

# THE RISE OF ASIA HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

What impacts, what risks and what opportunities for the rest of the world?

# LA MONTEE DE L'ASIE HISTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVE

Quels impacts, quels risques et quelles opportunités pour le reste du monde ?

**International and multidisciplinary conference**

**March 22, 2017 : University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne**

**March 23-24, 2017 : University of Le Havre**

## CONFERENCE REPORT

Compiled and presented by Darwis Khudori



**In collaboration with**  
**Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia**  
**Master's Degree in Exchanges with Latin America**  
**English-French Bachelor's Degree in International Exchanges**  
**University of Le Havre**

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UNIVERSITY OF LE HAVRE NORMANDIE



EMBASSY OF INDIA



EMBASSY OF INDONESIA



# THE RISE OF ASIA HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

What impacts, what risks and what opportunities for the rest of the world?

## GRIC

Groupe de recherche  
identités et cultures

# LA MONTEE DE L'ASIE HISTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVE

Quels impacts, quels risques et quelles opportunités pour le reste du monde ?

## INTERNATIONAL AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

Organised by GRIC  
(Group of Research on Identities and Cultures)  
University of Le Havre, France  
In collaboration with  
Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia  
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English-French Bachelor's Degree in International Exchanges  
University of Le Havre

## CONFERENCE REPORT

Compiled and presented by Darwis Khudori

March 22, 2017

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

March 23-24, 2017

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

With the supports of



Embassy of India in  
France



Université Le Havre Normandie



Embassy of Indonesia in  
France

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**OPENING WORDS IN PARIS – pp. 15-18**

Conference initiator and coordinator: Mr. Darwis Khudori (University of Le Havre)  
Hosting institution: Mr. Hugues Tertrais (University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)  
Supporting institution: Mr. Manish Prabhat (Embassy of India in France)

**OPENING WORDS IN LE HAVRE – pp. 19-21**

Vice-President of the University of Le Havre: Mr. Michael Hauchecorne  
Dean of the Faculty of International Affairs: Ms Morgane Chevé  
Embassy of Indonesia: H.E. Hotmangaradja Pandjaitan

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**CLOSING WORDS IN LE HAVRE – pp. 49-51**

Conference initiator and coordinator: Mr. Darwis Khudori (University of Le Havre)

Representative of students: Mr. Thomas Tressens  
(University of Le Havre)



Conference Participants (not all) on the top floor of the Maison des Sciences économiques of the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 106-112, boulevard de l'Hôpital 75013 Paris, March 22, 2017.

**SOME MORE PHOTOS – pp. 52-55**

## INTRODUCTION

*That Asia has “risen” in the world economy since at least 1960, and especially since 2000, is a proposition that is widely accepted. But what does this mean? And what explains it? There is a wide range of answers to these questions, and they are somewhat contradictory. Some argue that Asia (or even China alone) has always been at the center of world economic activities, except for a brief period between 1800 and 1950. For these analysts, the recent “rise” is merely the reassertion of Asia's “historic” or “natural” position. There are others who agree that what is happening now is the relocation of the “center” of the world economy to Asia. For them, this relocation of the center is simply the outcome of a process that has occurred several times before in the modern world system, and which is the result of the logic of how a capitalist system operates. (Immanuel Wallerstein, *The Rise of Asia in the World Economy*, GIS Réseau Asie - French Network for Asian Studies, September 2012)*

In *The Rise of Asia in the World Economy*, Immanuel Wallerstein does not provide any perspective — political, economic, cultural or ecological — that may allow us to foresee whether the rise of Asia will lead the world — humanity as well as ecology — to the better or the worse. Neither does his paper explain how Asia is rising. Indeed, his short essay was certainly not intended to explain the rise of Asia at great length. However, its greatest merit is to stimulate debate and critical thinking. It definitely triggers exciting discussions related to the history of and the varying perspectives on the rise of Asia. Facing the expansion of Asian economic and cultural forces in Africa, America, Europe and other parts of the world, it is only natural that the international community and world citizens raise questions about the origin and condition of the rise of Asia, but also about its development, more specifically the impacts, risks and opportunities it may imply for the rest of the world.

The purpose of this conference is to assess and qualify the rise of Asia. The questions raised above may serve as topics of discussions for academics from a wide range of disciplines (area studies, cultural studies, ecology, economics, geography, history, humanities, languages, management, political and social sciences...), but also for practitioners working in diverse professional fields (business, civil society, education, enterprise, government, management, parliament, public policy, social and solidarity movements...) and geographical basis (Africa, North and South America, Australia, Asia, Europe, Pacific...). A call for papers was open from November 2016 to February 2017. Selected papers will be published in a book form in English and French.

## SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The conference and the publication are prepared by a Scientific Committee: Darwis KHUDORI (initiator and convenor, University of Le Havre, France), Athanase BOPDA (University of Le Havre, France), Monica BRUCKMANN (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Fatima HARRAK (University of Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco), Arnaud LEMARCHAND (University of Le Havre, France), Gourmo LO (University of Le Havre, France), Manoranjan MOHANTY (University of Delhi, India), Ludmila OMMUNDSEN (University of Le Havre, France), Michel PRUM (University Paris Diderot-Paris 7, France), H el ene RABAEY (University of Le Havre, France), Pierre-Bruno RUFFINI (University of Le Havre, France), Ebrima SALL (CODESRIA, Senegal), Pierre SINGARAV ELOU (University Paris 1 Panth eon-Sorbonne, France), Istvan TARROSY (University of P ecs, Hungary).

## CONFERENCE

More than 60 papers from diverse parts of the world (Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Nepal, Nigeria, Palestine, Philippines, Russia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, UK, USA, Vietnam...) will be presented and discussed in the conference, covering a wide range of issues :

- The Rise of Asia seen from inside and outside Asia
- The Rise of Asia in Global History
- The Rise of Asia and New World Order
- The Rise of Asia : impacts, risks and opportunities for Africa, Latin America, Arab World, Europe
- The Rise of Asia in the fields of architecture, business, culture, ecology, economy, gender, international relations, religion, urban development



Session “The Rise of Asia seen from outside (Africa, Latin America, Europe)” at the Pierre Mendès-France Centre, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 90, rue de Tolbiac 75013 Paris, Amphi J, March 22, 2017. Top pictures, left-right: Ludmila Ommundsen, Adams Bodomo, Ludmila Ommundsen, Monica Bruckmann, Remy Herrera.

## **PROGRAMME OUTLINE**

### **WEDNESDAY MARCH 22: PARIS**

- 08:30-09:00: RECEPTION AND REGISTRATION  
09:00-09:30: OPENING WORDS (University of Le Havre, University Paris 1, Embassy of India)  
09:30-12:00: GENERAL OVERVIEW (Hugues Tertrais), INDIA (Nisar ul-Haq), INDONESIA (Sri Adiningsih), JAPAN (Rie Koike)  
12:00-14:30: LUNCH BREAK at China Town of Paris 13<sup>th</sup> District  
14:30-16:30: AFRICA (Adams Bodomo), LATIN AMERICA (Monica Bruckmann), EUROPE (Rémy Herrera)  
16:30-17:30: CLOSING DRINK on the top floor of the University Paris 1 Tolbiac  
17:30-18:30: PARIS VISIT Eiffel Tower View from Trocadero  
19:00-21:00: DINNER at the Embassy of Indonesia, Paris

### **THURSDAY MARCH 23: LE HAVRE**

- 10:00-10:30: RECEPTION AND WELCOMING COFFEE  
10:30-11:00: PLENARY OPENING SESSION (AMPHI 5 JULES DURAND)  
11:00-12:30: PARALLEL SESSIONS (A208, A210, A216)  
12:30-14:00: LUNCH BREAK at Le Havre University Restaurant  
14:00-15:30: PARALLEL SESSIONS (A208, A210, A216)  
15:30-15:45: COFFEE BREAK  
15:45-17:15: PARALLEL SESSIONS (A208, A210, A216)  
17:30-18:30: FILM SCREENING *African Kung Fu Prince* and other films (AMPHI 5 JULES DURAND)  
19:00-21:00: DINNER at an Indian Restaurant Le Havre offered by the Embassy of India

### **FRIDAY MARCH 24: LE HAVRE**

- 09:00-10:30: PARALLEL SESSIONS (PRSH, A210, Olympe de Gouges)  
10:30-10:45: COFFEE BREAK  
10:45-12:15: PARALLEL SESSIONS (PRSH, A210, Olympe de Gouges)  
12:15-14:00: LUNCH BREAK at Le Havre University Restaurant  
14:00-15:30: PLENARY SESSION (AMPHI 5 JULES DURAND): Report from every panel/roundtable/workshop: Gender (Nada Afiouni); Asia-Africa (Darwis Khudori); Asia-Global History (Istvan Tarrosy); Culture (Ludmilla Ommundsen); Asia-Latin America (Betariz Bissio); Intra-Asia (Wening Udasmoro); Asia-Western World (Monica Bruckmann); Economy (Eka Swadiansa); Eurasia (Polina Travert); Asia-Arab World (Beatriz Bissio); Asia-World Order (Wening Udasmoro); Architecture-Urbanism-Ecology (Darwis Khudori)  
15:30-15:45: COFFEE BREAK  
15:45-17:15: PLENARY SESSION (AMPHI 5 JULES DURAND): Closing Remarks: CHINA (Yin Zhiguang), INDIA (Deeksha Bhardwaj), INDONESIA (Wening Udasmoro), JAPAN (Rie Koike), AFRICA (Lazare Ki-Zerbo), LATIN AMERICA (Beatriz Bissio), EUROPE (Istvan Tarrosy)  
17:15-17:30: CLOSING WORD (Darwis Khudori)  
18:00-22:00: SOCIO-CULTURAL EVENING WITH DINNER: Dances, Demonstration of Asian Martial Arts, Défilé of Asian Dresses, Buffet of Asian Cuisines (University Gymnase Sport Centre)

# PARIS PROGRAMME

March 22, 2017

## MORNING SESSION

**Maison des Sciences économiques, 106-112, boulevard de l'Hôpital 75013 Paris, Main Room at 6th Floor**

- 08:30-09:00 RECEPTION OF PARTICIPANTS AND SPEAKERS  
09:00-09:30 OPENING WORDS  
Chair: Mr. Darwis Khudori (Assoc. Professor of Oriental Studies, University of Le Havre, Initiator and coordinator of the conference)  
University Paris 1: Mr. Hugues Tertrais (Professor of History of Asia, Director of CHAC)  
Embassy of India: Mr. Manish Prabhat (Deputy Chief of Mission of Embassy of India)  
09:30-12:00 GENERAL AND INSIDE VIEW

### Chair

Darwis KHUDORI (University of Le Havre, France)

### Speakers

- GENERAL OVERVIEW: Hugues Tertrais (University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France),  
INDIA: Nisar ul-Haq (Jamia Millia Islamia, Central University, New Delhi, India), *Regional Cooperation & Development in South Asia: An analytical Perspective*  
INDONESIA: Sri Adiningsih (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia), *Indonesian Economy: Rising along with the Rise of Asian Economy*  
JAPAN: Rie Koike (Tokoha University, Japan), *The Rise of Japan: reflection and aftercare*

## AFTERNOON SESSION

**Centre Pierre Mendès France, 90, rue de Tolbiac 75013 Paris, Amphi J**

- 14:30-16:30 OUTSIDE VIEW

### Chair

Ludmila OMMUNDSEN (University of Le Havre, France)

### Speakers

- AFRICA: Adams Bodomo (University of Vienna, Austria), *The Rise of Chinese Soft Power in Africa*  
LATIN AMERICA: Monica Bruckmann (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), *China and the new dynamics of the world system: what are the challenges of Latin America?*  
EUROPE: Rémy Herrera (CNRS - Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, France), *A European view on the emerging Asia*

# LE HAVRE PROGRAMME

March 23-24, 2017

## PLENARY SESSION

**Amphitheater Jules Durand, University of Le Havre, 25 rue Philippe Lebon, 76000 Le Havre**

10:00-10:30 RECEPTION OF PARTICIPANTS AND SPEAKERS

10:30-11:00 OPENING WORDS

Chair: Mr. Darwis Khudori (Assoc. Professor of Oriental Studies, University of Le Havre, Initiator and coordinator of the conference)

University of Le Havre: Mr. Michael Hauchecorne (Vice-President of the university in charge of International Relations)

University of Le Havre: Ms Morgane Chev  (Dean of the Faculty of International Affairs)

Embassy of Indonesia: H.E. Hotmangaraja Panjaitan (Ambassador of Indonesia)



Some participants with the Ambassador of Indonesia (4<sup>th</sup> from left), Universit  Le Havre Normandie, March 23, 2017. Left-right: Nguyen Dac Nhu-Mai, Nasim Basiri, Darwis Khudori, Hotmangaraja Panjaitan, Emine Alagoz Akcadag, Setiadi, Nguyen Dac Loc, Wening Udasmoro, Rie Koike, Istvan Tarrosy, Ramadansyah Hasan, Dang Hong Khanh.



## PARALLEL SESSIONS SCHEMATIC PLAN

DATE & HOURS	ROOM 1: A216 (50 persons)	ROOM 2: A210 (30 persons)	ROOM 3: A208 (30 persons)
Thursday 23 11:00-12:30	ASIA-AFRICA-1	CULTURE	ECONOMY-1
12:30-14:00	LUNCH BREAK		
Thursday 23 14:00-15:30	ASIA-AFRICA-2	GENDER & RELIGION-1	DELETED
15:30-15:45	COFFEE BREAK		
Thursday 23 15:45-17:15	ASIA-GLOBAL HISTORY	DELETED	ASIA-LATIN AMERICA
	ROOM 1: PRSH (30 persons)	ROOM 2: A210 (30 persons)	ROOM 3: Olympe de Gouges (30 persons)
Friday 24 09:00-10:30	ASIA-ARAB WORLD	INTRA-ASIA	ASIA-WESTERN WORLD
10:30-10:45	COFFEE BREAK		
Friday 24 10:45-12:15	ARCHITECTURE URBANISM ECOLOGY	ASIA-WORLD ORDER	EURASIA

### Thursday 23 11:00-12:30 ROOM 1: A216

#### ASIA-AFRICA-1

**Chair:** Darwis Khudori

**Speakers**

Alemseged Abbay (USA/Ethiopia), *Sino-ethiopian relations*

Rie Koike (Japan), *The Rise of Asia: Impacts, Risks and Opportunities for Africa (or Vice Versa)*

James Lin (USA/Taiwan), *Asian Development in the Global South: Taiwanese Agricultural Technical Missions to Vietnam and Africa, 1959-1971*

Dang Hong Khanh (France/Vietnam), *La dynamique Asie émergente-Afrique : Entre mimétisme et particularité*

### Thursday 23 14:00-15:30 ROOM 1: A216

#### ASIA-AFRICA-2

**Chair:** Darwis Khudori

**Speakers:**

Istvan Tarrosy (Hungary), *Thailand's African Engagements in Light of South-South Cooperation*

Rosalie Kantiebo (Burkina Faso), *Les pays asiatiques en Afrique occidentale, le cas du Burkina Faso. Présence et influences ; actions socio-culturelles, économiques et politiques*

Lazare Ki-Zerbo (France/Burkina Faso), *The Reception of Maoism in Burkina Faso. From Sankara until today*

Noël Magloire Ndobu (France/Congo), *La Chine, l'Inde et les « Stratégies pour l'Afrique »*

**Thursday 23 15:45-17:15 ROOM 1: A216**

**ASIA-GLOBAL HISTORY**

**Chair: Istvan Tarrosy**

**Speakers:**

Deeksha Bhardwaj (India), *Does the eternal rise? Exploring the 'enigmatic' rise of Asia*

**Thursday 23 11:00-12:30 ROOM 2: A210**

**CULTURE**

**Chair: Ludmila Ommundsen**

**Speakers:**

Gabriela Lai Tsz-Ying (Hong Kong), *Asian American on Screen in a Global Context*

Erika Thomas (France), *Montée du marché cinématographique chinois : Jean-Jacques Annaud et Walter Salles, deux stratégies de conquête*

Monia Latrouite-Ma (France), *La pensée chinoise : source d'innovation pour les managers européens*

Véronique Bui (France), *Europe/Asie : récits, réemplois, réécritures*

**Thursday 23 14:00-15:30 ROOM 2: A210**

**GENDER & RELIGION-1**

**Chair: Nada Afiouni**

Nasim Basiri (Iran), *Gender and Social Change in Iran: A History of Women's Movement in 19th, 20th & 21st Century*

Wening Udasmoro (Indonesia), *Destabilizing Gender Norm in Contemporary Indonesian Discourses*

**Thursday 23 11:00-12:30 ROOM 3: A208**

**ECONOMY-1**

**Chair: Pierre-Bruno Ruffini**

Rémy Herrera (France), *La croissance, les cycles et les crises en Chine*

Eka Swadiansa (Indonesia), *Reactive Capitalism: Recent Business Cycle and Capital Accumulation Evolution and its Potencies for Asia*

Setiadi (Indonesia), *Why did CSR of the Oil and Gas Company Fail to Alleviate Poverty? Case Study in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia*

Arnaud Serry (France), *Les ports maritimes, révélateurs de la croissance asiatique et outils de sa pérennisation*



Parallel Session, Gender and Religion, Université Le Havre Normandie, March 23-24, 2017. Left-right: Wening Udasmoro, Nasim Basiri, Nada Afiouni.

