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# The rise of Asia in global history and perspective: 150 years of Gandhi, will it bring peace, justice and non-violence to the world?

Darwis Khudori

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# THE RISE OF ASIA

IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

# LA MONTEE DE L'ASIE

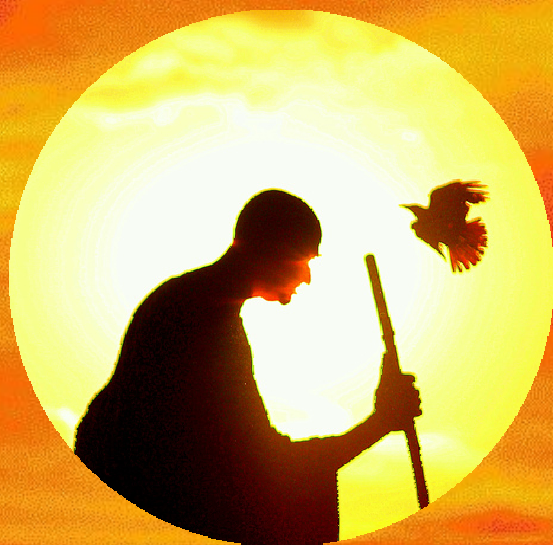
EN HISTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVE GLOBALES

**150 YEARS OF GANDHI:**

**will it bring peace, justice and non-violence to the world?**

**150 ANS DE GANDHI :**

**va t-elle amener la paix, la justice et la non-violence au monde ?**



**International and Multidisciplinary  
Conference**

**UNIVERSITE PARIS 1 PANTHEON-  
SORBONNE**

**March 13, 2019**

**UNIVERSITE LE HAVRE NORMANDIE**

**March 14-15, 2019**

**CHAC (Centre d'Histoire de  
l'Asie Contemporaine)**

**Univeristé Paris 1 Panthéon-  
Sorbonne, France**

**GRIC (Groupe de Recherches  
Identités et Cultures)**

**Université Le Havre  
Normandie, France**

## CONFERENCE REPORT

Compiled and presented by Darwis Khudori

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

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Embassy of  
INDIA



University of Gauhati  
Assam  
INDIA



Université Le Havre  
Normandie  
FRANCE



Université Paris 1  
Panthéon-Sorbonne  
FRANCE



Universitas Airlangga  
Surabaya  
INDONESIA



Embassy of  
INDONESIA



# GRIC

Groupe de recherche  
identités et cultures

# THE RISE OF ASIA IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

150 years of Gandhi: will it bring peace, justice and non-violence to the world?

# LA MONTEE DE L'ASIE EN HISTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVE GLOBALES

150 ans de Gandhi : va t-elle amener la paix, la justice et la non-violence au monde ?

## INTERNATIONAL AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

Paris, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne or UNESCO, March 13, 2019

Le Havre, Université Le Havre Normandie, March 14-15, 2019

<http://www.bandungspirit.org/>

[conference-masterasie@univ-lehavre.fr](mailto:conference-masterasie@univ-lehavre.fr)

## HOSTING AND ORGANISING 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

## CO-ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS



University of Gauhati, Assam  
India



Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya  
Indonesia

# CONFERENCE REPORT

Compiled and presented by Darwis Khudori

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## **STEERING COMMITTEE**

### **Coordinator**

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

### **Members**

- Ms Diah Ariani ARIMBI (Associate Professor, Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)
- Ms Myrtati Dyah ARTARIA (Professor, Biological Anthropology, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)
- Ms Alka BHARAT (Professor, Physical Planning, Architecture, Environment and Human Rights, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, India)
- Ms Beatriz BISSIO (Associate Professor in History and Political Sciences, Centre for South-South Cooperation, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- Ms Monica BRUCKMANN (Associate Professor, Political Sciences, Sociology, Latin American Council of Social Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- Mr Bruno DRWESKI (Associate Professor, History, Political Sciences, Eastern European Studies, INALCO National Institute of Languages and Civilisations, France)
- Mr Akhil Ranjan DUTTA (Professor, Political Sciences, Gauhati University, Assam, India)
- Mr Viktor ESZTERHAI (Researcher, Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary)
- Ms Anouk GUINE (Associate Professor, Sociology, Comparative Politics, Gender Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Ms Fatima HARRAK (Emeritus Professor, History, Political Sciences, Centre of African Studies, University Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco)
- Mr Maxim KHOMYAKOV (Professor, Philosophy, Political Sciences, Saint-Petersburg School of Social Sciences and Area Studies, Russia)
- Mr Manoranjan MOHANTY (Emeritus Professor, Political Sciences and Chinese Studies, Council for Social Development, University of Delhi, India)
- Mr Yves OUALLET (Associate Professor, Cultural Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Mr Marco RICCERI (Emeritus Professor, Political Sciences, EURISPES Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies, Rome, Italy)
- Mr Hugues TERTRAIS (Emeritus Professor, History, CHAC Centre of Contemporary Asian History, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)
- Ms Elena VEDUTA (Professor, Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)

### **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

## INTRODUCTION

*The twenty-first century is emerging as the Asian century. During the first half of this century, the Asian region, extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Arabian Sea and northwards, to include Central Asia, is likely to establish itself as the new centre of the economic universe. This will draw to a conclusion three centuries of Western dominance over the world economic resources and for much of this time, its political spaces. This transformation in the world economic order will not be painless either for the East or for the West. Indeed, the transition has the potential for causing much grief to the world as no established order is likely to cede its hegemony without challenge.*

*The significant point of departure during this phase of transition lies in the fact that the receding economic power of the West (also more broadly classified as the North), dominated by the United States (US), remains and is likely to remain in the immediate future the dominant military power. Historically, the dominant political power, whether it was Rome, Britain or the US was, within its own spheres of influence, also the dominant military as well as economic power. This erosion of the economic power of the West while retaining military dominance with the US and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, does not bode well for an easy transition for the global order.*

[...]

*How the established powers of the West, led again by the US, will react to this changing balance of economic power towards Asia, which has narrowed their competitive space and domestic employment opportunities, remains a challenge for the leaders of the Western world. How far the hitherto dominant West will go to preserve their hegemony over their economic order remains critical in determining whether the Asian century will evolve peacefully or through a process of turmoil.*

(Rehman Sobhan, "The Political Economy of the Asian Century" in Manoranjan Mohanty, Vinod C. Khana, Biswajit Dhar (eds.) with a foreword by Boutros-Boutros Ghali, *Building a Just World. Essays in Honour of Muchkund Dubey*, India, New Delhi, Orient Black Swan, 2015, pp. 144-161).

The quotation above raises many questions: will military powers continue to determine the future of the world? Can military forces establish a world order based on peace, justice and non-violence? Does economic development entail military development? Is economic power equal with military power? Is there any other force than military that may rule the world locally and globally? Do the weak, the poor, the marginalized, the dominated, the discriminated, the oppressed, the disadvantaged have any chance to change their state of being in a non-violent way?

It is to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi that the questions of world order based on peace, justice and non-violence are chosen to be the main subject of presentation and discussion of the third edition of The Rise of Asia Conference Series. It encourages 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...).

## OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the conference are defined by its two dimensions: education and research. In term of education, it is aimed at raising awareness among our students on the present problems in the field of international exchanges and relevant to the future of the world and of their professional life. On the side of research, it is to study the Asian expansion in Africa, America and Europe seen from economical, but also cultural points of view because international exchanges entail cultural encounters (the Asian waves of Halyu, K-Pop, Kungfu, Manga, Bollywood, Buddhism,... that wash over the entire world provoking the phenomena of adherence, hybridisation, imitation, intermix, syncretism, eclecticism, reject, xenophobia...). In this way, the conference will contribute to the production of new

knowledge in the fields of humanities and social sciences, especially in economics, management, international exchanges, international relations, ecology...

### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- 1) New knowledge needed for more important projects of scientific meetings.
- 2) Building of an international and multidisciplinary network around the theme of the conference.
- 3) Increasing awareness of students on the impacts of the rise of Asia in all over the world, including in their future professional life.
- 4) Reinforcement of the links University-Enterprise that will be useful to the future partnership and internship of our students.

### **SCIENTIFIC BOARD**

The Scientific Board of the conference consists of 46 scholars (23 men + 23 women) from Austria (1), Brazil (2), China & Taiwan (2), France (19), Hungary (3), India (6), Indonesia (4), Italy (1), Japan (1), Korea (1), Morocco (1), Russia (2), South Africa (1), Thailand (1), USA (1).

#### **Coordinator**

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

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- Ms Myrtati Dyah ARTARIA (Professor, Biological Anthropology, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)
- Ms Annamaria ARTNER (Professor, Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Institute of World Economics, Budapest, Hungary)
- Ms Alka BHARAT (Professor, Physical Planning, Architecture, Environment and Human Rights, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, India)
- Ms Beatriz BISSIO (Associate Professor in History and Political Sciences, Centre for South-South Cooperation, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- Mr Adams BODOMO (Professor, Linguistics, African Studies, University of Vienna, Austria)
- Mr Athanase BOPDA (Professor, Geography, African Studies, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Ms Monica BRUCKMANN (Associate Professor, Political Sciences, Sociology, Latin American Council of Social Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- Ms Véronique BUI (Associate Professor, Cultural Studies, French Literary Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Ms Eun-Sook CHABAL (Associate Professor, Cultural Studies, French-Korean Literary Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Mr Kuan-Hsing CHEN (Emeritus Professor, Cultural Studies, Center for Asia-Pacific/Cultural Studies, Taiwan)
- Ms Grace CHENG (Associate Professor, Political Science and Interdisciplinary Human Rights Initiative, San Diego State University, USA)
- Mr Bruno DRWESKI (Associate Professor, History, Political Sciences, Eastern European Studies, INALCO National Institute of Languages and Civilisations, France)
- Mr Akhil Ranjan DUTTA (Professor, Political Sciences, Gauhati University, Assam, India)
- Mr Viktor ESZTERHAI (Researcher, Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary)
- Mr Georges-Claude GUILBERT (Professor, Cultural Studies, Gender Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Ms Anouk GUINE (Associate Professor, Sociology, Comparative Politics, Gender Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

- Ms Fatima HARRAK (Emeritus Professor, History, Political Sciences, Centre of African Studies, University Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco)
- Mr Maxim KHOMYAKOV (Professor, Philosophy, Political Sciences, Saint-Petersburg School of Social Sciences and Area Studies, Russia)
- Ms Soyoung KIM (Professor, Cinema Studies, Korea National University of Arts, Seoul, South Korea)
- Mr Jean-François KLEIN (Professor, History, Maritime-Colonial-Asian History, IDEE Research Group, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Ms Rie KOIKE (Associate Professor, Asian-American Literature, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokoha University, Japan)
- Mr Arnaud LEMARCHAND (Associate Professor, Economics, Le Havre Normandie Economic Research Group, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Mr Gourmo LO (Associate Professor, Law, Research Group on Fundamental Rights, International Exchanges and Maritime Laws, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Ms LYU Xinyu (Professor, Media, Culture, Society, East China Normal University, China)
- Mr Nani Gopal MAHANTA (Professor, Political Sciences, Gauhati University, Assam, India)
- Ms Bidyut MOHANTY (Researcher, Women Studies, Director, Department of Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India)
- Mr Manoranjan MOHANTY (Emeritus Professor, Political Sciences and Chinese Studies, Council for Social Development, University of Delhi, India)
- Ms Amy NIANG (Associate Professor, International Relations, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)
- Ms Henny Saptatia Drahati NUGRAHANI (Associate Professor, Political Sciences, European Studies, Central & Eastern European Studies, Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia)
- Ms Ludmila OMMUNDSEN (Associate Professor, Cultural Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Mr Yves OUALLET (Associate Professor, Cultural Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Mr Christian PEDELAHORE de LODIS (Professor, Architecture, Urbanism, Tricontental Studies, La Villette National Higher School of Architecture, Ahttep, ED.GP Sorbonne, France)
- Ms Hélène RABAEY (Associate Professor, Spanish Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Latin America, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Mr Marco RICCERI (Emeritus Professor, Political Sciences, EURISPES Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies, Rome, Italy)
- Ms Rofikoh ROKHIM (Associate Professor, Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)
- Mr Pierre-Bruno RUFFINI (Emeritus Professor, Economics, Le Havre Normandie Economic Research Group, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Mr Pierre SINGARAVELOU (Professor, History, CHAC Centre of Contemporary Asian History, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)
- Mr Istvan TARROSY (Associate Professor, Political Sciences, African Studies, University of Pécs, Hungary)
- Mr Hugues TERTRAIS (Emeritus Professor, History, CHAC Centre of Contemporary Asian History, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)
- Mr Nisar UL HAQ (Professor, Political Sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, India)
- Mr Stéphane VALTER (Associate Professor, Arabic Studies, GRIC Research Group on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- Ms Elena VEDUTA (Professor, Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)
- Ms Christina WU (Associate Professor, History, CHAC Centre of Contemporary Asian History, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)
- Ms Chantana WUNGAEAO (Associate Professor, Political Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand).

## **SPECIAL SESSIONS**

### **Samir Amin and the Rise of Asia: a Tribute**

A source of fundamental references of The Rise of Asia conference series, Samir Amin passed away on August 12, 2018. A special session is dedicated to the tribute to him. Other special sessions/panels/roundtables/workshops are organised following the topics of abstracts proposed by participants:

- Asia-Africa
- Asia-Architecture-City-Ecology
- Asia-Asia
- Asia-Central & Eastern Europe and Russia
- Asia-Middle East
- Asia-Western World
- BRICS
- Gender-Women Issues

## **SPEAKERS**

The conference involves two categories of speakers:

### **Invited speakers**

Chosen by the Steering Committee, those are speakers who accept to come until Paris with their own means to present a talk around a general theme defined by the Steering Committee, in this case "Gandhi and the Rise of Asia". They are 6 persons.

### **Spontaneous speakers**

Those are speakers selected by the Scientific Board among scholars who sent their abstracts in response to the call for papers. They are 58 persons from 26 countries: Algeria, Brazil, Canada, China, Congo Brazzaville, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, Turkey, UK, Uruguay, USA, Vietnam.



**PARIS PROGRAMME****FIRST DAY CONFERENCE****GANDHI IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE****Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, March 13, 2019****Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne Amphitheatre IIA****Access : 12 Place du Panthéon or 131-133 rue Saint-Jacques 75005 Paris**

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

09:30-10:30 OPENING SESSION

**Chair**

Mr Darwis Khudori (Architect, Historian, Associate Professor in Oriental Studies, Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

Welcoming Words from the Hosting Institutions:

Pierre Singaravélou (CHAC Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)

Darwis Khudori (GRIC Université Le Havre Normandie)

Ms Hamna Mariyam (Embassy of India)

Ms Cicilia Rusdiharini (Embassy of Indonesia)

Mr Akhil Dutta (Gauhati University, Assam, India)

Ms Diah Ariani Arimbi (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)

10:30-12:00 **Chair**

Mr Darwis Khudori

**Film screening on and around Mahatma Gandhi (30 minutes)****Roundtable with:**

KOUMARANE-VILLEROY Déva (Diplômé du Centre des Hautes Etudes sur l'Afrique et l'Asie Modernes, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris ; Ancien Enseignant en Géopolitique de l'Inde à l'Institut National des Télécommunications et à l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Technique Avancée, France), *La Conférence-Débat de Gandhi à Paris: Ses idées politiques et philosophiques*

OUALLET Yves (Université Le Havre Normandie, France), *Tolstoï, Gandhi, Romain Rolland : Maître de vie et maîtres d'écriture*

DUTTA Akhil Ranjan (Gauhati University, Assam, India), *Gandhi's Hind Swaraj: A Reading of the Future*

**Université Paris-Sorbonne Amphitheatre Descartes****Access : 17 rue de la Sorbonne 75005 Paris.**14:00-16:00 **Chair**

Mr Akhil Ranjan Dutta (Professor in Political Science, Gauhati University, Assam, India)

**Roundtable with:**

HARRAK Fatima (University Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco), *Gandhi and Mandela – Models of transformative leadership for Africa*

BISSIO Beatriz (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), *The reception of Gandhi's ideas in Latin America*

ARIMBI Diah Ariani (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Gandhi's Non Violence in Combatting Intolerance and Violence against Women*

