competing with the European powers present in Asia; although, as he himself understood, he could only hope such imperial desires would not lead to a world war.

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### **Ms Teresa Maria e Sousa Nunes (Portugal), *The Yellow Danger and Portuguese understanding on Asia – José de Macedo's political approaches to Asian topics at the beginning of the Great War (1916)***

#### *Abstract*

At the beginning of World War I, Portugal struggled with an internal debate on how the country should act regarding the conflict. The deep nature of this discussion emerged as one of the key aspect related with Portuguese presence abroad, mainly in Africa and Asia. In this context, José de Macedo (republican academic specialized on foreign economic relations) presented his views on Portugal' foreign relations, sketching what would be considered as the main national purposes in its connections with European and Asian powers as the author stated his thoughts on the world order after the war.

The present paper studies the José de Macedo's intervention on the Portuguese debate on the First World War, explaining the author's perspectives

on Asia's development since the end of the XIX century or Asia's role on geopolitical framework before and allegedly after the War. For last, this paper ought to clarify Macedo's ideas on world economic evolution and trade between Europe and Asia, underlining how Macedo's perceptions on foreign policy influenced Portuguese decision-making and Portuguese relations with Asian countries.

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**Ms Soraia MM Carvalho (Portugal), *Asian Monroism in Bettercourt Rodrigues post-World War I view***

*Abstract*

António Maria de Bettencourt Rodrigues (1854-1933) — unionist republican and admirer of Mussolini's theses; nominated Extraordinary Envoy and Ambassador to France in 1915; Minister of Foreign Affairs between 1926 and 1928 and responsible for Portugal's delegation to the League of Nations — wrote his essay "Japan and the Union of Asia", included in his work: A Luso-Brazilian Confederacy, in 1923.

Comparing Germany's pre-World War I stance on imperial matters to Japan's stance after the war, Bettencourt synthesised Japanese ambitions as follows: "(...) to exert an immense hegemony over the Asian continent, from the Indian to the Pacific and from the coasts of Malacca, through China, to the borders of Siberia." According to him, Japan had risen to the level of European nations, an idea echoed by the Sino-Japanese agreement of 1918.

In fact, the diplomat was fond of the formation of a racial bloc for the yellow and industanic races, by removing those belonging to the white race from the area; the Asian economy would be shielded through an isolationist perspective known as Asian monroism, clearly going against Western entanglement. The author's lack of confidence in the Anglo-Japanese alliance should also be taken into account, as he argued it and the status quo in East Asia could only be maintained by "subtle and argued diplomacy".

With the USA embargoing the Japanese economy, in the bettencourtian line of thought, the Japanese would sacrifice Chinese territorial integrity, while the Americans would vow to keep it, using the Open Door policy as an "unmistakable" guarantee of it. Consequently, he anticipated the struggle between the USA and Japan in the Pacific through his position on the 1921 Washington conference, while also taking English plans for Singapore into account, which clearly alarmed the Japanese, because they concerned a strategic choke point between the Indian and China seas.

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**ASIA-WEST-2 (2)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM D208**

**Chair**

Mr Manoranjan Mohanty (Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India)

## Presenters

### **Ms Grace Cheng (USA), *Economic Impact of the US-North Korea Standoff on East Asia***

#### *Abstract*

The escalation of tensions between the United States (US) and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, or "North Korea") has resulted in a series of sanctions on the DPRK issued by both the United Nations and the US. This approach to pressuring the DPRK to abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons has deep economic implications on the economy of East Asia. Central to these sanctions have been the targeting of entities that trade with the DPRK in a widening range of sectors. Since 2016, this has targeted banks and companies doing business with North Korea, which particularly affects Chinese banks and businesses, as the People's Republic of China (PRC, or "China") is by far the DPRK's top trade partner. The objective of the US's new sanctions in September 2017 is to put more pressure on the PRC to halt its expanding trade with and financing of North Korea's growing economy. While this executive order from US President Trump would affect many countries, it would have a particularly deep impact on the economies of East Asia, if enforced. The economies of East Asia are deeply intertwined, with China as the largest trade partner of each of the other three East Asian states: Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK, or "South Korea"), and the DPRK. Therefore, this paper explores how this intensifying standoff between the US and North Korea is affecting the region's economy and how this consideration shapes the degree of success of this strategy to halt the DPRK's nuclear program.

#### *Personal basic data*

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### **Mr Péter Klemensits (Hungary), *The United States-Philippines Strategic and Security Cooperation in the Trump-Duterte era***

#### *Abstract*

During the Cold War, the Philippines were an indispensable US ally, and still in the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> centuries this setting was basically true. But the inauguration of President Rodrigo Duterte in June 2016 heralded great changes for the country's international relations, then the emerging of a more balanced foreign and security policy became clear. During the Obama administration, the relationship between the two countries became cooler, however, the foundations of the Alliance was never contested. In consequence of Donald Trump's assumption into office in January 2017, the Alliance seems to have become stronger than ever and the security-military cooperation has continued.

This presentation will start off with a review of the United States-Philippines special relationship, concerning the strategic and security partnership between the two countries from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present. First, their cooperation during the Cold War then the problems of reconsidering the relationship during the 1990s, and the enhanced cooperation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as well as the challenges bring forth by Duterte's presidency. The presentation will then discuss in detail the political-security partnership during the Trump-Duterte era, and the main geopolitical changes, the alliance had to face. From 2017, the continuing cooperation under a refocused agenda and the current bilateral security engagements also will be highlighted. I will argue that the Philippines-US security cooperation will remain strong under the Presidencies of Duterte and Trump due to the strategic considerations which situate the military alliance within the interests of both nations.

#### *Personal basic data*

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### **ASIA-WORLD-1 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM A314**

#### **Chairs**

Mr Darwis Khudori (Architecture, History, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures,  
 Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie,  
 France)

Ms Beatriz Bissio (History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

#### **Presenters**

**Mr Darwis Khudori (France/Indonesia), *The Rise of Asia and World System:  
 Where are we going?***

#### *Abstract*

The rise of Asia, especially in term of economic development, has been widely recognised. Predictions on this issue are generally characterised by Asian countries at the top ten and then progressively at the top five of economic size at world level. The PricewaterhouseCoopers predicts for example that the top ten of economic size in 2020 will be successively China, USA, India, Japan, Russia, Germany, Brazil, UK, France, Mexico. In 2030, the order will be China, USA, India, Japan, Indonesia, Russia, Germany, Brazil, Mexico, UK. In 2050, it will be China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Germany, UK. People may agree or disagree with the details of these predictions but the trend seems to be clear that the economic weight of the world in the coming decades will be dominated by Non-Western countries led by Asia. The question is where are we going with this change of world leadership, from Western to Non-Western one? Will we go towards a global peace, prosperity, justice and sustainability? Or will we go towards the same global structure of domination characterised by inequality and violence?

These questions represent two aspirations formulated by Prof. Mohanty as “global rebalancing” and “global restructuring”. While the first is in favour of the balance of economic weights between the developed and the developing countries without putting into question the existing global structure of power marked by Western domination over the rest of the world, the second wants a change in global structure of power characterised by peace, justice and sustainability. Behind these two aspirations are two historical becoming geopolitical forces which I call, by borrowing terminologies of astronomy, Western Galaxy and Bandung Constellation. The interaction between these two forces may take a form of violent collision or peaceful fusion. The paper proposes to go beyond the antagonism of these two forces and to move towards a world order based on peace, justice, prosperity and sustainability.

#### *Keywords*

Asia, World System, Western Hegemony, Bandung Spirit

#### *Personal basic data*

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**Ms Siti R. Susanto (Indonesia), *The Thoughts of Mohammad Hatta and Haji Agus Salim on Indonesia's Foreign Policy***

*Abstract*

In the context of Indonesian political thoughts, the role of Mohammad Hatta and Haji Agus Salim is profoundly significant. This is not only because the ideas of both founding fathers have shaped Indonesia's modern history as an independent state; but to some extent, they have also influenced the emergence of similar spirit among former colonized states in Asia and Africa, particularly to deal with global political tension during Cold War. Their contributions to the concept as well as the praxis of Indonesia's "independence and active" foreign policy, which then represented at the conference of Asia-Africa states in 1955, sign a collective breakthrough of new independent countries to strengthen their sovereignty and to gain outstanding recognition within an uncertain international politics. This paper examines the thoughts of Hatta and Salim in viewing Indonesian foreign policy post-independence, based on the three main ideas: political equality as a natural cause for all states, solidarity building and cooperation among former colonized countries, and independence for them to take a one collective (political) stance post-World War II. Hatta and Salim shared almost similar personal, cultural, and academic backgrounds, which eventually generate a strong relationship between the two; indeed, each of them had different insights to conceptualize Indonesia's foreign policy.

*Personal basic data*

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**Mr Manoranjan Mohanty (India), *Two discourses on The Rise of Asia: Hegemonic and Democratic***

*Abstract*

There are two distinct discourses on contemporary Asia. One is the hegemonic discourse, the other is the democratic discourse. When the World Bank came out with its report, *Dancing with the Giants: China and India in the world Economy* in 2003 it signalled the prevalence of the hegemonic discourse. That China would surpass the US in GDP by 2040 and India would be the second largest economy in the world in 2050 was part of that discourse. Since then the leaders of China and India have provided increasing credence to that discourse. China becoming the second largest economy in 2010 and India emerging as a nuclear power and seeking membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group are part of that process.

President Xi Jinping's address at the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2017 defending economic globalisation and his global initiatives such as the formulation on the New Kind of Great Power Relationship in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and the statement at the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress that the Chinese reforms model could be emulated by developing countries have been seen by many as signs of a country which sees itself as an emerging great power. China's assertive role in defending its rights in the South China Sea, new naval strategy and the expanding economic investment strategy may be seen in the same light.

Under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, there are signs of an assertive India as well. His 'Make in India' symbol replaced the image of the 'elephant' with a 'lion' made of modern machines. The world is not quite prompt yet in altering the 'elephant and the dragon' discourse on India-China competition. In course of the election campaign he had criticised the Congress leadership for having lowered India's international prestige and spoken of the need for a '56' Inch chest' of the proud Indian. India's economic growth rate had also been quite impressive during the Congress regime and had continued to be so during the BJP regime.

There are many indicators of such discourses both in India and China. But there are also other strands of thought in both the countries.

In 2003 a leading Chinese intellectual Zheng Bijian suggested a shift of discourse from 'Rise of China' to 'Peaceful Development of China'. That was the response to the talk of the 'China threat'. There are many in China who promote a democratic discourse at every level. In India the legacy of Gandhi that affirms 'swaraj' (self-determination) in a comprehensive sense still inspires many to oppose any kind of hegemony within the country or in the world. That is sometimes manifest in visions of 'global swaraj'.

The Bandung Declaration of 1955 had reaffirmed the principle of equality of nations and had envisioned a world that promotes equality, freedom and dignity for all nations and cultures. That has re-emerged in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as a reference point for democratic discourse on global future. Bhutan, a small country in the Himalayas has come up with an alternative notion of human progress with a "Happiness Index". It challenges the GDP-centric notion of development that increases inequalities among groups, regions and nations, destroys environment and produces new forms of alienation of individuals. Militarisation, terrorism and counter-terrorism, along with climate change new social tensions are a part of this process. All forms of power, hard power, soft power and sharp power — wait for other notions of power to emerge from the same part of the world — will provide new tools of managing the new imbalance of power. But all countries, big and small, all cultures and religions in all parts of the world, all linguistic and ethnic groups are seeking dignity and equal respect for themselves and others. Not only Asia, the whole world is witnessing this surge of the self. The lessons from the US defeat in Vietnam and failures in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Soviet failure in Afghanistan — there are many other telling cases in history — is that the age of hegemony is over. Even when promoted as a manager of a stable world to maintain balance of power, unilaterally, bilaterally or jointly in a multi-polar world hegemony produces counter-hegemony and competitive power. That is under challenge today even though that line of thought has votaries in all countries. A big power is not a great power. A fat person is not necessarily a healthy person. The coming decades will see intensified confrontation between forces of hegemony and forces of democracy.

Asia like other parts of the world was the arena of rich civilisations and the anticolonial struggles produced revolutionary ideas of social transformation. The Panchasheel and Bandung initiatives captured those currents of thought and action. 'Never seek hegemony' was the common refrain of not only India and China but Asia, Africa and Latin America as a whole which had suffered colonial oppression. In 1998 when Andre Gunder Frank wrote "Re-Orient" to mark the re-emergence of Asia after over two hundred years of Western domination or when Deng Xiaoping told Rajiv Gandhi in December 1988 that there cannot be an Asian Century without India-China cooperation, the idea was not using their economic success for their joint or separate hegemonic role over their regions or in the world. According to the democratic discourse, the new capacities — in spheres of economy, technology, knowledge, culture and military must be used for promoting freedom and dignity of each and all.