**Thursday 23 15:45-17:15 ROOM 3: A208**

**ASIA-LATIN AMERICA**

**Chair: H  l  ne Rabaey / Beatriz Bissio**

Monica Bruckmann (Brazil/Peru), *China and the new dynamics of the world system: what are the challenges of Latin America?*

Natalia Thaise Costa (Brazil), *Chinese and European Union's energy policies: opportunities for South America in the world geopolitics of natural resources*

Nguyen Dac Nhu-Mai (France/Vietnam), *La mont  e de l'Asie et l'impact du Vietnam en Am  rique Latine*

Hortense Flor  s (France), *Un regard sur la diplomatie Cuba/Asie*

R  my Herrera (France), *Les relations de la Chine avec Cuba, hier et aujourd'hui*

**Friday 24 09:00-10:30 ROOM 1: PRSH**

**ASIA-ARAB WORLD**

**Chair: Beatriz Bissio**

Darwis Khudori (France/Indonesia), *Palestine and Israel in the Bandung Conference Series*

Yin Zhiguang (UK/China), *'Our Arab Brothers': The Chinese Practice of Third World Solidarity and the Making of a New World Order in the 1950s and 60s*

Noha Khalaf (France/Palestine), *Redefining the contours of the historical and geopolitical realities of Palestine as part of greater Asia*

Abdessalam Kleiche (France), *Le Monde Arabe au miroir de l'Asie   mergente, la Chine et l'Inde. Quels int  r  ts partag  s?*

**Friday 24 10:45-12:15 ROOM 1: PRSH**

**ARCHITECTURE-CITY-ECOLOGY**

**Chair: Darwis Khudori**

Eka Swadiansa (Indonesia), *Static City Heterotopic Anarchitecture: Understanding the Magnitude of Asian Urban Nightmare*

Stanislas Adloff (France), *Acteur ou spectateurs de la mondialisation ? Etude de cas de Manado, ville mod  le d'  cotourisme*

Luc Perrot (France), *De la colonisation p  dagogique    l'hybridation culturelle*

Margaux Belleperche (France), *Espace public / espace priv   : L'Entre-deux hanoien comme support contemporain d'architecture*

Nguyen Dac Nhu-Mai (France/Vietnam), *The rise of Asia: impacts, risks and opportunities for a sustainable world*

Roland LIN Chih-Hung (France/Taiwan), *Nominating the Silk Roads to UNESCO's World Heritage List: Heritage Corridors as a Strategic Framework for Nominations*



Parallel Session, Asia and Africa, Universit   Le Havre Normandie, March 23-24, 2017. Left-right: Alem Abbay, Dang Hong Khanh, Rie Koike, James Lin, Istvan Tarrosy.

**Friday 24 09:00-10:30 ROOM 2: A210**

**INTRA-ASIA**

**Chair: Wening Udasmoro**

Nisar ul Haq (India), *Regional Cooperation & Development in South Asia: An analytical Perspective*

Suresh Paudyal (Nepal), *China and India: the emerging powers in Asia*

Altay Atli (Turkey), *China's Economic Rise and the 'One Belt, One Road' Initiative: A Turkish Perspective*

Grace Cheng (USA), *Expanding Cooperation and Opportunities in Asia: ASEAN, China, and Central Asia*

Kamarul Zaman Haji Yusoff (Malaysia), *Malaysia at the Crossroads: The Prospect of the Opposition Coalition Winning the 14th General Election*

Kamarul Zaman Haji Yusoff (Malaysia), *Participation and Voting Behavior of Young Voters in Malaysia: An Analysis*

**Friday 24 10:45-12:15 ROOM 2: A210**

**ASIA-WORLD ORDER**

**Chair: Wening Udasmoro**

Mussolini Lidasan (Philippines), *Duterte Effect in Asia and the Rest of the World: Its Impact, Risks, and Opportunities*

Péter Klemensits (Hungary), *The "independent" foreign policy of President Rodrigo Duterte and the Philippines place in the new world order*

Viktor Eszterhai (Hungary), *China's Rise and New International Norms: Toward a Non-western Value-based World Order?*

Emmanuel Veron (France), *La diplomatie du pourtour de Pékin depuis l'investiture de Xi Jinping (2012-2016)*

**Friday 24 09:00-10:30 ROOM 3: Olympe de Gougues**

**ASIA-WESTERN WORLD**

**Chair: Monica Bruckmann**

Shreedhar Gautam (Nepal), *Role of Asian Countries and the Multipolar World*

Khum Prasad Sharma (Nepal), *Reconfiguration of Asian States and American Unilateralism*

Nguyen Dac Nhu-Mai (France/Vietnam), *La montée de l'Asie et impact du Vietnam en Europe*

Arnaud Lemarchand (France), *La montée des marins asiatiques et l'intégration régionale en Asie*



Parallel Session, Asia and Arab World, Université Le Havre Normandie, March 23-24, 2017. Left-right: Noha Khalaf, Abdessalam Kleiche, Beatriz Bissio, Yin Zhiguang.

**Friday 24 10:45-12:15 ROOM 3: Olympe de Gouges**

**EURASIA**

**Chair: Pierre-Bruno Ruffini**

Beatriz Bissio (Brazil/Uruguay), *The Russia-China friendship: Which perspectives could it bring to the international arena?*

Emine Alagoz Akcadag (Turkey), *La Montée en puissance de la Chine vue de Russie*

Polina Travert (France/Russia), *L'Asie Centrale vue de la Russie : enjeux et perspectives*



Parallel Session, Asia and Latin America, Université Le Havre Normandie, March 23-24, 2017. Left-right: Hortense Florès, Nguyen Dac Nhu-Mai, Hélène Rabaey, Beatriz Bissio.



Parallel Session, Architecture, Urbanism, Ecology, Université Le Havre Normandie, March 23-24, 2017. Left-right: Margaux Belleperche, Eka Swadiansa, Luc Perrot, a participant.

## PLENARY SESSION

**Amphitheater Jules Durand, University of Le Havre, 25 rue Philippe Lebon,  
76000 Le Havre**

14:00-15:30 REPORT FROM EVERY PANEL/ROUNDTABLE/WORKSHOP

Chair: Darwis Khudori

Gender and Religion: Nada Afiouni

Asia-Africa: Darwis Khudori

Culture: Ludmila Ommundsen

Asia-Global History: Istvan Tarrosy

Asia-Latin America: Beatriz Bissio

Asia-Arab World: Beatriz Bissio

Intra-Asia: Wening Udasmoro

Asia-World Order: Wening Udasmoro

Asia-Western World: Monica Bruckmann

Architecture-City-Ecology: Darwis Khudori

COMMENTS

Economy: Eka Swadiansa

Eurasia: Polina Travert

15:30-15:45 COFFEE BREAK

15:45-17:15 CLOSING REMARKS

Chair: Mr. Darwis Khudori

China: Yin Zhiguang

India: Deeksha Bhardwaj

Indonesia: Wening Udasmoro

Japan: Rie Koike

Africa: Lazare Ki-Zerbo

Latin America: Beatriz Bissio

Europe: Istvan Tarrosy

17:15-17:30 CLOSING WORD

Conference initiator and coordinator: Darwis Khudori

Students' representative: Thomas Tressens



Plenary Report from every panel/roundtable/workshop, Université Le Havre Normandie, March 24, 2017. Left-right: Istvan Tarrosy, Wening Udasmoro, Ludmila Ommundsen, Darwis Khudori, Beatriz Bissio, Monica Bruckmann.

## **OPENING WORDS IN PARIS**

**M. Darwis Khudori**  
**Initiator and coordinator of the conference**  
**Researcher, GRIC (Group of Research on Identities and Cultures)**  
**Director, Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia**  
**University of Le Havre**

Good morning,

I am very honoured and very happy to be here in front all of you to give some words before the conference. I just want to express my highest gratitude to:

Firstly, all the participants who have come by their own means to France from divers countries of the world, as far as Hawaii at the extreme east until Brazil at the extreme west, and from the regions in between such as Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal, India, Iran, Palestine, Ethiopia, Turkey, Morocco, Congo, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, UK and France.

Secondly, the University Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne, represented by the CHAC (Centre of History of Contemporary Asia), which accepted to host our conference in Paris. So, my special thank goes to Professor Hugues Tertrais, a founder and former director of CHAC, who has made this collaboration possible and who will give his welcoming words and his general overview on the rise of Asia this morning.

Thirdly, the Embassies of India and Indonesia, which are willing to support our conference. I appreciate especially Mr. Manish Prabhat, the Deputy Chief of Mission of Embassy of India in France, who is with us this morning and who will give his opening remark to our conference.

Fourthly, the assistants in charge of welcoming and accompanying the conference participants during the conference as well as ensuring the administrative and logistical aspects of the conference. They are my students of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia at the University of Le Havre, especially Léa Peran and Thomas Tressens, who are present in this room and stand-by in Paris for the sake of the conference, and Eka Ilham, a former student of the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, who volunteers to help Léa and Thomas.

Every year, we organise at the University of Le Havre, an event called ASIA WEEK organised by the Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia. In this event, our students form working groups, each of which proposes a project of collective interest such as exhibition, film screening, conference, show, défilé of traditional costumes, etc. The event is aimed at promoting Asian cultures to the public, but also at training the students in setting-up a project of collective interest, from its conception, preparation, fundraising, planning and programming, realisation until report making. The event takes place at the last week of their academic calendar, at the end of March more exactly, as a closing mark of their theoretical study before their departure for their internship in Asia starting from April. So, every year we organise a conference, a small scale one. With the rising figure of Asia in international scene, why not organising an international conference in conjunction with ASIA WEEK? This is the background of our conference, which is the first international and multidisciplinary conference organised in the framework of ASIA WEEK at the University of Le Havre. And, since the international participants have to pass by Paris before going to Le Havre, I think it would be worthwhile to organise

a one-day conference in Paris. That is why we collaborate with the CHAC (Centre of History of Contemporary Asia) of the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.

As for the conference venue, it is some times very difficult to find an appropriate room for an international conference, at certain period of the year, in the centre of the University of Paris-Sorbonne. That is what happened with our conference. After several weeks of request and discussion, we are informed that there is no room available at Panthéon-Sorbonne site of the University Paris 1 for our conference. Fortunately, the University Paris 1 has several sites inside Paris, two of them situated at the 13<sup>th</sup> district of Paris, a district famous for its China Town. We are lucky that the University Paris 1 put at our disposal those two different sites for the two sessions of our conference: Maison des Sciences économiques at Boulevard de l'Hôpital in the morning; Centre Pierre Mendès France at Tolbiac Street in the afternoon. This gives us a chance to discover a bit of Paris. After the morning session, we will have two and half hours to walk to the China Town, to have lunch there, and to go to another conference room at Tolbiac Street.

We are also lucky that the Embassy of Indonesia offers a dinner for all of us this evening at the site of the embassy situated at the 16<sup>th</sup> district of Paris, not far from Trocadero Square, the best place for contemplating the Eiffel Tower in its full grandeur. So, after the afternoon session, we will go together by metro to Trocadero Square and then walk together to the Indonesian Embassy.

Tomorrow, we will take the first train, early in the morning, from Saint-Lazare train station, to go to Le Havre, where we will stay two days to accomplish our conference.

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

**M. Hugues Tertrais**  
**Emeritus Professor of History, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne**  
**Former director of CHAC (Centre of History of Contemporary Asia)**

Excellencies, dear Colleagues,

On behalf of our President, Georges Haddad, and in association with Pierre Singaravélou, director of the Center of History of Contemporary Asia (*Centre d'histoire de l'Asie contemporaine*, CHAC) I am very happy to welcome you in Paris for the first day of The Rise of Asia Conference.

Paris 1 University is one of the biggest Universities in France, with four main specialities. One is Humanities, including History, the second is devoted to Law and Political Sciences, and the third to Economy and Management. The University is scattered besides more than twenty sites around the Sorbonne. We are this morning in the *Maison des Sciences économiques (MSE)* something like the House of the Economics, and will go this afternoon in the Pierre Mendès France (PMF) building, not very far from here. But that does not prevent our University to host the main department of History in France. So, I would like to make too remarks.

First, our University aims to get opened to the world and welcomes some 10% of foreign students. With 537 Chinese students enrolled, China is the 5<sup>th</sup> most represented country in Paris 1 during the Academic year 2015-2016. The other ones are coming from the Mediterranean area: Morocco (772), Italy (612), Algeria (608) and Egypt (540).



The second remark concerns our Research Center, the only one devoted to Asia in the International Relations field and Humanities in the French Universities. For the CHAC (Center of History of Contemporary Asia), it is not very difficult to support this Conference nor to discuss about the Rise of Asia. That is why we do exist, why the Laboratory was created about ten years ago, in order to understand the fact in history, to appreciate its characteristics and, maybe, to anticipate the future. As a central question, not a marginal one, the Rise of Asia is consubstantial with the existence, the projects and the achievement of our Center.

Finally, with my best wishes for success, I would like to warmly congratulate our Colleague Darwis Khudori for organizing such a Conference. I know that it is a very hard job to do so, and it is not the first time. Three years ago, we had a successful workshop at the Pantheon Center, commemorating the sixty years of the Bandung Conference. This one is quite more important in number of participants, but I hope less that the next!

**Mr. Manish Prabhat**  
**Deputy Chief of Mission of Embassy of India**

Prof. Khudori, Prof. Tertrais, distinguished participants in the conference, ladies and gentlemen,

The Embassy of India in Paris welcomes the initiative taken by the University of Le Havre to organize this very timely conference on “The Rise of Asia”, a theme which is very relevant in the present geo-political situation. We are happy to see that the Conference has generated so much of interest that more than 50 scholars from across all the continents of the world are present here today, many having flown in from great distances.

Asia, which is home to more than half the population of the world and has such leading large economies including China, Japan, India and Indonesia deserves a great attention to understand what is happening in that continent today and how it fits in the larger picture of the global dynamics. Since we are meeting here in Paris, it may not be out of place to ask that in the ongoing French presidential election campaign, which is being keenly followed in all parts of the world, how much space is actually being devoted to the debate on France’s future relations with Asia. This issue has not really figured much prominently and understandably, we cannot fault the French for that as any national election debate would primarily have the predominance of domestic issues but still whenever foreign policy issues are being discussed, they are much more about the EU, USA, Russia and Africa as well, because of France’s historical connections with many African countries. However, if Asia is not being discussed in the elections in France which is one of the leading powers in international politics, there is something being missed which is important.

Most of the Asian countries, when they were faced with the colonial domination of Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries which continued well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, came out of this encounter having been greatly traumatized. In the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, more than 50 per cent of the world industrial output came from China and India. India’s GDP around the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century constituted 25 per cent of the world GDP. By the time, India became independent in 1947, its GDP was less than 2 per cent of the world GDP. Like many other countries emerging from the colonial yolk, India started its nation building having inherited poverty, deindustrialization, illiteracy and hunger.

India today, with its GDP growing at about 7.5 per cent per annum, is the world's fastest among the large economies. It has achieved many successes; from achieving food self-sufficiency decades ago to becoming an IT power in recent decades, launching satellites and undertaking planetary exploration; and yet, it has many social and economic problems to solve as yet, total eradication of poverty being one of them. Asia's other giants like China, Japan, Korea and ASEAN countries have their own successes to celebrate and problems to resolve. With such ancient civilizations which constitute Asia and the multitude of humanity, which resides there, whatever happens there impacts the world in a big way. Indeed, it is said that the 21<sup>st</sup> century is going to be an Asia century. It is worth examining how the world is responding to a rising Asia and what the leading countries of Asia are doing themselves to play a more meaningful role in the world affairs.

Indeed, it was Rabindranath Tagore, the celebrated poet and philosopher who was one of the first intellectual giants who talked of a spirit of Asia, an Asia which had lived in peace for centuries. Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence which won independence for India was something, an independent India felt, worth sharing with the world which had just emerged from the most destructive wars experienced in the human history, the Second World War and the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And that is what the Bandung Conference tried to show with the gathering of the newly independent Afro-Asian countries that a new way of peaceful and non-violent conduct in international affairs was possible, and I believe, that even today's Conference is one in the series of such gatherings of scholars which earlier met to debate and understand the spirit of Bandung.

