



ARSIP NASIONAL REPUBLIK
INDONESIA
JAKARTA



UNIVERSITAS
PADJADJARAN
BANDUNG



UNIVERSITAS
AIRLANGGA
SURABAYA



UNIVERSITAS
UDAYANA
BALI

Jakarta-Bandung-Blitar-Surabaya-Bali, November 7-14, 2022

CONFERENCE BOOKLET

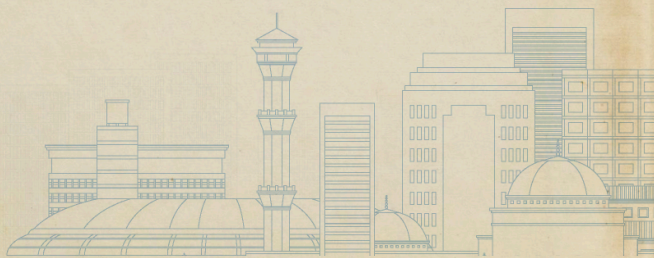


BANDUNG-BELGRADE-HAVANA IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

**WHAT DREAMS, WHAT CHALLENGES, WHAT PROJECTS
FOR A GLOBAL FUTURE?**



International, Inter-and-Trans-disciplinary Conference
66th Anniversary of the Bandung Asian-African Conference
60th Anniversary of the Belgrade Non-Alignment Conference
55th Anniversary of the Havana Tricontinental Conference





ARSIP NASIONAL REPUBLIK
INDONESIA
JAKARTA



UNIVERSITAS
PADJADJARAN
BANDUNG



UNIVERSITAS
AIRLANGGA
SURABAYA



UNIVERSITAS
UDAYANA
BALI



BANDUNG-BELGRADE-HAVANA IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

What dreams, what challenges, what projects for a global future?

INTERNATIONAL, INTER-AND-TRANS-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

66th Anniversary of the Bandung Asian-African Conference

60th Anniversary of the Belgrade Non-Alignment Conference

55th Anniversary of the Havana Tricontinental Conference

Jakarta-Bandung-Bliitar-Surabaya-Bali, Indonesia, November 7-14, 2022

In Conjunction with the G20 Summit, Bali, November 15-16, 2022

General information: <https://bandungspirit.org/>

CONFERENCE BOOKLET

Edited by: Darwis Khudori

CONTENTS

Introduction (p. 4)

Conference Programme Outline (p. 18)

Plenary Sessions (p. 20)

Parallel Sessions (p. 32)

Co-chairs and Speakers of Plenary Sessions (p. 42)

Abstracts of Parallel Sessions (p. 70)

Global Structure of Organisation (p. 150)

Scientific Board (p. 154)

Associate Institutions (p. 160)

Countries of Origin and of Residence of Participants (p. 166)



BANDUNG-BELGRADE-HAVANA

IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

What dreams, what challenges, what projects for a global future?

INTERNATIONAL, INTER-AND-TRANS-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

66th Anniversary of the Bandung Asian-African Conference
60th Anniversary of the Belgrade Non-Alignment Conference
55th Anniversary of the Havana Tricontinental Conference
Jakarta-Bandung-Surabaya-Bali, Indonesia, November 7-14, 2022
In Conjunction with the G20 Summit, Bali, November 15-16, 2022



**ARSIP NASIONAL REPUBLIK
INDONESIA
JAKARTA**



**UNIVERSITAS
PADJADJARAN
BANDUNG**



**UNIVERSITAS
AIRLANGGA
SURABAYA**



**UNIVERSITAS
UDAYANA
BALI**

INTRODUCTION

BE GUIDED BY HOPES AND DETERMINATION!

BE GUIDED BY IDEALS!

AND, YES, BE GUIDED BY DREAMS!

(The president of the Republic of Indonesia Sukarno, Opening Speech, The Asian-African Conference, Bandung, Indonesia, April 18, 1955)

I HAVE A DREAM!

(Martin Luther King, Public Speech, the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, August 28, 1963)

The world that we inherited today is still fraught with global injustice, inequality and violence.

Our common dream of a new world civilization based on social justice, equality, harmony, and prosperity, has yet to become a reality.

Global injustice and inequality are clearly on display before us.