**LE HAVRE PROGRAMME****SPACE-TIME DIAGRAMME**

<b>THURSDAY MARCH 14, 2019</b>					
<b>HOURS/ROOM</b>	<b>ROOM RAYMOND QUENEAU THEATRE HALL</b>				
<b>11:00-12:30</b>	<b>OPENING SESSION</b> Film: "Samir Amin: Organic Internationalist"				
<b>12:30-14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK UNIVERSITY RESTAURANT</b>				
	<b>A206</b>	<b>A210</b>	<b>A212</b>	<b>A214</b>	<b>RQTH*)</b>
<b>14:00-15:30</b>		1 / 2 <b>ASIA-ASIA</b> (4) ARTARIA/ KHOMYAKOV	1 / 2 <b>SAMIR AMIN</b> (4) KHUDORI	3 / 3 <b>GANDHI</b> (3) DUTTA/OUALLET	
<b>15:30-15:45</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK HALL A</b>				
	<b>A206</b>	<b>A210</b>	<b>A212</b>	<b>A214</b>	<b>ODG**)</b>
<b>15:45-17:15</b>		2 / 2 <b>ASIA-ASIA</b> (4) ARTARIA/ KHOMYAKOV	2 / 2 <b>SAMIR AMIN</b> (3) KHUDORI	1 / 2 <b>BRICS</b> (4) RICCERI	1 / 3 <b>GENDER</b> (3) ARIMBI
<b>17:15-17:30</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK HALL A</b>				
	<b>A206</b>	<b>A210</b>	<b>A212</b>	<b>A214</b>	<b>ODG</b>
<b>17:30-19:00</b>	1 / 3 <b>CEE &amp; RUSSIA</b> (3) ESZTERHAI/ DRWESKI/ VEDUTA		1 / 1 <b>ARCHICOLOGY</b> (3) MOTTA	1 / 2 <b>ASIA-AFRICA</b> (3) HARRAK	2 / 3 <b>GENDER</b> (3) ARIMBI
<b>19:00-21:00</b>	<b>DINNER</b>				
<b>FRIDAY MARCH 15, 2019</b>					
<b>HOURS/ROOM</b>	<b>A206</b>	<b>A210</b>	<b>A311</b>	<b>A214</b>	<b>ODG</b>
<b>09:00-10:30</b>	2 / 3 <b>CEE &amp; RUSSIA</b> (3) ESZTERHAI/ DRWESKI/ VEDUTA	1 / 1 <b>ASIA-MIDDLE</b> EAST (3) BISSIO/HARRAK		2 / 2 <b>BRICS</b> (4) RICCERI	3 / 3 <b>GENDER</b> (2) ARIMBI
<b>10:30-10:45</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK HALL A</b>				
	<b>A206</b>	<b>A210</b>	<b>A311</b>	<b>A214</b>	<b>ODG</b>
<b>10:45-12:15</b>	3 / 3 <b>CEE &amp; RUSSIA</b> (3) ESZTERHAI/ DRWESKI/ VEDUTA	2 / 2 <b>ASIA-AFRICA</b> (3) HARRAK			1 / 1 <b>ASIA-WEST</b> WORLD (3) KHOMYAKOV
<b>12:30-14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK UNIVERSITY RESTAURANT</b> <b>AMPHITHEATRE JULES DURAND</b>				
<b>14:00-15:30</b>	<b>PLENARY REPORT FROM EVERY PANEL/ROUNDTABLE/WORKSHOP</b>				
<b>15:30-15:45</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK HALL A</b>				
<b>15:45-17:30</b>	<b>PLENARY CLOSING REMARKS</b>				
<b>17:30-18:00</b>	<b>PLENARY CLOSING WORDS</b>				
<b>18:00-19:00</b>	<b>BREAK AND MOVING TO GYMNASSE (SPORT CENTRE)</b>				
<b>19:00-22:00</b>	<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL EVENING WITH DINNER OF ASIAN CUISINES, DANCES, DEMONSTRATION OF ASIAN MARTIAL ARTS, DÉFILÉ OF ASIAN DRESSES, ETC.</b>				

\*) RQTH: Raymond Queneau Theatre Hall

\*\*) ODG : Olympe de Gouges Room

**INAUGURAL MESSAGES****EMBASSY OF INDIA****Ms Hamna Mariyam (Third Secretary)**

(text not available)

**EMBASSY OF INDONESIA****Ms Cicilia Rusdiharini (Third Secretary)**

Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Good morning,

Bonjour,

It is an honor for me to be here today for the International Conference on “The Rise of Asia in Global History and Perspective”. Today I am representing the Chargé d’Affaires Ad Interim, who regretfully has another engagement. Mr. Chairperson, I thank you for giving the opportunity to the Indonesian Embassy to speak in this important event.

First of all, I would like to express my great appreciation to Mr. Darwis Khudori as Coordinator of the International Conference on the Rise of Asia, and the Steering Committee and Scientific Board, who have conducted this Conference for three times in 2017, 2018, and 2019. I also would like to express my appreciation to the speakers from all over the world, who contribute their knowledge as the soul of the Conference, and finally to the co-organising institutions including Université Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne and Université Le Havre Normandie as well as Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia and Gauhati University, Assam, India, to make this conference successful.

Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Asian region, inhabited by more than half of the global population, besides having a growing share of world trade and investment, also constantly increasing influence on the international stage, either in political, economic as well in social and cultural affairs. That is why the twenty-first century is emerging as the Asian century. Besides opportunities, there are also challenging to be faced together such as the economic disparity or inequality in wealth and education, climate change, terrorism, cybercrimes.

In this regard, etched within the Constitution of 1945, Indonesia, as a country that strives to promote World Peace and Social Justice would like to contribute to the betterment of the world as part of its responsibility. Indonesia has been active in promoting these values. In 2019, Indonesia has been entrusted with being a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Through Indonesia’s membership, Indonesia wishes to contribute its values throughout the World during its tenure in the council up to 2020.

Indonesia is a strong believer that all countries in the region, not only in Asia but also in other regions should work together hand in hand to achieve common prosperity and peaceful coexistence. In this regard, Indonesia does not wish to be a spectator in the development of the region, but an active player. For this purpose, Indonesia is active in regional organizations including ASEAN with its all mechanism such as East Asia Summit, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Plus 3, and APEC, and so forth. Indonesia is also active in contributing the concept of Indo-Pacific, which is discussed everywhere lately, by stressing Indo-Pacific as a single geo-strategic theatre, promoting cooperation not competition, promoting development and creating welfare for all. It promotes the principles of openness, inclusivity, transparency, respecting international law and centrality of ASEAN. South-East Asia is located in the transition point between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, the concept of “Indo-Pacific” is important for ASEAN.

Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The values that Indonesia strives for are the universal values that Mahatma Gandhi also promoted in India. This year, 150 years has passed since the birth of Mahatma Gandhi. He may have passed away, but his memories and his teachings on the values of the truth, responsibility, non-violent/peaceful approach, long term sustainability, equanimity are still relevant until this day.

Therefore, I believe it will be interesting to discuss the questions of world order based on peace, justice and non-violence during the third edition of the Rise of Asia International Conference series. Once again, the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia would like to convey its appreciation to the organizers and give its support.

We hope that the conference and discussions be fruitful and successful.

Thank you. Merci beaucoup.

**UNIVERSITE LE HAVRE NORMANDIE, FRANCE**

**Mr Michael Hauchecorne (Vice-President in Charge of International Cooperation)**

Dear representatives from embassies, dear representatives from our co-organising partner Universitas Airlangga, dear visiting professors, researchers, colleagues, students, dear international guests,

I would first of all like to thank you for your renewed support in organizing this important event and for your participation. I'm confident you had a very interesting day yesterday in Paris and on behalf of our president, Pascal Reghem, it's my great pleasure to welcome all of you here for this new edition of "The rise of Asia" which is held in partnership with many universities, schools and institutions around the world.

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

It's raining hard today! It seems like the beginning of our first ever Normandy Monsoon, a worrying climate change is on its way !!

This brings me to a personal anecdote : I'm just arriving from a class I gave on the other side of the bridge, behind the hotel where probably most of you are staying. I cycled to and from this building and on my way back here, the speech I had scribbled for today on a paper flew away from my back pocket. I think it was a sign that I need to keep this speech very short because you have a lot of more interesting things to discuss.

I was however glad to read from the program that Education will be part of the many topics discussed in this conference. Mahatma Gandhi once said that Education "not only moulds the new generation but it reflects a society fundamental assumption about itself and the individuals it is composed of." He also wrote that "Culture is freedom and emancipation ; Live as if you were to die tomorrow ; Learn as if you were to live forever." For us academics, such messages can seem obvious but they need to be spread to the East as much as to the West.

I 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 Chev  (Dean, Faculty of International Affairs)**

Dear representatives of partner institutions,  
Dear representatives of the Indian and Indonesian embassies,  
Dear members of the organizing committee,  
Dear participants to the conference,  
Dear colleagues,  
Dear students,

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, which is now a traditional and awaited appointment.

Each year this conference gives us the opportunity to compare our viewpoints about several international topics related to the relations between the Asian and Western Worlds. Each of you with her specific background and research field will contribute to enlarge and enrich this common reflection.

The broader the diversity of the participants, the richer the result of our discussions. That is why I am really pleased and impressed to know that more than 80 contributions will be presented during this conference and that about 100 participants from all over the world will be welcomed during these 3 days in Paris and in Le Havre.

I will be brief but I cannot forget to perform the traditional thanks.

First I would like to thank our students for their effort and success in organizing this Asian week which includes their participation in the organization of this conference but also to all other activities and exhibitions that will be held during this week. Of course all of you who will stay in Le Havre tomorrow evening are warmly welcomed to attend the performance that will be given in the gymnasium at 7 pm.

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

Last but not least I would like to thank especially the representatives of the embassies of India and of Indonesia who do us the honor to attend this conference.

Finally let me wish you all a very successful conference. It will be a unique occasion to collaborate, exchange, share and discuss together in a fruitful manner.

#### **UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA, INDONESIA**

**Ms Diah Araini Arimbi (Dean, Faculty of Humanities, on behalf of the Rector  
Prof. Dr. Moh. Nasih, SE., M.T., Ak., CMA)**

The Honourable representatives and guests, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the rector of Universitas Airlangga, allow me to express my gratitude and appreciation to the conference committee. This series of conference is a great platform for meeting and sharing on diverse issues, and this year's discussion is particularly interesting since it focuses on non-violence movements. Prof M. Nasih is unable to present on this occasion, but he hopes that this year's conference presides over the previous conference.

Universitas Airlangga appreciates the long ongoing partnerships with Le Havre University, in which we co-hosted this conference last year. We hope that similar collaboration can be developed in the future, by inviting experts, academia, and professors from Le Havre University and other partner institutions in France to come to Universitas Airlangga. We have established several programs that could accommodate international scholars to conduct joint research with our lecturers, including but not limited to, work in as a joint supervisor and co-hosting a conference.

Universitas Airlangga is one of Indonesia's leading universities and a prominent centre of higher education in the eastern part of Indonesia. Currently, our university has more than 35.000 (thirty-five thousand) students studying full time. We also exercised global partnerships for global networking to support the internationalization of the university. At the moment, we have more than 100 active MoUs with distinguished universities around the world.

To be one of the leading universities in Indonesia, and to support the "World-Class University" in the year 2020, Universitas Airlangga maintains several agreements with numerous universities from Asia, Europe, and America continents. These agreements vary from student exchanges, staff exchanges, research collaborations, and joint degree programs. In the era of globalization, we need to improve the quality and capabilities of our teaching staff. We have the opportunity to accept adjunct professors, it is open for any international academics from a university or institute of higher education. We also invite visiting professors, senior lecturers, and or for a postdoctoral program to our university. We appoint international academics as an Adjunct Professor for one year in Universitas Airlangga at which they affiliate. The activities may include teaching for some credits or particular course in classes or seminars or training, or giving a scientific article writing clinic for postgraduate students and lectures. In addition, to increase the number of international research and publications, it is important to establish an international collaboration that leads to international publication and towards World Class University.

We move forward to fulfil the commitments that are due in 2020. Thank you for the commitment to which everyone is giving, for the purpose of strengthening academic and research collaboration. Let us have more exchanges and discussion in order to expand our networking and publication, to face the global challenge in the contemporary world.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

**GAUHATI UNIVERSITY, INDIA**

**Mr Akhil Dutta (Department of Political Science)**

(text not available)

**FILM SCREENING**

**“Samir Amin: Organic Intellectual”**

**71 mn. (O.V. English & French)**

**Director: Aziz Salmone Fall (Egypt/Senegal/Canada)**

*“In our era, when we consider the destructive (ecological and military) might at the disposal of the powers-that-be, the risk, denounced by Marx in his time, that war will end up destroying all the opposing camps, is real. On the other hand, there is a second path that demands the lucid and organized intervention of the internationalist front of workers and peoples.”*

Taking as its point of departure this observation, itself a feature of 50 books by Samir Amin, the film depicts the audacious struggles of, as well as interviews with, addresses by and special moments involving this outstanding intellectual of the South. In the film Samir Amin discusses the political economy of development, capitalism and imperialism, as well as the resistance of workers and peoples. In addition, the film is structured around the testimonies of: Isabelle Eynard Amin, Francois Houtart, Isabelle de Almeida, Ibrahima Thioub, Isham el Makhoud, Fatou Sow, Cherif Salif Sy, Bernard Founou, Floriant Rochat, Lau Kin Chi, Rémy Herrera, Yash Tandon, Taoufik ben Abdallah, Eric Koebe, Ebrima Sall, Gustave Massiah and Aziz Salmone Fall. Samir Amin is, moreover, shown in the company of Mamdouh Habashi, Issa Shivji, Firoze Manji, Krishna Murty Padmanabhan, Sandeep Chachra, Luciana Castellina, Tina Ebro, Pedro Paez, Shahida El Baz, Helmi Shaarawi, Tawhida Shaarawi, Mohamed Nour El Din, Salwa El Antari, Aziz S. Fall, Saad El Taweel, Mary El Taweel and Gabriele Habashi.

This cinematic homage is enhanced by some images from the film *The Dispossessed* by Mathieu Roy, and also by several other sequences from throughout the world illustrating poetically the issues explored.

**DETAILED PROGRAMME OF PAPER PRESENTATIONS****ASIA-AFRICA: Session 1 / 2 (2 presentations)****Chair: Fatima Harrak (University Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco)****14/03/2019 AT 17h30-19h00 IN ROOM A214**

HAMITOUCHE Youcef (University Algiers 03, Algeria), *Past and present Relations between China and North Africa: Case of Algeria an Morocco*

ABBAY Alem (Frostburg State University, USA), *Geopolitics and the Scramble for Ethiopia*

**ASIA-AFRICA: Session 2 / 2 (3 presentations)****Chair: Fatima Harrak (University Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco)****15/03/2019 AT 10h45-12h15 IN ROOM A210**

MENEFEE Fatimaah Joso (American Graduate School in Paris, France), *Ubuntu Diplomacy meet Kimchi Diplomacy: Soft Power Lessons from South Korea to South Africa*

N'GUESSAN Mahomed et EBI N'godo Filomène (Université Félix Houphouët Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire), *Coopération et recul de la pauvreté par la modernisation agricole : regard de l'approche chinoise en Côte d'Ivoire*

KADETZ Paul (Drew University, USA), *Assessing the impacts of Health Aid on the Sustainability of Recipient Health Care Systems: The Case of Sino-Malagasy Health Diplomacy*

**ASIA-ARCHITECTURE, CITY, ECOLOGY: Session 1 / 1 (3 presentations)****Chair: Paolo Motta (EURISPES Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies, Rome, Italy)****14/03/2019 AT 17h30-19h00 ROOM A212**

AKKAYA Neşe Nur (Istanbul Technical University, Turkey), *Japanese modernization and architecture*

PERKASA Adrian (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *The rise of Indonesia and cultural heritage preservation trend: East java as a case study*

MOTTA Paolo (International Council of Monuments, Italy), *Rising dangers of unrulid urbanization*

**ASIA-ASIA: Session 1 / 2 (2 presentations)****Co-chairs: Myrtati Dyah Artaria (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), Maxim Khomyakov (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Saint-Petersburg, Russia)****14/03/2019 AT 14h00-15h30 ROOM A210**

ROMA Adam (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), *Effects of regional politics on the environment of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region: blood, water and gold*

KLEMENSITS Péter (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), *China-Philippines Relations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – Geopolitical and Geostrategic Considerations*

**ASIA-ASIA: Session 2 / 2 (4 presentations)****Co-chairs: Myrtati Dyah Artaria (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), Maxim Khomyakov (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Saint-Petersburg, Russia)****14/03/2019 AT 15h45-17h15 ROOM A210**

MARKO David (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic), *Shifting Power in Asia-Pacific - Indonesia's geopolitical challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*

RISTAWATI Rosa and SALMAN Radian (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *The ASEAN Comparative Constitutions: A Regional Constitutional Dialogue in Southeast Asia*

JASFIN Jani Purnawanty (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Asserting Asian Local Wisdom to Strengthen the Application of Bioethics Principles in the Revolution Industry 4.0 Era*

PRAMESTI Tri (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Acceptance of Different Culture in Ida Ahdiah's "Teman Empat Musim"*

**ASIA-CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE & RUSSIA: Session 1 / 3 (3 presentations)**  
**Co-Chairs: Viktor Eszterhai (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), Elena Veduta (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia), Bruno Drweski (Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, France)**  
**14/03/2019 AT 17h30-19h00 ROOM A206**

TSVYK Anatoly Vladimirovich (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia), *Russia's and China's Approaches to the Eurasian Integration: the 'Greater Eurasian Partnership' and the 'Belt And Road' Initiative*

HE Lu (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary), *CEE countries: a new manufactory of China*

ESZTERHAI Viktor (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), *China as a political model for Central and Eastern European countries: the case of Hungary*

**ASIA-CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE & RUSSIA: Session 2 / 3 (2 presentations)**  
**Co-Chairs: Viktor Eszterhai (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), Elena Veduta (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia), Bruno Drweski (Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, France)**  
**15/03/2019 AT 09h00-10h30 ROOM A206**

DRWESKI Bruno (Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, France), *La périphérie orientale de l'Europe et la dynamique asiatique*

CIMEK Gracjan (Polish Naval Academy, Poland), *The significance of China in the transformation of the geopolitical code of modern Poland*

**ASIA-CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE & RUSSIA: Session 3 / 3 (2 presentations)**  
**Co-Chairs: Viktor Eszterhai (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), Elena Veduta (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia), Bruno Drweski (Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, France)**  
**15/03/2019 AT 10h45-12h15 ROOM A206**

TRAVERT Polina (Université Le Havre Normandie, France), *La politique de la Russie au Moyen Orient : pourrait-elle y apporter la paix ?*