India fervently believes that the "Rise of Asia" can be peaceful, non-threatening and indeed good for the planet without necessarily replicating the past models of earlier centuries of dominance, violence and hegemony. Necessary changes in the global order and possible ways to effect them must be found through dialogue and cooperation. India, which is the largest democracy in the world and has the second largest population, with its invaluable contribution to the world affairs, seeks reforms of the United Nations and a place in the permanent membership of the Security Council, along with Germany, Japan and Brazil. As a member of BRICS bring together the largest five emerging economies, viz. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, India is playing an important role in shaping an alternative vision of world order, i.e. of co-operation and co-existence. Within Asia, India promotes cooperation through the fora like SAARC (South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation) and BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sector Technical and Economic Cooperation) among others and engages with ASEAN as a dialogue partner. Asia and Europe cooperate through regular dialogue under the ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting). Growing inter-dependence of Asia and Pacific economies was recognized through the establishment of APEC for harnessing common strengths for greater cooperation. Such multiple approaches, which are by no means exhaustive, suggest that indeed the entire world would like to understand and act positively to understand and benefit from this very conspicuous geo-strategic phenomenon of the rise of Asia.

I hope that the Conference sessions today in Paris and in Le Havre for the next two days will see very intense and enriching discussion touching upon all the possible dimensions of the rise of Asia, the resultant challenges and opportunities for the entire world and indeed, how these could best be addressed for the benefit of the entire world.

Thank you very much for your invitation to address you all and best wishes for success of the Conference!

## **OPENING WORDS IN LE HAVRE**

**Mr. Michael Hauchecorne**  
**Vice-President of the University of Le Havre**

Good morning everybody

Dear Ministers, ambassadors, professors, colleagues, distinguished guests.

On behalf of our president Pascal Reghem, it's my great pleasure to welcome you here at Université Le Havre Normandie for this conference about the Rise of Asia. My name is Michael HAUCHECORNE and I'm the vice president for international relations.

I would first like to extend an especially warm welcome to our distinguished guests, most of whom have travelled a long distance to come here to Le Havre.

I would also like to address our sincere gratitude to our students from the two masters' programmes in international management, 'doing trade with Asia and Latin America' whom along with their professors have put their best of efforts into preparing this event and I'm confident it will be a success.

Whether Asia is still rising or has risen much over the past years is a key question to understand the current state of the world and its prospective future. Be this from a political, social, economic or cultural stance, the analysis you're going to provide here will certainly serve as interesting grounds for assessing the possibilities for future developments in all areas of the World economy. Rising is a movement that both has tangible and intangible implications and I'm confident you won't leave any of these meanings aside granted the wide range of subjects listed on the programme.

Aside from the many very interesting speeches which will be given here, I hope you will also find many opportunities for networking and to discover our city. Le Havre, as the first port in France for its container traffic is an open gate to the world with strong connections with Asia in particular. It is also this year celebrating its 500th anniversary and you'll undoubtedly appreciate its very uncommon history or its architecture which justify its status of World Heritage site since 2005.

To conclude, I wish you an interesting conference and fruitful exchanges.

**Ms Morgane Chevé**  
**Dean of the Faculty of International Affairs**

Mesdames et Messieurs,  
Chers collègues,

C'est avec un grand plaisir que nous vous accueillons au sein de la Faculté des Affaires Internationales pour le deuxième jour de vos travaux sur la Montée de l'Asie. Votre traitement ouvert et multi-disciplinaire de ce sujet, donnant la parole à des universitaires mais également à des experts de l'économie, de la politique ou de la diplomatie, est le gage d'une réflexion riche et pertinente qui permettra certainement une meilleure compréhension de notre environnement international.

Que la Montée de l'Asie soit une caractéristique nouvelle de notre société du 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle ou le retour d'un cycle ancestral ; qu'il s'agisse d'un phénomène durable ou

d'une phase transitoire dans l'évolution de nos relations politiques, économiques ou culturelles ; peu importe finalement, mais nul doute qu'aujourd'hui le monde asiatique est un partenaire incontournable de nos vieux pays occidentaux.

Ici à l'université du Havre et, en particulier à la Faculté des Affaires Internationales, nous l'avons compris depuis longtemps et nous faisons notre possible pour former et préparer nos étudiants à être les acteurs du nécessaire rapprochement entre l'Europe et l'Asie.

A travers nos formations, notre enseignement des langues et des civilisations étrangères, ainsi que nos dispositifs encourageant la mobilité des étudiants durant leurs études, nous souhaitons contribuer à former une nouvelle génération qui saura former un trait d'union indispensable entre les cultures.

Avant de vous laisser travailler je souhaiterais remercier l'ensemble des participants à cette conférence ainsi que les représentants indien et indonésien qui nous font l'honneur de leur présence au Havre. Je remercie également les organisateurs, les membres du comité scientifique et tout spécialement Darwis Khudori qui oeuvre lui aussi sans relâche à faire vivre les liens qui nous unissent à nos partenaires asiatiques.

Enfin, comme cette conférence s'inscrit dans le programme de la semaine de l'Asie, je terminerai en remerciant l'ensemble des étudiants impliqués dans ce projet et qui travaillent depuis plusieurs semaines pour que cette manifestation rencontre le succès qu'elle mérite.

Je vous souhaite beaucoup de plaisir dans vos échanges tout au long de cette conférence.

**H.E. Hotmangaradja Pandjaitan**  
**Ambassador of Indonesia**

Distinguished participants of the Conference of the Rise of Asia,  
Ladies and gentlemen,  
Very good morning.

First of all, let me congratulate the co-organizers, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures University of Le Havre in collaboration with Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia; Master's Degree in Exchange with Latin America; English-French Bachelor's Degree in International Exchanges, University of Le Havre, for convening this important event. I believe, with all papers and presentations from all of you who have come from many parts of the world, this event will be a successful one.

The Bandung Conference in Indonesia, in 1955, where leaders from Asia and Africa gathered, gave a momentum for the colonized countries to gain independence. In 1960s, most countries in Asia have freed themselves from colonialization. Being independent provides ways and opportunities for the newly formed countries in Asia to build themselves and perform.

When we talk about the rise of Asia, we also include the rise of newly established nations, which did not exist prior to the World War II in addition to the longer established nations such as China, Japan, and Korea. Here, we talk about the rise of 60 percent of the world population who live in Asia. That is 4,4 billion people.

It is also the rise of ten countries in ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations), namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam. The unique decision making process manages to bring the association move forward but at the same time retain their sovereignty and independency. Since ASEAN establishment 50 years ago, ASEAN has guided its 600 strong population to enjoy a rapid positive growth and improved prosperity. ASEAN is one of the fastest-growing consumer markets in the world. In 2016, ASEAN enjoyed a collective healthy growth of 4,7%.

Politically, an important achievement of ASEAN is its contribution of creating a stable and peaceful region which enables a greater Asia as well as the world to focus on development. The very existence of ASEAN is, thus, a net contributor to the world peace. All economic indicators show ASEAN future is bright. By 2025 ASEAN sees itself as highly integrated, competitive, inclusive, resilient and cohesive economy.

During the last three decades, individually, countries in Asia also developed and moved forward. Several international institutions, one of them, PriceWaterHouseCoopers predicts that by 2030—thirteen years from now—Asian countries will dominate the top five world economies measured by purchasing power parity. On top of the chart is China, followed by US, India, Japan, and my own country: Indonesia. I recognize that Indonesia benefits from the stability and relative security in the region which give the people opportunity to focus and work hard on development.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me reiterate my conviction that the future of the world lies in Asia. We say this optimistic prophecy cautiously and are fully aware that it will take a hard work to materialize the prophecy. The discussions in this conference, I believe, will further contribute to the development of Asia in fulfilling the prophecy.

To conclude, it is my hope that the Conference will be successful and productive.

I thank you.



Students of Master’s Degree in Exchanges with Asia in Asian costumes during the Asia Week and the conference The Rise of Asia, Université Le Havre Normandie, March 22-24, 2017. Left-right: Caroline Chassignet, Nogay Gning, Mithila Vivekanandarajah, Bastien Golding, Gaele Daubian, Mithila Vivekanandarajah, Julie Dalle, Rime Ibarkak El-Idrissi.

## ABSTRACTS

### **Abdessalam Kleiche (M.)**

ALHEKMA (Association Littéraire Histoire Education Culture Monde Arabe), France

*Le Monde Arabe au miroir de l'Asie émergente, la Chine et l'Inde. Quels intérêts partagés?*

Depuis une quinzaine d'années, on observe un renforcement croissant des relations entre le monde arabe et certains pays asiatiques émergents comme la Chine et l'Inde, nouvelles puissances majeures du 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle dans un monde multipolaire. En effet, les deux pays asiatiques, membres du BRICS et qui aspirent à jouer un rôle important dans les relations internationales, confèrent une dimension stratégique à leurs relations avec le monde arabe notamment par la multiplication de forums de dialogue.

La multiplication des enceintes bilatérales comme multilatérales sont devenues un cadre où on y examine non seulement la question classique de l'énergie et la sécurisation des approvisionnements, mais s'y ajoute depuis, la lutte contre le terrorisme, l'accès à des marchés émergents pour écouler les marchandises, le montant des investissements directs, le réchauffement climatique, et même la culture comme moyen de défense et de préservation de l'identité nationale et de lutte contre l'hégémonie culturelle du modèle occidental.

Il est indéniable que du côté du monde arabe, le modèle de développement de la Chine comme celui de l'Inde exerce une forte attractivité par sa capacité à avoir su combiner tradition et modernité, su trouver un point d'équilibre entre développement, acquisition de technologie et de savoir faire et préservation d'un patrimoine et des valeurs culturelles spécifiques, sans renier son passé ou aliéner sa personnalité.

On peut alors s'interroger sur les fondements intellectuels de la pensée stratégique chinoise et indienne qui dictent la nature et le contenu de leurs rapports avec le monde arabe ? Y a-t-il des différences, des similitudes ?

L'émergence d'un monde multipolaire avec les deux pays asiatiques majeurs que sont la Chine et l'Inde n'est-il pas une opportunité pour le monde arabe de retrouver sa profondeur géostratégique asiatique qui n'est que le prolongement d'une grande partie de son espace naturel et historique, dans il a été atrophié depuis la chute de l'empire ottoman ?

### **Adams Bodomo (Mr.)**

Professor of African Studies (Chair of Languages and Literatures)  
Director, Global African Diaspora Studies (GADS) Research Platform  
University of Vienna, African Studies Department, Austria

*There is Chinese Soft Power in Africa - and it is Rising*

There are many approaches to the calibration of the rise of Chinese and general Asian soft power. This paper takes a comparative approach. One of the best ways to understand Chinese soft power dynamics in Africa is to compare the Chinese situation with that of the main prevailing soft power broker in Africa, the USA. The following questions are therefore asked: Is there Chinese soft power in Africa, and how does this compare with American soft power? The paper sees soft power as comprising the positive socio-political and socio-cultural influences a polity and its citizens have on another polity and its citizens without the threat of gun-boat diplomacy or even outright blind violence. Seen in this way, it compares the US and China, the two most prominent soft power brokers in the world. The paper claims that the US used to have a strong soft power in Africa but that it is waning while China is beginning to register a rising soft power in Africa.

### **Alem Abbay (Mr.)**

Professor of History  
Frostburg State University, USA

## *Sino-Ethiopian Relations*

For the last decade and a half, Ethiopia's economy has been one of the fastest growing in the world. Behind this unprecedented economic transformation is Chinese involvement. Regardless of the nature of relationship between China and Ethiopia – whether it is reciprocal or unequal, the economy is yielding tangible positive results. Ethiopia is producing the largest millionaires every year in Africa. If the momentum is maintained, the goal of making Ethiopia a middle class society by 2025 is not far-fetched. A middle-class Ethiopia will be ready for genuine democratization with a true division of government into the three branches and checks and balances.

### **Altay Atli (Mr.)**

Istanbul Policy Center, Sabanci University, Istanbul, Turkey

#### *China's Economic Rise and the 'One Belt, One Road' Initiative: A Turkish Perspective*

The relationship between China and Turkey can be best described as one of ebb and flow, swinging back and forth, with economic initiatives based on mutual benefits being hailed by both sides, only to be eventually derailed due to political issues, as is frequently the case. The relationship does not follow a pattern of linear progress, but oscillation; and the fact that the two governments have elevated it to the status of a strategic partnership has so far failed to bring about greater stability to the relationship. In the meantime, while Turkey's economic relations with China are predominantly defined by a growing deficit for this country, Ankara appears recently to aim to balance its economic relationship with China by drawing more Chinese investment into its economy. Studies undertaken by Turkish government agencies and business organizations emphasize that greater inflows of investment from China will contribute to the Turkish economy, not only through its effect on the balance of payments, but also by enabling a transfer of technology and knowhow. This paper argues that increased cooperation in investments is likely to bring about greater stability for the bilateral relationship, and China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative is offering a significant opportunity for new projects in this respect. The paper examines the prospects for mutually beneficial cooperation between Turkey and China within the framework of One Belt, One Road Initiative, and, through interviews made with policy makers and business sector representatives, it illustrates Turkey's expectations from this cooperation and current/future impact of China's economic rise on this country.

### **Arnaud Lemarchand (Mr.)**

Associate Professor of Economics, University of Le Havre Normandie, France

#### *The rise of Asian seafarers and regional integration in Asia*

The subprime crisis had a global impact, very quickly. As we can see on the monthly statistics of industrial production. For most of countries from America, Europa or Asia, industrial index decline at the same time. This is faster than for the 1929's crisis. By now we had a global economic conditions, due to modular production and global division of labor. This is possible because of the maritime trade, especially the container trade. But not only, the baltic dry index fall just before the subprime crisis, the maritime activity is a very good index. Before the crisis, the North European network of harbours, was the most integrated in the world. The standard deviation of growth rates of each port was link to its position in the network. By comparison, it was not the same in Asia. The network was more scarce, each ports seems to have its own economic conditions. After the subprime crisis, the Asian port integration is growing, and the European network is reorganizing, through a more chaotic phase. They are now at the same level of integration. Behind the transformations they are people: the seafarers. The part of Asian seafarer is growing, but the Russain, Ukrainian and Romanian part also. Seafarers from western Europe or USA are working on offshore rigs. This is a social change, including some new figures, like the seafarer from Nepal. But the most important things is the rise of Asian women seafarers, that is social change link to maritime networks.

### **Arnaud Serry (M.)**

Maître de conférences en géographie, Université Le Havre Normandie, France

#### *Les ports maritimes, révélateurs de la croissance asiatique et outils de sa pérennisation*

Les dernières décennies sont celles de la croissance rapide, voire exponentielle, des échanges maritimes. En effet, la conteneurisation est la clef de voûte d'une mondialisation reposant sur des systèmes de production, de transformation et de distribution hyperconcurrentiels.

La place remarquable des pays asiatiques dans le commerce international se caractérise par une véritable explosion de leurs trafics portuaires. La comparaison des classements des premiers ports mondiaux à vingt ans d'écart illustre l'ampleur du boom portuaire en Asie.

L'Asie tire largement profit de la maritimisation de l'économie mondiale. Les ports chinois, en particulier, ont connu une croissance exceptionnelle de leur trafic, au point d'en faire des installations géantes. C'est aussi le cas de certains ports d'Asie du Sud-Est, tandis que les ports japonais voyaient leur trafic stagner en comparaison. Le volume de conteneurs manipulés à Shanghai, 20<sup>ème</sup> port mondial en 1993, a été multiplié par plus de 50 en vingt ans. Cette évolution de la hiérarchie portuaire reflète les mécanismes de division internationale du travail et de forte croissance des pays émergents. Le choix délibéré d'une ouverture économique sur le monde est un des clés de l'essor rapide de ces ports asiatiques.

Ces mêmes ports sont aujourd'hui au cœur de l'affirmation de la puissance économique asiatique. Ils polarisent plus des deux tiers des manutentions portuaires planétaires, ce qui est la preuve économique du basculement du monde. Enjeux économiques et logistiques structurent et animent une concurrence portuaire dorénavant globalisée.

Points de passage et de transformation, les ports sont des portes d'entrée vers les pays et les continents tout autant que des nœuds où se connectent des systèmes multimodaux de transport chargés d'irriguer les territoires les plus densément peuplés comme les plus reculés. Ainsi, les performances des terminaux et de leurs opérateurs sont désormais prises en compte par les armateurs, chargeurs et intégrateurs logistiques : les trois premières entreprises privées de manutention sont asiatiques et étendent leurs compétences sur tous les continents.

Ainsi, cette communication a comme objectif de présenter les mutations des grands ports d'Asie à travers le double filtre de leur croissance résultante des mutations économiques mondiales et des évolutions portuaires contemporaines impactant le système de transport maritime.