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**ASIA-WORLD-2 (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM A314**

Mr Darwis Khudori (Architecture, History, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

Ms Beatriz Bissio (History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

**Presenters**

**Ms Deborah Fletcher (Jamaica), *The rise of Asia seen from outside Asia: An examination of the role the development state played in the Asian success story and its application in the English-speaking Caribbean***

*Abstract*

Many countries within the Asian hemisphere have experienced rapid economic growth; in fact, within the last four decades these countries have modernized, transformed and industrialized at an unprecedented rate. These developments occurred after World War II when newly independent nation states were forced to make a number of political, security and economic choices. These choices laid the foundation for what many today refer to as the Asian success story. The story documents how countries within the continent have reconfigured the world's financial systems as well as how they have influenced geopolitical alignments across the globe. History shows that these relatively new players have moved swiftly from being developing to being significant suppliers of manufactured goods, creating sizeable foreign exchange reserves. There are several schools of thought seeking to rationalize the economic advancement of countries within the Asian region. However, this article uses a case study approach to examine, in detail, the impact the development state has on growth and development within the hemisphere. The paper scrutinises arguments used to support or refute the role the development state played in reconstructing and catapulting the successes of Asian countries and, in particular, East Asian countries. Those who favour the development state model argue that the state played an essential role in managing and facilitating processes that led to the development of the region. However, those against the development state explanation argue that the model is detrimental to developing countries and, even if the model were useful, it cannot be effective in charting development given the current political and economic landscape. Following the exploration of both sides of the debate, the article assesses how much of the development state model, if any at all, can be adopted to enhance growth and development of countries within the English-speaking Caribbean.

*Key words*

Development State, Asia, growth

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**Ms Rashmi Raman (India), *The Changing of the Guard: India and China in the Avant Garde of a Geopolitical Shift in the Grammar of International Law***

*Abstract*

History must inform international law, for either to be a meaningful account of the human condition. Any narrative of international law that does not engage with its specific history does an injustice to the purpose and process of law while simultaneously challenging the integrity of the legal system that produces it.

Recent trends in international geopolitics and economics are profoundly impacting international law. Agendas, which were not part of the traditional mix of colonial narrative, such as climate change and globalization have become the mainstream of international law. In consensus-based forums such as the WTO and UNFCCC, the so called “third world” is able to collectively bargain and stand-up to the “first world”. Emerging economic powers such as China and India are using these to leverage their vocabulary and infuse the grammar of international law with. Economically, however, unlike in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the third world is no longer homogenous. The gulf between the leaders of the third world such as India and China is, today, the greatest in the last half a century.

My proposed thesis to understand this is that today, the “third world” is split into ‘vanguards’, primarily China and India, and the rest forming ‘laggards’. These ‘vanguards’ by virtue of their ability to stand-up to the first-world and rally the ‘laggards’, are able to disproportionately influencing today’s international law in newer multilateral forums that are consensus-based and are able to impose their newer agenda on the so called ‘laggards’. The ‘third world’ and its dynamics with respect to the international law is at the cusp of a split — with one group being able to escape the historical colonial influence, to a great extent, and shape the global agenda of international law and impose its version of institutions on the second.

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**Ms Beatriz Bissio (Brazil/Uruguay), *The Rise of Asia and the role of the Security Council: Something New?***

*Abstract*

Since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century Russia has been trying to recover its influence on the global stage, coinciding with a growing Russian cooperation with China, strengthened year by year, particularly after 2013, the year Xi Jinping became president.

In early 2016 Xi announced that China and Russia were expanding their political cooperation due to the difficult international situation. “The more difficult the international situation gets, the more decisively we (Russia and China) must be guided by the spirit of the strategic cooperation and friendship; we should enhance bilateral support, strengthen political and strategic cooperation, deepen our relations”, the Chinese president declared.

Shortly before the G-20 Summit, in September 2016, president Vladimir Putin visited Beijing and took the opportunity to reaffirm the common evaluations of China and Russia on international issues. In this context Putin confirmed that Russia was acting in conjunction with China at international organizations such as UN and BRICS. One example, at that time, was the veto of the two countries regarding sanctions against Syria in the Security Council.

Recently, on the first days of March 2018, Russia vetoed in the Security Council, a resolution supported by the US aiming to condemn Iran due to supposed violations of the international sanctions (by supporting with arms the Yemenis Houthis). For the first time, Moscow frustrated an American initiative at the Security Council related to a regional conflict in which the Russian were not directly involved.

This communication discusses the implications of the growing importance of China and Russia in the global scenario, focusing in particular on the impact of this fact at the Security Council level, where both countries are permanent members with veto power.

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**BRICS (2)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM A311**

**Chairs**

Mr Marco Ricceri (Political Sciences, EURISPES Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research, Rome)

Ms Elena Veduta (Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)

**Presenters**

**Mr Marco Ricceri (Italy), *BRICS in the global scenario: a structural or temporary change factor?***

*Abstract*

How to interpret the complex reality of the BRICS? This question arises spontaneously due to the fact that, contrary to many authoritative and widespread predictions, the BRICS coordination has positively concluded a first decade of activity and with the 9<sup>th</sup> Summit (September 4, 2017, Xiamen, China) opened with a renewed and wider commitment a new period of activity that the 2018 South Africa Chairmanship has the task of clarifying and launching concretely.

The paper illustrates, in a first part, the complex reality of the BRICS and suggests a precise methodology of analysis to evaluate the contribution that this reality can give to the construction of an international multipolar system and of a different and more balanced global development process. Then, in a second part, the paper recalls the main open questions concerning the evolutionary process of this coordination, such as: the institutional consolidation of the BRICS reality; the relationships between the BRICS coordination and other regional institutional realities, such as the Economic Union Eurasian, the European Union, Mercosur, the African Union; the strengthening of the economic and commercial cooperation between the BRICS and its projection into the political relations system (from geoeconomy to geopolitics); the multiple effects of the BRICS initiatives in the different continental and regional areas as well as in the different sectors: financial policy, infrastructural investments, technological modernization, scientific, cultural and social progress. Specific problems, related to the internal functioning of the coordination, concern, for example, the equal dignity among the member states and the growing role assumed by China within the BRICS, the consequences of the contrasts between China and India, the enlargement of the BRICS reality to other member states. The paper presents and illustrates the results of the main reflections carried out on these complex issues by Italian experts acting in Rome, Italy, in the framework of the BRICS Laboratory organized by the Eurispes Institute.

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**Mr Paolo Motta (Spain/Italy), *The role of BRICS and the NDB (New Development Bank) in Latin America***

*Abstract*

BRICS intend to play internationally a growing presence in economic and political relations more responding to the economic global scenario modifications in last years. To this aim a new cooperation model, envisaged more as South-South coordination, has the objective of 'redressing North-South development unbalances and promoting global growth. BRICS countries will have an important role as engines of global growth'. In the 9<sup>th</sup> BRICS Summit (September 2017-Xiamen), one of main novelties was undoubtedly the "BRICS Plus" initiative directed to involve other emerging countries with the invitation addressed to Mexico, Egypt, Guinea, Tajikistan and Thailand to participate as observers, thus confirming the principles and strategies expressed in the founding of the group. BRICS are becoming the meeting place for developing countries and the main platform for South-South cooperation. The "BRICS-plus" concept introduced is the innovation that will join to BRICs group other regional powers on a permanent basis. The South African Presidency for 2018 will surely increase, in the frame of the "BRICS Plus" a major role of cooperation with Africa. The last summit declaration strongly acknowledges the commitment of BRICS in helping the African continent socio-economic and infrastructural development and industrialization through diverse initiatives programs and projects in strategic sectors. Among the significant intervention tools activated by BRICS to help a more balanced global development are the NDB, created in 2014, which is progressively increasing its resources and structures, including headquarters in Shanghai plus delegation in South Africa and the creation of the CRA (Contingency Reserve Arrangement), a financial mechanism to protect the currencies and economies against global liquidity pressures. Regarding Latin America, there is a privileged relationship with the main financial structures of Brazil, as the "BNDES-Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Economico Social", but also with other multilateral bodies in the region, such as the BID-Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, the CAF-Development Bank of Latin America, the UNASUR, the FONPLATA, and other agreements and cooperation arrangements are ongoing. An engagement in Latin America can therefore be for the BRICS a decisive benchmark to show to the world that they are pursuing an essentially inclusive, non-exclusive strategy able to create new and open opportunities for sustainable global socio-economic development.

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**ECONOMY-1 (4)****Friday 16/03/2018 09:00-10:30 ROOM A307****Chairs**

Mr Pierre-Bruno Ruffini (Economics, Le Havre Normandie Economic Research Group, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)  
 Ms Elena Veduta (Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)

**Presenters**

**Ms Marianna Kudina (Russia), *Social sciences and humanities education in the knowledge economic models of America, Europe and Asia: similarities and differences***

*Abstract*

The crisis was particularly badly affected by industrial production. However, new jobs will be targeted at highly qualified workers with university education. The

number of people with higher education who graduated from universities in different countries reflects the changing balance in the world. Global statistic shows that among graduates of institutions of higher education of working age (from 24 to 64 years) 12% graduated in China — this is about the same as in Britain, Germany and France. High technologies differ from technologies with unprecedented growth rates. The government, which wants to support such rapidly developing industries, must maintain a high level of education for young people capable of creative activity and capable of quickly adapting to new conditions. In this regard, a special role belongs to socio-humanitarian education.

Several decades ago, the government of South Korea decided to significantly increase the level of investment in education. This has led to the fact that Western countries now import South Korean cars and televisions, and in South Korea — the post of Minister of Knowledge Economy.

Social sciences and humanities education principles:

- Combination of mental, ethical and moral values
- Development of responsible interaction with nature and society
- Conflict resolution between the level of cultural development (the spiritual component of society) and scientific and technological progress

Development of the modern model of the knowledge economy:

- 1) Scientific justification of the knowledge economy from the point of view of related areas of humanities
- 2) Development of infrastructure of the knowledge economy
- 3) Improving the system of financing research and development and commercialization of innovations
- 4) Improving institutional environment for creation and diffusion of innovations to transition to new technological age
- 5) Alignment of strategic government policies of development of the educational and science systems for intensifying of the knowledge economy development.

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**Mr Noël Magloire Ndoba (France/Congo Brazzaville), *The Chinese “One Belt, One Road” Programme, the “International Political Economy” Perspective and the “Political and Institutional Economy” Perspective***

*Abstract*

Beginning in 2013 and called *One Belt, One Road (OBOR)*, the economic infrastructures program conceived and applied by the People’s Republic of China over Central Asia, Europe and Africa can show how, in China, governance is that of a “strategist State-party” in capitalism as economic system and in a “state-party democracy” as political system. Such an analysis is shared with Michel Aglietta (2012) in a theoretical approach by reconstruction from two perspectives in institutionalist economic thought. The first perspective, which seems evident, is that of International Political Economy (IPE) since Charles Kindleberger (1973, 1986) and the second, which might be better known, is that of “Political and institutional economy” (PIE) by Gunnar Myrdal — Nobel Economic Prize with Friedrich von Hayek in 1974 and Veblen-Commons Award in 1975 — in his contribution to Samuelson and neoclassicals (Myrdal, 1982).

In 2018 and in the future, given the OBOR experience, articulating the both perspectives (IPE and PEI) would allow better answers to some main issues in the fields of international economic relations and economic policy, according to two main concepts: the “world public needs” (Kaul and alii, 1999) and the strategy. Both concepts justify using the mathematics called “game theory”

because of the fundamental problem: governance and the behaviour of institutions as actors (nation-states, enterprises and others) through strategic interactions existing in conflicts and cooperation. The main issues inspired by OBOR are the following: how to stop a zero-sum game as well in international economic relations generally as in relations between China and any other country as partner in the management of OBOR as world public needs? How to get, at least, a Nash equilibrium, that means the famous “win-win” situation? And one of the nowadays most important issues in the world system of economic globalization and in the world system of “liberal representative democracy” facing the local or regional system of “State-party representative democracy”: how to be a “strategist democratic State” in an open world economy more and more dominated by a “strategist State-party”?

So this paper considers as well economic thought and theory as the pragmatic problems of the best decision in that we call “strategic economic policy”. Such economic policy is needed during the times that Asian elites and African elites like to see, on one side, as “the century of Asia”, and on the other side, as “the century of Africa”. While more and more western people follow some national elites who could consider OBOR program from the opinion or the ideology they provide and call, in French for example, “le grand remplacement”.