VEDUTA Elena and LESLIE Robert (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia), *Alternative: cyberwar or cybereconomy*

**ASIA-WESTERN WORLD: Session 1 / 1 (3 presentations)**  
**Chair: Maxim Khomyakov (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Saint-Petersburg, Russia)**  
**15/03/2019 AT 10h45-12h15 IN ROOM Olympe de Gouges**

CSENGER Adam (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), *China and Australia vying for influence in the Pacific Islands*

SALMAN Radian and RISTAWATI Rosa (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *The Constitutional Challenges for AEC Integration: What can we learn from EU?*

MOTTA Paolo (EURISPES – Istituto Studi Politici, Economici e Sociali, Italy), *Perspectives of Latin America and Asia Relations*

**BRICS: Session 1 / 2 (3 presentations)**  
**Chair: Marco Ricceri (EURISPES Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies, Rome, Italy)**  
**14/03/2019 AT 15h45-17h15 ROOM A214**

MOTTA Paolo (EURISPES – Istituto Studi Politici, Economici e Sociali, Italy), *BRICS 2019: a year of challenges*

BOGDANOV Sergei and MAKAROVA Elena (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia), *Potential impacts of Bolsonaro's presidency in Brazil on BRICS development*

SHILINA Marina G. (Plekhanov Russia University of Economics, Russia), *BRICS and the Current Global Development Model: New Glocal Reconfigurations and Global Strategies. A case study of the Russian Federation*



**BRICS: Session 2 / 2 (2 presentations)****Chair: Marco Ricceri (EURISPES Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies, Rome, Italy)****15/03/2019 AT 09h00-10h30 ROOM A214**

BASILE Elisabetta and CECCHI Claudio (University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy), *The Uncertain Sustainability of BRICS Strategies for Sustainable Development*

SOUSA Rodolfo Milhomem de (Universidade Autonoma de Lisboa, Portugal), *The Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism: The BRICS Perspective on the Global Arena*

**GANDHI: Session 1 / 3 (3 presentations)****Chair: Darwis Khudori (Université Le Havre Normandie, France)****13/03/2019 AT 09h00-12h00 ROOM Amphi IIA Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne****09h00-09h30: Reception****09h30-10h00: Opening words****10h00-10h30: Film screening on and around Mahatma Gandhi****10h30-12h00: Roundtable with:**

KOUMARANE-VILLEROY Déva (Diplômé du Centre des Hautes Etudes sur l'Afrique et l'Asie Modernes, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris ; Ancien Enseignant en Géopolitique de l'Inde à l'Institut National des Télécommunications et à l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Technique Avancée, France), *La Conférence-Débat de Gandhi à Paris: Ses idées politiques et philosophiques*

OUALLET Yves (Université Le Havre Normandie, France), *Tolstoï, Gandhi, Romain Rolland : Maître de vie et maîtres d'écriture*

DUTTA Akhil Ranjan (Gauhati University, Assam, India), *Gandhi's Hind Swaraj: A Reading of the Future*

**GANDHI: Session 2 / 3 (3 presentations)****Chair: Akhil Dutta (Gauhati University, Assam, India)****13/03/2019 AT 14h00-16h00 ROOM Amphi Descartes Université Paris-Sorbonne****Roundtable with:**

HARRAK Fatima (University Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco), *Gandhi and Mandela – Models of transformative leadership for Africa*

BISSIO Beatriz (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), *The reception of Gandhi's ideas in Latin America*

ARIMBI Diah Ariani (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Gandhi's Non Violence in Combatting Intolerance and Violence against Women*

**GANDHI: Session 3 / 3 (4 presentations)****Chair: Akhil Dutta (Gauhati University, Assam, India), Yves Ouallet (Université Le Havre Normandie, France)****14/03/2019 AT 14h00-15h30 ROOM A214**

KIDA Tsuyoshi (Dokkyo University, Japan) and PAREPA Laura-Anca (Tsuda University, Tokyo, Japan), *The role of global education in alleviating conflict and building inclusive societies*

LUSZCZYKIEWICZ Antonina (Institute of the Middle and Far East, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland), *India's China Policy: Gandhian Legacy in the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence*

PATNAIK Debasis and SWAIN Riyanka (Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Goa, India), *Relevance of Gandhian Approach for Regional Equity*

BANERJEE Mouli (Centre for Global Cooperation Research, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany), *Gorkhaland: Violence, Non-Violence and the Ever-Deferred State*

**GENDER: Session 1 / 3 (2 presentations)****Chair: Diah Ariani Arimbi (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)****14/03/2019 AT 15h45-17h15 ROOM Olympe de Gouges**

IDA Rachmah (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Reframing the Comfort Women and Their Narratives through the Lens of Young Generation Indonesia*

WULAN Nur (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *The Rise of Indonesian Masculinities: Imagined Masculinities in Indonesian Literature for Young Adults*

**GENDER: Session 2 / 3 (3 presentations)**  
**Chair: Diah Ariani Arimbi (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)**  
**14/03/2019 AT 17h30-19h00 ROOM Olympe de Gouges**

ARIMBI Diah Ariani (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Gender in the Trajectory of Environmentalism and Consumerism: The Contradiction of Globalization in Behaviour Consumption of Urban Middle Class in Surabaya Indonesia*  
 PURYANTI Lina (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Women's Narratives in Changing the Border of Indonesia-Malaysia*  
 THANH Nga Mai (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen, Germany), *Bén không chồng – Female subjectivities in the Vietnamese diaspora in Berlin*

**GENDER: Session 3 / 3 (2 presentations)**  
**Chair: Diah Ariani Arimbi (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)**  
**15/03/2019 AT 09h00-10h30 ROOM Olympe de Gouges**

BASIRI Nasim (Oregon State University, USA), *Barriers to Iranian Women's Justice Movements in Post-Revolutionary Iran and Beyond the Borders*  
 SUSANTI Emy (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Women's Social Movement and the Struggle for Gender Justice in Indonesia*

Extra session (not based on Call for papers)

**SAMIR AMIN AND THE RISE OF ASIA: A TRIBUTE**  
**Chair: Darwis Khudori (Université Le Havre Normandie, France)**  
**14/03/2019 AT 11h30-12h30 IN Raymond Queneau Theatre Hall**

**Film screening: "Samir Amin: Intellectual Organic" (Aziz Fall, 2019, 59 minutes)**

**SAMIR AMIN AND THE RISE OF ASIA: A TRIBUTE: Session 1 / 2 (4 presentations)**  
**Chair: Darwis Khudori (Université Le Havre Normandie, France)**  
**14/03/2019 AT 14h00-15h30 ROOM A212**

FALL Aziz (Egypte / Sénégal / Canada), *La pertinence de l'œuvre de Samir Amin pour le 21e siècle*  
 VENTURA Christophe (France), *De Bandung au Forum social mondial : l'internationalisme au service de l'émancipation*  
 BISSIO Beatriz (Uruguay / Brazil), *The challenges of the present demand a new internationalism*

**SAMIR AMIN AND THE RISE OF ASIA: A TRIBUTE: Session 2 / 2 (3 presentations)**  
**Chair: Darwis Khudori (Université Le Havre Normandie, France)**  
**14/03/2019 AT 15h45-17h15 ROOM A212**

MASSIAH Gustave (France), *De la reconquête des indépendances à la recherche de la transition au socialisme*  
 KARBOWSKA Monika (Pologne / France), *L'Entre deux Mers, un projet de souveraineté Est Européenne entre l'Occident et l'Asie*

## **PANELS / ROUNDTABLES / WORKSHOP CONCEPT PAPER**

### **AFRICA AND THE RISE OF ASIA**

Coordinator: Fatima Harrak (Emeritus Professor of History and Political Sciences, Institute of African Studies, University Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco)

At a time of resurgent populist nationalism, a global approach to the History of the World, and the History of Asia-Africa relations in particular, might help provide a sense of shared global humanity and encourage a sense of belonging to the world, and ultimately produce more tolerant and cosmopolitan world citizens.

Over the last two decades, the growing interest and engagement of Asian powers in and with Africa have led to the intensification of research on Asia-Africa relations. Apparently surprised by the “new” Asian presence in Africa, a flood of studies analyzing the evolving Asia-Africa relationships from a variety of angles, have appeared, putting a particular emphasis on China and Chinese economic and political strategies in Africa (India coming second, followed closely by other competing Asian emerging powers like South Korea, Turkey, Malaysia and others). The launching of the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative further stimulated this craze.

However, these studies in their majority, particularly those issued from a nationalistic or Eurocentric perspective, lack historical consciousness and are often characterized by a sense of alarmism.

A global historical perspective is particularly important for showing that Africa-Asia relations are not a new phenomenon. Indeed, current relationships are often built upon and are expansions of ancient economic, political and cultural ties and social/human networks. The timeless Afro-Asian links across the Indian Ocean and between Mediterranean Africa, the Middle East and South East Asia through the long-lasting continental “silk road”, have been central and at the source of Afro-Asian connectedness. These enduring links have made it possible for the people of these two continents to transcend the boundaries of religion, culture and civilization and the making of cross-cultural encounters in the shape of long distance trade, transfer of technology, mass immigration, exchange of plants, animals, diseases... all forming the regular features of world history, long before the “Rise of the West”.

A simple look at the crops that are now staple foods in much of Africa and Asia points to the extensive and intensive nature of Asia-Africa links. Asian domestics, such as rice and banana, are basic foods in Africa and African domesticates, including sorghum and millet, are widely consumed by contemporary Asians as staples. Indeed, “Global Commodity Chain” approach to writing global history (following a commodity from the country of production through mediation to the country where it is finally consumed) is one way of verification of the thesis of the pre-modern origin of a world economic system. The history of coffee — a local crop from Ethiopia, traded at Mocha, which becomes a sublime beverage at Sufi gatherings throughout the Muslim world, gives birth to Ottoman coffee houses then becomes a globalized commodity — illustrates at the same time the durability and complexity of Africa-Asia links and demonstrates that the ‘coffeetization’ of the world preceded its “McDonaldization”.

We welcome contributions at the Asia-Africa section of this conference that account for the intensive and extensive nature of the Asia-Africa relations and research which explores African agency in the building of these relations. Papers on interactions between African and Asian actors in specific settings (market places, schools, but also more intimate settings like the family) are also welcome, for they add social and human substance to otherwise dry economic and political investigations. Past and current migration flows between Asia and Africa for such diverse reasons and how these population movements co-shape Africa-Asia relationships, are also important research themes.

### **ARCHITECTURE, CITY, ECOLOGY AND THE RISE OF ASIA**

Coordinator: Alka Bharat (Professor, Physical planning, Architecture, Environment and Human Rights, Department of Architecture and Planning, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, India)

Homo sapiens, “the wise human”, will become Homo sapiens urbanus in virtually all regions of the planet (UN-HABITAT VIII). By 2030 all developing regions, including Asia and Africa, will have more people living in urban than rural areas. Africa and Asia together will account for 86 % of urban growth in the world over the next four decades. Africa’s urban population will increase from 414 million to over 1.2 billion by 2050 while that of Asia will soar from 1.9 billion to 3.3 billion. Huge increase in urban population is expected in, India, China, Nigeria, the United States and Indonesia with addition of 497 million, 341 million, 200 million, 103 million, and 92 million, respectively (UN News 2012).

India, for example, was 63% ‘urban’ in 2015 — more than double the urbanization rate estimated by the 2011 Census. There was 56% of Rural-Urban migration and almost same reclassification of rural settlements into urban, during 2001-2011.

The role of cities will be decisive in leading the world towards its sustainability. The goal of urban development should not only be to have a sustainable city; rather it should have cities that

contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals within their boundaries, in the region around them and globally (May Hald 2009:43).

The huge influx of population to cities will lead to deficit of resources, more built-up activity resulting in land-use and land-cover unbalance, degraded quality of life and social dissociation. India is facing its worst-ever water crisis, with some 600 million people facing acute water shortage. The Niti Aayog (Nodal think tank and decision-making agency) 2018 report, based on study of 24 states out of 29, says that the crisis is “only going to get worse” in the years ahead. It also warns that 21 cities are likely to run out of groundwater by 2020 despite increasing demand. This would also threaten food security as 80% of water is used in agriculture.

Multiplicity of concerns and systems makes the inter-relationship of Man, Nature and Built-up intricate. Combination of preventive, curative, adaptive methods along with preparedness is the call of the time. Approaches like socio-ecological systems and Nature-Human coupled systems should be followed to mitigate issues. Decision-making and approaches should be case-specific and time-tested. This must concern all levels of built-environment, from small scale buildings to mega cities.

Hence, the general impression of economic rise of Asia (with 7% annual economic growth for India) raises questions: how does it impact environment in general and built environment (buildings and cities) in particular? How do the stakeholders (from end-users to decision-makers) deal with the persisting internal movement of people, urban poverty, increasing demand for energy, rising consumerism and waste generation, striking contrast between skyscrapers and surrounding slums, affirming demand of individual and collective identities, stressed resources and services, environment distress, existing historical and colonial heritage and many more related concerns?

The session invites presentations on, but not limited to case-studies of decision-making, action taken with specific approaches and mitigation methods for making built environment and cities sustainable, resilient and safe. Works referring to country specific policies, international co-operative efforts are welcome.

### **CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE AND THE RISE OF ASIA**

Coordinator: Viktor Eszterhai (Senior researcher, Chinese Studies, PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary)

The rise of Asia has a far-reaching impact on the world, and the Central and Eastern European region is no exception. Growing economic, political and cultural ties with Asia, as well as increasing attention from major Asian countries create new circumstances for the region. Central and Eastern Europe, which in the Western-centric world has long been a semi-periphery, has suddenly found itself in Eurasia, which provides an exceptional opportunity to redefine the role of the region. In addition to politics and the economy, the panel intends to focus on historical, cultural, intellectual and identity issues to understand the complex effects of the rise of Asia on Central and Eastern Europe and its wider relationship with its traditional neighbours such as Western Europe and Russia.

### **LATIN AMERICA AND THE RISE OF ASIA**

Coordinator: Monica Bruckmann (Latin American Council of Social Sciences, Department of Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

The contemporary world system is undergoing a process of profound changes marked by the refocusing of its most dynamic economic centres, moving from Europe and the United States of America to Asia, and particularly to China, which since 2014 has become the largest economy in the world, replacing the United States. This reveals fundamental changes, not only in the dynamics of the world economy, but also in the reconfiguration of the world financial system and geopolitical alignments. In addition, this process is accompanied by significant changes in scientific and technological production, which show a shift in Sciences and Technology production worldwide to South, East and Southeast Asia, especially China.

In this context, contemporary Latin American conjuncture, which showed significant progress in the projects and regional integration processes, from a new cycle of political accumulation of progressive and left forces in the region at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, shows nowadays as a wide field of dispute between conflicting projects, with the beginning of a new wing of conservative governments in the region.

The new silk route “one belt, one road” (OBOR) proposed by China in September 2013, has the capacity to reorganise the Eurasian continent but also to impact the economy and world system as a whole. Certainly, the impact of these changes in Latin America will tend to deepen, decisively influencing regional economic and political dynamics.

Latin America seems to be between the possibility of developing new strategic relations with Asia, placing national and regional interests on the agenda and the negotiating table, or reproducing with Asia, and especially with China, the same relations of dependence and subordination that characterized its insertion in the world system during the last centuries. The challenges for the region are enormous and the future mainly depends on its ability to deepen the dynamism of the integration

projects, enabling the region to pursue a more active role on the profound changes that are being developed in the world system.

This session welcomes proposals of presentation of research outcome dealing with direct or indirect relations between Asia and Latin America in diverse fields (culture, ecology, economy, politic, religion...) and levels (local, national, regional, international...).

### **BRICS AND THE RISE OF ASIA**

Coordinator: Marco Ricceri (Secretary General, EURISPES Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies, Rome, Italy).

In July 2018, under the presidency of South Africa, the BRICS states (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) held their 10<sup>th</sup> summit of coordination in Johannesburg. In their Final Declaration, the Heads of State and Government first expressed satisfaction with the positive results achieved by this international body in the first decade of activity and defined new growth strategies to be implemented in the next decade, starting already in 2019, during which the rotating presidency is entrusted to Brazil.

Against all forecasts, which were also widespread among many authoritative experts and analysts, in the last few years the BRICS coordination has not weakened nor dissolved. On the contrary, the coordination has been consolidated and this despite the great political, economic and social differences between the member states, the lack of territorial contiguity, the negative effects of the last great economic-financial crisis that has affected some states, the very ambitious level of their ultimate goals which are: the creation of a new world order, more balanced and fairer in its development dynamics, and the promotion of a new multilateralism in the world governance system.

Launched in 2006 on the basis of informal meetings promoted between Brazil, China, India and Russia, the coordination was formally established in 2009 — initially as BRIC — at the first summit held in Ekaterinburg (Russia) and subsequently in the 2011 has been expanded, as BRICS, to the participation of South Africa. In particular, the last summits have clarified well the terms of their strategy. For example: the 7<sup>th</sup> summit of 2015 (Ufa, Russia) made it clear that the coordination of the BRICS does not intend to operate “against” the current international institutions and bodies, such as the United Nations and the G20 summits, but, on the contrary “for”, that is, in favour of a collaboration aimed at overcoming the major imbalances in world development; the 8<sup>th</sup> 2016 summit (Goa, India) helped define the terms of the internal collaboration between the BRICS states; the 9<sup>th</sup> summit (Xiamen, China) approved the BRICS Plus strategy, for the enlargement of the structure to respond as good as possible to the requests for collaboration and in some cases of membership from other states and international platforms outside the coordination.