When the rich nations, which comprise a mere 20 percent of the world's population, consume 70 percent of the world resources, then global injustice becomes real.

When hundreds of people in the northern hemisphere enjoy the lives of super rich, while more than 1.2 billion people in the southern hemisphere struggle with less than 2 dollars per day, then global injustice becomes more visible before eyes.

When a group of rich countries think that they could change the world by the use of force, the global inequality clearly brings about misery, of which the United Nations looks helpless.

The use of unilateral force without a clear UN mandate, as we have witnessed, has undermined the existence of our common world body. Therefore, we, the nations of Asia and Africa, demands the UN reform, so that it could function better, as a world body that puts justice for all of us before anything else.

[...]

We also feel the global injustice when a group of established nations are reluctant to recognize that the world has changed. The view that the world economic problems can only be solved by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Asian Development Bank, is an outdated view.

I am of the view that the management of the global economy cannot be left only to the three international financial institutions. We must build a new global economic order, that is open to new emerging economic powers.

We push for a reform of the global financial architecture, to eliminate the domination of one group of countries over other countries.

The world needs a collective global leadership which is exercised in a just and responsible manner.

[...]

We can do all that by bringing the Bandung Spirit down to earth, by contextualizing the three core objectives that our predecessors had fought for sixty years ago.

First, prosperity. We must cooperate closely to eradicate poverty, improve education and health services, promote science and technology, and provide jobs for our people.

Second, solidarity. We must grow together, by increasing and expanding trade and investment between us. We must develop inter-regional economic cooperation between Asia and Africa, by helping each other in strengthening connectivity among us, by building infrastructures that connect our ports, our airports, and our roads. [...]

Third, internal and external stability, and respect for human rights. We have to ask

ourselves, what is wrong with us that many of our countries are plagued by internal and external conflicts that derail our economy.

We must work together to withstand the challenges of violence, conflicts, and radicalism in our society, and respect and protect our people's rights. We must declare war against illegal drugs that destroys the future of our children.

We must work hard to establish external stability and security which are prerequisites to development in each country. We must cooperate to ensure that our oceans, or seas, are safe for international trade. We hope that no inter-state conflict and dispute is resolved through the use of force.

(The President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo, Opening Statement, The Asian-African Summit 2015, Jakarta, 22 April 2015)

SIX YEARS AFTER THAT STATEMENT, SIXTY-SIX YEARS AFTER THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE, WHAT DREAMS STAY DREAMS, WHAT CHALLENGES TO BE TAKEN-UP, WHAT PROJECTS TO BE PROPOSED TO MAKE THE DREAMS A REALITY?

To answer those questions, the conference will be focused on the "legacy" and "beyond the legacy" of the Bandung Conference. In this spirit, the conference is also dedicated to the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Belgrade Non-alignment Conference and the 55th anniversary of the Havana Tricontinental Conference, which were the most outstanding follow-ups of Bandung. Indonesia is the right place for commemorating the three conferences since they bear testimony to the key role of Indonesia and President Sukarno, besides other Bandung leaders, in the history of international struggle for global peace, justice and prosperity. By chance, Indonesia is the president of G20 from December 1, 2021 to November 30, 2022, and the 17th G20 Summit will take place in Bali on November 15-16, 2022. So, it would be historical for the Bandung Spirit Network of Scholars and Activists of Social Movements that its conference is to take place at the proximity in space and time of the G20 Summit. It would be interesting to observe how Indonesia, initiator of the Bandung Conference in 1955, became president of G20 in 2022. It would also be a great opportunity for conference participants to witness, and to watch, the conjunction of convergent and/or divergent global forces in a certain moment of history.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

LEGACY: BANDUNG PRINCIPLES

The 1955 Bandung Conference produced a Final Communiqué including the well-known Dasa Sila Bandung or the Ten Principles of Peaceful Co-existence:

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations large and small.
4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.
5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.
6. (a) Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers.
(b) Abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.
7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.
8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties' own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.
9. Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.
10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

Applied to contemporary cases at different parts of the world, this legacy raises questions such as in what way are they relevant or irrelevant today?