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**Ms Elena Veduta (Russia), *Time to use the strategic advantages of Russia***

*Abstract*

Monetary methods of regulation of the economy serve to redistribute revenues in favour of the global financial oligarchy. The introduction of digital technologies “digitizes” the chaos model leading to a stateless world with a unified digital payment system based on crypto-currencies, and total control with the help of blockchain for people. The Club of Rome is calling on everyone to come together for building a humanistic civilization. This implies first a transition to a polycentric world, in which the role of states strengthened for the implementation of the model of an alternative economy based on moral principles.

USSR had the experience of a “live” economic planning “input –output” with the direct and feedback of all levels of management in order to ensure the proportional development of the economy with full employment in the direction of the well-being of the nation. Therefore, the science “economic cybernetics” was born in the USSR, which made it possible to develop an economic cybersystem based on a dynamic model of an intersectoral balance that coordinates the activity of economic agents for the sustainable growth of the public good. The introduction of an economic cybersystem is a managerial revolution that approves humanism. This “digital transformation” is the new paradigm of social development, in which the responsible Government can use the “clever” plan in the interests of the well-being of peoples. Russia has a high credit of citizens’ confidence in the idea of planning, the economic knowledge, natural and defence potential and the ability to quickly rally around supreme person of the state in a difficult time. It means that Russia has all the prerequisites to be the first to start a managerial revolution in the interests of citizens of Russia and the future of civilization.

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**Ms Maria R. Nindita Radyati (Indonesia), *The Rise of Social Enterprises in Indonesia***

*Abstract*

This study is part of European Union's funding for the RISE project, which is a collaborative exchange of lecturers and researchers from sixteen countries, entitled FAB-MOVE (For a better Future, Social Enterprise on the Move). The countries involved comprises fourteen Western and two Asian countries. Those countries are: Germany, Italy, Scotland, Sweden, Poland, France, Denmark, Austria, Spain, Israel, Costa-Rica, Argentina, USA, Canada, China and Indonesia.

The study covers among other things: the history, practices, definition of SE contextualized with the practices, the legal entity and its consequences, the challenges faced by the SE and the opportunities for global players or investors in investing for creating sustainable livelihood in Indonesia.

There are many basic social issues that in wealthier countries are solved by the government, but this is not the case in Indonesia. Islands in the Indonesian archipelago face issues of water, safety, electricity, infrastructure, waste management, basic education, basic health services and other public services. Other more serious issues such as deforestation, extinction of endangered animals, biodiversity, human and drug trafficking, and economic development in these remote areas appear to be out of the hands of the Government of Indonesia (GOI). Also, the aforementioned social issues do not spark interest from the private sector, unless there is a need to gain a social license to operate from the community who live in their area of operation. The companies usually conduct CSR activities to address the basic social issues of the community, but there are not always companies that operate in these remote areas and islands. Therefore, there is a huge gap in fulfilling social needs where the government does not budget funds to solve the issue and the private sector and SOEs have no interest or presence. We named this gap the "Social Gap" which social entrepreneurs help to fill.

Based on the Indonesian context, we identify a Social Entrepreneur as an individual or organisation that makes a change for the betterment of a marginalised group or an ecosystem and whose main objective is to fill the "Social Gap" and where its operation is sustained by means of business activities. A Social Enterprise is the entity established by the Social Entrepreneur.

The type of legal entity of Social Enterprise determines how it generate funds for its activities.

Even though all social enterprises generate funds from business activities, however, depending on their legal entities, they can also generate alternative funds from other sources such as donations and membership fees.

The work undertaken by social enterprises have solved many of the social, economic and environmental issues, such as eradicating illegal logging, exporting artisanal agriculture products from hundred of thousands of farmers, promoting traditional folks play while preventing children from being naughty, providing online based public transportation (motorcycle taxi) at low price, etc.

However, there are challenges faced by all social enterprises including: financial capital for developing the business, business management skills to sustain its business operations, intellectual skills to continuously innovate and develop the business strategically. On the other hand, social entrepreneurs have social capital consisting of trust and network within the local communities.

The opportunities for investors are to provide angel investment to social enterprises in Indonesia. For companies, it will be strategic to provide funding and other support for social enterprises through their CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) activities. The social entrepreneurs will be able to help companies obtain the social license to operate from the community, maintain their engagement with the community, while solving issues faced by the local communities.

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**ECONOMY-2 (3)**

**Friday 16/03/2018 10:45-12:15 ROOM A307**

**Chairs**

Mr Pierre-Bruno Ruffini (Economics, Le Havre Normandie Economic Research Group, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

Ms Elena Veduta (Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)

**Presenters**

**Mr Robert Leslie (Russia), *The use of experience of organization of small business in UK for reviving the Asian economy***

*Abstract*

As a rule, all countries seeking to develop a small business by using preferential taxation. The report analyzes the types of administrative support for small business in Great Britain, which can be useful for Asia.

A distinctive feature of the UK is the minimization of bureaucratic costs for supporting individual entrepreneurs. It is very easy to open a small business and to receive support in business training. If you start working for yourself, you will be categorizing as an individual trader, even if you have not yet told HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC). It is very important to register as a self-employed to make sure that you are paying the correct income tax and national insurance. You also need to follow certain rules of work and the name of your business. UK organized special centers for beginners of small business where single traders receive training in account management, accounting and basic principles of management. Many of these principles also are useful for those who have own a limited company but cannot be classed as self-employed by HMRC. You can be an owner, employee and self-employed of your company at the same time. If somebody is not sure about his employment status, he can contact HMRC for advice. Especially it should be noting that the UK gives special support to the development of social entrepreneurship in which business is oriented not only to profit, but also to charity. A formal lending fund has been set up under the government of UK to support organizations aimed at contracts with state institutions. This useful experiment began to spread in the countries of Asia (Vietnam, South Korea).

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**Mr Rudi Purwono (Indonesia), *Developing a Stable Middle Class Through MSMEs, A Study from Indonesia***

*Abstract*

The middle class population is one of the biggest drivers of economic growth in Asia. An important factor belonging to the middle class is the high consumption of various goods and services. Not only does it create economic growth, the middle class has a share in changing the political and social situation of a country. The strength of the middle class in driving the growth of a country's

economy becomes the main focus of many countries with a moderately high middle class growth. As in Indonesia, the power of the middle class spearheading the economy. Achieving the stability of middle-class growth should be sought and maintained.

Various policy concepts undertaken by various countries in Asia, with the growth of the middle class is the creation of a business environment. Indonesia as the one of the countries in Asia that experience massively growing middle income class. The convenience of doing business is a key factor in driving the middle class economy to grow. One of them is increasing the empowerment of MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises). How MSMEs policies are able to move the economy through the middle class is important to be prioritized. The internal drivers of society, central and regional governments are important. Not only that, the support of external parties through the private sector also become one of the pillars of economic growth through MSMEs. This paper will present how Indonesia's governments build their concerns to MSMEs development.

*Keywords*

Economic Growth, Middle Class, MSMEs (Micro, Small, Medium, Enterprises) Policy

*Personal basic data*

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**Mr Sony Kusumasondjaja (Indonesia), *Understanding Millenials' Behavior on Social Media: A Social comparison Perspective in Indonesia***

*Abstract*

In today's era, social media is a phenomenon everywhere. Asia, with its huge population of young people, social media uses are at its peak, flooding the digital world with digital productions and consumptions. Indonesia has one of the largest internet users in Asia. Current literature finds that social media might be used by consumers to portray their conspicuous consumption as social media; such as Instagram, Facebook, or Path; allowing its users to display pictures that can help them to gain social approval through "like/love" responses. In seeking to extend an understanding of conspicuous consumption among millennials in Indonesia, this study investigates how social comparison can explain the relationships between social media usage and individual propensity to engage in conspicuous consumption. Based on data collected through online surveys involving 427 Instagram active users in Indonesia, it is suggested that increased social media usage is positively related to social comparison, envy, and narcissism. As expected, higher intensity of social media usage leads to higher levels of social comparison and behavioral outcomes were identified. Higher levels of social comparison were found to lead Instagram users to have higher level of envy, and higher level of narcissism, providing support to prior studies that suggest that Indonesian millennial consumers are living in a more narcissistic and self-oriented society. Interestingly, envy's influence on conspicuous consumption was stronger than the other two antecedents for female consumers, while for males, conspicuousness was primarily affected by narcissism. These findings indicate that conspicuous consumption on social media among female millennials is mostly derived from feeling of social rivalry with other females than merely an ego-reinforcement process. Results imply that firms targeting Indonesian consumers need to be careful when crafting their business communication strategy in social media, as female consumers pay attention more on the need for social competition and approval while male consumers are more sensitive towards the need for self-expression. These

findings would be more interesting if digital consumers in Indonesia are compared to other digital consumers in other countries in Asia.

*Keywords*

consumption, millennials, Indonesia.

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**FRENCH SESSION-1 (2)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM A311**

**Chairs**

Ms Amy Niang (International Relations, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)

Ms Véronique Bui (Cultural Studies, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

**Presenters**

**Mr Laurent Chircop-Reyes (France), *Piaohao 票号 et capitalisme marchand sous les Qing (1644-1911) : quand les négociants du Shanxi deviennent banquiers***

*Résumé*

S'appuyant sur le sens donné au mot « capitalisme » par Fernand Braudel, historien à qui l'on doit le concept de longue durée — une approche historiographique notamment nourrie par le structuralisme cher à Claude Lévi-Strauss —, cette communication vise à interroger dans quelles mesures la classe des négociants en Chine du Nord, à travers le cas des marchands du Shanxi, les *Jinshang* 晋商 peut être considérée, soit initiatrice, soit tout du moins continuatrice, d'un capitalisme marchand en Chine impériale tardive. Ces marchands, « mécènes et hommes de goût », tels qu'ils sont décrit par le sinologue Jacques Gernet, faisaient commerce de sel, de fourrures, de porcelaines, mais aussi de thé, traçant ainsi le sillon de l'une des plus importantes routes commerciales du thé de la Chine du Nord ; la menace du brigandage sur les routes commerciales entraîna, par ailleurs, l'apparition des « compagnies d'escorte », les *biaojū* 镖局, lesquelles ont facilité, en protégeant les caravanes, l'exportation des marchandises avec la circulation de convois longue distance jusqu'à Kiakhta, en Russie, en traversant les régions steppiques de Mongolie.

Cette envolée commerciale menée par les marchands devaient donner naissance, entre la fin du XVIIIe et le début du XIXe siècle, à un système bancaire privé et original sous la forme de comptoirs d'échanges monétaires appelés *piaohao* 票号. Ces structures, en collaboration avec les compagnies d'escorte, devaient pallier les problèmes d'insécurité rencontrés sur les routes, mais aussi limiter le transport de lourdes marchandises en fonctionnant sur la production de mandats qui garantissaient le paiement en argent dans un délai donné.

Génératrices de richesses culturelles matérielles et immatérielles, les routes commerciales historiques d'Asie ont été un terrain fertile aux interactions sociales et aux dialogues interethniques, ce qui favorisait ainsi les échanges interculturels, la production et la transmission des savoirs et des savoir-faire : l'héritage, à l'image de celui laissé par la Route de la Soie, est aujourd'hui observable bien au-delà des frontières asiatiques.

Ainsi, cette communication propose de questionner un fait historique mineur de cette partie de l'Asie ; nous espérons que la compréhension de ce qui faisait le dynamisme économique régional de la Chine impériale tardive nous permettra d'apporter une modeste contribution aux différentes réflexions qui auront été abordées tout particulièrement dans le cadre du colloque sur La montée de l'Asie aujourd'hui.

*Données de base personnelles*

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**Mr Raúl Ornelas (Mexico), *La concurrence pour le leadership mondial : un regard dès investissement à l'étranger***

*Résumé*

L'investissement à l'étranger (IAE) est un indicateur de l'expansion mondiale des puissances. Dans cette communication nous présentons les performances afin de montrer qui sont les économies d'accueil et les principaux investisseurs. Cette analyse dessine un panorama où les entreprises des États-Unis et de Chine possèdent les premières places dans la hiérarchie mondiale.

L'IAE est un signe de la force et la maturité des tissus productifs ; elle a pour objectifs améliorer les conditions de production et de marché des entreprises qui s'installent hors leurs territoires d'origine. Les études sur ce thème ont bien établi la solidité de positions des entreprises des États-Unis, de sorte que la montée de l'Asie, si elle arrivera ou pas à défier l'hégémonie américaine, elle devra se produire aussi sur le terrain de la concurrence entre firmes.