The session offers the interested participants the opportunity to deepen the BRICS evolutionary process, reflect on the opportunities they offer, help to find answers to the main open questions, which are:

- 1) The 10<sup>th</sup> Johannesburg Summit promoted a strong commitment of the coordination throughout the African continent. Will 2019, with the BRICS presidency of Brazil, start a similar process for Latin America too? The question is linked to two factors: a) the novelty of the Brazilian political situation and b) the objective need to build a better, more coordinated and incisive presence of the Latin American economy in international markets.
- 2) The BRICS institutional set-up, which currently refers mainly to two economic structures — the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) — is adequate to allow the BRICS to play an effective role on the international scene?
- 3) How can BRICS combine the protection of their internal interests with the need to reform the current global development model? This requires a careful analysis and evaluation of the relationship between the commitments officially assumed, in the summits declarations and in the numerous sectoral agreements, and concrete achievements; a useful analysis to understand how the BRICS intend to play really their role as global actor, for different and more balanced processes of common growth

### **GENDER & WOMEN'S ISSUES AND THE RISE OF ASIA**

Coordinator: Diah Ariani ARIMBI (Associate Professor, Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia).

Gender proposes its fundamental approach to explain and examine the identity's formation and reformation of the gendered subjects. Operating as a cultural and social mode of constitution and means of signification of both social and power relations, gender is politicised, making it an essential ground for particular historical and critical, local and individual subject formation. Although gender is principally meant to signify sexual difference, implicitly it implies a social, economic, political, cultural and historical one. Gender is indeed both an empirical fact and a constitutive mechanism working both on individual and social levels. Gender features consequently serve as one of many manifestations of a subliminal gender system operative throughout the cultural and social domain a subject belongs to.

What is most important about all the debates on gender is that it always includes women's issues in public discourses. In discussing and debating women's issues, it is pivotal to remember that such issues are highly politicised creating a women's politics demanding public recognition. Those advocates of women's rights often use feminist perspectives to locate women's issues as an integral part of national social issues. Thus, they are endeavouring to deconstruct the various normative notions of gender relations that are commonly used by the patriarchy to sustain hegemony.

In this perspective, gender has become a strategic basis of social movements in this present era of globalisation. During the era of industrialisation, social movements were based mainly on "economic interest" and "class struggle", represented by trade unionism. Now, in the era of globalisation, new types of social movements play a more and more important role: the identity-based social movements. Their claims are characterised by "cultural concern" and their reference is to "identity": religion, spirituality, ethnicity, gender, sexual preference and nationality (ethnicity and locality). They do not claim for the improvement of their socio-economic conditions, but for their right to exist, to be treated without discrimination, to decide on their own life, to control their environment, to maintain their cultural identity etc. In other words, they do not defend "what they do" but "what they are", their "self", and their "meaning". Gender-based social movements start their activism from the fundamental rejection of one of the foundations of the contemporary society: the patriarchy.

Asia as the most populated continent in the world offers an exciting perspective of gender-based social movements. A human being of four is Asian woman. The most important patriarchy-based belief systems in the world were born and elaborated in Asia: Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam. They continue to characterise Asian societies today. What are the impacts of the rise of Asia on Asian social structures? What lesson we may learn from the men-women inequality in that region? Are we in a progressive period of women's status or in the contrary? Is there anything in common between a Chinese businesswoman, a Japanese housewife, an Indian woman farmer, an Indonesian woman minister, a Vietnamese woman worker? Is there any common characteristic, common goal, common strategy, or common action between Asian Buddhist, Christian, Confucian, Hindu and Muslim women's movements? What is the place of "non-violence" in women's movements? Is "non-violence" inherent in women's movements?

This special session on gender in the Rise of Asia 2019 conference will attempt to discuss how women and gender are perceived and manifested in many walks of life in Asia and in other parts of the world in relation with Asia.

### **SAMIR AMIN AND THE RISE OF ASIA: A TRIBUTE**

Coordinator: Darwis Khudori (Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)

A source of fundamental references of The Rise of Asia conference series, Samir Amin has just left us "physically" on August 12, 2018 — "physically" because his numerous works continue to feed many of us "intellectually" in our academic, social and solidarity movements. That is why we propose to organise a special session on "*Samir Amin and the Rise of Asia: a Tribute*" in our conference.

There is no need to introduce who is Samir Amin. Hundreds of articles about him can be found easily in the internet. Let us quote one of them:

*"On Sunday, 12 August 2018, shortly after 4pm (local) Professor Samir Amin passed away in a hospital in Paris, where he had been flown for emergency treatment at the end of July.*

*The list of institutions that Samir Amin built and/or led is very long: CODESRIA, ENDA, Third World Forum, the World Forum for Alternatives, the UN Institute for Development Planning (IDEP)... The number of movements, in all continents, that he inspired is much longer.*

*Samir was born in Egypt in 1931. He was a great scholar who taught in several universities of Europe, Africa and Asia, authoring more than 60 books and a countless number of journal and newspaper articles in English, French, Arabic and several other languages. Many of his books are classics of development studies and social science literature: "Accumulation on a World Scale"; "Unequal Development"; "De-linking"; "Eurocentrism"; "The Empire of Chaos"; "Ending the Crisis of Capitalism or Ending Capitalism?"; "Global History: A View from the South",...*

*To many of us, Samir Amin was at once a friend, a comrade, an elder brother, a mentor, a source of inspiration and the perfect example of the committed intellectual. He was principled and consistent, yet intellectually agile. He was an advisor and a friend to a number of progressive heads of state/government of the South; but was also a highly respected leader in the world social movement."* (Ebrima Sall, Executive Director, TrustAfrica)

### **WESTERN WORLD AND THE RISE OF ASIA**

Coordinator: Kuan-Hsing CHEN (Emeritus Professor, Cultural Studies, Centre for Asia-Pacific/Cultural Studies, Taiwan)

The intricate and entangled historical relations between Asia and Western World remain to be mapped out. "Asia" and "Western World" did not exit until the modern era; and there has been no unity to the

two areas. The historical encounters were established via imperialism and colonialism. The nationalist independence movements and socialist revolutions on a global scale has generated ruptures in the so-called postcolonial era, within which the Cold War structure somehow has played a key role to maintain the continuity: decolonisation in both ex/imperial centre and ex/colonies were blocked.

The 1955 Bandung Conference was the historical landmark event to break away from the binarism of “socialism” and “capitalism”. The weakening of the Cold War opened the gateway for the arrival of (the neo-liberal) “globalisation”. With the rise of the Rest (Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin-America) the conditions of possibilities are now in place to re-open the history of conquest. Only by doing so, solidarity across all sectors can be re-built. To push the “Bandungist” project forward, we will need not only to re-enter histories, but to critically challenge and transform the existing modes of knowledge and thought shaped by the Western World for the past two centuries; and will need to “return” to the earthy temples, mosques, churches, markets, festivals, etc, to return to the Mingjung (popular) life-world embodied in the multiple (peasant) worldviews and cosmologies.

We invite contributions to initiate long term collaborative comparative projects, such as the Cold War and Bandung effects in the local, regional and global contexts; partition, division system, and reintegration movement; nationalist decolonisation movements in the ex/colonies as well as deimperialisation struggles in the ex/imperial centres; post/socialism; rising agenda such as “New Marine Times” (Indonesia), “One Belt, One Road” (China), “Asia-Africa Corridor” (India), etc, and the possibilities to connect in the spirits of Bandung.

## LIST OF AUTHORS, INSTITUTIONS, TOPICS (58)

### **ABBAY Alem (Frostburg State University, USA), *Geopolitics and the Scramble for Ethiopia***

The Meles Vision made Ethiopia the beacon of stability in the troubled Horn of Africa and one of the world's fastest growing economies (1991-2018). Taking development as a matter of national survival, Prime Minister Meles's determination to raise the country to a middle-income society by 2025 dovetailed the Chinese engagement in Africa. As their gateway to Africa, the Chinese made Ethiopia a showcase of their engagement in the resource-rich continent, much to the chagrin of the US. However, a new regime, which has assumed power since April 2018 with the support of the US, Egypt and the Arab Gulf states, is peeling the country away from its strategic partnership with China and realigning it with the US-backed Arab orbit, leaving the Meles Vision in peril. The Arab-US backed regime has boldly derided Ethiopia's flagship development projects and dismissed the hard-earned peace and relative prosperity as "the 27 years of darkness." Consequently, fear of the future has afflicted Ethiopia as the regime, which has no vision and freewheels policies, shifts the country from China into a US-Arab influence, sailing through uncharted waters.

### **AKKAYA Neşe Nur (Istanbul Technical University, Turkey), *Japanese modernization and architecture***

The Meiji Period (1868-1912) is considered the beginning of Japan's modernization process. In addition to innovations in economic, political and social fields; from architecture to clothing, almost every area gets its share from these developments, both painful and in harmony. For this purpose, experts in all area, especially from Europe are brought; many students are sent abroad to be trained. A series of innovations, in which traditional values are emphasized and Western theories are taken into account, follow each other. In this point, it should be kept in mind that Japanese modernism proceeds in parallel, is defined as a continuation of liberalization in the Meiji Period. The highlight of Showa Period (1926-1989) is the rise of militarism and the realization of nationalism at the highest level. In addition, a process that national and cultural identity problems is discussed begins.

These interactions find their response in architecture in the form of rapid assimilation by using western architectural forms to achieve the necessary structural technology. Traditional architectural styles begin to be abandoned, eclectic influences appear and alienation to Japanese sensibility occurs. Both foreign and native architects built many different structures, such as government buildings, banks and houses, blending Western elements and elements of traditional Japanese Architecture. On the other hand, depending on the influence of nationalism and the struggle for monumentalism; public buildings are built in a larger and heavier form.

While the modernization in the Meiji Period has an eclectic style in architecture; after the war, a new understanding emerges in which the technique is emphasized. Developing the details of materials such as concrete and steel opens the way for experimental architecture. The preservation of Japanese unique culture prevented from losing their traditional values. It can be argued that the basic elements in the traditional architecture of Japan have been reinterpreted in modern buildings after the war through the influence of materials and techniques.

### **ARIMBI Diah Ariani, *Gandhi's Non Violence in Combatting Intolerance and Violence against Women***

Indonesia is an immense archipelago that is highly populated with huge diversity coming from cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic diversity within its territory. Such diversity does not come without any cost. Diversity often means that difference is everywhere, and within such a highly diverse society, the interaction between different groups or individuals often results in conflict. History shows that Indonesia has experiences in conflicts, from small to massive, in its boundaries. And often, violence is embedded within a conflict as when inequality occurs, heightened tensions between the power and the powerless could easily spark into conflict and violence. Violence victimizes everybody, and regardless of its actors—perpetrator or victim, violence is a problem for all; it affects everybody, even when one is not directly involved. The recent rise of intolerance in Indonesia has alarmed its people that peace is a condition that Indonesians have to work for. Gandhi's non-violence approach can be the best way to combat the rise of intolerance in Indonesia. The virtue of tolerance that is preached by Gandhi can be used to maintain unity in diverse Indonesia.

Gandhi's non-violence approach, too, can be utilized to stop violence in violence against women. In Indonesia, this violence has many faces such as rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, child marriage, denial of women's rights to education, etcetera. In domestic abuse, violence tends to follow and is repeated in a specific cycle named cycle of violence. In order to stop this cycle, any cycle of violence, not only in domestic abuse, violence must not be returned with violence, that revenge and hatred will not stop the cycle of violence and victimization. By following Gandhi's values of non-violent activism, stopping violence and its cycle is possible and probable. Gandhi's ways could help us restore our faith in humanity amidst intolerance and violence.



**ARIMBI Diah Ariani (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Gender in the Trajectory of Environmentalism and Consumerism: The Contradiction of Globalization in Behaviour Consumption of Urban Middle Class in Surabaya Indonesia***

Globalization is never new. Asia has experienced globalization and its enduring impacts for centuries. The complexity of global Asia lies not only on its security but also from everyday life level to high political level. One of many impacts is on the environment issues. Indonesia, like the rest of Asia is not immune to such issues. Thus, this study is looking at one impact of globalization that swept all over the world, in Asia particularly.

The aim of this research is to scrutinize the role of gender in the study about human-environment interactions in Surabaya, the second largest city of Indonesia. We will focus on gender, particularly how women and men are different from their understandings of waste management, especially plastic wastes. The middle-class is most susceptible to globalising impacts on the environment thus it is crucial to know their position is: whether in limbo between all these trajectories that seems to contradict each other. This study uses qualitative method: observation and purposive sampling (in-depth, open-ended interviews) in Surabaya and the data are taken from 2017 to 2018. Interviews are gathered from men and women and their responses on the ways gender play in the clash between green awareness and desires for consumption. The targeted findings of this research are the gendered consumption behaviours of urban-middle class in Surabaya and how gender plays in this intersection between environmentalism and consumerism within the stream of globalization. Important findings include how strong gender is embedded in models of consumption and environmental awareness of the middle class in Surabaya.

**BANERJEE Mouli (Centre for Global Cooperation Research, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany), *Gorkhaland: Violence, Non-Violence and the Ever-Deferred State***

India's history as a post-colonial 'state-nation' in the sub-continent is witness to several separate ethnic conflicts and several, often violent, secessionist movements. It is also an interesting facet of the Indian demands for separate statehoods within the federal structure of the 'state-nation', that most of the ethnic conflicts in the country have translated into political movements with varied degrees of valid democratic representation to each demand. However, interestingly, it is worth noting that not all secessionist movements or political movements demanding separate statehoods in the country have gained equal prominence in the public discourse. This paper attempts to understand this gap, through an analysis of the ethnic conflict that escalated into a violent political movement for the formation of Gorkhaland along with the movement's current political potency, in order to examine whether this focus or lack thereof, of public discourse on a certain conflict or movement, is contingent on the presence or lack of violence involved in the movement itself. This also brings into the discussion the possibilities of not just direct violence but also indirect, structural violence that forms the very framework of an ethnic conflict building into a political movement, as in the case of the demand for Gorkhaland, and how a lack of direct violence may signal towards structural violence that may have percolated onto the diplomatic "conflict resolution" process initiated by the Government, and how that impinges upon the conflict itself. Finally the paper tries to situate the political reality of such social and political movements in vis-à-vis the current national reception of Gandhian thought.

**BASILE Elisabetta and CECCHI Claudio (University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy), *The Uncertain Sustainability of BRICS Strategies for Sustainable Development***

This paper explores the strategy for sustainable development of the BRICS with the aim of assessing their domestic and international strategies within the institutional framework established by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris Agreement (PA) on Climate Change, which, since 2015, have defined the guidelines for individual and collective action.

The paper argues that the BRICS show a strong potential in leading the way to sustainable development, playing a major role in world economy in terms of trade and finance and involving an increasing number of less developed and emerging countries in a complex web of economic and political relations. Yet, the effectiveness of their action is reduced by the inconsistencies between the engagements envisaged by SDGs and PA and the practices for sustainable development implemented on the basis of economic and political interests. To show this argument we focus first on BRICS commitments at domestic and international level, and then we explore BRICS present actions and future strategies. The attention is mainly on China and India, taking their relations with Africa as a major case for international cooperation.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 1 introduces the regulatory framework produced by SDGs and PA and describes the connected engagements for the transition to sustainable development.

It also points out BRICS economic and political role in world economy, reviewing strategies and actions. Section 2 focuses on BRICS domestic policies and on China and India's international initiatives as far as cooperation with Africa is concerned. Section 3 points out the major inconsistencies and ambiguities between official commitments and actual practices.

**BASIRI Nasim (Oregon State University, USA), *Barriers to Iranian Women's Justice Movements in Post-Revolutionary Iran and Beyond the Borders***

After the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran, the ruling government has implemented discriminatory rules against Iranian women that has affected and changed non-Muslim and Muslim women's lives. (Basiri, 2018) In early 1990s many of the revolutionary regime's decisions on Iranian women's rights had been re-defined and changed. (Hoodfar, 1994, 1996; Kian, 1997; Moghadam, 1988) In response to the Islamic regime's oppression, Iranian women began to oppose and run campaigns against clergies' gender biases in their interpretations of Islam and demanded their equal rights as citizens but they were confronted with more oppressions such as execution, political imprisonment, economic, social and political isolation and exile.

This paper intends to shed a light on the obstacles to women's movements in post-revolutionary Iran such as the latest arrests and killings of activists, journalists and human rights lawyers and analyze the biases of international organizations, politicians, activists and academicians due to their fear of being called Islamophobic. The paper also raises important questions on the influences of Islamic fundamentalists in academia and their different strategies of silencing the academic world on issues related to women's movements or violence against women in Iran. Is it Islamophobia to talk about the women's issues? Is it a continuation of colonial and imperialist project to question and criticize the instrumentalization of Islam that has led to violation of human/women's rights in the Islamic Republic?

**BISSIO Beatriz (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), *The challenges of the present demand a new internationalism***

(abstract not available)

**BISSIO Beatriz (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), *The reception of Gandhi's ideas in Latin America***

*In the midst of death, life persists.*

*In the midst of untruth, truth persists.*

*In the midst of darkness, light persists.*

Gandhi

The reception of Gandhi's ideas in Latin America started very early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; by 1930 and even earlier, important Latin American intellectuals referred to Gandhi. One of them was José Carlos Mariátegui.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's ideals were close related to the ideas of two figures who highly contributed to legitimize Mahatma's thoughts in the Latin American countries: Rabindranath Tagore, Nobel Prize winner in 1913 and the French novelist and essayist, also a Nobel Prize winner (1915), Romain Rolland. Both were very highly appreciated among Latin American intellectuals. Gandhi's biography, by Rolland (translated into Spanish and launched by Francisco Zamora, the well-known Spanish-Argentine publisher, at the end of 1924 for the first time and reissued between 1924 and 1930) certainly contributed most to the Latin American interest in Gandhi's ideas and practices. But one has to admit that European and American Orientalists used to influence the Latin American imaginary and political perception about Asia more than the political thought of Asian leaders such as Gandhi, less well known.