BEYOND THE LEGACY: BANDUNG SPIRIT IDEALS AND CONSTELLATION

In the geopolitical context of decolonisation, bipolarism and Cold War, those principles were proposed as a rule in international relations among countries, states and nations. In the context of post-colonialism, post-bipolarism and post-cold-war, it may be necessary to transcend the Bandung Legacy into Bandung Spirit Ideals that may serve as the basic rule of not only "international relations" among countries, states and nations, but also "human relations among

themselves and with the environment" at local, national and global levels. The "environment" is essential because it was not taken into account in the Bandung Conference preoccupied mostly by geopolitics. The following "ideals" are proposed to include environment but also other contemporary issues such as gender and religions:

- 1) Peaceful co-existence (among diverse political and economic systems, cultures, ecologies, religions)
- 2) Liberation (from any kind of domination among nation-states and peoples)
- 3) Equality (among races, nations, ethnic groups, gender)
- 4) Solidarity (towards the colonised, oppressed, dominated, poor, weak, handicapped)
- 5) Emancipation (based on people's interests and sustainable perspective)

The endorsement to the Bandung Spirit Ideals entails the formation of a Bandung Constellation. Historically, the Bandung "Constellation" emerged at the "periphery" of a "galaxy", as a reaction to the Western "Galaxy" of capitalism, colonialism and imperialism, and geographically spread from Asia and Africa. In 1961, the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Countries transcended for the first time the geographical basis (Asia and Africa) of Bandung Spirit to a set of principles devoid of geographical limits. At its last summit in 2019, the NAM is a home to 120 out of 193 UN state members including countries situated in Africa, Asia Pacific and Oceania, America (North, Central, South) and the Caribbean, and Europe (Eastern). Outside institutionalised movements, attempts have been made to transcend Bandung Spirit into "alternative" movements, at the level of nation-states as well as civil societies, beyond its geographical cradle. In the first half of the sixties, for example, Sukarno created NEFO (New Emerging Forces) as alternative to OLDEFO (Old Established Forces, i.e. old established capitalist, colonialist, imperialist countries incarnated by Western Europe and North America). The NEFO was supposed to be the united forces of nation-states of Asia, Africa and Latin America in addition to the progressive forces of OLDEFO. The NEFO's mobilisations were carried out through diverse events: alternative Olympic games (GANEF0 or Games of the New Emerging Forces) and a projected CONEF0 (Conference of the New Emerging Forces) as alternative to the UN dominated by OLDEFO. The call of Sukarno found its echo in

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Havana, Cuba, where the first conference involving revolutionary movements from Africa, Asia and Latin America was organised in 1966 and known as the Tricontinental Conference. At the level of civil societies, Samir Amin and his comrades initiated and developed since the end of the 20th century WSF (World Social Forum) and WFA (World Forum for Alternatives) as alternative to Neo-liberal Globalisation (generalised, globalised, financialised monopoly capitalism commanded by the North). The WFA are supposed to be the united forces of social movements of the South (Africa, Asia, Latin America, The Caribbean...) and progressive elements of the North. Other movements inspired by Bandung Spirit, at different scales, emerged, disappeared or developed. Thus, Bandung Spirit Constellation continues to evolve and its contours move.

This raises questions such as in what way Bandung Spirit has been developed into theories and practices of social movements in different parts of the world?

DREAMS-CHALLENGES-PROJECTS

The "trilogy" Dreams-Challenges-Projects is supposed to be the basic elements of planning at all levels of living-beings, individual as well as community and nation. In relation with Bandung, the conference is supposed to discuss cases of "dreams-challenges-projects", analysed entirely or separately, at the level of community (e.g. ethnic, religious, gender group) or nation-state (e.g. country, state, region).

This raises questions such as how different countries or societal entities among the state members of Non-Aligned Movement have been developing so far?

PARTICIPANTS

The conference encourages the participation of scholars from a wide range of scientific disciplines (area studies, cultural studies, ecology, economics, geography, history, humanities, languages, management, political and social sciences...) and practitioners from diverse professional fields (business, civil society, education, enterprise, government, management, parliament, public policy, social and solidarity movements...) as well as artists, writers, journalists and activists of

social and solidarity movements, based in diverse geographical areas (North, South, East, West, Central AFRICA; North, Central, South AMERICA; the CARIBBEAN; AUSTRALIA; North, East, West, Central, South and Southeast ASIA; Central, Eastern, Southern, Northern, Western EUROPE; RUSSIA, PACIFIC, OCEANIA...).