A partir des données de l'UNCTAD, nous présentons deux types de rapports d'investissements : les stocks (valeurs historiques ou cumulés) et les flux annuels ; tous les deux présentés comme investissements entrants et sortants. Ces rapports montrent la matrice des principaux investisseurs à l'échelle mondiale.

Une deuxième partie du texte présente les interventions les plus importantes de la part des instances gouvernementales aux États-Unis et en Chine afin de protéger des activités que l'on considère stratégiques ainsi que la pénétration des concurrents étrangers.

*Données de base personnelles*

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**FRENCH SESSION-2 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM A311**

**Chairs**

Ms Amy Niang (International Relations, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)

Ms Véronique Bui (Cultural Studies, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

## Presenters

### **Ms Polina Travert (France/Russie), *Les relations de la Russie et des pays de l'Amérique Latine : une nouvelle réalité pour la Russie sous les sanctions***

#### *Résumé*

Notre communication portera sur les relations entre la Fédération de Russie et les pays de l'Amérique Latine dans une nouvelle réalité, à savoir : les sanctions imposées par l'Europe et les Etats Unis.

Dans des conditions de forte détérioration des relations entre la Russie et les pays de l'Ouest, la coopération entre la Russie et les pays de l'Amérique Latine acquiert une nouvelle signification. Actuellement nous avons une situation où la Fédération de Russie peut devenir un des plus importants joueurs dans l'espace latino-américain, ce qui permettrait de réduire les risques dans sa politique étrangère et de renforcer la position de Moscou. La rivalité entre les Etats-Unis et la Chine jouerait un rôle décisif dans le façonnement politique et économique de la région. Trouver un équilibre entre les intérêts des Etats-Unis, de la Chine et de la Russie, signifierait la formation d'un nouvel triangle géopolitique, ce qui aurait pour résultat la création des relations alternatives économiques et politiques pour la Russie.

Il est symbolique que le rapprochement entre la Russie et les pays de l'Amérique Latine arrive pendant la période de la nouvelle « guerre froide », où l'aggravation extrême de la situation internationale est causée principalement par les événements de la crise en Ukraine et autour d'elle. Dans ces conditions, il est important que la position de la Russie et de certain nombre de pays de l'Amérique latine sur le futur ordre mondial coïncide sur les sujets majeurs, étant fondée sur les principes de la multipolarité. Cela ouvrirait des nouvelles perspectives à la politique étrangère russe à moyen et long termes.

#### *Données de base personnelles*

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### **Mr Lufeng Xu (France/China), *Fièvre du kung-fu chinois : La globalisation du temple Shaolin et l'économie du corps***

#### *Résumé*

La réputation au niveau mondial du temple bouddhique Shaolin est liée à la popularisation transnationale des arts martiaux chinois grâce à la diaspora chinoise présente dans le monde entier. Aujourd'hui, le *kung-fu* de Shaolin est devenu l'un des symboles les plus signifiants de la mondialisation culturelle chinoise. Il n'est pas surprenant qu'une centaine d'Occidentaux habitent au sein du temple Shaolin pour apprendre le *kung-fu*. En 1991, le « Festival international du kung-fu Shaolin » a été organisé pour la première fois par le temple avec le soutien du gouvernement local. Il est progressivement devenu un lieu de réunion qui attire énormément d'athlètes professionnels ou de sportifs amateurs étrangers. Au début du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle, le temple Shaolin a lancé son projet de mondialisation de « Chan, *kung-fu* et médecine bouddhique » qui sont tous autour du corps. Par rapport à la globalisation du *yoga* en Inde et du *qigong* en Chine, le cas de la mondialisation du *kung-fu* de Shaolin est plus paradoxal. Le *kung-fu* ainsi que la culture de Shaolin ont réussi à se diffuser dans le monde occidental. En 2001, le premier centre culturel de Shaolin a été établi en Allemagne. Jusqu'à présent, le temple Shaolin a fondé plus de quarante centres en Europe et en Amérique du Nord et ailleurs. En plus de centres culturels, pour édifier les temples affiliés d'Outremer, Shaolin a acheté des terrains aux États-Unis et en Australie à partir de 2015. Mais dans le même temps, en tant que temple ancestral de l'école bouddhique Chan, l'influence mondiale de sa doctrine est moindre que celle de son *kung-fu*. La plupart de ses branches d'Outre-mer sont enregistrés comme centre culturel ou association à

but non lucratif, et non pas comme temple bouddhiste. Le *kung-fu* lui-même est devenu une étiquette commerciale employée par différents groupes d'intérêt. En retraçant le processus de la globalisation du *kung-fu* Shaolin, cet article analyse l'économie du corps au sein et autour du temple Shaolin dans le contexte commercialisé et sécularisé.

*Données de base personnelles*

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**Ms Monia Latrouite-Ma (France/Taiwan), *Une contribution asiatique dans la gestion des échanges internationaux. Le cas Chine-Occident***

*Résumé*

Le point de départ de mon propos se trouve dans l'écart clef entre deux paradigmes de pensée, l'un français, l'autre chinois : d'un côté, une logique construite sur un principe de non-contradiction, de l'autre, une cohérence fondée sur la combinaison de deux tendances contraires conjointes. Le parcours exposé va alors suivre quelles formes de relation, entre les personnes autant qu'entre les pays, ces deux schémas engendrent.

En particulier, sera mis en lumière le passage d'un modèle français de relation à une modalité nouvelle, chinoise. Il s'agira de quitter la logique de l'affrontement et sa configuration « gagnant/perdant » pour découvrir un accès à une cohérence en trois dimensions (à travers les notions chinoises clefs YIN, YANG, ZHONG qui seront décrites), source de la situation dynamique « gagnant-gagnant », sous-tendue par le processus du « donnant-donnant ». Question au cœur des problématiques de liens interpersonnels, sociaux et internationaux.

En d'autres termes, comment passer de la domination à l'interaction, de la rivalité à la co-existence, du conflit au partenariat, et d'en retirer des avantages.

*Données de base personnelles*

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**GENDER-1 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM D108**

**Chairs**

Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)

Ms Bidyut Mohanty (Women Studies, Director, Department of Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India)

Ms Rie Koike (Asian-American Literature, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan)

**Presenters**

**Ms Bidyut Mohanty (India), *Rise of Asia but Misogyny persists***

*Abstract*

Twenty-first Century saw the rise of Asia. India, China and other small and big countries are experiencing high growth rate and boasting of being industrial power. However, the gains of growth are not percolating down to all sections of

the population. Women in particular are at the receiving end though they constitute nearly half the population.

From time to time governments have taken pro-women policies to give a feeling of inclusiveness in the growth process but it has failed miserably. In India for example, women's representation in local government system, financial inclusion by the introduction of micro loan, right to employment and food security etc. have benefited them to some extent. But there are glaring cases of discrimination and violence against women. India is not the only country experiencing widespread phenomenon of misogyny. China despite its remarkable economic success hardly score better in performance. Even now the girl child is still unwanted in many families in both the societies!

Here we will argue that unless the cultural attitude of the leaders and citizens change along with enabling policy measures in economy and politics, humankind is going to face many nightmares.

*Personal basic data*

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**Ms Rachmah Ida (Indonesia), *Bodies that Matter: The Socio-Cultural and Religious (Islam) Constructs of Female Sexual Body among the Ethnic Madurese in Indonesia***

*Abstract*

Body discourse in Asia is never monolithic as Asia is always a complex and changing entity. Women's bodies in Malaysia is never the same as in Indonesia although the two countries share dominant religion (i.e. Islam) that governs female Muslim's and male Muslim's bodies. Some other Asian countries in which Islam is a predominant religion show similarities. The case in Indonesia is also indicating the same thing. Indonesian Islamic body discourse is varied and intriguing. In Indonesia, the female body has long been idealised, objectified, and fetishized; this can be seen particularly in the Madurese culture, where social-cultural rules and guidelines exist to define how the female sexual body should look, with objectification of the body and femininity encoded within these rules. There are various myths on how female sexual bodies are constructed, and they have been circulated within the space of the Madurese communities (and even extended outside the Madura Island), which in turn have influenced and shaped the thoughts and beliefs of women, who are told to look after and be concerned about their sexual body as determined and requested by society that leads women to experience suffering and violence. The use and marketization of traditional herbs and medicines for women and their sexual organs have made Madurese women vulnerable, surrendering themselves to cultural constraints. This paper discusses the socio-cultural construct of the female sexual body, and how the discourse of "sexual materiality" has taken place in the Madurese culture. By examining the practice of female circumcision among the ethnic Madurese, this paper investigates how the ritualised repetition of female circumcision have influenced the construction of the female body, and to determine in what way sexual materiality is established. Moreover, since female circumcision has become "customary construction", and has been ritualised as part of the process of "Islamisation" for Madurese people, this study also tries to interrogate how the female body is materialised as "sexed", and how Madurese people perceive and understand the matter of the female body. In this paper, it is pivotal to see whether that Madurese female circumcision shares similarities and differences compared to other parts of practiced Islam in Asia.

*Personal basic data*

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**Ms Nur Wulan (Indonesia), *Challenging Dominant Norms of Masculinity through Indonesian Restrained Masculinities***

*Abstract*

With Hallyu (Korean wave) that has been sweeping over Asia and the rest of the world, something has changed especially with the notion of femininity and masculinity. The idea of “soft masculinities” that Korean men present via Korean Pop culture, has posed a strong challenge to the common Western masculinity. Indonesia shows an interesting case in relation to such Asian masculinities.

This study investigates the ways dominant norms of masculinities have been challenged by representations and practices of masculine norms in Indonesian contexts. The studies of masculinities have been dominated by Western scholarship. Therefore, knowledge production of what it means to be males has tended to be based on data taken from the West. In the academic discourses on masculinities, male norms are mostly understood to be associated with Western norms characterized by assertiveness, domination, and physical power. However, the research I conducted from 2005 to 2015 about representation and practices of young people’s masculinities shows findings significantly different from the mainstream discourses. Rather than being characterized by assertiveness and domination, I argue that Indonesian masculinities are closer to norms associated with restraint. However, the exaltation of these alternative masculinities is not carried out in a clear-cut manner by othering masculine norms perceived as Western normative masculinities. My studies show that elements of masculine norms having to do with Western individuality and rationality have been incorporated naturally in the process of foregrounding and idealizing the restrained masculinities. Studies on masculinities in Asian and non Western contexts need to be intensified more significantly. Only in this way we could have a more thorough and comprehensive picture of masculine norms in different societies. This affirms R.W. Connell’s contention that masculinities are not monolithic. Rather, they are plural and contingent on different socio-cultural contexts.

*Keywords*

masculinities, Indonesia, Asia, Western

*Personal basic data*

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**GENDER-2 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM D108**

**Chairs**

- Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Cultural Studies, Women’s and Gender Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)
- Ms Bidyut Mohanty (Women Studies, Director, Department of Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India)
- Ms Rie Koike (Asian-American Literature, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan)

## Presenters

### **Ms Emy Susanti (Indonesia), *Women's Social Movement and the Struggle for Gender Justice in Indonesia***

#### *Abstract*

In Asia, women's social movement is not new. Indonesia, as one large country in Indonesia whose female citizens comprise more than half of its population, Indonesian women's social movement has started long ago. This article focuses on the discussion of women's social movement in Indonesia lately, particularly analyzes the forms of the women's social movement and the actors involved. This article also discusses the struggle of Gender Justice in Indonesia and the difference between women's social movements in Indonesia and in other Asian countries. This article is based on the empirical study using a qualitative methodology. The study shows that the form of the women's social movement in Indonesia took the form of contemporary social movements, a movement that responds to social issues broadly. Furthermore, the study found that the form of Indonesian women's social movement is a form of social action groups, and take the form of small, informal, group of individuals and organizations that focus on issues of particular political or social. This study shows that today, the women's social movements in Indonesia are not always in the form of formal organization, but rather a lot to be facilitated by non-formal groups of women from different socio-economic classes. In addition, the women's social movement in Indonesia today is also done through various forms, through public education, recitals, non formal meeting, routine and non-routine. While social values brought in the women's social movements in Indonesia today are not always explicitly towards issues of gender justice but rather to fight for the fulfilment of practical gender needs. Critical awareness of the actors have not seen clearly in the struggle of women's social movements, even some activists of women's organizations which facilitate women's movement is not all have critical awareness. Women's organizations as a forum for women's movement in Indonesia today has a significant role but the social groups of women that are non-formal also play an important role to facilitate the struggle for the rights of women and gender justice. It is then, very relevant to see how Indonesian women's social movement and its struggle to gender justice build strong connections with other similar movements in Asia as a part of "sisterhood is global institute" slogan.