Gandhi isn't the sole Indian author - or raised in the Indian Subcontinent - that has been studied by Latin Americans. There are many others. In economic and social sciences, Amartya Sen and Muhammad Yunus are key names, as well as Vivekananda and Krishnamurty in the field of mystic.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Gandhi's ideas inspire mainly those who are involved in the struggle for human rights, defenders of indigenous peoples and anti-globalization militants. As an example we can cite Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Pérez Esquivel (1980), whose work in the defence of human-rights and non-violent resistance forcefully show the influence of Gandhi and his powerful legacy.

The communication will address the issue of the reception of Gandhi's ideas in Latin America through the works of important Latin American figures who were influenced by him.

**BOGDANOV Sergei and MAKAROVA Elena (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia), *Potential impacts of Bolsonaro's presidency in Brazil on BRICS development***

Since Jair Bolsonaro who has a reputation of populist and far right radical have been elected and sworn in as the President of Brazil, concerns about BRICS future began to circulate among politicians and experts. Meanwhile during the first weeks of Bolsonaro's presidency Brazil's administration demonstrated several signs of realistic and balanced approach to the relations with BRICS countries.

Firstly, Brazil's new administration and Bolsonaro personally confirmed that BRICS will continue to be priority in Brazil's foreign policy. According to the words of Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov Brazil's representatives made known to Russia plan of its presidency with the deadlines for ministerial meetings and the summit of BRICS. The same thing was said by Andre Aranha Carrera de Lago, ambassador of Brazil to India, in his interview to "Financial Express Online". Additionally, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ernesto Araujo told to Chinese Ambassador to Brazil Yang Wanming that Brazil attaches great importance to developing relations with China. Finally, President of South Africa Cyril Ramaphosa met Jair Bolsonaro on the margins of World Economic Forum in Davos where Brazilian President assured that he is looking forward to see BRICS leaders at annual summit in Brazil.

Secondly, analysts say about two groupings in Brazil's administration concerning the issues of foreign policy. One is headed by Vice President, Army Reserve General Hamilton Mourao, another – by Foreign Minister Ernesto Araujo. Yet both of them may facilitate cooperation within BRICS: Araujo – as he is the conservative-minded politician with the religious shade, so he may consider Putin's Russia as important partner and ally; Mourao – given his realistic approach implying Brazil should not follow US at any cost.

At third, there is huge potential to establish close personal relations between leaders of BRICS states. At least four of five – Jair Bolsonaro, Vladimir Putin, Xi Jinping and Narendra Modi have a reputation of "strongman" leaders. Although the political style of Cyril Ramaphosa is not so unequivocal, he already had established contact with Jair Bolsonaro at Davos Forum and demonstrated friendly relations with Narendra Modi as he was a chief guest at the India's 70<sup>th</sup> Republic Day celebrations in January.

Finally, key issues of Bolsonaro's presidential program are consistent with BRICS core agenda: intent to open up relatively closed Brazil economy, eliminate unfair trade practice, promote educational system to rise the challenges of the fourth industrial revolution, struggle with corruption. Brazil's progress on these issues within BRICS, that is on international scale, can strengthen Bolsonaro's position inside his polarized country.

**CIMEK Gracjan (Polish Naval Academy, Poland), *The significance of China in the transformation of the geopolitical code of modern Poland***

The financial crisis in the United States in 2008 triggered the erosion of the monopoly, which since the sixteenth century, the West held over the course of the history of the world in a variety of dimensions i.e. military, political (democracy), economic (free market), science (technology) and thoughts (modernism). In international relations, the new situation is defined as: interregnum (Zygmunt Bauman), a new twenty-first century (J. Sapir), or a period of bifurcation (I. Wallerstein).

The essence of the contemporary geopolitical rivalry can be described through the use of the division of the world into Euroatlantic and Eurasian one. The center for the Euroatlantic geopolitics are currently the states of Western civilization belonging to the G-7, along with the hegemonic role of the US; while the economic center of the Eurasian space are lying in Eastern Asia, China (PRC) and militarily and diplomatically Russia lying on the so-called heartland; an important place also takes India, Indonesia, Turkey. Eurasian world is thus composed of a mosaic of civilizations: Russian, Chinese, Hindu and Islamic.

Under these conditions I would like to characterize the geopolitical vectors of contemporary Poland. After 1989, Poland identifies itself with the West, which is manifested by its affiliation to NATO and the European Union. Russia is becoming an enemy more and more. Entangled in the rivalry between the USA and Russia, having a semi-peripheral position in the EU, Poland has attempted to bring closer to China. I will answer the questions: what are the effects of this activity in the conditions of the ongoing rivalry of the superpowers?

**CSENGER Adam (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), *China and Australia vying for influence in the Pacific Islands***

The Pacific Islands (Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia) have been caught up in an increasing geostrategic rivalry in recent years. For the past several decades, Australia has been the main partner of the Pacific island states, mainly by default. However, China's growing presence in the region is posing a challenge to traditional Australian (as well as American) influence, resulting in a contest for

leverage between China and Australia. Australia is still by far the biggest aid donor and investor in the region, but it is no longer automatically the “partner of choice” for the Pacific Islands, due to the easy availability of Chinese aid. Australia seeks to counter China’s growing clout by increasing its financial aid and introducing new security, economic, diplomatic and people-to-people initiatives.

This presentation will first look at the traditional relations between Australia and the Pacific Islands. It will next examine the rise in Chinese aid and influence over the last several years, as well as the accusations that China’s loans, which are used to finance big infrastructure projects, saddle states with unserviceable debt. This will be followed by presenting how Australia is attempting to retain its clout by, for example, increasing its Pacific aid budget, initiating cooperation with Pacific nations on a wide range of issues, and gradually opening up its labour market to workers from the Pacific states. The presentation will then look at the difficulties Australia is facing in countering China’s activities, and conclude that if Australia successfully implements its recently unveiled plan to strengthen its relations with the Pacific Islands, it will likely remain the region’s most important actor.

**DRWESKI Bruno (Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, France), *La périphérie orientale de l'Europe et la dynamique asiatique***

Les politiciens centre et est-européens ont voulu rejoindre l'OTAN et l'UE pour garantir les relations commerciales, stabiliser les mouvements de capitaux et faciliter les investissements mais la crise générale de 2008 a modifié ce scénario. Ils ont alors découvert le potentiel de l'Asie orientale alors que les nouvelles technologies créent de nouvelles opportunités. L'émergence du projet géo-stratégique d'Initiative des Trois mers est vu par les Etats-Unis comme un moyen de créer une zone tampon entre la Russie et l'Allemagne mais il peut aussi être vu par les Européens de la périphérie comme un moyen de se dégager du tête-à-tête avec les Occidentaux en s'ouvrant vers l'Asie orientale.

**ESZTERHAI Viktor (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), *China as a political model for Central and Eastern European countries: the case of Hungary***

In recent years there has been an active academic and political debate in the European Union about the growing political influence of China. Many argue that in some EU member states, especially in the Central and Eastern European countries, China is not just increasing its influence via growing trade opportunities and investments, but its leadership is actively seeking to directly affect these countries’ political systems too. There is increasing concern that China’s authoritarian political and state-driven economic model is emerging as an alternative ideological model which challenges the European liberal paradigm.

The paper empirically examines the speeches of Viktor Orbán, Prime Minister of the most often cited country, Hungary, in order to assess the attractiveness of the Chinese model. The paper argues that the Chinese political model has limited appeal, but China’s successful economic rise and increasing global role might prompt arguments within other countries that they need to find their own individual development path as opposed to following the Western model of liberal democracy and market economy.

**FALL Aziz (Egypte/Sénégal/Canada), *La pertinence de l'œuvre de Samir Amin pour le 21e siècle***

(abstract not available)

**HAMITOUCHE Youcef (University Algiers 03, Algeria), *Past and present Relations between China and North Africa: Case of Algeria and Morocco***

In the last two decades, China's interests and relations with Algeria and Morocco have grown considerably, especially in the economic sphere which resulted in China becoming a principal partner, especially with Algeria since 2013, in this highly strategic region which was perceived mostly as a sphere of influence of France since the colonial era, though this influence became more and more challenged by US involvement.

The People’s Republic of China has traditionally had strong relations with North African countries (Egypt, Algeria then with Morocco); those close relations began with Algeria in 1958, and in 1959 with Morocco. The ties have witnessed sustained cooperation and partnership in recent years, at different levels, economic, military, political and cultural. From Algeria’s and Morocco perspectives, a strategic partnership with China serves to counterbalance France’s traditional interests in North Africa (Algeria and Morocco).

Algeria and Morocco, which boast important natural resources (petrol and phosphates), are considered a pivotal states in the Greater Maghreb, due to their important geographic location and

geopolitical assets. In view of China's maritime silk road initiative, Algeria's and Morocco's Mediterranean situation serves China's designs.

- Algeria's and Morocco's assets and potential has incited and increased China's interest in these countries; Algeria's and Morocco's potentials as an energy and raw materials supplier to China, as well as a market for China's exports has not escaped China's interest, which is important to sustain its economic growth, meet the ever-growing needs of its booming population and compete with other foreign powers for the control of energy supplies. These incentives were behind China's desire to be present in the supposedly oil-rich Sub-Saharan Africa, and to reach and infiltrate in African continent (due to Algeria and Morocco presence in Africa continent) through her economic involvement in Algeria and Morocco.

- Therefore, it remains to review what policy this country has conducted to reinforce its presence in this North Africa and what kind of relationship it has incepted with Algeria and Morocco, mainly. It remains also to reveal what are the concealed goals China expects to achieve through her partnership with Algeria and Morocco.

This contribution will examine China's interests and relations with Algeria and Morocco at the various political, energy, mines, military, economic and commercial levels and how these countries view the interests that bind them?

The contribution will rely on relevant data and statistics drawn from official institutions in Algeria, Morocco and China.

### **HARRAK Fatima (University Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco), *Gandhi and Mandela – Models of transformative leadership for Africa***

Mohandas Gandhi and Nelson Mandela are often cited as exemplars of transformational leadership, this type of leadership which occurs, according to Mac Gregor Burns "when one or more persons engage with others in such a way that leaders and followers raise one another to higher levels of morality" (*Leadership*, Harper and Row, NY, 1978, p.20).

Both Gandhi and Mandela were committed to the social and political transformation of their respective countries and determined to earn the trust and confidence of their society. They had a vehement faith in the justice of their struggle for which they were ready to pay the highest price. Through the ordeals they went through and personal sacrifices they agreed to for the triumph of their cause they were able to bridge the gap between their own aspirations and the contextual aspirations of the people they represented, creating thus ethical, emotional and intellectual bonds with their followers. These bonds allowed them to lead the transformation of their respective countries or movements.

### **HE Lu (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary), *CEE countries: a new manufactory of China***

"Eastern Opening" reflects strong willingness of Central and Eastern European countries (CEE countries) to seek for diversity to economic growth and economic independence instead of relying on western European countries. "Belt and Road Initiative" manifests vigorous efforts on global economic cooperation and facilitating trade liberalization from China under the background of industry upgrade. Obviously, both opportunities and challenges are existing under this circumstance. One of the potential scenarios is worth more attention:

Will CEE countries become new manufactory of China?

Aim to generate comprehensive and reliable investigation, this paper utilizes an analysis on trading environment between China and sixteen CEE countries in 2006 to 2017, under the background of the 16+1 Mechanism, adding the consideration of impacts of the Great Recession of 2008 to 2012. In one way, fundamental background illustrates and compares the snapshot of China and CEE countries in 2017 by several key indicators. In another way, sessions on subjects of trading environment attempt to evaluate CEE countries and China's current trade situation on four aspects through economic capability (GDP, GDP per capita, and GDP growth), trading value (value of exports and imports, trade balance), composition of trade (key products groups by SITC classification), trading relevancy (exchange rates, tariff rates, and FDI).

In the end, the conclusion is drawn out as CEE countries are ideal choices to outsource of Chinese non-primary manufacturing. Furthermore, profound and comprehensive proposals are raised to enhance cooperation between CEE countries and China.

### **IDA Rachmah (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Reframing the Comfort Women and Their Narratives through the Lens of Young Generation Indonesia***

The story of Japanese occupation in Indonesia during 1942-1945 never been an ending story for the Indonesians. For elderly, the occupation of Japan into the Indonesian archipelago had reminded the sorrow of violence and the hardships in the battle fields and in their everyday life. For post-

independence born generation of Indonesia, the occupation of Japan during the war can only be known from the history subject taught in primary school to high school level. Unlike the extensive stories and memories of Dutch occupation in Indonesia, the history and story about the Japanese occupation in Indonesia had not so strongly narrated in the nation's historical discourses.

People in Indonesia have known and perceived the term '*Jugun Ianfu*' (comfort women) as the Japanese's soldier 'sex slave' or 'sex worker' during the Japanese occupation in Indonesia. The stories on how bad the Japanese's soldier rape and did aggressive violence to Indonesian women, who were forced to service sex, have become longstanding stereotypical images of how bad Japan colonialisation in Indonesia. Since the phenomenon of *Jugun Ianfu* (comfort women) in Indonesia has been less covered or told in the history of Indonesia for the millennial generation as these days, the struggles and fights of those *ex-Ianfu* women thus less acknowledged, or even out of knowledge of young generation in this postmodern era of the country.

Starting in 2010, a group of university students initiated to produce a short film on *Jugun Ianfu* women, then followed by young people of *Jugun Ianfu Advocation Network* in 2011, and young independent film makers in 2012 produced documentary films on the life of Indonesian's comfort women and the survivors.

This paper looks at the creation of these three documentaries to understand how young Indonesian generations have framed and perceived the comfort women that have not been taught or told in their school education. The documentaries, thus, appear not only to show the portrayals of comfort women, but the documentaries also are attempted to reconstruct the past of women's violence as an unfinished story for Indonesia.

**JASFIN Jani Purnawanty (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia),  
Asserting Asian Local Wisdom to Strengthen the Application of  
Bioethics Principles in the Revolution Industry 4.0 Era**

Local wisdom is a priceless asset for a nation. It contains noble values and applies as a code of conduct that grows and is deeply rooted in society, practised in daily life, respected, and maintained from time to time by the local community. Every country where a community that has local wisdom resides should provide full support so that local wisdom continues to be sustainable and be more beneficial for the nation.

Nowadays our lives surround with modernity, the progress of science and technology and ICT, the millennial era, and globalization. Often local wisdom is deemed as a sacred value that is impossible to change. It appears as an antagonist of the modern civilization and sophistication of science and technology also has nothing to do with globalization and the Industrial Revolution 4.0. While the rapid advances in biotechnology -especially in the health and medical sectors- are unstoppable. This gives a broad influence on the way the community views respect for life and raises many dilemmas that require the community to return to open a dialogue and test the ethical values held today to arrive in agreements on how to answer the challenges of modernity.

One of the forms of crystallization of modern values related to humanism is listed in the 15 Principles of Bioethics as stated in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. Indeed, Bioethics has been widely known in the area of Health Science so far, although in fact Bioethics is actually a semi-social science that offers solutions to moral conflicts that arise in almost all fields. Moreover, it is undeniable that Bioethics which is growing rapidly nowadays is rooted from and dominated by Anglo-American thinking. This often raises questions about the compatibility, relevance and contextual of ethics that grow in local communities.

This paper will discuss how Bioethics -which is perceived as a symbol of modernity, "west", and with its specific domains in Health Science- strengthen local wisdom so that its application can be an added value to solidify the structure of modern society, and even become an important component in finding a breakthrough when the community is struggling with dilemmas and ethical conflicts that arise because of modernity.

**KADETZ Paul (Drew University, USA), Assessing the impacts of Health Aid on  
the Sustainability of Recipient Health Care Systems: The Case of Sino-  
Malagasy Health Diplomacy**

In "Dead Aid", economist Dambisa Moyo (2010) argues that African nations should completely reject foreign aid, as it serves to create dependency on donors. Similarly, Beijing has discussed "sustainable self-development" as a priority in their aid interventions. Little research has assessed the impact of health aid on recipient state healthcare systems, as health aid is often assumed to be inherently beneficent. But how does health aid affect recipient health care systems? And are the impacts of China's health aid different from those of more normative OECD-DAC aid? To answer these questions, the impact of China's health aid and that of OECD-DAC aid were examined in Madagascar; a country that receives up to 80 percent of their healthcare budget from external donors. This research of 82 semi-structured interviews with targeted stakeholders in China and Madagascar identified that although the structure of Sino-Malagasy health aid is far more horizontal than normative OECD-DAC aid -given China's focus on providing health care infrastructure and human resources- the outcomes

for both China and OECD-DAC health diplomacy can be problematised for creating a fragmented, ultimately weak and dependent healthcare system by refusing to collaborate with, and build the capacity of, the Malagasy healthcare system. Even though such state capacity building is identified as an essential element of the OECD-DAC's 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, no donor country in Madagascar followed these priorities. This research corroborates that foreign aid should reinforce ownership of interventions, as recommended in the Paris Declaration, and identifies important considerations for interventions from other BRICS nations.