COMMUNITY-BASED CONFERENCE

The conference is a part of the Bandung Spirit Conference Series, community-based conferences organised around the Bandung Spirit Ideals mentioned previously.

The conference is conceived as a space of sharing based on a common concern on global issues among international scholars, activist of social movements, academic institutions and public services inspired by the Bandung Spirit. It is not a simple academic meeting where scholars present their academic work and then leave. It is a collective work aimed at formulating a set of recommendation to be submitted to world political leaders. In addition to sharing academic works, speakers and participants are supposed to participate in the elaboration of the recommendation.

CONFERENCE ITINERARY

The conference is to take place successively in four localities, which have special meanings in Indonesian liberation movement and special relations with Sukarno: Jakarta-Bandung-Surabaya-Bali. In addition, on the way from Bandung to Surabaya, a stop over will be made in Blitar to pay tribute to President Sukarno by visiting his tomb.

JAKARTA

Jakarta was an old settlement dated back at the 4th century, under the control of different kingdoms, until it was named Jayakarta at the 16th century. The Dutch East India Company conquered the area and founded a fort Batavia at the 17th century and developed it progressively as the economic, political and administrative centre of the Dutch East India until the Japanese

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

arrival in 1942. Thanks to this latter, Sukarno — who was put in jail in Bandung and in exile in different islands of Indonesia since the 1930s by the Dutch colonial government — was liberated from detention. Being aware of the nature of Japanese temporary military occupation, Sukarno moved to Batavia then called Jakarta, took advantage of the Japanese discourse of Pan-Asianism for advancing the national movement of Indonesian independence, in a hidden collaboration with his comrades who resisted clandestinely the Japanese occupation. There he led the preparation of Indonesian independence, formulated the philosophical foundation and the constitution of the state to be born. Following the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Sukarno and Hatta proclaimed the independence of Indonesia on August 17, 1945.

BANDUNG

Around 150 km south-east of Jakarta, Bandung is situated at a mountainous area of West Java (768 meters above sea level), surrounded by tea plantations, a resort city of plantation owners during the Dutch colonial period, marked by luxurious hotels, restaurants, cafés, and European boutiques, leading to its nickname *Parijs van Java* (Dutch: "The Paris of Java"). There the Dutch founded the first Technische Hoogeschool (Higher School of Engineering) in 1920 (now ITB, Bandung Institute of Technology) where Sukarno was among the first and rare "indigenous" students until his graduation as architectural and civil engineer in 1926. There he developed his intellectual orientation and capacity, his talent as writer and orator, his discourses and actions in forming Indonesia as a nation, his struggle against colonialism and imperialism, his leadership in national movements for Indonesian independence. There, at the age of 25 years, he wrote his synthesis of "Islam, Marxism and Nationalism", which became his personal and political conviction until the end of his life in 1970. There he got to know with colonial prisons and exiles until the end of the Dutch colonial occupation of Indonesia in 1942. There he was put in jail by the Dutch colonial government for his movement, during which he wrote his "Indonesia Menggugat" (Indonesia Accuses) and pronounced it as his defence at the Dutch colonial trial in 1930, a text that became the "manifesto" of independent Indonesia. There the Asian-African Conference took place in 1955.

BLITAR

Around 750 km east of Bandung, Blitar is a small city where Sukarno was buried and his mausoleum built. But it is also a city where Sukarno's parents lived and where Sukarno – while staying in Surabaya for his study – passed good times momentarily with his family and friends. It is also a city where the first revolt against the Japanese occupation broke. The burial of Sukarno in Blitar was decided by Suharto who took over Sukarno's power. He argued that on one hand there was no agreement among Sukarno's family members on Sukarno's burial place. On the other hand, Sukarno was very respectful and attached to his mother. So, Sukarno was buried near her mother's grave. Since then Blitar became a city of pilgrimage, a city of tribute to Sukarno, enriched by a library and a museum dedicated to Sukarno.