### **Beatriz Bissio (Ms)**

Department of Political Sciences

Coordinator of the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies of Africa, Asia and South-South Relations - NIEAAS

Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

#### *The Russia-China friendship: Which perspectives could it bring to the international arena?*

In the last decades, after overcoming the political, social and economic crises following the fall of the Berlin Wall, Russia has recovered its influence in the political as well as in the economic international arena.

For a long time Beijing's leaders have been developing the idea that the stability and prosperity of China depend on the stability and prosperity of its surrounding neighbours. This perception of the need to pay attention to regional integration led the Chinese president Xi Jinping to launch the ambitious project of the One Belt, One Road (OBOR), also known as the New Silk Road, aiming for the geo-economic integration of Asia through impressive infra-structure undertakings and building projects, high velocity railways, oil and pipelines, optical fiber cables, etc. The project is supported by abundant financial resources.



In this context, the geopolitical importance of the growing cooperation between China and Russia speaks for itself. For those who witnessed the schism between China and the Soviet Union from the beginning of the 60's and the ensuing dramatic consequences that this had in the so-called Third World, the present closeness, cooperation and political coordination between Russia and China has a symbolic significance even greater than if only measured by its importance to the 21<sup>st</sup> century geopolitics.

In his last visit to Beijing in June last year, president Vladimir Putin affirmed that the Russian and Chinese points of view in relation to international questions are almost identical and that both countries will continue to coordinate their steps in cooperation in international institutions such as the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and BRICS. Moscow and Beijing are also developing joint transport and infrastructure projects. For example, they have already agreed on the issues of joint funding for the construction of a high-speed rail route between Moscow and Kazan, to be further extended to China, connecting Moscow and Beijing. It can become part of the New Silk Road project route, which is aimed at linking China with Europe and the Middle East. Another important initiative is that both Russia and China are set to bolster their financial partnership, including mutual settlements, in national currencies. China is Russia's key economic partner and the aim is to reduce the influence of the US dollar and foreign exchange risks.

The historical background undoubtedly influences the actual decision of fostering much closer cooperation between Russia and China. After meeting recently with president Vladimir Putin in Beijing, the Chinese president Xi Jinping said that: "The more difficult the international situation, the more decisively we must be guided by a spirit of cooperation and friendship (with Russia), reinforcing bilateral support and political and strategic cooperation."

This year, 2017, we will be commemorating the centenary of the Russian Revolution, an exceptional moment of History. This milestone allows us to seek inspiration in the ideals that were the foundations of that movement, to study the mistakes made and to outline strategies adequate to our historical moment.

This paper will analyse the importance for Asia and for the whole world of the present cooperation and friendship between China and Russia, trying to understand in what measure this new geopolitical pole can contribute to build a world of peace and social justice.

**Dang Hong Khanh (Mme)**

Attachée temporaire d'enseignement et de recherche  
Institut international pour la Francophonie  
Université Jean Moulin Lyon 3, France

*La dynamique Asie émergente-Afrique : Entre mimétisme et particularité*

La fin de la guerre froide a créé des changements importants dans le monde parmi lesquels figure la décision politique du parti communiste chinois de mettre résolument le cap sur le capitalisme. Celle-ci permet à la Chine d'éviter le sort de l'Union soviétique et conduit à un développement extraordinaire de son économie. Avec une croissance économique élevée (près de 10% par an depuis l'ouverture) , sa présence a changé l'image du monde longtemps centré autour de la Triade (États-Unis, Europe, Japon). Elle devient progressivement le centre du commerce d'Asie et du monde.

Dans ce nouveau contexte, nous observons un développement remarquable de la coopération Chine-Afrique avec notamment la mise en place des forums sur la coopération sino-africaine (FCSA) depuis l'année 2000. Ce mécanisme de dialogue et de concertation permet aux acteurs économiques d'occuper une place plus importante dans les relations internationales avec des entreprises qui peuvent échanger directement avec les chefs d'États et de gouvernements. Cette relation est sans précédent dans l'histoire diplomatique chinoise, ni dans la politique extérieure d'autres pays asiatiques. Le succès éclatant des FCSA a suscité une vague de coopération entre les pays asiatiques et l'Afrique. L'Inde, la

deuxième puissance émergente ainsi que d'autres pays en forte croissance comme la Malaisie, la Thaïlande, ou le Vietnam ont mis en place par la suite des forums similaires au modèle chinois. Cette importation peut être considérée comme une expression du mimétisme institutionnel. Au-delà de ce mimétisme, face à une concurrence de plus en plus acharnée sur ce continent, chaque pays devra mettre en avant ses particularités. Comment le mimétisme et la particularité se manifestent-ils dans cette dynamique récente Asie émergente-Afrique ?

**Darwis Khudori (Mr.)**

Assoc. Prof. of Oriental Studies, Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges With Asia,  
University of Le Havre

*Palestine and Israel in the Bandung Conference Series*

The paper presents the question of Palestine in the Bandung Conference Series (the 1955 Bandung Conference and its regular commemorative conferences, especially its 50<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> anniversaries). It looks at the representation, the claims and the role of the Arab World (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Yemen) and the Middle East (Iran, Turkey) in the 1955 Bandung Conference. Despite its geographical position in the Middle East, Israel was not invited to participate in the conference due to its occupation of Palestine. While Palestine participated as observer and represented by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. The absence of Israel in the conference was subject of criticisms inside and outside the conference. The Final Communiqué of the Bandung Conference calls for the independence of North Africa, the integration of West Irian to Indonesia, the end of apartheid in South Africa, the end of British protectorate in Yemen, the reunification of Vietnam and the settlement of the Palestine question. Sixty years later, all the claims of the conference were fulfilled except the question of Palestine.

**Deeksha Bhardwaj (Ms)**

Doctoral candidate, Department of History, University of Delhi, India

*Does the Eternal Rise? Exploring the 'Enigmatic' Rise of Asia*

It is common knowledge for us that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. But does the sun ever rise or set? Or is it our perception of our reality which makes it seem so to us? The same can be said to be true of Asia and its destiny which has always been both, inherent and manifest. It has also been wholesome in a self-validating way, avoiding the extremes of both, glorification and negation. The aim of this paper is to simultaneously unravel the historiography and discourses around the 'Rise and Fall' paradigm and discuss when Asia and Asian countries come within the ambit of such works. It hopes to scrutinize the intersections of temporal and geopolitical exigencies that thrust Asia out as a worthy subject of study. In other words, how the colonial encounter first reduced Asia as per its convenience and then sought to study it. For in Asia's own self-perception, the trajectories of rise and fall are mapped out very differently.

Through an analysis of the modern history and historiographies of South Asia, particularly contemporary India, this paper will shed light on the manufactured demise and subsequent resurrection of Asia. Spanning the last two centuries, it hopes to understand the tests of time that have beset India – how it has triumphed in some areas and perhaps harmed itself a little in trying to re-jig and adapt to a way of life that has not organically evolved here. The paper will thus evaluate how the 'rise of Asia' happened, both in academic parlance and in real terms, and what it means today, for the region as well as for the rest of the world.

**Eka Swadiansa (Mr.)**

Architect, practitioner and researcher, Chief bureau / founding member, Office of Strategic Architecture (OSA), Jakarta, Indonesia

*Reactive Capitalism: Recent Business Cycle and Capital Accumulation Evolution and its Potencies for Asia*

After 4 decades of seemingly prosperous era of global free trade, then came the 2008-9 world economic crises. In the breach of economic turmoil, government of powerful nations turned their back from Hayek to Keynes, most notably through Obama's USD 800 and 850 billion ARRA stimulus and tax cuts. As an influential architect of Bretton Wood system; Keynes prescriptions might be understood as measures on desperate time, which at the time, had managed to – in comparison to the 1930's interwar period – at the very least minimizing the impact of 1940-50s postwar crises. Therefore powerful governments willingness to look-back in time, can be defined as retrospective act to retrace crises back to when it was unleashed and tamed before.

Rhetorically, history always repeats itself. Hence in post crises era like today, what kind of truth would retrospective act shows? If – Hayek's free trade and Keynes's Bretton Wood – global implementation are both to be understood as systems inherited from the (war) victors, then to achieve holistically balanced study towards the 2008-9 systems failure, one must redirect its focus towards the (war) opposite party. Since Germany had never really suggested any kind of economic system throughout World War I & II; perhaps Soviet's Marxist economy as Cold War opposite victors is the only concept left to challenge today's capitalist system dominance.

This paper will talk about Reactive Capitalism as a way to re-read today's global economic system; by utilizing what seems to be out dated Marx's Das Kapital methodologies over today's more contextual variables. Covering both paradoxes from business cycle to capital accumulation levels, the paper will exhibit 3 frameworks and case focuses: (1) Crises distribution by means of time/value/reality suspensions, (2) Crisis redistribution through industrialization/capital/labor flights, and (3) Crisis re-redistribution feedback caused by the transfer-time anomaly of the production instrument.

*Static City Heterotopic Anarchitecture: Understanding the Magnitude of Asian Urban Nightmare*

In 2007 the French President Nicolas Sarkozy initiated "Grand Pari(s)" two-stage consultative urban planning competition to envision Paris as a truly 21<sup>st</sup> century metropolis. The success of this competition in producing diverse critically liberated alternatives, had soon created snowball effects to further establishment of numerous multidisciplinary competitions worldwide, including Jakarta. Although it is debatable to say, but the typical competitions had since becoming a new trend rather than new needs with perhaps, the 2011 Greater Moscow Project being the only exception.

Differs to the Paris-Moscow urbanism antidotes, New York's interest went the opposite, from the top-down planning policies to the bottom-up blatant question of city center housing. Through the 2012 adAPT NYC, Mayor Michael Bloomberg introduced competition to design the world's first legally binding micro housing –that is housing with 250-300 sqf units- in sizes that are so small they felt like anarchy against today's urban housing totemic archetypes. Nevertheless the housing competition had also then becoming viral worldwide, again Jakarta included, with the 2015 New Ideas for Housing London being another exceptional example.

Perhaps Michel Foucault was right; while the 19<sup>th</sup> century was obsessed with time (history), the epoch of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was space (Of Other Spaces, 1967). Only because humankind never really noticed this account then, this spatial epoch had starting to materialize now, into worldwide immense urban spatial crises. This paper will exhibit OSA/SU-CSC Static City experiments in London, New York, and Jakarta that had begun since 2012 to date. Displaying paradoxes on both ends –of habitation units smaller than Urban Design, linked by systematic networks larger than urban planning—borrowing Foucault concepts of Heterotopia in dealing with diverse complex matrix of sampling inventories, to bridge reality (now) and Utopia (goal).

**Emine ALAGOZ AKCADAG (Mme)**

Asst. Prof., Département de Science politique et des Relations internationales, Istanbul  
Gelisim University, Istanbul, TURQUIE

## *La Montée en puissance de la Chine vue de Russie*

Dans l'Histoire moderne, il est difficile de voir une relation aussi fluctuante que les relations sino-russes. Les relations entre ces deux pays — tumultueuses au XVIIIème siècle — ont commencé à changer après la création du Parti communiste chinois en 1921. Pourtant, le rapprochement historique entre Mao et Staline s'est détérioré après la mort de Staline du fait de divergences doctrinales. L'amélioration des relations bilatérales dans la seconde moitié des années 90, est devenue de plus en plus visible à la suite de l'accession au pouvoir de Poutine. En parallèle à cette amélioration, le nombre des travaux académiques consacrés aux relations sino-russes a considérablement augmenté.

La raison principale de cette augmentation n'est pas seulement la nature spécifique des relations bilatérales (relations entre deux puissances majeures de l'Asie, mécontentes de l'hégémonie américaine) mais aussi la montée en puissance de la Chine depuis 1980. Grâce à son essor économique et sa puissance diplomatique et militaire concordante, la Chine est devenue un partenaire inévitable pour la Russie qui est à la recherche de multiplier ses options de politique étrangère en tenant compte de ses relations instables avec l'Occident. Les relations politiques et économiques avec Pékin sont devenues de plus en plus importantes pour Moscou à la suite de l'imposition des sanctions économiques par l'Occident, en réponse à son annexion de la Crimée. Aujourd'hui, on peut parler d'une interdépendance asymétrique entre ces deux partenaires stratégiques en faveur de Pékin. L'objectif de cette étude est donc d'examiner les opportunités et les risques de la montée en puissance de la Chine pour la Russie en utilisant l'approche de l'interdépendance pour démontrer le rapport de puissance entre ces deux pays.

### **Emmanuel Véron (M.)**

Docteur en géographie, spécialiste de la Chine  
Enseignant-chercheur, Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales, Paris, France

#### *La diplomatie du pourtour de Pékin depuis l'investiture de Xi Jinping (2012-2016)*

La montée en puissance économique, politique et militaire de la Chine est fortement corrélée à son développement économique fulgurant depuis le lancement des réformes de la fin des années 1970. Cette communication envisage d'analyser la politique extérieure de la République populaire de Chine (RPC) dans son environnement régional, depuis l'investiture de Xi Jinping, trois fois-chefs, des armées, du Parti et de l'État.

L'environnement régional de la RPC, particulièrement complexe, donne lieu depuis la transition post-maoïste à une construction pragmatique d'une diplomatie originale désignée par Pékin de « diplomatie du pourtour » (*zhoubian waijiao*), politique du pourtour (*zhoubian zhengce*) ou encore politique de bon voisinage. La Chine possède 14 voisins terrestres ou maritimes, parmi lesquels, plusieurs puissances de nature et d'ampleur hétérogène : Russie, Japon, Inde, Corée du Sud, etc. Mais, ce voisinage est aussi celui de voisins dont les contextes politiques et stratégiques sont marqués par l'incertitude, à l'instar de la Corée du Nord, du Pakistan ou encore de l'Afghanistan.

Cette politique est évolutive depuis trois décennies et a pour ambition de limiter la présence diplomatique et militaire des États-Unis en Asie (de l'Asie centrale à l'Asie orientale), afin de se constituer en leadership en Asie. Malgré les très nombreuses incertitudes géopolitiques dans sa périphérie (questions de sécurité, de prolifération, de litiges territoriaux, etc.), Pékin tisse un réseau diplomatique (partenariats stratégiques), économique (intégration régionale) et culturel (langue et confucianisme) au service d'une souveraineté puissamment réaffirmée.

Les dispositifs politique, diplomatique et économique sont variés, continus et progressifs depuis le slogan de Deng Xiaoping de « fuir la lumière et rechercher l'obscurité » (*taoguang yanghui*), dans un contexte de sortie de l'isolement international après les événements de mai-juin 1989 ; à aujourd'hui, par la construction du projet de « une ceinture, une route » (*yi dai yi lu*) inaugurée par Xi Jinping.

Enfin, nous réfléchissons aux problématiques d'approvisionnements et de sécurisation de ces derniers comme processus majeur des enjeux géopolitiques du voisinage chinois, qui depuis 2012, sont considérablement saillants. Malgré la détérioration des relations entre voisins (Chine/Japon ; Chine/Vietnam etc.) suite à ces réaffirmations, les échanges économiques sont toujours plus structurant, d'une Asie dominée par la Chine.

**Erika Thomas (Mme)**

Professeur des universités, cinéma et anthropologie  
Université Catholique de Lille, France

*Montée du marché cinématographique chinois : Jean-Jacques Annaud et Walter Salles, deux stratégies de conquête*

La Chine connaît depuis plusieurs années une ascension fulgurante de son industrie cinématographique en passe aujourd'hui de bousculer l'hégémonie hollywoodienne. L'augmentation du parc des salles — dépassant le chiffre vertigineux de 31 000 — constitue, à elle seule, un des aspects d'une puissance financière faisant du public chinois un public désormais convoité. La production internationale ne s'y trompe pas : ainsi les acteurs chinois dans certains *blockbusters* américains comme clin d'œil ou élément d'identification proposé au public à défaut d'en comprendre ses réelles attentes spectatoriennes. La ficelle est sans doute un peu grosse. Et les règles du marché, de toutes façons contrôlées par l'Etat. Dans ce contexte particulier, la stratégie d'approche — voire d'ancrage du marché — de deux réalisateurs contemporains — l'un Français, l'autre Brésilien — nous semble intéressantes à comparer et à discuter. Le Français Jean-Jacques Annaud développe des projets et réalise ses films *in situ* — comme cela a été le cas pour *Le dernier loup*, co-production franco-chinoise sortie en 2015. Le Brésilien Walter Salles tourne un sujet local : un documentaire intime, sorti en 2014, sur le réalisateur chinois Jia Zhangke et son espace natal (*Jia Zhangke, un gars de Fenyang*). Jean-Jacques Annaud comme Walter Salles ont consolidé leurs reconnaissances internationales — avec des films comme *Sept ans au Tibet* (1997) pour le premier ou *Sur la route* (2012) pour le second — via la co-production et le marché américain. S'ils se tournent aujourd'hui vers le marché chinois c'est qu'il est sur le point de devenir la nouvelle première puissance économique du 7<sup>e</sup> art. Je me propose dans cette communication de dresser, dans un premier temps, les caractéristiques de l'industrie et du marché cinématographique chinois avant d'exposer, dans un deuxième temps, les stratégies développées par les deux réalisateurs mentionnés.