**KARBOWSKA Monika (Independent researcher, Pologne/France), *L'Entre deux Mers, un projet de souveraineté Est Européenne entre l'Occident et l'Asie***

L'espace culturel et politique est-européen peut être défini comme un « Entre deux mers », de la Baltique à la Mer Noire et Adriatique. Il n'est pas qu'une invention récente du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle alors qu'on appelait les « démocraties populaires » créée après 1945 « le Bloc de l'Est ». Historiquement ces pays sont devenus depuis le 16<sup>e</sup> siècle un espace de périphérie du capitalisme occidental en formation – un lieu d'exploitation de ressources humaines et de matières premières essentielles nécessaires à l'Europe de l'ouest engagée dans la première accumulation primitive du capital. Les peuples d'Europe de l'Est partagent également une expérience commune de domination par des empires de l'Est et de l'Ouest (Prusse, Russie tsariste et Empire Ottoman) et une longue lutte pour leur indépendance dans le cadre du réveil des Nations au 19<sup>e</sup> siècle. Ces pays ont également en commun que leur rapports aux pays dominants de l'Est et de l'Ouest sont emprunts d'une ambivalence faite de soumission et d'admiration puis de déception et de rejet. Avant la Seconde Guerre Mondiale c'est les « Grands frères » français et britannique qui dominent politiquement et économiquement des « alliés » vassalisés. Après 1945 la suzeraineté passe au profit du nouvel empire de l'Est, l'Union Soviétique. Les peuples aussi passent (l'exemple le plus frappant sont les Tchèques de 1938 à 1989) de la foi au modèle occidental au panslavisme soviétique pour finir désabusés après 1968 par une identification renouvelée avec l'Occident que l'Occident croyaient jusqu'à récemment définitive. Les peuples d'Europe de l'Est sont ils voués à rester l'éternels vassaux incapables de trouver une voie propre de leur développement ?

Entre 1987 et 1989 paraît en Pologne un revue politique de la gauche socialiste clandestine « Miedzymorze », dont l'ambition est de démontrer que cette dépendance n'est pas une fatalité. Pour les militants du Parti Socialiste Polonais PPS clandestin, rédacteurs de la revue, la seule façon de s'émanciper est d'inventer une nouvelle souveraineté pour les pays d'Europe de l'Est en unissant leurs forces afin de se détacher en douceur de l'Union Soviétique et de négocier ensemble une participation équilibrée à l'unité que prône l'Europe occidentale. Hélas, avant que les jeunes rédacteurs de la revue ne puissent agir, les élites capitalistes occidentales gagnent la bataille géopolitique et pour 30 ans l'espace est-européen tombe dans une occidentalisation accrue avec la mondialisation néolibérale. Mais les mouvements sociaux 2013-14 montrent que les peuples sont las d'être des portes avions du militarisme américain et des lieux de fournitures de matières premières et humaines à bas prix pour l'Occident. C'est un excellent moment pour revenir aux idées de « Miedzymorze » et de définir ce que pourrait être un souverainisme est européen aujourd'hui et à l'avenir.

**KIDA Tsuyoshi (Dokkyo University, Japan) and PAREPA Laura-Anca (Tsuda University, Tokyo, Japan), *The role of global education in alleviating conflict and building inclusive societies***

Paradoxically, while statistics indicate that we live the most peaceful era in the history, the world seems to be more conflictual than ever. In fact, contemporary conflicts are not so much related to traditional inter-state wars, but they arise from economic and technological competition between great powers or they stem from deeply divided societies as a result of increasing inequalities and discriminations. The last few decades have also seen a rise of xenophobic, nationalist and discriminatory discourses in several countries across the world (Kida & Parepa 2016, Parepa & Kida 2017), which contributes to further increase racial, ethnic, religious or gender-linked cleavages.

Having as a starting point the idea that education can act indirectly as a means that might trigger or prevent conflict by reinforcing or reducing divisions and gaps, the present paper seeks to examine what kind of education is needed in order to create more inclusive societies and alleviate conflict. Conceptually, our proposal is built on the notions of non-violence, conflict transformation and sustainable peace, as Gandhi's heritage, but also on the SDGs that the United Nations is promoting.

The article will start by a brief review of the role of education in conflict prevention/resolution and peace building. Further, by employing a comparative perspective, we will examine concrete cases that provide evidence of what type of education has been more effective to foster inclusive societies and mitigate tensions. It follows by introducing some pilot-projects of higher education in Japan to be used as a further reference. Finally, we will highlight the need not only for a readjustment of educational practices and teaching methods, but also for a renewal of pedagogical content in order to foster more efficiently global mindset of students for the future generation.

**KLEMENSITS Péter (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), *China-Philippines Relations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – Geopolitical and Geostrategic Considerations***

During the Cold War, the Philippines was a US ally, therefore Manila's strategic cooperation with China was limited. This was still basically the case at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, despite the improving economic relationship between the two countries. By the 2010s, due to conflicting geopolitical interests in the South China Sea, the Philippines and China had become antagonistic neighbours. However, the inauguration of President Rodrigo Duterte in June 2016 resulted in positive changes in the Philippines-Chinese relationship. The new president realised that the improvement of economic relations with China was of strategic importance. His "turn to China" policy has become an important pillar of his foreign and economic policies, as Chinese investments could help to achieve the hoped-for development of the country, while redefining its foreign relations with the major powers, especially the United States.

This presentation will start with a review of China-Philippines relations in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the changing strategic environment after the end of the Cold War. It will then review the compelling geopolitical and geostrategic factors which have contributed to the widely fluctuating relationship between Beijing and Manila. Next, the presentation will discuss in detail the strategic and economic aims of the Duterte administration, and assess the outcomes of the new China-Philippines partnership, namely the agreements and initiated projects along with the anticipated consequences and geopolitical hazards. To conclude, the presentation will argue that Chinese investments can make a great contribution to the development of the Philippines, but this will depend on how skilful the Duterte government is at conciliating Chinese initiatives with the Philippines' long-term geostrategic interests.

**KOUMARANE-VILLEROY Dêva (Ancien Enseignant en Géopolitique de l'Inde à l'Institut National des Télécommunications et à l'École Nationale Supérieure de Technique Avancée, France), *La Conférence-Débat de Gandhi à Paris: Ses idées politiques et philosophiques***

Après avoir participé à Londres à la Table Ronde organisée par le Gouvernement de sa Majesté, Mohandas Gandhi devenu le Mahatma Gandhi s'arrêta à Paris. C'était le 5 décembre 1931. La Conférence-Débat fut organisée par la Présidente et les membres de l'Association des Amis de Gandhi. Elle se déroula au Magic City, une immense salle parisienne. Elle fut placée sous la présidence de l'écrivain français Jules Romains. L'ami de Gandhi Romain Rolland était absent de Paris.

Avant de répondre aux questions, il fit un discours d'introduction sur ses idées axées sur la non-violence, sur l'idéal de la devise républicaine de la France, sur son séjour en 1889 à Paris comme étudiant...

Vingt-cinq questions lui furent posées : Ses idées sur l'Ahimsa (la non-violence) ; sur les injustices sociales en Inde, sur "l'intangibilité" ; sur la révolution russe dans le monde ; sur la situation de la femme en Inde ; sur le dialogue des religions ; sur le combat contre les violences dans le monde etc.

Des réponses très bien réfléchies, nettes et précises sans offenser personne. Cette Conférence-Débat est très utile pour comprendre ou du moins pour appréhender les pensées politiques et philosophiques de Gandhi. Le philosophe et écrivain français Roger Pol-Droit considère Gandhi comme un philosophe et le cite dans l'un de ses livres intitulé *Les vingt Philosophes du vingtième siècle*.

**LUSZCZYKIEWICZ Antonina (Institute of the Middle and Far East, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland), *India's China Policy: Gandhian Legacy in the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence***

China-India territorial dispute, whose one of the most recent and most serious manifestations was the 2017 Doklam standoff, can be traced far back to colonial times. It does not mean, however, that no attempts have been taken in order to normalize China-India relations – among them was the declaration of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in 1954, a set of rules which were supposed to become a basis of relations between New Delhi and Beijing, and which, despite their failure in the light of the 1962 China-India border war, are still being referred to by the governments of those two Asian giants. This presentation is dedicated to India's Five Principles discourse based on references to Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy. The author investigates, how Indian politicians, journalists and even scientists have been trying to prove there was a connection between the 1954 principles and Gandhian legacy, including its ideals of tolerance and non-violence which, according to the Five Principles narratives, had been drawn from ancient Indian civilization. The presenter also inquires, to what extent Five Principles might be perceived as a fruit of Gandhism and a remedy for interstate disputes around the world in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and to what extent linking Five Principles to Gandhian philosophy has been merely an ideological, "soft power trick", aimed at building and promoting India's positive image both in the regional, as well as global scale.



**MARKO David (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic), *Shifting Power in Asia-Pacific - Indonesia's geopolitical challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century***

Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous nation, is 86 percent Muslim - and the largest Islamic country, though it is a secular state and in deed Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world contains more than 17 000 islands. Ethnically it is highly diverse, with more than 300 local languages.

Indonesia is a country that contains great economic potential; a potential that has not gone unnoticed to part of the global community. At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century Indonesia represents one of the world's major emerging economies and according to experts it will be one of the top five world economies by 2050.

Indonesia has already played an active role, together with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, in pushing for a code of conduct in the South China Sea for ASEAN member states and China. The crucial aim of the agreement is to preserve stability and create an open and peaceful maritime region for all parties. Economics will be a big part of this, given various new initiatives in the Asia-Pacific, including the China-initiated Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

A quick look at the map dictates that Indonesia has all of the characteristics of the ultimate pivot country, but one which could – at least theoretically – indefinitely maintain its contested position in the New Cold War and maximize all of the resultant benefits of balancing between China, the US, and even India. Indonesia's location is such that it is the literal gateway between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, thus making its waterways, in one way or another, the crucial paths through which global maritime commerce must pass in transiting these two bodies of water. Left to its currently neutral policies, Jakarta has the very real and feasible potential of balancing between Beijing and Washington.

**MASSIAH Gustave (Economiste, ancien professeur à l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Paris La Villette, membre du conseil international du Forum Social Mondial France), *De la reconquête des indépendances à la recherche de la transition au socialisme***

Samir Amin nous a quitté ; nous sommes en deuil. Je le salue au nom de cinquante années de luttes communes et d'amitié fraternelle.

Samir Amin a été un des penseurs majeurs de la décolonisation, de cette alliance entre les luttes d'émancipation sociale et culturelle et les libérations nationales qui a été la révolution majeure des deux derniers siècles. La décolonisation n'est pas terminée ; sa première phase est achevée avec l'indépendance des Etats, sa deuxième phase commence avec la libération des peuples, fondée sur l'émancipation individuelle et collective, et avec la difficile construction d'une humanité commune.

Samir Amin a été un penseur, en mouvement et en engagement, qui a choisi de se définir en tant que marxiste du Sud. Un point de vue du Sud, ce n'est pas seulement un changement de perspective, c'est un autre point de vue du monde ; c'est partir du coin aveugle pour éclairer et rendre visible l'ensemble.

Samir Amin a mêlé dans son œuvre une « économie politique de la décolonisation » avec une « critique de l'économie politique de la mondialisation ». Dès le début des années soixante, il inscrit ses travaux sur le développement dans la perspective de la mondialisation, d'une part, et de l'autre dans le débat sur la transition, sur le passage du capitalisme au socialisme. Son approche du capitalisme périphérique et dépendant prend toute sa profondeur quand on l'inscrit dans l'analyse de l'accumulation mondiale du capital et dans la recherche du dépassement du capitalisme.

A partir des années quatre-vingt, la perspective a changé. La reprise en main par les puissances dominantes, à travers l'ajustement structurel, la crise de la dette et les guerres, la dérive du soviétisme et l'échec des régimes issus des luttes de libération va ouvrir la crise de la décolonisation. Samir Amin n'abandonnera pas pour autant sa réflexion sur le socialisme, mais il mettra désormais plus l'accent sur la critique du système dominant, sur l'économie politique du capitalisme mondialisé

Cet apport théorique et stratégique de Samir Amin lui a donné une stature particulière ; il n'est pas compréhensible si on le coupe de son engagement politique. Cet engagement, il l'a concrétisé à tous les niveaux. Certes, il a été particulièrement concerné par la situation en Egypte et sa sensibilité était à vif sur la douloureuse question palestinienne. Son ancrage permanent dans cette réalité lui a permis d'élargir ses préoccupations à l'évolution de l'unité arabe, de la situation de l'Afrique, de l'impact stratégique de l'afro-asiatisme, de la place spécifique des pays décolonisés, du nécessaire renouvellement de l'internationalisme. Il a été présent dans toutes les grandes mobilisations mondiales et y a démontré que sa capacité d'indignation, toujours intacte, n'affaiblissait pas l'acuité de ses analyses et la pertinence de ses propositions. Ses analyses radicales s'attachaient toujours à mettre en lumière les racines des problèmes posés. Ses propositions étaient tranchantes parce qu'elles ne cherchaient pas des aménagements de façade, souvent illusoire, mais parce qu'elles s'inscrivaient dans la volonté de réformes structurelles de long terme et mettaient en évidence l'importance des ruptures et des bouleversements nécessaires si on voulait vraiment changer le cours des choses.

Samir Amin aurait pu être un intellectuel choyé par ceux qui détiennent les pouvoirs ; il avait choisi de ne pas l'être et a préféré dénoncer de manière opiniâtre l'occidentalo-centrisme. Il aurait pu être la référence et l'alibi des bourgeoisies d'Etat ; il avait choisi de ne pas l'être et a préféré critiquer sans concessions les impasses des régimes construits sur l'héritage confisqué des libérations nationales. Sa profonde et vivace culture égyptienne lui permettait de combiner la colère contenue devant l'injustice, la patience séculaire des peuples du Nil et un humour ravageur à fleur de peau. Samir Amin a donné l'exemple d'un esprit vigoureux et créateur, d'un homme libre et engagé.

**MENEFEE Fatimaah Joso (American Graduate School in Paris, France), *Ubuntu Diplomacy meet Kimchi Diplomacy: Soft Power Lessons from South Korea to South Africa***

Application of power from states based on their access to "state military powers" and ability to enforce "economic sanctions" tends to control the narrative in explaining the relationships between states with their ability to maintain global peace. These characteristics and behavior are appropriate in understanding global north super and great powers. These powers were developed and crafted from colonialism and the conclusion of the great world wars. South Africa and South Korea are non-western middle power states that apply niche diplomacy centered on peacekeeping, friendship and are proud participants in global citizenship.

Both arrive towards the middle of statehood development as the outcome of war, oppression and colonialism. Often referenced as one of the Economic Asian Miracles, South Korea was a founding member of the G-77 and now it ranks 12<sup>th</sup> place as the worlds' largest economy. South Africa is a member of G-20, BRICS, and was offered an enhanced engagement role as a key partner to the OECD. The goal of this paper is to compare, South Korea Soft Power influences versus South Africa's, by providing the gaps which South Korea is efficient but South Africa struggles to maintain influence as "global peacemakers".

This paper focuses on two questions: How did South Korea as a Middle Power State wield the transformation of Economics, Technology, Cultural Assets (Soft Power) into a niche Middle Power Diplomacy as global peacemakers? What lessons can South Africa learn from South Korea on Soft Power as a foreign policy tool in influencing global peace?

**MOTTA Paolo (EURISPES – Istituto Studi Politici, Economici e Sociali, Italy), *BRICS 2019 - A year of challenges***

In 2018 BRICS celebrated their 10 Summit and the beginning of the "golden decade"; in Johannesburg were analyzed the goals achieved and briefly outlined the strategies for the future.

A balance of these first ten years can be considered positive as no doubt results have been achieved among member countries in terms of cooperation, trading, interchange in many fields, and the implementation of economic structures as the NDB - New Development Bank and the CRA - Contingency Reserve Agreement.

But expectations risen from the launching of BRICS in 2006 as a strong catalyst of emerging economies with a new approach to global economic governance are still not satisfied. In fact despite repeated declarations in summits, the launching of the BRICS Plus Initiative, sponsored by Chinese presidency in 2018, opening of NDB regional branch for Africa and one planned in Brazil, the real impact of the group is lower than expected.

Original core remains unchanged, also if several emerging countries expressed the will to join, last was Turkey with a formal request. Actual strategy to advance step by step in further partnerships, whose terms to be defined, endangers to freeze the great potential expansion of BRICS, reducing it to a closed club of different countries, joined originally by a common "vision", that must be updated with the global scenario deeply changed.

The declarations that BRICS want to operate "for" and not "against" the actual international structures confirmed by NDB agreements, may be intended as "within" reducing expectations of innovative, equalitarian and sustainable terms of cooperation among emerging economies.

The 2019 Brazilian Presidency, with still no clear commitments on alliances, including BRICS, risks to maintain a "stand-by" situation, meanwhile strategic decisions are needed to become a more incisive player on the international stage.

**MOTTA Paolo (EURISPES – Istituto Studi Politici, Economici e Sociali, Italy), *Perspectives of Latin America and Asia Relations***

The perspectives of Latin America-Asia relationships are strongly depending on how evolve Brazil political alliances, that will determine also the position of neighboring countries, where the progressive governments of the last decade have been in majority replaced by conservative and rightist administrations.