#### *Keywords*

social movement, women movement, women's organizations, gender equality

#### *Personal basic data*

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### **Mr Irfan Wahyudi (Indonesia), *"We are Workers, We are not Slaves!": Female Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers (IMDWs) in Hong Kong and Mobile Phone Activism***

#### *Abstract*

Currently there are more than 160,000 IMDWs live in Hong Kong, and 90 per cent of them are women. IMDWs work from early morning until late evening for six days a week. A mobile phone with the Internet connection provides them possibility for daily communication with their family and the outside world, thus reducing the social isolation they may be experiencing. Mobile phones are also allowing IMDWs to be actively participate on migrant rights activism in a global setting.

The use of social media and free mobile online applications (apps) such as chatting apps enable migrant activists to widen their campaigns and reach isolated domestic workers in their households. Participation by IMDWs through

mobile phones within their daily activities allows them to show support for activists promoting causes such as migrant advocacy. Further, IMDWs' access to social media via mobile phones allows them to comment on, criticise and share relevant information on migrant activism, such as ideas and campaigns. Access to social media can facilitate their political engagement with the wider community despite their isolated living conditions.

The methodology used is ethnography with netnography approach. Using this process I will not only consider the conditions of Indonesian migrant workers in Hong Kong, but also their practices in the virtual sphere. This paper contributes to the understanding of the living and social conditions of Indonesian migrant workers and their activist roles in the context of global changes in human communication.

*Keywords*

online, participation, global, mobile, migrant, female, Indonesia, Hong Kong

*Personal basic data*

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**Ms Lina Puryanti (Indonesia), *Women, Borderland, and Territorial Dynamics of Sebatik Island in Indonesia-Malaysia Border***

*Abstract*

Asia is indeed a dynamic entity. Asia is divided not only in terms of territorial divides but also language, ethnic and many others. In such dynamic entity, movements within are inescapable and tremendous. Borders in Asia become a way of seeing its mobility and migration. In this contemporary era, with easiness in travel, and especially inter, borders seem to collapse. In order to see the dynamic of borders, this paper provides a study of the way Bugis trading women in a border island of Sebatik in Indonesia-Malaysia border manage trading connections across the border within the dynamics of state territorialization. In this study, ethnographic method was used and the data from this field research were taken from 2011-2017. Based on the results of this study, I argue against most literature on the cross-border activities in Asia which emphasize on the domain of men on informal trading, including the illicit ones, by going further into the investigation on Bugis trading women's participations in that realms. It highlights these women's mutual strategies, exploitation, and even manipulations of regulatory practices along with the situation of the tightened sea- border. This has come about via the mediation of cultural space, paralleling their strategic use of geographic space in that fuzzy border. I contribute on the study on border by offering insights that the cross-border everyday life is not just the prerogative of men but also present with feminine character.

*Key words*

women, border, smuggling, Indonesia – Malaysia, Sebatik island

*Personal basic data*

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**GENDER-3 (3)**

**Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM D108**

### **Chairs**

- Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)  
 Ms Bidyut Mohanty (Women Studies, Director, Department of Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India)  
 Ms Rie Koike (Asian-American Literature, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan)

### **Presenters**

**Ms Mouli Banerjee (Germany/India), *The Many-Headed Demon: Rhetoric and The Multiple Personas of the Political Woman in South Asia***

*Abstract*

With pressing issues concerning gender coming into the forefront in political discourses all over the world, a pattern of particular interest has emerged. Gender factors into political discourses today with an ease that suggests that it is an exponentially valuable currency in politics, whether on the left, the far right or within the liberal status-quo. The figure of the 'gendered woman' in active politics takes on many personas — and this reflects prominently in political rhetoric. The rhetoric resides not just symbolically in socio-cultural exchanges but gets grafted into legislations and policies as well. This is stark especially in South Asia, where, despite persistent gender inequality, prominent heads of state and democratically elected political leaders have been women.

This paper analyses the politics of women's participation in active politics in South Asia, with a focus on India. Using image theory derived from the discipline of political psychology, it tries to look at the symbolisms created in the rhetoric around women political leaders, and how that builds narratives of gender, and ways in which such narratives influence not just politics but policies in these countries. The paper attempts to do this with a special reference to the conversations — in both popular media and the parliamentary debates — around India's Women's Reservation Bill or The Constitution (108<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2008.

*Personal basic data*

Ms Mouli Banerjee  
 B.A (Hons.), M.A – English Literature, M.A- Development and Governance (currently pursuing)  
 Social Policy, Development, Cultural Theory, Post Colonial Theory and Gender Student and Researcher (erstwhile policy consultant and legislative assistant to Hon'ble Members of Parliament in the Parliament of India)  
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**Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Indonesia), *Gender and the Millennial Writers: Codes of Femininity and Masculinity the Eyes of the Indonesian Teen Literature Writers***

*Abstract*

The Indonesian literature today shows no different than anywhere else in the world, particularly in Asia where young people's popular culture is practically ubiquitous. Teen literature is widely spread in full speed. More surprisingly, the writers of such literature are no longer dominated by writers in who are mature in the age. Many are written by young people: members of the millennial generation. Although many have criticized that this genre (teen literature) mainly retells the everlasting issues of love story, boy-girl relationship with Cinderella complex twisted in design, it is indeed interesting to know how these young people are represented by writers of the same generation: the millennials.

Of such representation, the most capturing is the notion of gender portrayed by those millennial writers. No doubt that these writers, similar to the rest of young people in Asia, in particular South East Asia, are one way or the other exposed to the so-called Korean Wave (Halliyu) that has swept all over Asia in the last decade. Korean celebrities are famous in Indonesia, and Halliyu's codes of gender are something in common for the young people today

Using a qualitative study in the light of discursive analysis to scrutiny the codes of gender of boys and girls in contemporary Indonesia teen lit, this study will apply "gender in crisis" approach as such femininity and masculinity of these writers may pose significant challenges to Western dominant-mainstream notion of gender.

Results have shown that indeed in the frame of globalization, it is very common that the millennial generation has mixed and matched global and local taste in their social imaginary (to follow Appandurai's seminal notion of cultural dimensions of globalization). These young people are indeed products of ideoscapes combining traditional, local and global values.

*Keywords*

Codes of gender, femininity, masculinity, teen literature, Indonesia

*Personal basic data*

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**Ms Rie Koike (Japan), *The Role of Combating Voiceless Women in Literature: Asia (Okinawa) and Africa (Chagos)***

*Abstract*

Gender violence is one of the most flagrant, yet under-reported misconducts/crimes of our time. This means there must still be countless voiceless women. In 2017, "Me Too" movements started by Alyssa Milano against sexual harassment have been enlarged in Hollywood. "If all the women who have been sexually harassed or assaulted wrote 'Me Too' as a status, we might give people a sense of the magnitude of the problem." How can we eradicate gender violence: sexual harassment, DV, neglect, etc. with female voices in literature? In this paper, I review the literary texts: *Double Suicide in Kamara*, as a female voice from Okinawa, Japan; and *Mutiny* from Mauritius. In order to progress towards the objective, I try to find out how female refugees from Diego Garcia are particularly illustrated by Mauritians after reviewing the history. Literature plays an ever more important role in revealing gender violence, while the media has habitually been part of the problem itself through its own preferences.

*Personal basic data*

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**GENDER-4 (3)**

**Friday 16/03/2018 09:00-10:30 ROOM D108**

### **Chairs**

- Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)  
 Ms Bidyut Mohanty (Women Studies, Director, Department of Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India)  
 Ms Rie Koike (Asian-American Literature, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan)

### **Presenters**

#### **Ms Fanni Marácz (Hungary), *Hong Kong's HIV/AIDS Strategy as an example for Mainland China***

##### *Abstract*

The first cases of HIV infections in China during the 1980s served as a signal that their joining of an international system came with globalization's downsides. Even though the arrival of HIV in Asia came almost a decade after it appeared in the US, many countries still failed to take advantage of the accumulated knowledge Western science could already provide on the treatment and most importantly the prevention of HIV, this belated response led to an ever growing number of infections.

The paper's hypothesis is that Hong Kong's initial strategy of dealing with the virus served as an example the Mainland Chinese government used to develop their own approach. Besides Hong Kong methadone clinics that have been in place since the seventies, China also took lessons in other aspects of prevention through UN consultancies, from Hong Kong's experts.

The paper examines Hong Kong's influence on Chinese policy makers in part based on interviews with experts in the field such as Professor Shui-shan Lee Head of the Division of Infectious Diseases at the JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, and also by looking at the data provided by institutions such as the Hong Kong AIDS Foundation or the Red Ribbon Center of Hong Kong.

##### *Personal basic data*

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#### **Ms Intan Innayatun Soeparna (Indonesia), *The Protection of Women Refugee from the Perspective of ASEAN Law: The Case of Rohingya Women Refugees***

##### *Abstract*

One of Asia's contemporary ethnical and religious conflicts is highly exemplified by the clash in Myanmar between the Rohingyans and the Myanmar government. The conflict of Rohingya created many human right issues, especially for women. More than 600.000 ethnic Rohingya from Myanmar have been fleeing across the border to southern Bangladesh, and approximately 51 percent of which are women and girls. The distressed and traumatized displaced population gave a tremendous impact to women of Rohingya who are the most vulnerable and marginalized Rohingya refugee population groups. Many women refugees in Kutupalong Camps are victims of rape and prostitution in the camp. UNICEF reported that at least 500 women refugees work in prostitution in a trade with basic needs such bread and rice. Those refugees live in terrible conditions and lack adequate food, water, sanitation, medical care and access to their livelihoods and assets. This situation apparently indicates an urgent call for the realization of refugee protection includes the protection for women refugees according to ASEAN Law. ASEAN itself has made important institutional statements concerning the protection of woman's human rights and preventing

violence against woman (AHRD 2012 and ADEVW 2004), and in the ASEAN Statement to the Security Council on Women, Peace and Security, ASEAN was argued that addressing sexual violence in conflict required tackling the root cause of the humanitarian disaster faced by Rohingya women refugees. However, ASEAN Members seem reluctant to imply it on the regional action plan basis since ASEAN has been upholding very strong principles of “non-interference in the internal affairs of ASEAN Member States”. To this end, this paper attempts to analyse the ASEAN role to protect Rohingya women refugees based on ASEAN legal commitment, including ASEAN Human Right Regime. The purpose is to seek better regional cooperation to lead to improve protection for women refugees especially for Rohingya refugees.

*Keywords*

women, refugee, Rohingya, Myanmar, ASEAN law

*Personal basic data*

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**Ms Tri Martiana (Indonesia), *Dual Roles of Mothers Working in the Indonesia Industry: Its Effects on Maternal and Child Health in Sidoarjo***

*Abstract*

Compared to other countries in Asia, the rate of the female labours in Indonesia reaches 53%. It is, in fact, higher than Hong Kong (52%), Taiwan (47%), Malaysia (47%), and India (35%). Like in other countries in Asia too, working mothers in Indonesia must juggle between the dual roles: nurturing and working, and this creates problems especially in relation to their health. The mother's and child's health issues in Indonesia nowadays show high figures in sickness and death during pregnancy, child-birth, and the five early years of children. The problems possibly come from three sources: the burden of women duties in terms of culture, economy, and the high demand of productivity in the workplace. The objective of this research is to analyze the quality of maternal and child health and some factors related to it, in Sidoarjo, a satellite city near Surabaya, Indonesia, where industry is quite dense. The research employed observation in three factories in formal sector in Sidoarjo-Indonesia in 2017. 350 females labours whose children under the age of five were taken as samples. Dependent variable of this research was the quality of maternal and child health. The independent variable covered the characteristics of mother and child, pregnancy and birth history, the cultural and economical background and company's support. Descriptive analysis was conducted to analyze the data. The results show that factors like marriage, child birth and the company's support to maternal health are highly significant in working mothers' and their children health. These factors are confirmed to be the main factors affecting maternal and child health in Sidoarjo, Indonesia. Furthermore, the struggle between the dual roles of mothers challenges the construction of psychological and physical well-being of the female labors, and their children's quality of life.