**Grace Cheng (Ms)**

Associate Professor of Political Science  
Hawaii Pacific University (USA)

*Expanding Cooperation and Opportunities in Asia: ASEAN, China, and Central Asia*

This paper explores the expansion of cooperation among states in Asia, and considers the extent to which historical and contemporary political differences have been set aside in order to achieve greater integration among economies of this region. The expanding economic cooperation among states in these parts of Asia reflect an increasingly independent Asian economic dynamism, as the US and European states are challenged by other political concerns. Regarded as the world's fastest growing regional economy, ASEAN moves forward on becoming a fully integrated economic community, despite their vastly different political systems. To enhance production networks and regional trade towards the goal of a single market, in 2016 ASEAN member-states began ratifying the *Open Skies Agreement*, which creates a single air transport market allowing airlines from all ten member-states of the regional organization to fly freely throughout the region. Meanwhile, with the US's withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership in 2017, opportunities for other regional economic cooperation networks are looking more appealing. Despite concerns among Southeast Asian states about China's military and territorial intentions, China leads several of these initiatives, including the Regional Comprehensive Economic Program. Encroaching into a historical Russian sphere, the "One Belt, One Road" Initiative has seen China make significant inroads into Central Asia, where states seek to achieve higher economic growth through such linkages with economies towards the east. These examples

of expanding cooperation among Asian states reflect the emergence of Asia, as external actors (US, EU, Russia) recede from the scene.

**Hortense Faivre d’Arcier-Flores (Mme)**

Professeure agrégée d’espagnol et docteur en Etudes latino-américaines, Université de Paris1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France

*Un regard sur la diplomatie Cuba/Asie*

Cuba a été soumis à un embargo économique, commercial et financier imposé par les Etats-Unis dès février 1962 en raison de l’orientation socialiste de sa révolution, mesure qui fait suite à son exclusion de l’OEA, un mois plus tôt, l’isolant un peu plus sur la scène internationale. Renforcé successivement par les lois Torricelli en 1992, puis, Helms-Burton en 1996, cet embargo encore en vigueur aujourd’hui, bien qu’assoupli, fut un frein au développement intérieur du pays et porta un fort préjudice à la population cubaine, non seulement dans l’accès aux denrées alimentaires, mais aussi dans les services de base comme la santé, l’éducation, la technologie ou le tourisme.

Privée de l’aide financière des grandes institutions internationales comme la Banque mondiale, le Fonds monétaire international ou la Banque interaméricaine de développement, La Havane, dès les premières heures de la révolution, a dû développer ses relations avec tous les pays du Tiers-Monde, d’Asie, d’Afrique et d’Amérique latine, une stratégie nécessaire à sa survie. Co-fondatrice du Mouvement des non-alignés, l’île socialiste a en effet toujours maintenu une ligne politique indépendante et souveraine, solidaire des luttes d’autodétermination des peuples.

C’est dire que les relations de Cuba avec l’Asie sont anciennes et solides, tout d’abord avec les pays « amis » comme la République populaire de Chine et la République socialiste du Vietnam, mais également avec tous les autres pays de la région Asie-Pacifique, sans distinction de système sociopolitique ni idéologique, en raison de l’importance géostratégique et économique de la zone.

Nous nous intéresserons donc aux affinités à la fois historiques et politiques qui ont prévalu dans ce rapprochement cubano-asiatique et aux intérêts réciproques qui ont motivé l’approfondissement et l’élargissement de ces liens bilatéraux dans le nouveau contexte d’ouverture de l’île aux marchés internationaux.

**Hugues Tertrais (M.)**

**Emeritus Professor of History, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne  
Former director of CHAC (Centre of History of Contemporary Asia)**

*La montée de l’Asie, une vue générale*

La création du Centre d’histoire de l’Asie contemporaine (CHAC) à l’Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, il y a près de dix ans, s’inscrivait dans la même perspective que ce colloque sur la montée de l’Asie, saluant l’émergence de cette partie du monde comme un fait essentiel du nouveau millénaire.

Il n’est certes pas simple de définir ce qu’est l’Asie. A cette question, le géographe Pierre Gourou, qui y avait consacré un ouvrage de référence et portant ce titre, n’hésitait paradoxalement pas à suggérer que « L’Asie n’existe pas ». Les limites de l’espace qu’elle couvre restent en effet mal définies et discutées, notamment ses frontières occidentales, de la chaîne de l’Oural au nord au détroit du Bosphore au sud. Les noms qui s’y attachent restent inscrits sur la carte : depuis les Portugais, l’Inde et ses différentes déclinaisons continuent ainsi de désigner ce que nous appelons aujourd’hui l’Asie méridionale. Mais, quoiqu’il en soit, l’espace concerné rassemble peu ou prou la moitié de la population mondiale et les lieux de naissance des grandes cultures de la planète.

Population et production paraissent rivaliser, à celle qui « pèsera » le plus lourd ou connaîtra la croissance la plus forte. La population, représentant déjà plus de la moitié de la

population mondiale, voit cette part s'accroître : depuis les années 1960, elle est passée en un demi-siècle d'environ 56% à quelque 60% de la population mondiale. L'Asie orientale est principalement concernée : sur une population mondiale estimée en 2016 à 7,43 milliards, elle en rassemble 52 à 55% ; et cette masse humaine ne s'appauvrit pas, bien au contraire, même si le phénomène n'est pas homogène. Dans la même période, l'Asie orientale est même apparue comme la principale réserve de croissance de la planète.

La croissance économique de l'Asie orientale s'est affirmée par étapes et a surpris. « Pour l'immédiat, notaient des experts dans les années 1980, force est de constater qu'il est douteux que la Chine puisse décoller à vue humaine ». La Chine, mais pas seulement : la croissance économique est d'abord observée dans les années 1970 sur la zone de contact entre l'Asie et le Pacifique ; l'axe de croissance y est constitué par l'alignement des « nouveaux pays industrialisés », les Quatre dragons (Corée du Sud, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapour) ; la Chine se branche à son tour sur cet axe, en fait structuré par une route maritime, à la fin de la décennie ; l'Inde les rejoint plus tard avec sa « Look East Policy » définie au début des années 1990. L'après-guerre du Vietnam offre un contexte favorable, le Japon un modèle et la taille des pays concernés fait le reste.

Sans doute faut-il se méfier des projections : par définition, les accidents sont imprévisibles et l'Asie du XXe siècle n'en n'a pas manqué. Il reste qu'au rythme actuel, les projections des banques et organismes internationaux donnent à peu près les mêmes classements dans la hiérarchie des puissances mondiales : en 1970, le monde était dominé par un trio assez occidental (Etats-Unis, Japon et Allemagne) ; en 2010, l'Europe paraît s'être effacée derrière un trio renouvelé (Etats-Unis, Japon, Chine) ; en 2050, l'Asie poursuivrait sa montée en puissance (Chine, Etats-Unis, Inde) – le Japon suit, Corée, Indonésie et Malaisie ne sont plus très loin

Ces croissances spectaculaires, qui voient notamment la Chine, l'Inde, la Corée du Sud et l'Indonésie se hisser vers le sommet du classement, traduisent une situation nouvelle. Les écarts y restent grands et les rapports de force quelque peu inquiétants, mais l'Asie, hier synonyme de pauvreté, se distingue aujourd'hui par sa richesse... Et sa montée en puissance dépasse le cadre de l'économie : des données stratégiques aux normes culturelles, elle contribue à redessiner le monde.

**Istvan Tarrosy (Mr.)**

Dr. habil., Associate Professor (African Studies)  
Director, Africa Research Centre

Department of Political Science and International Studies, Faculty of Humanities, University of Pecs, Hungary

*Thailand's African Engagements in Light of South-South Cooperation*

The talk offers an overview of Thailand's foreign policy aspirations and actions towards the African continent. First, the context of South-South cooperation will be looked at from a Thai perspective, followed by the Thai-Africa Initiative of 2013, which is part of the Royal Thai Government's "Look West Policy". This encourages engagements with actors beyond the immediate neighbourhood of Thailand and in particular, with the African continent. Based on recent field research in Bangkok, the talk will provide some concrete examples and case studies of this (re-)developing framework of partnerships. It will also reflect upon the heritage of the Afro-Asian context of Bandung.

**James Lin (Mr.)**

PhD Candidate, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley, USA

*Asian Development in the Global South: Taiwanese Agricultural Technical Missions to Vietnam and Africa, 1959-1971*

In 1959, the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan sent its first international development mission abroad, consisting of experts in farmers organization, agricultural extension, crop improvement, and fisheries, to the Republic of Vietnam. The ROC Agricultural Technical

Mission was superficially a technical cooperation project, but orchestrated behind the scenes by the US. Yet more importantly, it represented the first attempt by Taiwanese scientists, technocrats, and intellectuals at demonstrating the success of Taiwan's agricultural development policies to the rest of the world. Arguing that their development methods were more suitable for other developing nations because of their own prior experiences as a developing society, Taiwanese experts touted their superiority in farmers organizations and land reform, especially in comparison to communist methods. By 1971, the ROC had expanded these missions to over two dozen countries across Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.

This paper will discuss the impetus behind Taiwanese development missions and their implications for both Taiwan and the rest of the world. In exploring how development practices were negotiated between transmitting powers like Taiwan and the countryside of developing nations like Vietnam, it explores how ecological and social sciences that were successful in certain Asian contexts became transmitted and transformed across South-to-South networks, and why nominally "Asian" methods can be seen as superior but also fail to take root across spatial and cultural boundaries. It argues that these development missions were not just driven by a modernizing or humanitarian mission but rather Taiwan's search for an international position and a postcolonial identity within a Cold War international system.

This history speaks directly to the key conference themes, especially how the "rise of Asia" has created new modes of diplomacy and power relations between Asia and the Global South, and how one example of the rise of Taiwan has affected ecological, economic, and political conditions within and outside of Asia.

**Kamarul Zaman Yusoff (Mr.)**

Senior Lecturer at the School of International Studies, College of Law, Government and International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia

*Malaysia at the Crossroads: The Prospect of the Opposition Coalition Winning the 14<sup>th</sup> General Election*

The opposition coalition has made a strong inroad in Malaysian politics since the 12<sup>th</sup> General Election in 2008, whereby it managed to deny the ruling coalition's hold on its 2/3 majority for the first time besides controlling five states, Kelantan, Selangor, Penang, Kedah and Perak. This good performance was improved in the 13<sup>th</sup> General Election in 2013, whereby the ruling coalition lost its popularity vote for the first time in addition to losing its 2/3 majority and failing to wrest Kelantan, Selangor and Penang. The stage which seems to be set for the opposition coalition taking over Malaysia, however, was affected by the internal bickering within one of the opposition coalition's component, PAS, resulting in the setting up of a splinter party, AMANAH, and the breaking-up of the opposition coalition itself in 2015. Thing was not lost, though, with the establishment of a new opposition coalition which included AMANAH and excluded PAS. This was followed by the internal bickering within the ruling coalition's largest component, UMNO, resulting in the setting up of a splinter party, PPBM, headed by a former Prime Minister and a former Deputy Prime Minister's of Malaysia. With the many governance issues plaguing the ruling coalition, and with the opposition coalition striving hard to form a united front, the 14<sup>th</sup> General Election provides the best chance for the opposition coalition to defeat the ruling coalition. This paper will assess the strength of both coalitions and the major factors that will potentially determine the outcome of that election.

*Participation and Voting Behavior of Young Voters in Malaysia: An Analysis*

National Front or BN managed to scrape through Malaysia's 13<sup>th</sup> General Election in 2013, getting the simple majority after winning 133 out of 222 seats, as opposed to the better performance of the opposition coalition known as Pakatan Rakyat or PR that won 89 seats compared to the 82 seats it won in the 12<sup>th</sup> General Election in 2008. This study is an attempt at finding out factors affecting the political participation of young voters, which is a significant grouping out light of the Malaysian Election Commission (EC)'s record stating that the number of young voters in the age category of 21 to 39 years old has reached 5.2



million. In particular, this research aims at identifying the current issues and concerns faced by young voters and identifying the extent of reliance on the credibility of the new media and influence in the political participation of young voters. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods, this study surveys young voters in the states of Perlis, Kedah, Penang and Perak in the northern area of Peninsular Malaysia. The findings show that most of the young voters are well aware with current issues. Their heavy reliance on new media is indicative of the paradigm shift taking place in Malaysia with respect to their political behavior.

**Khum Prasad Sharma (Mr.)**

Lecturer in English, Padma Kanya Campus  
Tribhuvan University, Nepal

*Reconfiguration of Asian States and American Unilateralism*

No power can ever remain at the top irrespective of its military strength and leverage. For instance, the only superpower, the USA, is on the decline even in the aftermath of the disintegration of the former Soviet Union. Contrary to the expectation of America and its allies, the rest of the world is not toeing the line of America in World affairs, even in the absence of any equally powerful antagonist counterpart. Recent events in the world affairs reveal the decline of the sphere of American power and the rise of Asian countries in the world affairs. For instance, till sometime ago, America was an invincible power in settling the Middle East conflicts and problems, but now in Syria, thanks to the involvement of Iran and Russia, America is not in a position to act unilaterally. It was again the importance of an Asian countries that prompted American government to reach a deal with Iran. Similarly, Philippines has made a great leap to reconcile with China, despite great anger causing to America, realizing the great role of an Asian country like China. Even a comparatively small country, like North Korea, is also not succumbing to the pressure tactics of America to abandon its nuclear capabilities without reaching a peace deal with America. Though America pursued an Asia pacific pivot policy with a view to barring other countries moving to China, in reality this has not happened.

The foundation of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) with its capital in China's capital is again a great jolt to the American led alliance of western counties. Many western countries have already either joined or pleaded their support to the foundation of the bank, again testifying the fact that Asian is on the rise. World events make it amply clear that Asian capitals like Beijing, New Delhi, Tehran, and Tokyo have become more important than many of the capital of western countries. Though Donald Trump has won election on the slogan of making America great again, there seems no easy way out for America to achieve its goal by either boycotting or ignoring the Asian countries, which is the proof of the rise of Asia.

**Lazare KI-ZERBO (Mr.)**

International Joseph Ki-Zerbo Committee for Africa and the Diaspora, Burkina Faso et  
France

*The Reception of Maoism in Burkina Faso: From Sankara Until Today*

As elsewhere, until recently the political culture in Burkina Faso was marked by ideological rifts and tensions between different currents of the left, such the *Parti communiste et révolutionnaire voltaïque* (PCRV / Voltaic communist and revolutionary party), the *Union des luttes communistes* (ULC / Union of Communist struggles), the *Parti africain de l'indépendance* (PAI / Africain party for independence) and the *Mouvement de libération nationale* (MLN / National Liberation Movement) was supposed to embody different shades of the left, from extreme to moderate.

Here not even mentioning the historical analysis of Ki-Zerbo speaking of the objective basis of the Burkinabe revolution in *Whither Africa?*, we should remember the warnings of Abdu Rahman Babu in September 1983, one month after the August Revolution in the then Upper Volta: "*Captain Thomas Sankara will do well to learn from these inexcusable follies*

*[militarization in Mozambique] if he is serious about his socialism. He must learn that our greatest asset is the people and he must handle them with utmost respect. Repression must be struck out of his vocabulary and he must try to evoke from them the positive rather than the negative. Repression of poverty-stricken and defenceless citizens is the easiest thing to do in our countries, but its consequences are the most difficult to contain once the people begin to hit back."*

PCRV 's critique of Sankara can be anticipated in thesis on Maoism evolved in its underground journal *Bug Paalga*. For certain reasons the author has not collected all the issues of the series yet.

**Luc Perrot (Mr.)**

Ecole nationale supérieure d'architecture de Normandie, Rouen, France

*De la colonisation pédagogique à l'hybridation culturelle.*

La notion de modèle pédagogique exportée depuis la France comme référence dans les processus de reconnaissance internationale est une question qui a traversé la rencontre que nous vivons depuis 8 ans avec nos collègues enseignants vietnamiens dans le cadre de la Filière Architecture et paysage co-encadrée par l'École d'Architecture de Normandie (Responsable scientifique), l'École d'Architecture et de Paysage de Bordeaux, l'École d'Architecture de Toulouse et l'Université d'Architecture de Hanoi.

Le Vietnam est « accueillant » voire demandeur de ce type de coopération universitaire. Par la recherche de partenaires, les autorités vietnamiennes visent une inscription de leurs enseignants et de leurs étudiants dans l'univers de la connaissance où la concurrence, au même titre que sur le plan économique, fait rage. Il n'y a qu'à entendre la très grande sensibilité de nos interlocuteurs asiatiques aux différents classements internationaux des universités via notamment le classement de Shanghai ou celui du Times Higher Education pour se convaincre que c'est dans une compétition internationale qui dépasse les simples enjeux des savoirs, dans laquelle nous nous sommes engagés.