If the major players, US and China reach in next future an agreement on the ongoing commercial war, probably regarding Latin American countries a "modus vivendi" can be expected, by

bilateral trading agreements with both giants, considering that China in the last years became the biggest trader and investor in many Latin-American countries.

If dispute continues, Trump administration will press them to align and implement actions to strengthen renewed influence on Latin-America, that already develop with increased military presence, control of international agencies financial aid, pressure on private investors, and so on.

The existing external trade agreements as NAFTA and TPP, have been recently replaced by USMCA and CPTPP (this without US), therefore are to be evaluated their real impacts, and internal ones as: MERCOSUR, ALIANZA PARA EL PACIFICO, UNASUR, must update and review their strategies and global positioning.

More and more Latin American countries, deceived by sterile integration processes, are searching greater flexibility by improving bilateral trade agreements with other nations, specially Asian ones; Chile is one leading example. BRICS group, where Brazil represents the subcontinent, seems for the moment still unable to assume a catalyzing role and bridge with other emerging economies.

Opportunities in infrastructures, energy, communication, environment are enormous and urgently necessary to sustainable and permanent socio-economic development of Latin-America; is now to decide who has capacity to assume the challenge and who assist and cooperate on the many multinational strategic projects, whose studies and feasibilities are already developed.

Can Asian countries be now protagonist of a new South-South cooperation?

### **MOTTA Paolo (EURISPES – Istituto Studi Politici, Economici e Sociali, Italy), *Rising dangers of unruléd urbanization***

Since end of XX century urbanization has been growing without any real opposition and now has become as unavoidable the dogma that human being will be soon practically urbanized, as accepted also by all international agencies as UN HABITAT forecasts were one decade ago of 70% in 2050, now already at 85%, and next!!!

Both planet and human being have been living till last century with acceptable balance and distribution on territories, compatible with their natural resources and characteristics, progressively modified by the industrial revolutions, and nowadays accelerated by new technologies and global economic connections.

Accepting that urbanization process is now unstoppable (weak previous opposition failed), at least actions to mitigate the trend can be evaluated and implemented as soon as possible to reduce negative effects on pollution, environment, land-use and progressive natural resources shortages; also the UN SDG provide partial and doubtful recommendation.

The experience of metropolis and megalopolis all around the globe, expected to grow in number and size, especially in Asian and African emerging countries, is mainly negative and the final long-term impact unpredictable, but already rising atmospheric pollution and water shortage are visible, with no defined intervention strategies. Wild use of territory without any respect of the existing peculiarities and sustainability is determining permanent damages.

But negative returns rise on urban inhabitants, lost in stressing daily life rhythms for internal mobility, poor services, lack of identity, socializing opportunities and adequate housing and public spaces. Entirely new cities based on theoretical models, failed on numbers, hundred thousand became millions of residents, and planned downtowns and neighborhoods are surrounded by slums and overcrowded precarious ( permanent) settlements,

It is urgent therefore a deep reflection on urbanization processes to reduce them and retain the rural/urban balance anyway and wherever possible, saving traditional characteristics, traditions, tangible and intangible patrimony, all necessary elements to assure integration and social cohesion for a permanent sustainable development..

Modern technologies can surely provide effective tools in achieving territorial balance through mobility infrastructures, communication networks, renewable energies, modern agriculture and environment protection to enhance disseminated and interconnected settlements with adequate size and context for inhabitants life, reducing growing pressure to massive metropolis.

The will and decision are only political....Asian countries in front line can start!

### **N'GUESSAN Mahomed et EBI N'godo Filomène (Université Félix Houphouët Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire), *Coopération et recul de la pauvreté par la modernisation agricole : regard de l'approche chinoise en Côte d'Ivoire***

« Je rêve du jour où je pourrai donner un bol de riz à chaque chinois avant de s'endormir ». Tel était le souhait de Mao Zedong dès les premières décennies de la révolution chinoise. Dans le même registre, Félix Houphouët Boigny, un autre grand leader affirmait en ces termes concernant le bien être de sa population au sortir de l'indépendance : « Dans un cadre de liberté et de fraternité, nourrir, vêtir, instruire, soigner et loger l'homme ivoirien ». Ces deux pensées montrent que le droit élémentaire de la population commence par ces variantes qui à première vue sont élémentaires.

De tout temps, la richesse de la Côte d'Ivoire a reposé sur le café et le cacao, deux cultures soumises aux fluctuations du marché. La richesse de la Côte d'Ivoire toujours à l'éclipse est trompeuse et à la merci de la détérioration des termes de l'échange. L'essor de son économie, condition du bien

être des populations doit reposer sur un programme hardi de diversification des cultures. C'est dans ce domaine que l'expertise chinoise est sollicitée.

Si la Chine a réussi son pari, qu'en est-il de la Côte d'Ivoire dont les dirigeants ont axé leurs politiques de prospérité sur le développement agricole et dont la préoccupation est le bonheur de l'homme ivoirien ? Comment dans le cadre de la coopération Sud-Sud, la montée de la Chine peut aider la Côte d'Ivoire à atteindre ses objectifs ? Ces questions situent l'intérêt de l'étude que nous voulons conduire.

À travers sources écrites et enquêtes de terrain, cet article se propose de montrer comment la Chine contribue à l'atteinte de cet objectif. Pour ce faire, notre argumentaire s'organise autour de trois axes que sont :

- La conception originelle de l'aide chinoise au développement agricole ivoirien ;
- Le changement dans l'approche : quelles raisons ?
- L'aide Chinoise une panacée ?

**OUALLET Yves (Université Le Havre Normandie, France), Tolstoï, Gandhi, Romain Rolland : Maître de vie et maîtres d'écriture**

Peu de temps avant sa mort, Tolstoï avait entendu parler de Gandhi, de son action en Afrique du Sud et de sa mise en pratique de *l'ahimsa* – la non-violence comme amour actif et lutte contre l'apartheid et pour l'émancipation des Indiens. Il écrivit son enthousiasme dans un article, Gandhi l'apprit et il écrivit à Tolstoï (1er octobre 1909). S'ensuivit une brève correspondance, et une des dernières lettres du vieux maître à penser russe fut pour celui que l'on n'appelait pas encore Mahatma (7 septembre 1910). Quelques années plus tard, Gandhi revenu en Inde et devenu la figure emblématique du mouvement du Congrès, l'écrivain français Romain Rolland, après son appel au pacifisme pendant la Première guerre mondiale (*Au-dessus de la mêlée*) qui lui valut le Prix Nobel en 1915, et s'être intéressé de près aux débuts de la Révolution russe, se passionna pour le personnage de Gandhi, sa pensée et son action, mais également pour l'Inde nouvelle et ancienne qui le fascinaient. Plusieurs livres naquirent de cette passion, et une rencontre mémorable eut lieu lorsque Gandhi, après *la Conférence de la table ronde à Londres* (12 septembre-5 décembre 1931), entreprit le long voyage de retour au cours duquel il fut reçu par Romain Rolland, Prix Nobel de Littérature dans sa résidence privée à Villeneuve le 12 décembre 1931.

Je me propose de réfléchir sur cet entrecroisement entre l'écriture et la vie, entre trois continents, entre trois périodes historiques, et entre trois hommes dont le destin fut avant tout la libre lutte entre la vie intérieure et l'existence dans le monde. Ce croisement étrange de destins qui n'auraient jamais dû se rencontrer, c'est sans doute d'abord à la croisée de l'Histoire qu'elle s'est faite de manière visible – mais de manière invisible c'est l'entrecroisement de l'œuvre et de la vie qui s'est joué avant tout en chacun d'eux. Entre celui qui de sa vie fit une œuvre – le Maître à vivre sur lequel tant d'encre coula – et ceux qui furent d'abord maîtres d'écriture mais que l'éthique fit sortir de leur œuvre, se noue un dialogue qui nous oblige à réfléchir sur l'entrecroisement de l'œuvre et de la vie. Cet entrecroisement, on l'a naguère nommé Politique, ou Histoire, ou Idéologie. Il serait temps de le nommer Ethique.

**PATNAIK Debasis and SWAIN Riyanka (Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Goa, India), *Relevance of Gandhian Approach for Regional Equity***

Globalization has brought divergence in the world but has failed to eliminate the problems of many important socio-economic sectors. The Gandhian Path of Development seems the most suitable and sustainable alternative for a country like India, which is predominantly rural in character to face the challenges created by globalization. Gandhi viewed a new social order based on his principles, where the economic development is tied with moral progress and philanthropy. His philosophy of economic and social development visualizes a village as a self-sufficient unit which achieves development through means that are just, non-violent and ethical. He advocated for trusteeship, decentralization of economic activities. He opposed labour-replacing technology, as the priority for new India was to accommodate weaker sections of the population in the workforce. Today after 75 years of Gandhi's writings, the society is unequal, and the wealth inequality is highest in the world. Wide income inequalities both within and between the nations of the world, widespread poverty in Asia and Africa and the countries of Central America point to the fact that the Western Model of capitalism that was adopted by the countries of the world and that which survives along with its flip side has not really delivered the people to light, wisdom and happiness. Economic growth without social justice and equity, destructive technological development and mindless consumerism that has the spirit of modern men and women is creating a dysfunctional society that is on the brink of disaster and destruction. The political leaders, thinkers and intellectuals are all searching for the 'right model' of economic development but it is nowhere in sight. Does Gandhian philosophy provide an insight into how to manage the economic system? This paper emphasizes the evil effects and deficiencies of the process of globalization & economic crisis can be aptly handled by the appropriate application of Gandhian philosophical model.

**PERKASA Adrian (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *The rise of Indonesia and cultural heritage preservation trend: East java as a case study***

Post-Cold War history noted that Asia became very dynamic in terms of politics, social and particularly cultural circumstances. The rise of many countries in Asia can easily be seen. It is not surprising that phenomenon raised the general interests on cultural heritage preservation in Asia, Indonesia included. Indonesia considers the preservation of cultural heritage to be paramount importance. They are important resources of the national culture, essential to the understanding and promotion of history and science, and increasing economic benefit for the Indonesian fellow. Preservation measure for Indonesia's cultural heritage are always conducted based on the principle national guidelines for restoration which are in conformity with international conventions such as the Venice Charter, the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention, and so forth. Moreover, these guidelines has been adopted by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for preserving the cultural heritage properties throughout the country, as elaborated in the law no. 11/2010 on cultural heritage.

Current trend on heritage preservation shows an increasing number of state actors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities that have huge interest on preservation of cultural heritage. They have big enthusiasm to do many actions that related to preservation such as protection the neglected historical sites, renovation the colonial buildings, and revitalization of old town or historical area. These situation are unprecedented in Indonesia before. In previous times, the state, especially the central government was very dominance in the preservation of cultural heritage practice. In this paper, I will investigate the cultural heritage preservation in East Java as a case study. These paper suggests that the several practices of heritage preservation in East Java can illustrate the Cultural Heritage preservation trend in Indonesia.

**PRAMESTI Tri (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Acceptance of Different Culture in Ida Ahdiah's "Teman Empat Musim"***

*Teman Empat Musim* is the story about difficulties, sadness, happiness, irony, humor and satire faced by women living in a foreign country. Portraying women from various backgrounds, the author of this fiction wants to show to the readers if human beings want to live in a more harmonious, loving and compassionate world, they have to awaken to their true selves and realize the underlying reasons for the many human-made problems. Most of the main characters in this collection of short stories left their countries because of civil war. They live as immigrants in Canada. By applying theory on world mindedness, this study tries to see how Indonesia popular fiction shows that the Indonesians in fiction is now able to be global and local at the same time. This study uses qualitative methods in terms of close reading techniques in scrutinizing popular novel written by writer of Indonesian popular fiction today. By focusing on a novel written by unknown writer, this study tries to see how Indonesia popular fiction embraces interconnectedness.

**PURYANTI Lina (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Women's Narratives in Changing the Border of Indonesia-Malaysia***

The post-cold war situations in Southeast Asia region are signified by the establishment of ASEAN that along with that support the arising various collaborations in the regions and birth positive images of peaceful Southeast Asia. In terms of state border, those regionalization interferes with globalization processes are considered to support the increasing porous and permeable borders in Southeast Asia. Along the way, the cross-border mobility of the people in this region still keeps continuing in their multiplicities of lives. Taking a background of dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia upon Ambalat sea block in Sulawesi Sea (2005), I investigate further the livelihood of the women borderlanders in Indonesian part of Sebatik Island, a divided tiny island between Indonesia and Malaysia, in North Province of Kalimantan that impacted directly or indirectly by the case of the dispute and further by the border policies (territorialization) enacted by the two countries.

Based on the ethnographic studies that I have done from 2012 to 2018, I argue on how the women construct the space of agency and the mode of participation in which they act as citizens within the situation of the changing border. I argue that by encompassing macro and micro interactions between the women local agency and the regulatory structures of governance from the two states, they led to an understanding on how the women actively produced, reconstructed, strengthened, or weakened the border. Through this paper, I contribute to the discussion on the Rise of Asia in Global History and Perspective by showing the struggles that the state as well as people have within the unsolved regional problem within the optimism for regional collaboration.

**RISTAWATI Rosa and SALMAN Radian (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *The ASEAN Comparative Constitutions: A Regional Constitutional Dialogue in Southeast Asia***

As a regional intergovernmental organization, ASEAN consists of ten countries in Southeast Asia. Each of the member states has its own constitutional values set in the Constitutions. The values are mostly different among member states, and those are uniqueness on the basis of historical background, culture, political situation, constitutional and legal system. Those values are including the state philosophy and ideology, state vision, and other state constitutional principles. The article aims to provide perspective on how the regional comparative constitutions are needed in several purposes in order to preserve regional stability in the region. Issues such as global and regional problems on terrorism, cyber crime, climate change, migration, refugee as well as economic crisis and political chaos in a member state are mostly emerged as common threats in the region that need to be anticipated. A Constitution usually is the most important document providing constitutional mechanisms to anticipate and solve any situation as a consequence of such common problem. To this extent, we need constitutional dialogue to understand the constitutional system of the ASEAN member states. The constitutional dialogue is one of mechanisms that may help to manifest regional common interests while still preserving constitutional values of the ASEAN member states.

This article uses comparative constitutional approach. The Constitution of the ASEAN member states will be briefly analysed to find constitutional values of the ASEAN member states as well as drawing common regional constitutional values. To this extent, the article compares the Constitutions of the ASEAN member states. The regional comparison of the Constitutions is a way to find anticipations and mechanisms in solving global and regional common threat such as regional security, border and territory, and other transboundary issues as such terrorism, natural disaster, migration and refugee. The tendency shows that if a member state has an issue of political instability, such issue may influence other member states or even trigger domino effect for the regional politic.

Understanding constitutional values of the ASEAN member states could help to find common constitutional values. It will give common regional understanding among the ASEAN member states to preserve peace and security in the region.

**ROMA Adam (PAIGEO Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Budapest, Hungary), *Effects of regional politics on the environment of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region: blood, water and gold***

The 21<sup>st</sup> century has often been dubbed as the ‘Asian Century’, reflecting on the global changes in the realms of politics, economy and society. However, the future prevalence of the notions of peace, justice and non-violence – powerful ideas contributing to the decolonization process of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, especially in India – in our changing world is still an open-ended question, as interstate conflicts and disputes are continuing to define Asia’s politics and discourse. This is no different in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region either, sometimes referred to as the ‘Third Pole’ because of its unique environment, which plays a key role in hydrological and weather patterns on a global scale. Besides its defining environmental function, it is also a region heavily influenced by ongoing conflicts, such as the India-Pakistan conflict, the Sino-Indian border conflict, or even the India-Bangladesh dispute regarding the use of the Ganges’ water.

In this presentation, my aim is to present the environmental degradation of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region stemming from these conflicts, which contribute to a temperature increase in the region that is three times the global average. The causes of the degradation are either direct or indirect consequences of the region’s disputes: from troop deployment through disputes over river-flow usage for hydroelectric dams to mining activities on otherwise unsuitable geography. To understand the political motivations and environmental consequences of these activities, three different cases are highlighted: the Indo-Pakistani militarization of the Siachen Glacier, the usage of dams to consolidate state control and secure water resources in the Himalayan fringe areas, and the recently booming mining activities on the Tibetan Plateau.

**SALMAN Radian and RISTAWATI Rosa (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *The Constitutional Challenges for AEC Integration: What can we learn from EU?***

In Kuala Lumpur, 2015, the ASEAN summit resolved with the adoption of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2025 for integration. However, besides opportunities, the integration faces multi challenges issues including constitutional issues. The fact that the ASEAN member states have their own unique, diverse, and pluralism in their constitutional systems, such issues may trigger problems for the integration.

This article aims to analyze what are the constitutional challenges that may be faced by the ASEAN Economic Community toward its integration. Furthermore, for the ten ASEAN member states, what are their constitutional obstacles that may be the hindrance for the AEC integration. This Article

describes constitutional systems of the ASEAN states and envisages the constitutional obstacles that may be faced by the AEC integration processes.

To deal with the aims of this article, the article will briefly reflect the constitutional systems of the EU member states, observe the constitutional obstacles of the EU member states in order to the EU integration, and also figure out how they overcome the obstacles by reconciling national constitutional system and values with the EU constitutional values. In all aspects, the EU remains the most prominent model of economic, social, and political integration even after Brexit. However, the EU is still facing constitutional challenges and constitutional obstacles for its integration, specially on the issues of the diversity and pluralism of the member states constitutional values, constitutional systems and constitutional adjudication.