*Keywords*

maternal and child health, industry, Sidoarjo, Indonesia

*Personal basic data*

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**STUDENT SESSION (3)****Thursday 15/03/2018 17:30-19:00 ROOM D209****Chairs**

Ms Sonia Thabet (Student, first year, Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

Mr Tsvetelin Anastasov (Student, first year, Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

**Presenters****Mr Bogdan Pudlo (Poland), *Retrospective Narration of Futurist David Burluk****Abstract*

In the works of David Burliuk there are unusual for the representative of the futuristic genre, views on the past. Especially interesting is the retrospective narration in the works of the period of Japanese travel of 1920-1922, in which the artist speaks of Japan even as a "land of ancestors" [11, p. 424]. It includes several levels of narrative: the degree and kind of kinship connecting Burliuk with Japan, and the relationship between Japan and Europe in the form of the presence in Japan of wildness, naturalness, forgotten in Western culture, like ancient Greece [7, p. 361]. The subject of this study is the role of the concepts of heredity and the historical narrative of David Burliuk in his avant-garde and futuristic views.

The main literature about the stay of David Burliuk in Japan was the collections of his poems, literary sketches [1-4, 14] and paintings of this period, illustrating the processes of creative analysis of the artist. Supplemented with works by researchers such as Omuka T., Ovaki S., Oshukov M., Evdaev N., Kapitonenko A.M. As auxiliary materials for the analysis of Burliuk's works, his theoretical works, as well as the texts of Bowl JE, Evdayev M., Lawton A., Iгла H. Retrospective thinking played an interesting role in building all the creativity and thinking about the future of the futurist David Burliuk. This meditation on the past is reduced to a generalized understanding of the situation and place at a given moment in order to subject them to creative analysis with the following expression in the form of literary and artistic works.

*Keywords*

fine art, history, futurism, David Burliuk, Russia, Japan, heredity

*Personal basic data*

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**Mr Nour Adriani (Indonesia), *In The Name of "Mutual" Profit: Rethinking Bangsa Johor, Nationalism, and Asian Foreign Investment****Abstract*

Malaysia's nationality concept until recently is still in a debate between the idea of citizenship and ethnicity: Bumiputera, China, and India. In national stage, national identity challenged by the sense of racial politics and for many years arising disappointment especially among "non-natives" group as its "discrimination" policy. In the state level, an alternative "nationalism" based on territorial bond rather than ethnicity arose as happen in Johor. The traditional ruler and their supporter have been claiming and promoting the notion as a continuation of the old ideas that had existed long before Malaysia was conceptualised. Meanwhile, this emerging concept seems to happen as neighbour countries investment project increasing in the area.

Through historical approach, the modern monarchy development, as well as its economic role in the society, is examined from books, journals, and news media sources. Thus, Anderson's "imagined community" and Blanc's "Asian modernism" are used to understand the social context, its connection with Asian (China) economic rising, and why it appears today.

The emergence of Johor nationalism discourse through this view is an effort to consolidate the traditional institution power against its opponents through historical engineering as the core of the narration. The economic issue is the primary motive, regarding foreign investment and regional political context. A weak federal government also triggered its appearance with division among Malay politicians and corruption scandal within the current regime. This relation can be drawn to the global stage as a new pattern of Asian (China) economic rising vis-à-vis Asian countries nation building.

*Keywords*

nationalism, Johor monarchy, political economy, Asian modernity, investment

*Personal basic data*

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**Ms Léa Dang (France), *Impacts of Agent Orange in Vietnam: the life of victims through three portraits***

*Abstract*

During the U.S.-Vietnam War, the American military forces initiated the use of herbicides in Vietnam through a program codenamed Operation Ranch Hand. The operation, which extended from 1961 to 1971, released over 80 million litres of herbicides into the environment of southern Vietnam.

U.S. Army frequently used herbicides with concentration dozen times higher than acceptable levels. In order to increase production of the herbicides to meet demand from U.S. Army, companies increased temperature in manufacturing processes of 2,4,5 – T and thus more dioxin was formed. Dioxin is a derived compound of Agent Orange, contaminated the population by causing birth defects and several and severe birth abnormalities. Today, millions of Vietnamese are still suffering from the consequences of these spraying.

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**WELLBEING (2)**

**Friday 16/03/2018 10:45-12:15 ROOM D108**

**Chair: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi/Ms Bidyut Mohanty/Ms Rie Koike**

**Presenters**

Ms Margaretha (Indonesia), *Financial attitudes, Financial Behaviour and Wellbeing of Young Adults in Indonesia*

Ms Santi Martini (Indonesia), *Measuring Indoor Air Quality Released by Cigarette Smoke as a Preventive Effort to Stroke*

**WORKSHOP-1****Friday 16/03/2018 09:00-10:30 ROOM OLYMPE DE GOUGES****PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN ASIA-AFRICA-EUROPE EXCHANGES****Chair: Mr Darwis Khudori/Ms Maria Radyati/Mr Michael Hauchecorne****Participants**

Free participation without paper presentation. Representatives of African, Asian, European and Western academic institutions are expected.

**WORKSHOP-2****Friday 16/03/2018 10:45-12:15 ROOM OLYMPE DE GOUGES****PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN ASIA-AFRICA-EUROPE EXCHANGES****Chair: Mr Darwis Khudori/Ms Maria Radyati/Mr Michael Hauchecorne****Participants**

Free participation without paper presentation. Representatives of African, Asian, European and Western academic institutions are expected.

**PLENARY REPORT FROM EVERY PANEL (10 PANELS AND 1 WORKSHOP)****Friday 16/03/2018 14:00-15:30 ROOM AMPHITHEATRE JULES DURAND**

ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY: Mr Paolo Motta

ASIA-AFRICA: Mr Alem Abbay

ASIA-ASIA: Ms Grace Cheng

ASIA-WEST: Mr Manoranjan Mohanty

ASIA-WORLD: Mr Darwis Khudori

BRICS: Mr Marco Ricceri

ECONOMY: Mr Pierre-Bruno Ruffini

GENDER: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi

STUDENT SESSION: Mr Tsvetelin Anastasov

WELLBEING: Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi

WORKSHOP: Mr Darwis Khudori

**PLENARY CLOSING REMARKS (8 SPEAKERS)****Friday 16/03/2018 15:45-17:15 ROOM AMPHITHEATRE JULES DURAND****Chair**

Mr Darwis Khudori (Architecture, History, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

## Speakers

**Ms Beatriz Bissio (History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)**

(text not available)

**Ms Bidyut Mohanty (Women Studies, Director, Department of Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India)**

I attended the Bandung conference both in 2015 and this year, 2018. I also heard about the kind of role the women played during the first conference which was held in 1955. I feel that at that time in 1955 the women played a cosmetic role. At best one may say that they played the role of second diplomacy. For example, Indira Gandhi, the daughter of Pundit Nehru and some other women served tea and dinner. They also danced and sang songs. But incidentally around that time or a little before that various world women's conferences were held in different parts of the world. The aim was to resist the imperialistic attitude of International Women's views. The first one was held in 1949 much before the Bandung conference. In 1949 the Conference of Women's in Asia was held in Beijing, China with the support of All China Women's Federations and Atma Rakshya Samiti (or Self Defence Committee) of West Bengal, India. In 1958 again the Asian-African Conference of women was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka under the aegis of five National women's organizations from Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Burma and Sri Lanka. In 1961 one more women's conference

also took place with the support of Nasser one of the leader of Non-Aligned Movement. Unfortunately all the organizations could not come together to be a part of the above movement (Armstrong, Elisabeth, 2016, *'Before Bandung, The Anti-Imperialist Women's Movement in Asia and International Democratic Confederation'* ([https://scholarworks.smith.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=swg\\_facpubs](https://scholarworks.smith.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=swg_facpubs))).

Today we salute them in this concluding session for their great effort. I am happy to tell that unlike the last one, I could see that women this time are much more visible and more active and taking lead role like Diah, and Beatriz speaking in the concluding session! I think our women leaders of the past must be feeling relieved in the heaven, if at all one believes in the eternal existence of the soul. Secondly I noticed that this year's conference took up many new issues such as environment, role of youth and role of UN etc. I wish a long life to the indomitable spirit of the Bandung Conference.

### **Ms Grace Cheng (Political Sciences, Hawai'i Pacific University, USA)**

This conference series represents a critical forum for enhancing knowledge and appreciate for the multiple developments taking place through Asia. Many other conferences focus on particular subregions, such as East Asia or South Asia. But "The Rise of Asia" Conferences promote awareness of the rising economic, political, and cultural significance of the various societies of Asia in the world today. "The Rise of Asia" Conferences also bring attention to inter-Asian politics and exchange, as well as to connections between Asia and different regions in the world, such as perspectives on the rise of Asia from the standpoint of the EU, Russia, the US, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa. "The Rise of Asia" Conferences should continue to enhance this important point of distinction. Bringing in representation from the Middle East at the conference is something to work on; we saw that begin at the second conference with a perspective from Palestine, which critically pointed out how the rise of Asia had not meant much change for the situation of Palestinians.

This conference is therefore an important venue for promoting understanding the impact of Asia in the contemporary world. There is great potential for enhancing the content in future gatherings as well as between conferences. More attention to the division of labour among members of the scientific committee and others wishing to serve can help achieve this.

One area that was introduced in the second conference, which is worthy is expanding, is the student paper presentations. As Asia's place in the world moving forward is likely to continue to grow, cultivating a new generation of Asia scholars and student knowledge of Asia is an important task. "The Rise of Asia" Conferences would help serve in this task, as well as benefit from it. The student participation in both "The Rise of Asia" Conferences thus far has been very invigorating. Students also bring in critical perspectives of a new generation with distinct perspectives, concerns, and ideas that would give more dimension to the conversation.

In these ways, "The Rise of Asia" Conferences are unique and can contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the role of Asia and its impact on the world today and in the coming years. Together we can work to provide for presentations by experts in all these fields, as well as participation by future experts, in order to increase the profile of this conference.

### **Ms Lyu Xinyu (Media, Culture, Society, East China Normal University, China)**

(text not available)

### **Ms Maria Radyati (Economics and Management, Director of the Center for Entrepreneurship, Change, and Third Sector, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia)**

(text not available)

### **Mr Marco Ricceri (Political Sciences, EURISPES Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research, Rome)**

First comment: the spirit of the conference.

From the opening session and then, in the numerous thematic sessions, the reports, discussions and comments have dealt with the complexity of the "rise of Asia" linking it to the "spirit of Bandung", that is to say to an idea of development and progress based on precise values of dignity of man and its communities of reference and on specific rights to be protagonists of the history but without pursuing a project of domination, oppression and exploitation of others. For an observer, a Western scholar, this recovery of the Bandung' spirit is in fact an original and stimulating proposal, a novelty of great importance. This is because, in general, that historical initiative and that project are little known or are considered as belonging to a past history, which does not influence the current evolutionary processes. Indeed, at present most of the analyzes and studies carried out in the West focus their attention mainly on geo-economic and geopolitical aspects, they evaluate the development of Asia in terms of growth, not "rise", they limit themselves to examining the initiatives of major protagonists with little sensitivity for the complexity of the whole, that is, for what has rightly been called the "Asian constellation" (prof. Darwis Khudori).

There are, of course, also many important studies, for example, on the cultures, the arts, the religions, the lifestyles, etc, of the Asian world, but there is little attention to a guiding idea, to the project that the Asian world, as a whole, can express today. The value of the conference, confirmed by the great confrontation carried out in the numerous sessions, lies precisely on the following points: first, in having linked the analysis and evaluation of the rise of Asia to the need to identify background references in a precise system of values, principles, rights and duties, in a harmonious and equitable vision of development; then, secondly, in having identified the historical experience of Bandung as an event that could offer this vision and these guiding principles to the today's protagonists. This is, objectively, a great novelty. It is an important contribution to the effort that all of us have in common, in the Western world as in the Asian world, to find adequate answers to the question of the common future to be built. The construction of a future worthy of being lived by all human beings leads us to confront ourselves with the fundamental questions such as: the value of the things we do, the sense of the historical path of the peoples, our interpretation of the unifying principles of humanity, starting from our idea of the "soul of the world", the "Anima Mundi", as the ancient Latins called it. The recovery of the Bandung' spirit is an original element that stimulates everyone to reflect and operate in this direction.

Second comment: the approach to the discussion.

It is interesting to note that the same title of the conference speaks of an "international and interdisciplinary" conference. That is, the initiative promoted by numerous French and Asian universities and research centers has met with a precise scientific and cultural challenge: that of a borderless confrontation and, at the same time, that of collaboration between different scientific areas and disciplines, the only way to operate with a systemic method both in the evaluation of the complex processes underway, and in the construction of positive future prospects. In reality, in today's situation of the academic and research world, if on the one hand a collaboration without borders exists and is practiced, on the other, the negative fact of a rigid and schematic separation by the scientific disciplines remains and prevails. Most scholars and analysts live as closed in their own world; they participate, of course, in moments of open confrontation, but then everyone performs its own work and commitment in its specific field and very rarely leaves its narrow boundaries, to share its methodology, doubts, needs, results.