La France n'est pas en reste mais se pose encore comme une puissance intellectuelle incontestée que l'on pourrait qualifier de « naturelle » si l'on se replace dans le contexte d'une hégémonie construite depuis les Lumières jusqu'au rayonnement orchestré de Malraux à Mitterrand.

Force est de constater que cette autorité que je qualifierais de « morale » est instrumentalisée de part et d'autre. Via les étudiants formés, les autorités françaises pensent pouvoir placer des entreprises nationales sur le marché asiatique. Et via ces mêmes étudiants diplômés par les écoles françaises, les autorités vietnamiennes pensent accéder à une légitimité dans le concert des nations qui comptent.

Nous nous sommes positionnés dans ce jeu sans trop savoir au début à quoi nous allions jouer et avec quelles règles. Il n'y a pas eu un esprit calculateur en amont, mais une volonté d'échanger qui au fil des années s'est muée en un partage « dissensuel » de nos cultures respectives sur un sujet commun que nous pourrions énoncer comme étant la rencontre de l'architecture et du paysage. C'est un territoire de recherche qui nous mobilise à chaque rencontre un peu plus. L'espace public s'est invité ainsi que la notion de ville agricole. Lors de ce colloque je souhaiterai éclairer par cette expérience le lent glissement des a-prioris ethnocentrés vers une hybridation des savoirs et des méthodes du « projet » au travers de la pédagogie que nous construisons entre enseignants « étrangers » pour nos étudiants français et vietnamiens.

**Margaux Belleperche (Mme)**

Ecole nationale supérieure d'architecture de Normandie, Rouen, France

*Espace public / espace privé : L'Entre-deux hanoïen comme support contemporain d'architecture*

Forte d'une expérience d'une année passée à Hanoi en tant qu'étudiante à la Filière Architecture et Paysage mais aussi en tant qu'habitante, j'ai constaté une richesse et un potentiel dans l'organisation, l'usage et la construction de l'espace public de la ville.

Le mémoire de Master en architecture a été l'occasion de travailler cette expérience, notamment à travers l'étude d'un type de logements collectifs caractéristique : les *Khu Tap The* (K.T.T.).

Ces logements collectifs, construits pendant la deuxième moitié du XXème siècle, constituaient un modèle d'habiter moderne. Ensembles de bâtiments de trois étages minimum séparés par des cours extérieures, ils se sont vus progressivement appropriés et détournés de leur fonctionnement originel par la pratique habitante.

S'y est alors composée une richesse d'espaces faisant transition entre le logement et la rue, héritière des usages et des compositions des villages phagocytés par la capitale.

Ce panel d'espaces d'entre-deux propose des clefs de conception d'une architecture diffuse, appropriable, liée à la culture habitante et en opposition aux projets de « *gated-communities* ».

Ces trois qualités ont été le support de construction de mon Projet de Fin d'Etudes : une architecture ré-interprétant les espaces d'entre-deux de l'habitat hanoïen.

Le choix du quartier a été décisif puisque c'est lui qui a guidé le programme. Il s'agit du quartier Giang Vo qui dispose de nombreux établissements éducatifs, mais regroupe également des maisons individuelles courantes, des KTT et un élément paysager important : le lac Giang Vo.

J'ai donc proposé un équipement culturel dans ce milieu afin de retisser un morceau de ville jouant l'interface entre deux zones très contrastées : un tissu urbain dense et minéral et un tissu urbain clairsemé et planté. L'équipement s'intègre en continuité d'une promenade autour du lac et permet de retrouver un dialogue avec cet élément paysager aujourd'hui déconnecté.

### **Monia Latrouite-Ma (Mme)**

Consultante en Interculturel et Psychologue

#### *La pensée chinoise : source d'innovation pour les managers européens*

La place croissante de l'Asie, notamment de la Chine, dans l'économie mondiale signifie au sein des entreprises européennes, françaises en particulier, des équipes désormais multiculturelles. Des personnes de culture européenne d'une part, de culture chinoise d'autre part, se retrouvent en situation de travailler ensemble c'est-à-dire de partager des modes de pensée, de communication et de relation. Partage qui se réalise nécessairement à travers l'apprentissage par chacun de certains composants de la culture de l'autre.

Dans ce mouvement actuel, certains groupes français envoient des collaborateurs de culture chinoise (venant de Chine continentale ou de Taiwan) dans leurs structures en France (leur mission : développer l'efficacité du management de projet) et à l'inverse, envoient des cadres français en Chine continentale ou à Taiwan pour du management d'équipes, les impliquant dans une collaboration à la chinoise, c'est-à-dire dans une autre forme de logique et de rapport au monde.

La pensée chinoise apparaît ainsi porteuse de nouveaux outils de management.

Mon propos présentera ici trois axes centraux qui sous-tendent cette innovation.

- 1) Le processus global et l'orientation locale liés à la notion chinoise *DAO DE* :
  - pratique du changement
  - maîtrise de la double temporalité « présent & long-terme »
- 2) Un centrage sur la situation lié à la notion chinoise *QI* :
  - analyse multidimensionnelle

- exploitation du potentiel de situation
- 3) Une logique *YIN YANG* structurée par :
  - la contradiction et la coordination
  - la dynamique d'un modèle triangulaire

En résumé, à travers cet exposé, il s'agira d'aborder comment opère la pensée chinoise et comment des managers, français, européens, peuvent s'en saisir pour développer des formes innovantes de coopération avec leurs partenaires chinois voire asiatiques.

**Monica Bruckmann (Ms)**

Professor of the Department of Political Science at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro,  
Brazil

*China and the new dynamics of the world system: what are de challenges of Latin America?*

The contemporary world system is undergoing a process of profound changes marked by the refocusing of its most dynamic economic centers, 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, displacing 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 Southeast Asia, mainly 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 two conflicting projects: On one hand, the attempts of reorganization of the US hegemonic interests in the region, linked to a growing process of militarization and multidimensional strategies of political destabilization of democratic governments in the region. On the other hand, the different integration projects, which are developing, from a sovereign vision of politics, economics and culture, several integration mechanisms that have made progress in developing a Latin American agenda. However, this agenda still lacks a strategic vision able to place all forces and potential in tension, enabling the region to pursue a more active role on the profound changes that are being developed in the world system.

Latin America's approach to China and to the BRICS represents an opportunity to develop strategic alliances to stop developing the primary export model. It is undertaking a profound break with the extractivist vision and the devastating social, economic and environmental effects that this practice carries and move towards a process of social re-appropriation of nature and natural resources as a basis for the development and welfare of the people.

The growing diplomatic density of the south, that characterized the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, placed economic and political issues of common interest. Build a strategic vision of the South and from the South, scheduled for solidarity and cooperation and oriented to the development of the countries on benefit of their people, is one of the most important tasks of this century.

The new dynamics of South-South cooperation opens a new historical cycle of affirmation of the global South, based on the principles of cooperation, self-determination and sovereignty that inspired the declaration of the Bandung Conference of 1955.

**Mussolini Sinsuat Lidasan (Mr.)**

Director, Al Qalam Institute for Islamic Identities and Dialogue in Southeast Asia, Ateneo de  
Davao University, Davao, Philippines

*Duterte Effect in Asia and the Rest of the World: Its Impact, Risks, and Opportunities*

The current economic, political, socio-cultural dynamism in Asia, particularly in Southeast Asia, brought by strongman leadership style has drawn greater attention to the region and international relations and global politics. This article aims to explore the strongman leader phenomena in the Philippine politics by the president-elect Rodrigo Roa Duterte, whether or not his leadership style affects the Southeast Asian local and international development and democratic processes in the region.

Specifically, this article examines President Duterte's war on drugs and countering violent extremism in the Philippines. As the current Chair of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), he brings a different international relation with China, US, and Russia. This clearly affects the ASEAN states — a diverse, capable set of nations used to dealing with shifting geopolitical alignments. Studies have shown that there are three broad trends to help explain the rise of strongmen internationally: rising inequality; globalization; and nationalism. They are often directly interrelated and vary in degree from country to country given differing circumstances. With this in mind, how does the Duterte presidency affect the future of Asia and the rest of the world? What are its impacts, risks, and opportunities for the rest of the world?

**Nasim Basiri (Ms)**

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Department of Sociology, University of Bucharest, Romania

*Gender and Social Change in Iran: A History of Women's Movement in 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup>  
Century*

Women's movement in Iran emerged in 19<sup>th</sup> century when Iranian society was experiencing attempts by women to change their lives. 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century mark a new era in Iranian history due to the emergence of women's social and political struggles, such as women's organized street riots, underground political activities, and bringing women's causes into open which has continued to present.

This paper intends to provide a historical background of women's movements in Iran, brief accounts on major instances on Iranian women's political and social struggles and critically charts out various understandings on women's issues, intends to show both the significance of historical understanding and the limitations of prevailing understandings about women's movement.

The paper also looks at the failures and obstacles of Iranian women's movements and the literary and artistic representations of women's struggles in Iran.

**Natalia Thaise de Carvalho Costa (Ms)**

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Belgium

Research Assistant, UNESCO/UNU Chair and Network on Global Economics and  
Sustainable Development (REGGEN)

*Chinese and European Union's energy policies: opportunities for South America in the world  
geopolitics of natural resources*

Competition regarding access to natural resources has been an increasing source of conflicts worldwide. In the context of a race to guarantee their access associated to the imperatives of tackling climate change, different countries have developed strategic policies on energy and natural resources. Through a systemic approach that situates these local dynamics in the world economy context, the article intends to analyze the impacts of both European Union's "Energy Union Package" and Chinese energy policies. The former has been designed to reduce the energetic vulnerability of the block while the latter intends to consolidate China's dominance on renewable energy and technology. Implications for South American countries will definitely stem from such strategies due to the possession of large

reserves of resources in their territory, namely lithium, niobium, and graphite. The application of these minerals in an emerging technological cycle related to the production and storage of clean energy may represent an opportunity to the establishment of strategic partnerships and a contribution to the integrated development of the South American region.

### **Nguyen Dac Nhu-Mai (Ms)**

Historienne des Relations internationales et de l'Economie rurale, Orsay, France

#### *La montée de l'Asie et l'impact du Vietnam en Europe*

Le Dialogue Asie-Europe ou ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting) créé en 1996 au sommet de Bangkok, est un forum interrégional regroupant d'une part la Commission européenne et les 28 membres de l'Union européenne, et d'autre part les dix membres de l'ASEAN, le secrétariat de l'ASEAN, la Chine, le Japon et la République de Corée auxquels se sont joints la Mongolie, l'Inde et le Pakistan. À l'occasion du sommet de Bruxelles de 2010, l'Australie, la Nouvelle-Zélande et la Russie deviennent membres de l'organisation. En 2012, le sommet de Vientiane entérine l'adhésion du Bangladesh, de la Norvège et de la Suisse. Le sommet de Milan officialise l'adhésion de la Croatie et du Kazakhstan.

Les principales discussions concernent la politique, la sécurité et l'économie, l'éducation et la culture. Le dialogue cherche à approfondir les relations entre l'Asie et l'Europe à tous les niveaux. Une réunion biannuelle des chefs d'État, se tient alternativement en Europe et en Asie.

Le Vietnam, membre de l'ASEM, et dans le cadre du dialogue UE-ASEAN, a co-présidé la 20<sup>ème</sup> réunion ministérielle UE-ASEAN de Bruxelles en juillet 2014.

Dans le contexte de la montée de l'Asie en Europe, il serait intéressant de montrer l'impact de ce continent en général et du Vietnam en particulier avec la France concernant ses relations de longue date dans les domaines de la coopération décentralisée, de l'énergie et de la lutte contre le changement climatique

#### *The rise of Asia: impacts, risks and opportunities for a sustainable world .*

The Asian countries are multifaceted with 3 world's strongest economic powers, China, Japan and India, the 4 Asian Tigers, Taiwan, Singapore, Republic of Korea, and Hong Kong and the ten Member States of ASEAN, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a country in East Asia, in the northern part of the Korean Peninsula.

Their impacts, risks and opportunities for a sustainable world are challenging as Asian countries could account for over half of global output by the middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

They will be the strongest inducement in the 21<sup>st</sup> century in economic opportunities, moving themselves out of poverty. But the act of pulling people into technological world often comes at the expense of the local environment particularly with endangered species conservation, air pollution, and destruction of coral reefs, deforestation, water security, increased urbanisation and inundations.

The Asia/Pacific region's exposure and sensitivity to climate variability and climate change creates a large potential for adverse climate impacts. On one hand, rapid growth in national economies, as China, India and Japan, suggests enhanced adaptive capacity to climate change thanks to economical, managerial, technological and infrastructural improvement. On the other hand, some economies are currently stagnating and some nations, have limited options to adapt their own financial and technical resources, thus asking for international solidarity from countries promoting sustainable projects.

#### *La montée de l'Asie et l'impact du Vietnam en Amérique Latine*

Au sein des dix pays de l'ASEAN, le Vietnam entretient des relations privilégiées avec l'Amérique Latine. En particulier avec les quatre pays de l'Alliance du Pacifique comme le Chili, la Colombie, le Mexique et le Pérou, des relations de partenariat avec le Venezuela alors que les relations fraternelles spéciales avec Cuba ne cessent de se développer et de se renforcer dans tous les domaines.

Dans le contexte de la montée de l'Asie en Amérique Latine, en général, le Vietnam en particulier est l'un des pays asiatiques luttant des défis du développement durable et solidaire de la mondialisation. En 20 ans, il a affirmé sa position dans tous les domaines de partenariat et d'investissements.

Il serait intéressant d'observer le Vietnam quant à ses impacts, ses risques et ses opportunités en Amérique latine.

La question à débattre serait : est-ce le Marxisme fait partie des éléments fondamentaux de la montée de l'Asie ? Parmi les pays comme la Chine, le Cambodge, le Laos, la République Populaire Démocratique de Corée, il nous semble pertinent de faire une analyse historique de l'impact du marxisme au Vietnam.

**Nisar-ul-Haq (Mr.)**

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*Regional Cooperation & Development in South Asia: An analytical Perspective*

South Asia presents an intriguing paradox, for it is a region of great radical diversity with innumerable cultures, languages and religions. Yet as a region, it has a distinctive and unmistakable identity. Historically, the countries of the region have experienced similar, if not identical, processes of historical evolution. The South Asian nations not only share a common history, they also belong to a common civilization pattern. Thus, South Asia is a distinct civilizational entity, bound together by shared languages, religions, culture, ethnicity, historical memories and development predicament. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the regional organization. South Asian regional cooperation faces several obstacles; it is covering the areas such as tourism, political economy, trade and industry operating at the level of both foreign policy and domestic politics of identities, images, norms etc. Indian position in South Asia both geographically central and share a common borders with overwhelming dominant in the area, population, economy and strong military are leading to the asymmetric power relations in South Asian regional context. South Asia is also a least integrated region compare to other regional organizations. The most important thing is to promote cooperation in various fields like trade, tourism, economy etc in a way that create incentives without fear of being dominated or losing one's autonomy for smaller state. So, Indian policy or approach towards the region based on this principle can help to create more cooperative atmosphere in the region. In order to overtake political disputes and tensions among the countries need a strategic role of India as a regional power. Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye argue that, stable economic regimes require the leadership (Keohane, Nye 1977) that can modify to apply in regional economic cooperation in South Asian regional context. This paper is divided into four parts; firstly, it will try to conceptualize the unique features of South Asian regionalism with compare to other regional organizations. Secondly, it will analyze to how the Indian role and position impact on South Asian regional cooperation? Thirdly, it will address the question, what are the possibilities and necessity of greater cooperation in various fields in South Asian region? Finally it will try to answer the question, why the cohesive strategy necessary for the effective South Asian regional cooperation?

**Noël Magloire Ndobu (M.)**

Economiste, ancien Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences Economiques de l'Université de Brazzaville (Marien Ngouabi) au Congo

*La Chine, l'Inde et les « Stratégies pour l'Afrique »*

Lorsqu'en 2015 les décideurs de l'ONU révisent les « Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement » tels que ceux-ci avaient été adoptés en 2000 (OMD 2000-2015), une

nouvelle orientation stratégique globale et multilatérale est alors formulée et que l'on peut appeler « OMD-post-2015 ». Cette dernière stratégie met en avant aussi bien le « développement durable » que le rôle positif attendu des pays dits « émergents », notamment les « BRICS » (Brésil, Russie, Chine, Afrique du Sud), tout cela plus ou moins explicitement par rapport à l'Afrique, le continent aux 54 Etats-nations ou pays et qui compte 34 sur les 48 « Pays Moins Avancés » identifiés sur la planète.