In most of the observations, there are at least three obstacles for further EU integration, namely the substantive, procedural constitutional obstacles and the challenge from national constitutional adjudication. By learning obstacles and limits of national constitution of the EU member states, and understand how they overcome it, this article ends up with the map of comparison of the constitutional obstacles that may be challenges for the ASEAN member states toward the AEC integration.

**SHILINA Marina G. (Plekhanov Russia University of Economics, Russia), *BRICS and the Current Global Development Model: New Glocal Reconfigurations and Global Strategies. A case study of the Russian Federation***

The creation of BRICS became the first unification of non-Western countries, which has the prerequisites to combine the protection of their internal interests with the need to reform the current global development model.

Nowadays despite a rich historic and intellectual integrationist tradition (in Russia Vernadskiy, Trubetskoy, in Brazil Bolivar, Bocaiuva, in China Sun Yat-sen, in India Mahatma Gandhi and in Africa Kwame Nkrumah), and 10 years of partnership and the concrete achievements, it still looks like a project of political elites.

The development of the BRICS is affected by external and internal factors. The role of BRICS economies becomes poignant. BRICS countries with 26% of land area and 43% of the world population have great trade and investment opportunities. But the share of intra-BRICS imports has increased from 15% in 2008 to 17% in 2017. The New Development Bank is not adequate to allow the BRICS to play an effective role on the international scene.

There are some ideological dissonances growing due to evolving geopolitical challenges and changes. E.g. the BRICS internal interest protection means that Russia and China, under the U.S. pressure are forming stronger bilateral economic and strategic relations.

Our analysis has shown that attempts to create a specific development system parallel to the global one were rather unsuccessful. But BRICS has become the developing world communication platform to defend its trade and economic interests. The results of our analysis of the Russian 70 areas of cooperation in the BRICS framework demonstrate that Russia is building a promising configuration of Russia, China and India forces and interests. This geopolitical vector leads to the further alliance with the SCO and the ASEAN, and the shaping Greater Eurasian Partnership (EAEU and "One Belt-One Road Initiative"). Such a powerful project could be an alternative to the Western global development model which could not be changed in favor of the BRICS.

**SOUZA Rodolfo Milhomem de (Universidade Autonoma de Lisboa, Portugal), *The Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism: The BRICS Perspective on the Global Arena***

The constant terrorist attacks across globe demonstrate the advancement of activities of non-state groups in International Relations. The power politics mixed with religion in the twenty-first century producing an explosive theatre of geopolitical and economic interactions.

The conceptual division on the subject harmed even the only global international legal instrument capable of giving meaning to the fight against terrorism. The Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism has its stagnant trading 20 years ago exactly this point. In this context, one of the Geopolitical Coalitions forged at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the BRICS brings together almost half of the world population, as well as countries in rapid economic, social and political development, including in the international arena. In recent joint statements, whether in formal or informal meetings, these nations deplore terrorism, since some suffer directly from its consequences. Condemnation comes in all its forms, regardless of where and by whom it is committed. Even though it does not have a genuinely joint action in an international context, this theme has the capacity to galvanize the Group's performance under a possible pragmatism of its leaders. In this sense, the work goes through the different views on terrorism by the countries that make up this informal bloc, but do not prevent them from having a joint position on the fight against this global phenomenon, supporting the conclusion of the aforementioned Convention, for a long time without conclusion.

**SUSANTI Emy (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *Women's Social Movements and the Struggle for Gender Justice in Indonesia***

Women's movements in Asia never come in singularity rather those movements are complex and diverse, housed within different times and spaces across Asia. As a major player in social movements in Asia, Indonesia too becomes host and haven for many social movements, especially those involving women. This article focuses on the discussion of women's social movements in Indonesia lately, particularly analyzes the forms of the women's social movements 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.

This article is based on the empirical study using a qualitative methodology. This article is written based on research that aims to reveal two important things, namely; (1) what do these women who participate in organizations and social groups know about issues of gender equality; (2) what activities are the organizations and women's social groups focusing in seeking gender justice. This study was conducted in East Java Province, namely in the city of Surabaya as a city in the category of Metropolitan Cities characterized by heterogeneous communities and in Bangkalan Regency as a city in the category of Middle Cities characterized by a homogeneous community with Madura culture. The results of this study reveal that; Firstly, the knowledge of women who are active in the activities of organizations and social groups on the issues of gender inequality reflects a lack of gender awareness. Some women saw the issues of gender injustice as nothing more than a cultural inheritance so it does not need to be a problem; Secondly, the activities of women's organizations and social groups in pursuing gender justice based on women empowerment's strategy. The role of female leaders was very important. Social movements organized by women and involving the majority of women which grow up in local communities showed the characteristics of a new type of social movement: social movements based on women's empowerment strategy. The movement was not a concern on certain ideologies but rather on issues of gender injustices. The results of this study reveal a local feminist movement that could potentially become the root of the Indonesian women's movement in the future.

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 socioeconomic classes. Besides, the women's social movements in Indonesia today are also done through various forms, through public education, Qur'anic recitations, 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 fulfillment of practical gender needs. Critical awareness of the actors has not seen clearly in the struggle of women's social movements, even some activists of women's organizations which facilitate women's movement do 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.

**THANH Nga Mai (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen, Germany), *Bén không chồng – Female subjectivities in the Vietnamese diaspora in Berlin***

*Bén Không Chồng*, or a village of single mothers in English, was used by established Vietnamese migrants, cultural commentators and literati, as a metaphor to discuss Vietnamese femininity in the era of migration. This metaphor casts aspersions on new migrants' perceived mischievous plan to take advantage of the German Family Law in converting the reproductive right to the right to stay. By materializing this plan, Vietnamese women become an object of moral judgement and criticism. In this paper, I want to elucidate the discourse on new Vietnamese immigrants in Berlin. There are several primary questions to answer: How is Vietnamese femininity defined and redefined through the works of cultural commentators and literati? What could we explain through the female subjectivities? In addition, what does the account of *Bén Không Chồng* tell us about the structure of power and hierarchy in the Vietnamese diaspora? I argue that *Bén Không Chồng* is a product of gender struggle and the tension of the "migration crisis" in Germany. In the deterritorialization of modern identity, Vietnamese women in Berlin stand for the gap between the unfettered desire of mobility and perceived timeless national values.

**TRAVERT Polina (Université Le Havre Normandie, France), *La politique de la Russie au Moyen Orient : pourrait-elle y apporter la paix ?***

L'intervention militaire de la Russie en Syrie en 2015 et les efforts diplomatiques qui l'ont accompagné ont clairement démontré l'ambition russe de récupérer sa place de leader sur la scène internationale.

Le Moyen Orient a toujours été une région importante pour la Russie après les Etats-Unis, l'Europe, la Chine et l'Asie. Le Kremlin aspire de nouveau à redevenir une grande puissance mondiale après les années mouvementées de l'époque d'Eltsine où la politique étrangère dans cette région n'était



pas la vraie priorité pour les dirigeants russes. Cependant la Russie ne peut pas ignorer les pays de la région, si proches géographiquement et si importants de point de vue économique dû à leurs richesses énergétiques, avec lesquels les relations étaient étroites lors de l'époque soviétique.

La Première guerre du Golf a montré le déclin de la puissance soviétique, c'est pour cela que la réapparition de la Russie dans la région a pour objectif de restaurer les positions perdues et de créer des nouveaux liens avec les dirigeants locaux.

Notre communication parlera des objectifs poursuivis par la Russie, de ses nouvelles priorités politiques et économiques dans la région et des moyens qu'elle compte déployer pour y parvenir. La guerre en Syrie et la politique russe au Moyen Orient en général, sont devenues le défi majeur pour le président Poutine et un enjeu global pour la politique étrangère russe.

**TSVYK Anatoly Vladimirovich (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia),  
Russia's and China's Approaches to the Eurasian Integration: the  
'Greater Eurasian Partnership' and the 'Belt And Road' Initiative**

In the author's opinion, the idea of the 'Greater Eurasian Partnership' has become a flagship concept of Russia's foreign policy strategy at the present stage. One of the most popular perceptions of 'Greater Eurasian Partnership' is that it is a new format of the Eurasian integration, which could represent a common space between Europe, the Eurasian Economic Union member states, and Asia. Among the principles on the basis of which 'Greater Eurasian Partnership' is proposed to be built, the following are worth mentioning: principle of territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs; economic openness; refusal to create new military unions; building a pancontinental system of development, cooperation and security within the geographic frameworks from Lisbon to Shanghai and from Murmansk to New-Delhi; protection of human rights and promotion of inter-cultural communication, etc. According to leading Russian experts, the 'Greater Eurasian Partnership' is an emerging geoeconomic community brought into existence by Russia's turn to the East, the 'Asia for Asia' trend, China's economic pivot to the West as well as the 'Belt and Road' Initiative.

At the same time China promotes its own integration project in Eurasia as well as in the entire world. In its foreign policy and foreign economic strategy China specifically relies on the 'Belt and Road' Initiative in a particular context - as a vehicle of building 'a system of a new type of international relations' and 'a community of common destiny for mankind'. Hypothetically, implementation of the 'Belt and Road' Initiative gives a number of benefits to all participating Eurasian countries, such as: development of a transport and logistic network linking all Eurasian nations; prospects of building a common economic space in Eurasia; overcoming political controversies through more active economic cooperation, etc.

Since the very inception of the Initiative, Chinese officials have said more than once in their statements that the 'Belt and Road' Initiative will not be competing with other integrational processes in Eurasia and that China is willing to collaborate with all interested states and groups.

As the BRI was starting to emerge, it aroused a great deal of interest in Russia as well as in other member states of the Eurasian Economic Union founded in 2015 (those countries were purported to be transit routes within the framework of the Silk Road Economic Belt. To designate the format of the Eurasian Economic Union - the 'Belt and Road' Initiative interaction, which could form the basis of the 'Greater Eurasian Partnership', the notion of "conjunction" between the two projects was introduced into the international political terminology. The possible ways of such a 'conjunction' as well as its prospects and risks are to be considered by the author in the paper. In the conclusion the author will present his point of view whether the 'Greater Eurasian Partnership' and the BRI are competitive or cooperative models of the Eurasian integration.

**VEDUTA Elena and LESLIE Robert (Lomonosov Moscow State University,  
Russia), Alternative: cyberwar or cybereconomy**

The historical practice of capitalism testifies to the cyclical nature of its development "mercantilism-war-liberalism-mercantilism ...", which serves to redistribute the incomes and activates in favor of the global financial oligarchy. At the same time, technological and social inequality of developed and developing countries is increasing, world wars are becoming increasingly destructive for humanity.

With the arrival of D. Trump, the world changed from liberalism to mercantilism with the intensification of trade and sanction wars. New cyberstrategy of USA by defining like-minded states and enemy states opened a dangerous era of cyberwar. This approach is caused by the absence of the United States notions of a peaceful exit from the global crisis. Today, only Russia, which has a unique experience of live planning using real-time feedback and knowledge of economic cybernetics, has the opportunity to realize a cybereconomy that constructs the future in the interests of improving people's lives. The introduction of cyber economics will mean a managerial revolution or a second industrial revolution, significantly increasing the effectiveness of state (global) management in realizing the goals of the progressive development of the state and civilization as a whole.

**VENTURA Christophe (Institution ? France), *De Bandung au Forum social mondial : l'internationalisme au service de l'émancipation***

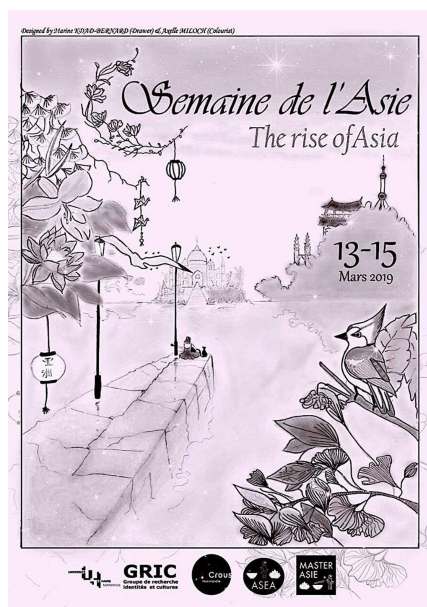
(abstract not available)

**WULAN Nur (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia), *The Rise of Indonesian Masculinities: Imagined Masculinities in Indonesian Literature for Young Adults***

Recent studies have shown the shifting of Asian masculinities due to the popularity of Korean (K-pop) and Japanese popular (J-pop) culture. Throughout Asia, the presence of K-pop and J-pop is ubiquitous. Indonesia, like the rest of Asia, also experiences similar notion. It is then pivotal to see how Indonesian masculinities are portrayed by this millennial generation as such masculinities exist in literary texts that they read. In so doing, this study discusses masculine norms portrayed in Indonesian literature for young adults published in the last five years (2013 – 2018). The discussion is significant in the context of Asian masculinities in particular, and studies on masculinities in general. It provides insights into the diversity of masculine norms identified in various societies and cultures. The analysis shows that the masculine norms imagined in the texts under study tend to be associated with the idea of restraint. The socio-cultural histories which have formed Indonesia as it is now, such as colonialism, nationalism, and the Reform period are some of influential factors that have contributed to the formation of Indonesian masculinities. This is in contrast with dominant masculine norms perceived to be related to physical strength, domination, and aggressiveness. With the proliferation of Islamic publishers that have been burgeoning after the fall of the Suharto presidency in 1998, values connected to Islamic teachings have started to be more explicitly linked with ideal masculine norms.

Studies on Indonesian masculinities, both in their representation and practices, need to be more visible through academic journals and writings. In this way, the production of knowledge on masculinities will be more culturally inclusive and diverse. This could challenge the domination of masculine norms derived from the studies of Western males associated with physical prowess, assertiveness, and dominant power. This study asserts R.W. Connell's argument which highlights the plurality of masculine norms.

**SIDE EVENT: ASIA WEEK**



The conference is held in coordination with an annual festival ASIA WEEK organised by students of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, France. During three days, from March 13 to 15, 2019, the venue of the conference is immersed in an atmosphere of festivity with stands of exhibition of Asian arts and crafts, photos, videos, traditional cloths and dresses. The conference and the ASIA WEEK is ended by a socio-cultural evening on March 15, 2019, with Asian dances, music, martial arts, defile of Asian costumes and buffet of Asian cuisine.

This conference is possible thanks to the willingness of participants to travel with their own means, the research fund of the Université Le Havre Normandie, France, and the Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia, as well as the supports of the Embassy of India and the Embassy of Indonesia in France. Booklet conception and cover design by Darwis Khudori 2019.



Part of speakers and presenters – Amphi IIA, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne



From left to right : Pierre Singaravélou (Director of CHAC Centre d'Histoire de l'Asie Contemporaine, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Co-hosting and Co-organising Institution), Darwis Khudori (GRIC Groupe de Recherche Identités et cultures, Université Le Havre Normandie, Co-hosting and Co-organising Institution), Akhil Dutta (University of Gauhati, Assam, India, Co-organising Institution), Diah Ariani Arimbi (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, Co-organising Institution) – Amphi IIA, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne



From left to right: Cicilia Rusdiharini (Third Secretary of Indonesian Embassy in France, Supporting Institution), Hamna Mariyam (Third Secretary of Indian Embassy in France, Supporting Institution), Deva Koumaran-Villero (Researcher, specialist of Gandhi, speaker), Yves Ouallet (Lecturer-Researcher, Université Le Havre Normandie, speaker) – Amphi IIA, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne



From left to right: Beatriz Bissio (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, speaker), Fatima Harrak (University Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco, speaker), Diah Ariani Arimbi (Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, speaker) – Amphi Descartes, Centre of Université Paris-Sorbonne

THE RISE OF ASIA 2019

Second and third day conference at the University Le Havre Normandie, March 14-15, 2019



Part of speakers and presenters – Amphi Jules Durand, Université Le Havre Normandie



Chairs and co-chairs from left to right: Bruno Drweski (France/Poland), Fatima Harrak (Morocco), Marco Ricceri (Italy), Elena Veduta (Russia), Viktor Eszterhai (Hungary), Darwis Khudori (France/Indonesia), Myrtati Dyah Artaria (Indonesia), Diah Ariani Arimbi (Indonesia), Paolo Motta (Italy), Akhil Dutta (India), Beatriz Bissio (Brazil/Uruguay).



Marco Ricceri (Italy), Elena Veduta (Russia), Viktor Eszterhai (Hungary), Darwis Khudori (France/Indonesia), Diah Ariani Arimbi (Indonesia), Paolo Motta (Italy), Akhil Dutta (India), Beatriz Bissio (Brazil/Uruguay).



PLENARY SESSION: THE FLOOR



**COFFEE BREAK**

THE RISE OF ASIA 2019

Second and third day conference at the University Le Havre Normandie, March 14-15, 2019



Gender Working Group, Université Le Havre Normandie



Session Asia-Central & Eastern Europe and Russia, Université Le Havre Normandie



Session Asia-Africa, Université Le Havre Normandie

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Session BRICS, Université Le Havre Normandie



Asia-Africa-BRICS, Université Le Havre Normandie



Exhibition ASIA WEEK by Students of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie

## REPRESENTED COUNTRIES



## HOSTING AND CO-ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS





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

PARIS, MARCH 13, 2019  
Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne  
LE HAVRE, MARCH 14-15, 2019  
Université Le Havre Normandie

## HOSTING AND ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS

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

GRIC (Group of research on identities et cultures), Université Le Havre Normandie

Master's Degree in Management and International Trade specialising in Exchanges with Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie

## CO-ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS

University of Gauhati, Assam, India

Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