The novelty of the Paris-Le Havre conference 2018 lies in having opened up concrete perspectives of collaboration between different scientific disciplines; in fact, in having conceived and organized the whole event "The rise of Asia" on the basis of the criteria of interdisciplinarity. The sessions on the specific thematic areas - it is an example - have been real interdisciplinary working tables that could, in the next future, also become permanent research and interdisciplinary study tables. This original approach is coherent, inter alia, with the indications and programs approved by the member states of the UN that repeatedly, in numerous documents such as the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development, call for the adoption of an interdisciplinary working method in the study and research activities as well as for the dissemination of this method in everyday practice. Who attended the Paris - Le Havre conference has lived an experience of this kind and can return to its country or to the place where he carry out its activities to repeat and spread it.

A final brief consideration.

The two institutions hosting the conference, the University Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne and the University Le Havre Normandie also offered participants an important experience of collaboration between experts and students, who were involved as active protagonists of the

event. This is also an important fact to underline, a very positive signal and real a best practice.

**Ms Rie Koike (Asian-American Literature, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan)**

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Dr. Darwis Khudori and the students who have devoted themselves to the conference, and also to those who have remained seated until now. I would like to dedicate my closing remarks to our friend, Nasim, an Iranian female scholar we met last year's conference here but could not make it this time because of the racism in the US. She is now studying in Oregon. As she holds an Iranian passport, she could not get out of the US. Once she is out of the country, she may not be able to reenter the US. On behalf of Nasim, I would like to deliver some remarks.

One of the rewards of studying Asia and gender together is recognizing the connections between different peoples of the minority/the weak at a time when we are bombarded by media images of gender based conflicts between the two groups: male vs. female; the majority vs. the minority; Asia vs US/Europe; colored vs white. Some discuss the empathy; and the others tension observed within Asia and/or outside Asia. Intercultural empathy is often brought about by the recognition that Asian female groups are more like "second-class citizens" who cannot say no! as Diah said in her opening remarks. On the contrary, intercultural tension often arises because female groups in Asia tend to internalize the dominant culture's prejudices and stereotypes.

Gender related violence is one of the most flagrant, yet under-reported misconducts or even crimes of our time. This means there must still be countless voiceless women and/or sexual minorities. In 2017, "Me Too" movements started by Alysssa Milano against sexual harassment have been spread in Hollywood and onto the world. She suggested, "*If all the women who have been sexually harassed or assaulted wrote 'Me Too' as a status, we might give people a sense of the magnitude of the problem.*" In Japan, however, as the New York Times article pointed out on Feb. 28, 2018 against a Japanese female who courageously raised her hand, saying that "*Japanese women who say 'Me too' do so at their own risk.*" This twenty-year-old Japanese lady is a university student as well as businessperson said in December, "*We need to create a society where we can speak up. Otherwise sexual harassment and other misconduct will persist forever.*" In a patriarchal society, even though the Constitution of Japan clearly mentions the equality, Japan's cultural tradition prevails over the Constitution, as Diah asked the question about the law's failure in a gender panel.

How can we eradicate gender violence: sexual harassment, DV, neglect, to name a few, with female voices and/or voiceless actions in literature? Not in the Westerners' way, but in our own way, which is my main concern. In Asia, women as wives and mothers have received a high level of respect that Western societies may no longer offer. Even if Asian or Japanese may seem modest, polite, or even passive, it should not be mistaken for softness and weakness as in surrender.

As Ms Kim said in her opening remarks, beyond boundaries, we need "planet" way of thought, and as Mr. Mohanty mentioned about the death of great physicist Dr. Hawking, I hope, we hope, our as human beings' wisdom never die not only for Asia, but also for the Planet Earth. This is the meaning of this conference.

Thank you so much.

**Mr Tsvetelin Anastasov (students of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, the Université Le Havre Normandie)**

Dear Honorary guests, dear professors, fellow students, good evening,

At the closing of this conference, I'd like to thank you all for participating and sharing your researches and ideas.

Gathering a vast pool of ideas is an important drive for problem-solving and finding solutions in an innovative way. In this year's context, I think the involvement of students through the Student Forum paved the way for future proactive and broader student participation.

The gathering of ideas is also important for the raising of the awareness on important issues.

I am fascinated how the MEETOO movement started and is now a major topic on the news. But it's not just the MEETOO movement, it's all other taboo topics that have been previously neglected.

We all can agree that Climate change is happening. The Corporate social responsibility, for example, can give us the right guidelines, I believe, to the cure of the Planet or at least the prolongation of our presence on this Blue dot, before we become interplanetary species.

Social media, another major topic, with its advantages is becoming more and more attractive for businesses and governments, serving as a tool for marketing, but also political influence (like in India). However, together with the advantages and closeness to the people, Social Media raises big questions about its usage. Do we use it consciously or just blindly for amusement and for a superior and artificial self-presentation? Such usage leads to depression, due to the inability to explain to ourselves how daily social media impacts us.

On the other hand, we can use it as a tool, we can leverage it and capitalize on it. Creating more opportunities for ourselves and benefiting from this phenomena.

I do urge people to understand and use the social platforms with purpose. If you're on Facebook, Instagram, WeChat, knowing WHY you use it not only clarifies your purpose for being present online, but also gives you insights and hints on future potential usage. As a favorite author of mine, called Simon Sinek says, *"It's not WHAT you do, it's WHY you do it"*.

It's true that Asia is still rising, but in 2018 Asia is becoming a model for economic growth — South Korea, Singapore, China, Russia, India are only a few examples. Asia is also a model for social engagement and environmental consideration.

I believe as a student that the world should learn from Asia and welcome the win-win approach when dealing with various stakeholders when problem-solving, especially when we speak about the Big Planetary Issues.

As a Bachelor of International Relations and Diplomacy I look at Asia as an example for Soft power usage to promote national interests. My favorite examples are China and India, because they win more by telling their story, than by hard power manifestation.

If you think about it in every major city there is a Chinatown. The international cuisine takes a considerable place when promoting the country's best image. My favorite Indian example has been best described by Shashi Tharoor, who is a politician and former diplomat. He says that *"in Britain, Indian restaurants employ more people than the coal mining, ship building and iron and steel industries combined, so the Empire can indeed strike back."*

This takes me to the thought that in today's world, with the nuclear, technological and cyber advancements more than ever we need to look for a cooperation instead of a zero-sum outcome.

I believe such international forums are crucial for the international dialogue and I am looking forward to participating in the Forum again.

Thank you.

## **PLENARY CLOSING WORDS**

**Friday 16/03/2018 17:15-17:30 ROOM AMPHITHEATRE JULES DURAND**

Mr. Darwis Khudori (Conference Initiator and Convenor)

This is the second time that we organise an international and multidisciplinary conference on a general theme THE RISE OF ASIA IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE following a model based on the following principles:

- 1) A permanent theme, which is THE RISE OF ASIA IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE
- 2) A changing sub-theme. The first edition was: "What impacts, what risks and what opportunities for the rest of the world". The second one is "What local and global changes in diversity of life". So, we have to think what sub-theme we will propose if we wish to organise the third edition of our conference series. If you any idea, just let me know. We can continue to work by email exchanges. I cannot decide alone on the fundamental elements of our conference although I have to decide when there is a deadlock.
- 3) A community-based conference. Our conference is a collective work based on participation and leadership. Leadership alone will not guarantee the success and sustainability of our endeavours. We need participation. Some friends and colleagues asked me how come you organised such conferences, international, multidisciplinary, in several places, several times, mobilising people from all over the world, without funding? I just follow a common sense. We need a community. What I organised is what I call a community-based conference. Since 2005 I built the community, by the network of Bandung Spirit, by using a website, Bandung Spirit, as a tool of community building. I try to feed the website and to maintain contact with our community members with news, articles, ideas... I feel that I did not do enough due to my lack of time, but it works. The community is living with some people coming and going, but the spirit stays. It is based on this community that we organised conferences. We do not need a lot of people to begin. We need, let's say, ten persons to start. I asked them: are you willing to come to France with your own means to organise a conference? If we have ten people willing to come, then it is fine, because with ten persons from divers countries we can organise an international seminar or symposium or workshop. Then we launched a call for papers and we received hundreds of proposals from scholars from all over the world willing to participate in our conference.
- 3) A three-day conference in two cities: first day in Paris, two days in Le Havre. We have to do something in Paris, because the international participants will land firstly at Paris before going to Le Havre. If we do not propose anything in Paris, I am not sure that international participants will come to Le Havre. And also an icon is important. The University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, it is a well known and prestigious institution, an icon. So, if scholars from diverse countries are invited to participate in a conference at the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, there is a great chance that they are willing to come. Then, we draw them to Le Havre. That is why we have two hosting institutions: The University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne for Paris part of the conference, the University Le Havre Normandie for the Le Havre part. What is new at the second edition is the active involvement of Universitas Airlangga from Surabaya, Indonesia, in the organisation of the conference. So, we have two hosting institutions and three co-organising institutions. In addition, we have five Asian academic institutions join the co-organising institutions of the conference: two from China, two from India, one from Japan. We hope to have academic institutions from other continents to join, especially from Africa and Latin America.
- 4) A Scientific Board consisting of scholars from diverse scientific disciplines of humanities and social sciences from diverse countries. At the first edition, we have 14 members from Brazil, France, India, Hungary, Morocco and Senegal with gender unbalance (10 men, 4 women). This time we have 32 scholars, also unbalance in gender, with female domination (14 men+18 women): 3 from Africa (Senegal, South Africa), 14 from Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Japan, Russia, Thailand), 11 from Europe (France, Hungary, Ireland), 3 from Latin America (Bolivia, Brazil), 1 from USA. We put Russia in Asia for two reasons. When I asked our Russian colleague of Scientific Board whether she preferred to represent Asia or Europe, she chose the first. Second reason, in our programme studies at Le Havre, Russia is a part of the area of specialisations in our Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia.

- 5) A structure of participants consisting of three categories: speakers, presenters and simple participants. Speakers are those invited to present a talk on a theme decided by the Scientific Board. Presenters are those who propose a topic and selected by the Scientific Board. At the first edition we have 6 speakers and 52 presenters from 26 countries. This time we have 14 speakers and 66 presenters from 23 countries. The number of countries decreases but the number of participants increase due to the great number of participants from Indonesia. They are more than twenty. All speakers present their view in plenary sessions, while all presenters present their papers in parallel session.
- 6) A structure of sessions based on topics related to Asia: ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY, ASIA-AFRICA, ASIA-ASIA, ASIA-LATIN AMERICA, ASIA-MIDDLE EAST-NORTH AFRICA, ASIA-WEST, ASIA-WORLD SYSTEM, BRICS-WORLD ORDER, GENDER AND WOMEN'S ISSUES. At this second edition, regretfully, we do not have session on ASIA-LATIN AMERICA. However, we have new elements: BRICS and FRENCH SESSIONS. Last year, the French speaking presenters were mixed with English speaking ones, which is proven to be inefficient.

Despite the increasing number of participants, we have a regret: we have less participants from Africa. We have only one, Amy Niang, a Senegalese based in South Africa, who is willing to come with her own means. The absence of Africans is due to certainly the economic situation. Our colleagues from Asia and Latin America are now able to come to Europe with their own means. But it is still difficult for our African colleagues. Not only due to financial constraints, but also political. Two of our colleagues from Africa, who were willing to come with their own means, they did not obtain visa from French Embassy to allow them to come to France. One from Cameroon, the other one from Congo Kinshasha. So, we have to think how to enable our African colleagues to participate actively in our conference.

Well, I see my students have given me a sign to stop and to invite you to move to the university sport centre where our students organise a closing socio-cultural evening with diverse Asian performing arts, dances, music, defile of Asian dresses, etc. and also a dinner with Asian cuisine. So, once again I would like to thank you thank you and thank you for your participation in our conference. I would like also to say that all this is not possible without the hard work of our students in preparing and carrying out this conference since the beginning of their academic year in September 2017. This is a part of their study programme, under the name of Project of Collective Interest. They have to write a report on it, and they will get a mark from me. Thank you students.

So, let us move to university sport centre and enjoy our socio-cultural evening.

Thank you.