Précisément, par rapport à l'Afrique, les deux Etats-nations asiatiques que sont la Chine et l'Inde se trouvent dans une situation dont nous retenons deux caractéristiques descriptives. La première est commune aux BRICS : être des « économies riches de tranche inférieure » (selon la terminologie de la Banque Mondiale d'après son Rapport sur le Développement dans le Monde ), des pays ainsi qualifiés tout en n'étant pas des membres du Comité d'Aide au Développement et en étant des « pays cibles » dans le cadre des OMD 2000-2015 puis des OMD-post-2015. La seconde caractéristique est que ces deux pays sont ceux dont la présence économique en Afrique est la plus significative parmi les pays étrangers sur le continent, de nos jours. En effet, la Chine est le premier partenaire commercial de la plupart des pays africains tout en étant le premier créancier de beaucoup d'entre eux, alors que, en 2015 par exemple, les pays africains sont la destination préférée des investisseurs indiens.

Le constat qui précède justifie la question suivante : quelles sont les stratégies de la Chine et de l'Inde en Afrique ? Cette question courante pourrait masquer cette autre qui est logiquement et historiquement nécessaire : quelles sont les stratégies de l'Afrique et des pays africains face à la Chine et à l'Inde ? Notre communication apporte des éléments de réponse à ces deux questions dans le cadre d'une analyse qui procède de l'hypothèse selon laquelle ces questions renvoient à une conception au sujet de laquelle il importe de lever l'équivoque. Il s'agit de la conception qui conduit toutes les puissances économiques étrangères dominantes en Afrique à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre des « stratégies pour l'Afrique », comme on peut l'observer, par exemple, à l'occasion de chaque Sommet biennal Afrique-Chine ou Afrique-Inde, étant entendu que, dans leurs relations économiques avec ces puissances étrangères, les pays africains ne formulent pas ce qui devrait être leurs propres « stratégies pour l'Afrique ».

Notre communication procède de l'hypothèse ainsi indiquée en clarifiant au moins trois points dont l'intérêt devrait être souligné dans un programme de recherche de relations économiques internationales au service du développement. Ces trois points correspondent aux trois questions suivantes :

- 1) Dans quelle mesure existe-t-il des « stratégies pour l'Afrique », du côté de la Chine et de l'Inde, qui ne soient pas des stratégies de type « Afrique= réservoir de matières premières et déversoir de produits manufacturés » ?
- 2) Dans quelle mesure existe-t-il des « stratégies pour l'Afrique », du côté des pays africains et de l'Afrique incarnée par l'Union Africaine, afin d'affirmer un rôle actif et non un rôle passif dans les relations avec la Chine et avec l'Inde ?
- 3) A quelles conditions les OMD-post-2015 peuvent-ils être portés par la Chine, l'Inde, les pays africains et l'Afrique suivant des stratégies « gagnant-gagnant », au-delà de l'hypothèse de la « Chindiafrique » que propose un auteur comme Jean-Joseph Boillot, celui-ci qui exprime ainsi l'une des perspectives possibles des tenants de la « coopération Sud-Sud » ?

#### **Noha Khalaf (Ms)**

ALHEKMA (Association Littéraire Histoire Education Culture Monde Arabe), France

#### *Redefining the contours of the historical and geopolitical realities of Palestine as part of greater Asia*

This paper is an attempt to redefine the geopolitical identity of Palestine on the basis of its relationship with the Asian Continent, which due to its huge size, is itself divided into various sub-regions.

Palestine had been defined at first as part of the 'Near East' which preceded historically the term 'Middle East', coined according to the world view of the British 'India Office', to refer to a fluctuating geographical space to the North West of India. The term Near East had been



used for diplomatic purposes while military strategies have preferred to use the term Middle East.

While Palestine had been included in both territorial configurations, the Sykes-Picot accords, following World War 1, officially referred to as the 'Asia Minor' agreement, had divided the Middle East in 1916 between France and Britain, leaving the fate of Palestine to an international administration. The Sykes-Picot agreements were then followed by the Balfour Declaration which has been described as being perhaps "the most extraordinary document produced by any government in world history".

The Russian empire at the time had been part of the Historical Tripartite Entente with Britain and France against the Ottoman Empire.

Today with the new chaotic situation and conflagration of the conflict in Syria(Palestine having been also historically part of Greater Syria), three of the historic Asian(Eurasian) empires; the Russian, the Ottoman and the Persian, are weaving new kinds of political alliances, while China is constructing a new empire based on its One Road One Belt initiative.

While Asia is on the rise in general, Palestine remains under occupation by Israel which was meant to be, in the words of Herzl, one of the first Zionist ideologues, as an 'outpost of civilization against barbarism."

It is against this historical background that this paper will analyze the complex geopolitical relationship between Palestine and Asia.

**Péter Klemensits (Mr.)**

Researcher, Southeast Asia expert

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*The "independent" foreign policy of President Rodrigo Duterte and the Philippines place in the new world order*

Presently the Philippines is one of the fastest growing nation in Asia and its political and economic position in the international sphere is expected to increase further. For decades, the country was a substantial US ally, but after the inauguration of President Duterte in June 2016, the shifting towards China and the emerging of a more balanced foreign policy became clear.

This presentation will start off with a summary of President Duterte's main political aims and his assumption of office in general. Then it will review the Philippines position in the US-led world order from 1945 to present. The presentation will then discuss in detail the main components of Duterte's "independent" foreign policy and the fundamental changes in the country's foreign relations. First, the ambivalent relationship with the US, then the main aspects of the "turning to China" policy. The Philippines ASEAN presidency in 2017 also will be highlighted in the context of the Great Powers rivalries in Southeast Asia. I will argue that in the long run, in parallel with the emerging new world order, the states of Southeast Asia will try to capitalise this trend, choose the most advantageous form of relationship with China and the US, and Duterte's foreign policy shift can be seen as a perfect example of this process. We do not know yet what will be the results of the president's new initiatives, but his country's position in the new international hierarchy to be changed as well.

**Polina Travert (Ms)**

Docteur en études slaves, enseignante-chercheuse de civilisation russe, Faculté des Affaires internationales, Université du Havre, France

*L'Asie Centrale vue de la Russie : enjeux et perspectives*

Notre communication portera sur les relations entre la Russie et les pays de l'Asie Centrale. Depuis une dizaine d'années l'intérêt de la Russie pour cette région augmente

considérablement et il nous paraît intéressant de nous pencher sur les raisons principales d'une telle évolution.

Aujourd'hui l'Asie Centrale joue un rôle de plus en plus important dans la géopolitique actuelle et dans les relations économiques internationales. Ceci s'explique en grande partie par les spécificités de la position géographique de la région qui détermine considérablement la politique des pays et le caractère des relations intergouvernementales sur le continent asiatique.

Les pays leaders comprennent, qu'avec la montée de l'Asie dans le développement global, des positions stables en Asie Centrale sont importantes pour renforcer leurs possibilités de promouvoir d'une façon efficace leurs intérêts dans d'autres régions et d'influencer la politique sur l'échelle planétaire.

Pour la Russie, la stabilité des républiques centrasiatiques a une importance majeure du point de vue de la sécurité nationale ainsi que de celui du développement économique et commercial. La région centrasiatique possède non seulement de très grandes richesses en hydrocarbures et toutes sortes de minerais, mais aussi elle est liée étroitement à la Russie par son histoire et sa culture. Ceci explique bien la place prioritaire qu'occupe la région dans la réalisation des programmes d'intégration eurasiatique entrepris par la Fédération de Russie.

De son côté, la Chine coopère aussi avec succès avec les pays de la région ce qui pousse la Russie à chercher des modèles de collaboration fructueuse.

Le programme le plus ambitieux du gouvernement russe actuel, initié par V. Poutine, vise au fonctionnement efficace de l'espace eurasiatique, sur le plan économique

Les experts sont unanimes en considérant que le rôle à jouer de l'Asie Centrale dans les questions de la politique régionale et globale sera de plus en plus important. Ceci est le résultat naturel du transfert des processus politico-économiques globaux vers l'Asie et la région du Pacifique et la Russie cherche à devenir un élément majeur dans cette évolution.

**Rémy Herrera (M.)**

Enseignant-chercheur, CNRS - Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, France

*Regard d'un Européen sur l'Asie émergente*  
(abstract not available)

*La croissance, les cycles et les crises en Chine*  
(abstract not available)

*Les relations de la Chine avec Cuba, hier et aujourd'hui*  
(abstract not available)

**Rie KOIKE (Ms)**

Associate Professor, Asian-American Literature  
TOKOHA University, Faculty of Foreign Studies  
Shizuoka-shi, Japan

*The Rise of Asia: Impacts, Risks and Opportunities for Africa (or Vice Versa)*

This presentation will investigate two literary texts related respectively to Okinawa as a part of Asia and the Chagos as a part of Africa. "Mimai (a Consolatory Visit)" is written by Asuka Kabamura, a female writer as well as a psychiatrist and *Mutiny*, by Lindsey Collen, a Mauritian writer of South African origin. Okinawan stories are directly and/or indirectly related to the war against the US and its impact have been told as vivid records by Okinawans themselves. In *Mutiny*, Collen as a Mauritian writer considers a Chagossian woman as a Mauritian, claiming the Chagos as the territory of Mauritius.

The female voices of Okinawans and Chagossians will be interpreted through the texts. As for the Chagossians, even their origin had been wiped out; the UK created a “fiction,” saying they were a “floating population” and just temporary workers. Moreover, their homeland, the Chagos, was renamed the British Indian Ocean Territory. The creation of the BIOT was a preface to establish a US military base on Diego Garcia, the largest island of the Chagos Archipelago. This base has been studied geo-politically since its construction in the 1970s for its strategic importance during the Cold War and also before and after 9.11. On the other hand, less research has been done regarding Mauritius’s ongoing claims to sovereignty, to which Collen tries to guide the readers’ eye by using the Constitution of Mauritius as a kind of epigraph.

Literature will make a joint force of Okinawa and the Chagos. Ilois, or Chagossians, have been refugees since 1965 before the independence of Mauritius. Their state as refugees seems/seemed to remain everlasting. Right before their complete removal from the Chagos Archipelago in 1973, the reversion of Okinawa to Japan was announced in 1972. These incidents occurred separately; however, they may have been interlinked. By reading literature, I would like to listen to their voices and realize how Okinawan plight have had or will have a major impact on Chagossian marginalization, and vice versa.

**Roland Lin Chih-Hung (Mr.)**

Researcher, CREOPS (Centre de Recherche Extrême-Orient Paris Sorbonne), University Paris-Sorbonne, Paris, France  
Programme Specialist, Asia-Pacific Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, Paris, France  
Professor and Phd students Director, Tianjin University, Tianjin, China

*Nominating the Silk Roads to UNESCO’s World Heritage List: Heritage Corridors as a Strategic Framework for Nominations*

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre has since 2003 played a key role in the coordination of the serial transnational world heritage nomination of the Silk Roads, initiated by five Central Asian countries and China. The Silk Roads nomination process now includes twelve countries (Afghanistan, China, India, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) that are members of the Silk Roads Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee (ICC). The Silk Roads program has leveraged significant international funding. Along the lines of the ‘Heritage Corridor’ nomination approach, outlined in the 2011 ICOMOS Silk Roads Thematic Study, the UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust and the Chinese authorities, together with ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), IICAS (International Institute for Central Asian Studies) and ICOMOS International Conservation Centre-Xi’an (IICC-Xian), have supported the development of two Silk Roads nomination dossiers by China and Central Asian countries. Although raising new management concerns, this nomination framework represents an innovative approach for nominating complex heritage routes. Two serial transnational nominations were submitted in January 2013 and one of them ‘Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang’an-Tianshan Corridor’ (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) was inscribed on the World Heritage List in June 2014. A South Asian Silk Roads nomination process has been initiated following the same nomination approach. A sub-regional workshop on the Nomination Strategy and Guidance for the South Asian Silk Roads, with experts and the authorities from Bhutan, China, India and Nepal, was held on 23-24 September 2014 in Kathmandu. The workshop adopted the “South Asian Silk Roads: Draft Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination Strategy” and a Draft Action Plan.

**Rosalie Edjou Kantiébo (Mme)**

Docteur en anthropologie (MNHN, Paris)  
Enseignante-chercheure, ULB (Université Libre du Burkina), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

*Les pays asiatiques en Afrique occidentale, le cas du Burkina Faso : Présence et influences  
Actions socio-culturelles, économiques et politiques*

Des pays asiatiques sont présents en Afrique depuis les années 1950 par des actions ciblées (agriculture, éducation) support aux actions gouvernementales. L'impulsion a été favorisée par la conférence de Bandung des Non-Alignés. Depuis, les actions se sont multipliées et leur présence va grandissante en Afrique de l'Ouest et au Burkina en particulier.

Nous montrerons les apports et l'action de chacun des pays d'Asie présents sur le sol, leur influence sur le pays hôte et les populations, les industries et les rapports diplomatiques entre pays d'Asie en présence. Cette présence est-elle salutaire ? En quoi se différencie-t-elle de celle des Européens et de la France en particulier ?

Globalement on note une réelle intégration positive des pays d'Asie en Afrique subsaharienne, du fait qu'ils s'attachent à développer des aspects laissés en friche par les pays européens en particulier l'ancien colonisateur : la France qui était le partenaire privilégié des pays d'expression française.

Ces aspects touchent en priorité le bien être des populations et leur pouvoir d'achat. Il est clair que la montée en puissance de l'Asie tient du nombre élevé de ses propres populations, mais surtout du fait qu'elle prend en compte le désir de plus grand nombre et elle se soucie du bien être des plus démunis par ce qu'elle propose comme service ou investissement en Afrique en particulier.

**Setiadi (Mr.)**

Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Cultural Sciences and Researcher at the Center for Population and Policy Studies (CPPS), Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*Why did CSR of the Oil and Gas Company Fail to Alleviate Poverty?  
Case Study in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia*

Many studies in Indonesia proved that the community around the mines were identical to poverty. As if the abundant natural resources turned to be the source of curse for them. The question appeared from that fact was why did mining companies fail to contribute in increasing the community's welfare?

CPPS UGM in cooperation with one of international oil and gas companies conducted a study in 2015-2016. The study showed that the failure was caused by the failure of community in understanding the existence of company. The company was still considered as the party which was expected to provide direct benefit through charity programs. They did not view the company as stimulator to reach the sustainable livelihood through empowerment programs.

The study was conducted in Samboja and Muara Jawa Districts, East Kalimantan coast. Qualitative method was used in this study, while participation observation, in-depth interview (local elite, company's workers, community groups, NGOs), group discussion, stakeholder mapping and secondary data search were used during the data collecting process. Furthermore, this study was supported by spatial analysis approach using Geographic Information System (GIS).

Recommendation from the study was to re-design the planning and implementation strategy of CSR programs to mitigate more on the social, economic and political impacts which appeared. This implementation strategy of CSR would enable the company to play more role and contribute positively in the development of the communities.

**Shreedhar Gautam (Mr.)**

Patan Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, Lalitpur, Nepal

*Role of Asian Countries and the Multipolar World*

With the end of cold war, the world has become a unipolar as well as multipolar in the sense of continued American dominance on the strength of its huge military power and economic

sphere of influence remaining intact in most of the European countries because of its virtual control over the international monetary organization like the World Bank and the IMF. Despite America's declining economy, thanks to its adventurist warfare in Asia and the Middle East, most of European countries cannot part away with America for economic reasons. European countries have realized that America is not more an invincible power, but they also understand that break away with America will lead them nowhere in the light of growing regional economic powers like China, Japan and Russia and, to some extent, India too. So, they have equally exercised their mind in expanding their relations with Asian economic powers too. Moreover, culturally the world has become multipolar because of the failure of the concept of universal world order propounded by America.

Even after Donald Trump set to become the next president of America, the role of American as the only super power will face stiff resistance from Asian, African countries and Russia in Europe. Philippine has already indicated that it will rather mend its ties with China and other Asian countries instead of succumbing to the dictation from America. Philippines president has angered his American counterpart by hobnobbing with the China even in the aftermath of the Hague Court verdict over the issue of South China Sea. It is in this light that the 21<sup>st</sup> century is going to be a testing time between the western countries led by America and the Asian Countries, particularly China, emerging as the global power. Many political analysts have presented the 21<sup>st</sup> century as the century of Asia too.

**Sri Adiningsih (Ms)**

Professor of Economics, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
Chairperson, the Presidential Advisory Council of the Republic Indonesia

*Indonesian Economy: Rising along with the Rise of Asian Economy*

Asian economies enjoyed rapid development by restructuring and opening up their economies and becoming integral parts of the global trade and economic system. The openness was underpinned by international commitments, like signing up to the World Trade Organization, and joining regional agreements that were supported by and reinforced that global system.

During 1990, the share of the emerging and developing Asia (includes China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) accounted for only 5 percent of global GDP, the rise of the Asian tiger economies of Southeast Asia and China's subsequent economic boom, the region contributes 22 percent of global GDP in 2016. The emerging and developing Asia are projected to grow at 6.4 percent in 2017, thus continuing to be the locomotive of the world economy.

As the Asia economies rise, the emerging economy like Indonesia continued to register moderately strong growth. Indonesia is projected to be larger than the UK and France by 2030 (in PPP terms). According to the PWC (2015), the rise of Indonesia through the world rankings is very striking, rises from 9<sup>th</sup> in 2014 to 4<sup>th</sup> in 2050.

**Stanislas Adloff (M.)**

Architecte HMONP, Professionnel  
Entreprise SINAR, Gérant  
Lyon, France

*Acteur ou spectateurs de la mondialisation ?  
Etude de cas de Manado, ville modèle d'écotourisme*

Depuis une génération, la montée fulgurante de l'Asie sur tous les plans fascine et questionne. Cependant force est de constater que cette poussée n'est pas homogène lorsqu'en Chine, de simples villages se sont transformés en mégapoles industrialisées, certaines capitales de province désespèrent de tenir leur place dans un contexte global qui les dépasse. Tels phénomènes que nous retrouvons en Europe ou en Amérique du Nord où nous pouvons constater que certains territoires, plus spectateurs ne profitent pas de la dynamique avec autant d'intensité que les grands acteurs de leur économie (voir l'ouvrage

de M. Guilluy *La France périphérique* qui décrit cette rupture entre les territoires dits mondialisés et les territoires ne participant pas à la dynamique). Certaines capitales régionales asiatiques sont par leur géographie ou leur structure économique et sociale en périphérie de la mondialisation et adoptent en conséquence un comportement ambivalent. D'une part, la conscience d'un retard à rattraper impliquant l'ensemble des décisions politiques et sociales qui témoignent d'un désir d'attirer les bénéfices de la mondialisation sur le territoire ; et d'autre part une arrivée quasi-immédiate et presque brutale du tout-développé sur ces villes entraînées dans le sillage de leurs modèles sans cette acquisition progressive, ni cette digestion lente que l'Occident a connu.

Pour étudier ce sujet, nous prendrons comme cas d'étude la ville de Manado en Indonésie, capitale économique et culturelle de la province des Célèbes du Nord qui se veut modèle d'écotourisme. Aujourd'hui il est d'autant plus pertinent de noter que cette notion d'écotourisme vise à la reconnaissance d'une appartenance à un monde global, et à la conscience d'une responsabilité humaine et écologique envers le reste du monde. Cette notion touche les questions sanitaires, de gestion des déchets, de formation et d'éducation, d'urbanisme et d'architecture, de méthodes de construction, d'unité et forme de la ville, de flux humains et de capitaux ; problématiques quotidiennes de Manado.

En explorant l'histoire, la structure urbaine et les positionnements politiques de la ville de Manado nous voulons esquisser sa place dans le contexte global de la montée de l'Asie, les raisons de son statut de province périphérique et les mises en œuvre qui témoignent de ce rapport complexe au développement.

**Suresh Paudyal (Mr.)**

M Phil in Anthropology, Bachelors in Political Science and English Literature, Master's degree in Sociology  
Program Manager in Co-Action for Community Development Nepal  
AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES SOLIDARITY (AAPSO) NEPAL

*China and India: the emerging powers in Asia*

China and India are two larger countries occupying almost one third of the world population. Both countries are rich in their ancient civilization dating back to over some thousand years. China has had the history of semi-colonization, and India has remained colonized for over a hundred years. However, after the Second World War, both countries have become fully independent of colonial rule.

Though the two countries have adopted different political system in the aftermath of Second World War, they have similarities in term of economic development projects. China was moved into a socialistic state under the leadership of Mao Ze-Dong after defeating the rule of Chiang Kai Shek in the civil war that lasted over years. After the death of Mao, China has embarked upon an open and liberal society with the economic reforms initiated by the paramount leader Deng Shiao-Ping. Now China has become the second largest economy in the world and it is hoped that in the next ten years, China would top all countries in economy.

Likewise, India has also registered a significant economic growth. India has followed the Westminster model of parliamentary system and because of the constraints of the system, India may not be able to catch up with China in the economic development. However, India has become a formidable power in Asia. Moreover, India is the largest country in South Asia where seven countries have come under the umbrella of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

This paper will focus on the historical facts behind the rise of these two Asian countries also called as Asian giants. Though both the countries are still considered developing countries, and they are still far behind the western European countries in terms of per capita income (PCI), they have raised their status globally. If China is rapidly emerging as a formidable global power, India is a significant Asian giant playing the important role in the world politics.

**Tsz-Ying Lai (Ms)**

Student, Cultural Studies, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

*Asian Representation on Screen in a Global Context*

The representation of Asian on screen in Hollywood has been a much-discussed issue within related disciplines like Asian American cinema studies. Most of the time discussions on such topic tend to focus on a local dimension. This essay is an attempt to supplement the existing discussions on Asian representation in Hollywood cinema with a global context through a timeline that covers major relevant historical events from inside the US and the concurrent global environment. The first part of this essay focus on Hollywood cinema in the pre-war US; while the second part examines the improvement of Asian representation after 1970 and how the adjustment was to a large extent driven by economic incentives. Specific topics, including the Chinese Exclusion Act and the rise of Four Asian Tiger, are covered in this essay to illustrate reasons for the transformation in Asian representation.

**Viktor Eszterhai (Mr.)**

Senior China analyst, Geopolitical Institute of China, Pageo Foundation, Central Bank of Hungary, Budapest, Hungary

*China's Rise and New International Norms: Toward a Non-western Value-based World Order?*

Since the introduction of the 'Reform and Opening Up' policy in 1978, China has successfully transformed its economic structure and has become one of the world's most significant economic centres. Building on its steady growth and development, China in the near future may become an active rule-setter in international politics, displacing the country's decade-long 'low profile' type of foreign policy. China introduces new institutions (AIIB); initiatives (OBOR); norms (win-win cooperation) and ideals (harmonious world), all symbolize China's new ambition. However, China's cultural 'otherness' and different historical experiences could bring a fundamental change to the current international system, which had been built on Western ideals in the past two centuries. The present study will introduce some modernized and modified version of the traditional values and norms of the Chinese culture — through the constructivist 'guanxi model' —, that can be seen as alternative intellectual base to change, or, moreover in the long-run, to challenge the current international order. The world has to be open for these ideals in order to achieve the peaceful and cooperative shift toward the Asian century.

**Wening Udasmoro (Ms)**

Dean, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*Destabilizing Gender Norm in Contemporary Indonesian Discourses*

Being a man and a woman is not a question of nature but a system of culture where it is shaped not only by the cultural regime itself, but also by the different political regimes. Although culturally the category of gender is fluid in Indonesia, historically, the change of different political regimes in Indonesia shaped the separation of man and woman, that is, from a very strict male and female separation to the value of masculine and feminine. However, this dichotomy has been redefined progressively in social practice, especially in the media, literature and everyday discourses. People start to claim the diversity of gender, which is seen as part of the social reality, where people begin to openly express their identity as gay, lesbian or transgender as part of their personal and social experiences. Given such development of gender orientation discourses, the questions examined in this article are firstly what aspects of discourses related to gender orientation are destabilized? Secondly, what aspects of gender orientation discourses were changed and maintained in the process of destabilization? Which argument in the process of destabilizing gender norm is predominant during the reformasi era? Overall, this article underpins an attempt to show how gender norm politically regulated as an established gender orientation of man and woman is destabilised by different social actors in Indonesia in order to claim the diversity of gender with the inter-changeable value of masculine and feminine in the society.

**Zhiguang Yin (Mr.)**

Lecturer, History, University of Exeter, UK

*'Our Arab Brothers'*

*The Chinese Practice of Third World Solidarity and the Making of a New World Order in the 1950s and 60s*

This paper aims to understand the social and discursive history of internationalism through the investigation of Chinese diplomatic interactions with Arab nations in the 1950s and 60s. It will particularly focus on the Chinese political support of the national independence movements in the Arab world and investigate the discursive construction of internationalist solidarity in China. By doing so, the paper hopes to demonstrate the political and discursive interconnectivity between the Chinese domestic social construction and its diplomatic practises attempting to forge a new international order. This paper considers the political struggle for independence and the discursive construction of international solidarity in the Global South as a crucial component in the making of the post-WWII world order, featuring the hope for global equality and institution-building attempts to ensure the perpetual peace. It argues that the interactions within the Global South, largely outside the organisational framework of the newly established United Nation, were instrumental in safeguarding the fundamental spirit expressed in UN Charter and developing the connotations of political equality. By bringing forward the then Chinese perspective on world order and examines its cultural diplomatic exercises with the Arab world, this paper wants to demonstrate the dynamics of the making of 20<sup>th</sup> century world order not only as a top-down process of institution building and big power politics, but more importantly as a bottom-up struggle for national independence and international political equality. Based on this understanding, the Bandung conference in this paper will be viewed as the beginning of a decades-long struggle against the resurface of hegemonic order and bearing the true potential of enabling the Third World as an active subject in the global politics.



Participants and students in front of the decoration Asia Week, Université Le Havre Normandie, March 23-24, 2017. Left-right: Nguyen Dac Loc, Boris Nombo, Alem Abbay, Lin Qiuyang, Nguyen Dac Nhu-Mai, Istvan Tarrosy, Polina Travert.



## **CLOSING WORDS IN LE HAVRE**

**M. Darwis Khudori**  
**Initiator and coordinator of the conference**

Now, there is supposed to be a final word from me as initiator and coordinator of the conference. It would be a very difficult task because all the essential matters have been revealed in the closing remarks we have just heard. So, I just would like to remind you that this is the first time we organise an international and multidisciplinary conference in the framework of Asia Week of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, because every year we organise such conference, but at a limited scope, either in term of topic or geographical area. Following the wishes pronounced by different speakers in the closing remarks, we hope that next year we will still have a possibility to organise the Rise of Asia Conference with another sub-topic. So, you may start to think of sub-topic to suggest for the second edition of our conference series. Yes, we hope, because there will be an important change in the study programme starting from the coming year. The curriculum of next year will not be the same of this year, but I have suggested to maintain the Asia Week as a part of the curriculum so that we could organise our conference involving of course our students because it is a very important exercise for them, intellectual exercise, but also practical exercise, setting-up a project of collective interest, from formulating ideas, planning, designing, programming, fundraising, organising, publicising, executing until report writing after accomplishing the project. I am very happy that students were very motivated to do this as you realise during the three days of our conference.

Now, I just would like to tell you some souvenirs, some sweet memories, which pass in my mind, from our togetherness during three days, from the first wonderful session in the Maison des Sciences Economiques de Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, at Boulevard de l'Hôpital of the 13<sup>th</sup> district of Paris, in a special room on the top floor of the building, provided with a terrace where we could see the beautiful view of Paris, where we got together cheerfully to make family photos under the shining sun with the background of Panthéon-Sorbonne... and then we went down, moving, strolling, walking in a long line formation along the Boulevard de l'Hôpital towards Place d'Italie under the guidance of our two students, Thomas and Léa, following the roundabout of Place d'Italie, turning into Avenue de Choisy, following the avenue until crossing Rue Tolbiac, turning to the left following Rue Tolbiac, entering into the famous China Town of Paris, and then turning to the right and going up through an escalator to the Olympiades where we found many Asian restaurants. We were just upset of the so many choices of restaurant in front of us. The closest one at our right hand side was Vietnamese. By chance we had Nguyen Dac Nhumai, a representative of Vietnam among us who knows very well the area, and so I asked her "Which restaurant you suggest if we want to eat Vietnamese food?" Immediately she pointed to the closest restaurant and said full of confidence: "This one!" So, hurriedly many of us entered into the restaurant, occupying almost the whole seats of the restaurant, making the restaurant owner so happy. I forget the name of the restaurant but the foods are delicious. We found afterward that Nhumai and the restaurant owner had already known each-other. So, I said to them that we had to have a discount because we came in a great number. And indeed the owner was ready to give us 10 per cent of discount.... And after lunch, we went to the Tolbiac site of the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, which is in front of the Olympiades, to follow our afternoon session. It was a very hot session, interrupted by spontaneous interventions, and Ludmila, who was chairing the session, had difficulties to control the debate. After the session, we had another privilege. The director of the Pierre Mendes-France Centre — this is the name of the Tolbiac site of University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, a very interesting name for

our conference because Pierre Mendes-France was the French Prime Minister, from Socialist Party, who led the French government in the Geneva negotiation in 1954 concerning the status of Vietnam after the end of French colonial occupation in Indochina — the director who is our colleague, came to welcome us and invite us exceptionally to go up to the top of the building, at the 23<sup>rd</sup> floor, to have a drink and to enjoy the magnificent panorama of Paris. It was exceptional because the access to the top floor is in principle prohibited to public. And then we went back to the ground and walked together towards a metro station, to take the metro to go Trocadero Square, which is the best place to look at Eiffel Tower from a distance. In any case, we cannot approach Eiffel Tower at this moment because it is closed to public for the renovation. So, we staid at Trocadero and took photos. After that, we walked to the Indonesian Embassy, which is not far from Trocadero, to have dinner offered by the embassy, enjoying Indonesian food and chatting. This was the end of our first day. And then, early in the morning, at the following day, we got together in Saint Lazare Railway Station, to take the first train, at 6:53 AM, to go to Le Havre... All these are very important in a conference, it is not just the papers, presentations, speeches... that are important, but the empirical experience of being together, being in direct physical face to face interaction, eating together, laughing together, joking, shaking hands, embracing, kissing... all these are irreplaceable by internet and other types of virtual communication. This is the way to build friendship, trust, solidarity.

Now, I come to the end of my speech. There is no final word from me. I just would like to thank you again and again all the participants who came from far away as far as Hawaii at the east and Brazil at the west and the countries in between like Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Nepal, India, Iran, Palestine, Ethiopia, Turkey, Morocco, Congo, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, UK, France... all who came with their own means. You imagine if we sum up the amount of money spent for this conference... If everybody spends let us say 1000 euros for the conference, it means that our conference costs around 40000 euros, which is just impossible to cover by our university that gave us a subsidy of 3000 euros. It is thanks to your willingness to come to the small city of Le Havre in France that this conference is possible. And the supports from the Indian and Indonesian embassies, which allowed us to have nice dinners in Paris and Le Havre, gave another dimension to our conference. So, I would like to express again my gratitude to these two embassies. And last but not least, our conference is impossible without the role of our students, the “dream-team” who handles the organisation of this conference from the preparation to the realisation. So, my high appreciation goes to the students. Now, let us listen to the representative of our students who wishes to give us the final words.

**M. Thomas Tressens**  
**Representative of Students of Master’s Degree in Exchanges with Asia**

Dear all,

As you may have noticed, I am addressing all of us on behalf of the group, the community, and dare I say the family that we have become for the last few days.

I would like to extend my gratefulness to all of you, without whom, this week of Asia would have never been a triumph. For three days of intense dynamics (and even more of relentless preparation) we have shared opinions, discussed controversial matters, made connections, discovered one another.

It is just a human experience that allows us to grow as beings that think and feel for the future. As this fantastic enterprise and adventure draws to an end, I would like to invite you with this last few words to appreciate all that we have achieved as individuals as well as a group.

Let us one day gather again and pick up where we are leaving things off.

I will no longer retain your attention for now. Just sit back, relax and enjoy the show.

Thank you.

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Université Le Havre Normandie, March 22-24, 2017, presidential building, flags of the Conference Hosting Institution (France) and Supporting Institutions (India and Indonesia).



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## SOME MORE PHOTOS



Opening Session, the top floor of the Maison des Sciences économiques of the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 106-112, boulevard de l'Hôpital 75013, Paris, March 22, 2017. Below, left-right: Rie Koike, Nisar Ul Haq, Sri Adiningsih, Darwis Khudori, Hugues Tertrais.



Some participants on the top floor of the Maison des Sciences économiques of the University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 106-112, boulevard de l'Hôpital 75013, Paris, March 22, 2017. Left-right: Noha Khalaf, Beatriz Bissio, Darwis Khudori, Nguyen Dac Nhumai, Nasim Bassiri, Grace Cheng, Rie Koike, Viktor Eszterhai.



Plenary session, the Pierre Mendès-France Centre, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 90, rue de Tolbiac 75013 Paris, Amphi J, March 22, 2017.



Plenary session, the Pierre Mendès-France Centre, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, 90, rue de Tolbiac 75013 Paris, Amphi J, March 22, 2017. Top, main speakers, Monica Bruckmann, Ludmila Ommundsen, Monica Bruckmann, Remy Herrera. Below: some speakers and participants on the roof top of the Pierre Mendès-France Centre.



Parallel sessions, Université Le Havre Normandie, 25 rue Philippe Lebon, Le Havre, March 23-24, 2017.



# THE RISE OF ASIA HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

What impacts, what risks and what opportunities for the rest of the world?

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