**LIST OF AUTHORS, LOCALITY, TOPICS (58)**  
 ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY (5)  
 ASIA-AFRICA (4)  
 ASIA-ASIA (7)  
 ASIA-WEST (5)  
 ASIA-WORLD (6)  
 BRICS (2)  
 ECONOMY (7)  
 FRENCH SESSION (5)  
 GENDER (12)  
 STUDENT SESSION (3)  
 WELLBEING (2)  
 WORKSHOP

**ARCHITECTURE-CULTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY (5)**

- Andy Rahman, Eka Swadiansa, Realrich Sjarief (Indonesia), *The Origin of Postmodern Architecture: From American Dream to Chinese Reality*  
 Eka Swadiansa, Andy Rahman, Realrich Sjarief (Indonesia), *The Vision of Postmodern Architecture: Pritzker's Experiences and the Indonesian Experiments*  
 Realrich Sjarief, Andy Rahman, Eka Swadiansa (Indonesia), *The Discourses of Postmodern Architecture: Eurocentric Pragmatism or Asian Symbolism*  
 Tri Pramesti (Indonesia), *Indonesia is my second hometown: Vision of world cities in Indonesian popular fictions*  
 Yukio Kamino (Japan), *Rising Asia in the Sinking Ecosphere: Can Asian Worldviews of 'Classical Elements' (Air, Water, Earth, Fire) and 'Planetarity' Save Life on Earth?*

**ASIA-AFRICA (4)**

- Alemseged Abbay (USA/Ethiopia), *China, Civil Society, Ethnicity, and Democracy in Ethiopia*  
 Kae Amo (France/Japan), *Roles and Perceptions of Japanese Development Actors in sub-Saharan Africa: Cases from Senegal*  
 Makiko Sakai (Japan), *Impact of Chinese motorcycles on the rural socio-economy in Africa: Rethink new Asia-Africa relations from a view of local vegetable markets in West Cameroon*  
 Makoto Katsumata (Japan), *How Japan understood Africa by Bandung Spirit – People's Memories of World Conferences against Nuclear Arms in 1950's*

**ASIA-ASIA (7)**

- Dian Ekowati, Sony Kusumasondjaja (Indonesia), *Towards awareness of Better Asia: How Indonesian Local Government Institution deal with changes*  
 Eva Leiliyanti, Irawaty, Diyantari (Indonesia), *Religious and Political Public Sentiment of Political Campaign in Social Media*  
 He Li (USA/China), *China's Economic Diplomacy Toward Asia and Its Implications*  
 Hye Young Kim (France/Korea), *The Rise of Asia: In Pursuit of a Different Form of Internationalism*  
 Lyu Xinyu (China), *The Archeologies of Future in the New Media Age: New Media and contemporary Chinese politics*  
 Tomasz Sleziak (UK), *Sages Now, Sages Then: Pinpointing Confucian Context in South Korean Development History*  
 Yuni Sari Amalia (Indonesia), *Ethnic Diversity in Indonesia: "Do We Stand a Chance to be Truly Multicultural?"*

**ASIA-WEST (5)**

- Frederico de Sousa Ribeiro Benvinda (Portugal), *From the Czar to the Mikado: Zófimo Consiglieri's views on the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905)*  
 Grace Cheng (USA), *Economic Impact of the US-North Korea Standoff on East Asia*  
 Péter Klemensits (Hungary), *The United States-Philippines Strategic and Security Cooperation in the Trump-Duterte era*  
 Soraia MM Carvalho (Portugal), *Asian Monroism in Bettercourt Rodrigues post-World War I view*

Teresa Maria e Sousa Nunes (Portugal), *The Yellow Danger and Portuguese understanding on Asia – José de Macedo's political approaches to Asian topics at the beginning of the Great War (1916)*

### **ASIA-WORLD (6)**

Beatriz Bissio (Brazil/Uruguay), *The Rise of Asia and the role of the Security Council: Something New?*

Darwis Khudori (France/Indonesia), *The Rise of Asia and World System: Where are we going?*

Deborah Fletcher, Ian Boxill (Jamaica), *The rise of Asia seen from outside Asia: An examination of the role the development state played in the Asian success story and its application in the English-speaking Caribbean*

Manoranjan Mohanty (India), *Two discourses on The Rise of Asia: Hegemonic and Democratic*

Rashmi Raman (India), *The Changing of the Guard: India and China in the Avant Garde of a Geopolitical Shift in the Grammar of International Law*

Siti R. Susanto (Indonesia), *The Thoughts of Mohammad Hatta and Haji Agus Salim on Indonesia's Foreign Policy*

### **BRICS (2)**

Marco Ricceri (Italy), *BRICS in the global scenario: a structural or temporary change factor?*

Paolo Motta (Spain/Italy), *The role of BRICS and the NDB in Latin America*

### **ECONOMY (7)**

Elena Veduta (Russia), *Time to use the strategic advantages of Russia*

Marianna Kudina (Russia), *Social sciences and humanities education in the knowledge economic models of America, Europe and Asia - similarities and differences*

Maria R. Nindita Radyati (Indonesia), Tony Simmonds (Australia), *The Rise of Social Enterprises in Indonesia*

Noël Magloire Ndoba (France/Congo Brazzaville), *The Chinese "One Belt, One Road" Programme, the "International Political Economy" Perspective and the "Political and Institutional Economy" Perspective*

Robert Leslie (Russia), *The use of experience of organization of small business in UK for reviving the Asian economy*

Rudi Purwono (Indonesia), *Developing a Stable Middle Class Through MSMEs, A Study from Indonesia*

Sony Kusumasondjaja (Indonesia), *Understanding Millennials' Behavior on Social Media: A Social comparison Perspective in Indonesia*

### **FRENCH SESSION (5)**

Laurent Chircop-Reyes (France), *Piaohao 票号 et capitalisme marchand sous les Qing (1644-1911) : quand les négociants du Shanxi deviennent banquiers*

Lufeng Xu (France/China), *Fièvre du kung-fu chinois : La globalisation du temple Shaolin et l'économie du corps*

Monia Latrouite-Ma (France/Taiwan), *Une contribution asiatique dans la gestion des échanges internationaux. Le cas Chine-Occident*

Polina Travert (France/Russie), *Les relations de la Russie et des pays de l'Amérique Latine : une nouvelle réalité pour la Russie sous les sanctions*

Raúl Ornelas (Mexico), *La concurrence pour le leadership mondial : un regard dès investissement à l'étranger*

### **GENDER (12)**

Bidyut Mohanty (India), *Rise of Asia but Misogyny persists*

Diah Ariani Arimbi (Indonesia), *Gender and the Millennial Writers: Codes of Femininity and Masculinity the Eyes of the Indonesian Teen Literature Writers*

Emy Susanti (Indonesia), *Women's Social Movement and the Struggle for Gender Justice in Indonesia*

Fanni Marácz (Hungary), *Hong Kong's HIV/AIDS Strategy as an example for Mainland China*

Intan Innayatun Soeparna (Indonesia), *The Protection of Women Refugee from the Perspective of ASEAN Law: The Case of Rohingya Women Refugees*

Irfan Wahyudi (Indonesia), *"We are Workers, We are not Slaves!": Female Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers (IMDWs) in Hong Kong and Mobile Phone Activism*

- Lina Puryanti (Indonesia), *Women, Borderland, and Territorial Dynamics of Sebatik Island in Indonesia – Malaysia Border*
- Mouli Banerjee (Germany/India), *The Many-Headed Demon: Rhetoric and The Multiple Personas of the Political Woman in South Asia*
- Nur Wulan (Indonesia), *Challenging Dominant Norms of Masculinity through Indonesian Restrained Masculinities*
- Rachmah Ida (Indonesia), *Bodies that Matter: The Socio-Cultural and Religious (Islam) Constructs of Female Sexual Body among the Ethnic Madurese in Indonesia*
- Rie Koike (Japan), *The Role of Combating Voiceless Women in Literature: Asia (Okinawa) and Africa (Chagos)*
- Tri Martiana, Putri Ayuni Alayannur, Ajeng Kusuma Wardani, Firman Suryadi Rahman (Indonesia), *Dual Roles of Mothers Working in the Indonesia Industry: Its Effects on Maternal and Child Health in Sidoarjo*

### **STUDENT SESSION (3)**

- Bogdan Pudlo (Poland), *Retrospective Narration of Futurist David Burluk*
- Nour Adriani (Indonesia), *In The Name of “Mutual” Profit: Rethinking Bangsa Johor, Nationalism, and Asian Foreign Investment*
- Ms Léa Dang (France), *Impacts of Agent Orange in Vietnam: the life of victims through three portraits*

### **WELLBEING (2)**

- Margaretha, Dimas Aryo Wicaksono, Puspita Adiati Rosatyani (Indonesia), Dominika Maison (Poland), *Financial attitudes, Financial Behaviour and Wellbeing of Young Adults in Indonesia*
- Santi Martini (Indonesia), *Measuring Indoor Air Quality Released by Cigarette Smoke as a Preventive Effort to Stroke*

# SELECTED PHOTOS



Tuesday, March 13, 2018, pre-conference gathering, Place de la République, Paris, from left to right: Darwis Khudori, Bidyut Mohanty, Maria Radyati, Tony Simmonds, Lina Puryanti, Liu Xinyu, Tri Pramesti, Diah Ariani Arimbi, Sihame Chermak, Alexandra Anjani, Manoranjan Mohanty



Wednesday, March 14, 2018, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Amphitheatre Lefebvre, "family photo" consisting of most of the speakers.



Wednesday, March 14, 2018, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Amphitheatre Lefebvre, plenary opening session



Wednesday, March 14, 2018, Opening session, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Amphitheatre Lefebvre, from left to right: Darwis Khudori (conference initiator, convenor, moderator, Université Le Havre Normandie, France), Manish Prabhat (Chef de Mission, Embassy of India), Muhammad Nasih (rector, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), Pierre Singaravélou (director, Centre of History of Contemporary Asia, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne).



Wednesday, March 14, 2018, Morning session, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Amphitheatre Lefebvre, from left to right: Diah Ariani Arimbi (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), Kim Soyoung (Korea National University of Arts, Seoul, South Korea), Elena Veduta (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia), Manoranjan Mohanty (Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India), Makiko Sakai (Tokyo University for Foreign Studies, Japan), Lyu Xinyu (hidden behind Makiko Sakai, School of Communication, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China).



Wednesday, March 14, 2018, Afternoon session, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Amphitheatre Turgot, from left to right: Darwis Khudori (moderator), Marco Ricceri (EURISPES Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research, Rome, Italy), Amy Niang (University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa), Beatriz Bissio (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Makram Khoury-Machool (Cambridge Centre for Palestine Studies, Cambridge, UK), Grace Cheng (Hawai'i Pacific University, Hawai'i, USA), Deborah Fletcher (The University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica), Hugues Tertrais (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris, France).



Wednesday, March 14, 2018, some speakers in the court yard of the Université Paris-Sorbonne



Thursday, March 15, 2018, in the train on the way to Le Havre



Thursday, March 15, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, Amphitheatre Raymond Queneau, "family photo" consisting of most of the speakers



Thursday-Friday, March 15-16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, parallel sessions



Thursday-Friday, March 15-16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, parallel sessions



Thursday-Friday, March 15-16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, parallel sessions



Friday, March 16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, Amphitheatre Jules Durand, plenary closing sessions. Above, left-right: Tsvetelin Anastasov, Paolo Motta, Darwis Khudori, Diah Ariani Arimbi, Bidyut Mohanty. Below, left-right: Marco Ricceri, Pierre-Bruno Ruffini, Alem Abbay, Darwis Khudori, Grace Cheng, Manoranjan Mohanty.



Friday, March 16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, Sport Centre, Socio-cultural Evening, opening speeches, from left to right: Darwis Khudori, Dominique Smith (Vice-Dean of the Faculty of International Affairs), Pascal Reghem (President of the university), Neslihan Altuntas (student of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, master of ceremony).



Friday, March 16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, Sport Centre, Socio-cultural Evening, Exchanges of Gifts between Université Le Havre Normandie and Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, from left to right: Edi Purwono, Darwis Khudori, Gancar Premananto (the first and the third persons represent Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)



Friday, March 16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, Sport Centre, Socio-cultural Evening, Defile of Asian dresses.



Friday, March 16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, Sport Centre, Socio-cultural Evening, Bollywood Dance involving conference participants and students



Friday, March 16, 2018, Université Le Havre Normandie, Sport Centre, Socio-cultural Evening, "family photo" consisting of most of the speakers and students of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia

# THE RISE OF ASIA IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE LA MONTEE DE L'ASIE

EN HISTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVE GLOBALES

PARIS, MARCH 14, 2018  
Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne  
LE HAVRE, MARCH 15-16, 2018  
Université Le Havre Normandie

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Centre d'Histoire de l'Asie Contemporaine  
Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne  
Paris, France



**GRIC**  
Groupe de recherche identités et cultures  
Université Le Havre Normandie  
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New Delhi, India



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Studies, Shanghai University  
Shanghai, China

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