SURABAYA

Around 150 km north-east of Blitar, Surabaya is the second biggest city of Indonesia, settled in the 10th century, a major political and military power as well as a port in eastern Java until the 16th century linking the trade route between Malacca and the Spice Islands of Moluccas via the Java Sea, a major economic centre of the Dutch East India before the WW II. It is also the cradle of Indonesian movements for national liberation from colonialism and imperialism, the main battlefield of Indonesian struggle for independence. There Sukarno was born (1901) and brought up. There he got to know at his teenage years with revolutionary literature and global movements (he discovered Marx and Marxism at the age of 16 years — 1917, Russian October Revolution — got familiarised with literature of revolutions and revolutionary movements in France, Russia, China, India, Egypt, Turkey, Latin America . . .). There he met his political mentor (Tjokroaminoto, founder and leader of the biggest political party in Southeast Asia before the first world war) and comrades who became later the most important national radical political leaders of independent Indonesia (Communist at one side and Islamist at the other side). Following the defeat of Japan in the WW II and the proclamation of Indonesian independence, the Dutch came back with the help of the British to retake the control over Indonesia in 1945. Surabaya was bombed by British aviation on November 10, 1945, which triggered the war for Indonesian independence, starting from Surabaya, until the international recognition of Indonesian sovereignty in 1949. This is why Surabaya was known as "City of Hero" and Sukarno called it "the kitchen of Indonesian revolution".

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

BALI

Around 450 south-east of Surabaya, Bali is known as a "paradise island", an "island of gods", and some other iconic names. The island is characterised by Hindu-Balinese centuries of tradition with multiple rituals and ceremonies. The Balinese struggle against the Dutch colonial occupation was marked by three heroic wars known as "Puputan" (resistance until the last drop of blood): Puputan Buleleng (1844-1849), Puputan Badung (1904-1906) and Puputan Margarana (1946). Bali has also a special place in Indonesia since Sukarno's mother is Balinese. After Indonesian independence, a presidential palace was built in Tampaksiring, Gianyar, Bali following the ideas of Sukarno. The uniqueness of Bali in art, architecture, tradition, custom, hospitality and natural environment led it to be the most important tourist destination of Indonesia and venues of international meetings, festivals, conferences, forums, summits. There the G20 Summit will take place on November 15-16, 2022.

ITINERARY

JAKARTA (2 nights)

Hosting Institution: ANRI (National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia)

- 05/11 Saturday : Informal Progressive arrival of participants
06/11 Sunday : Informal program. Jakarta Tour
07/11 Monday : Full Day Plenary Session — Moving to Bandung by bus (150 km)

BANDUNG (2 nights)

Hosting Institutions: Universitas Padjadjaran

- 08/11 Tuesday : Bandung Half Day Visit and Plenary Session — Sociocultural Evening
09/11 Wednesday : Half Day Parallel Sessions — Moving to Blitar by bus (750 km)

BLITAR (1 night)

Hosting Institution: Liaison Office

- 09/11 Wednesday night : arrival; take a rest.
10/11 Thursday morning : Visit of Sukarno's Tomb; Moving to Surabaya by bus (150 km)

SURABAYA (2 nights)

Hosting Institution: Universitas Airlangga

10/11 Thursday evening - Gala Dinner at Grahadi

11/11 Friday: Plenary & Parallel Sessions — Sociocultural Evening

12/11 Saturday: Half Day Parallel Sessions — Moving to Bali by plane (450 km)

BALI (2 nights)

Hosting Institution: Universitas Udayana

13/11 Sunday: Plenary Sessions — Sociocultural Evening

14/11 Monday: Final Statement; Press Conference; Closing Session.

CONFERENCE STRUCTURE

The conference is organised in 14 plenary sessions, 18 clusters, 29 sessions.

The 14 plenary sessions are:

- 01) Plenary session 1: World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 1
- 02) World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 2
- 03) Bandung and Belgrade Conferences in Audio-visual Archives
- 04) "To Build the World Anew" (Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)
- 05) "NEFOS is back!" (BRICS, NAM and other emerging forces in a global restructuring)
- 06) The Rise of Asia and the Restructuring of Global Political Economy
- 07) Digital Transformation towards a New Civilisation
- 08) Gender and Women's Issues
- 09) Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability
- 10) Decolonisation and the H20 (Hidden 20) / F20 (Forgotten 20) / N20 (Neglected 20)
- 11) STOP THE WARS!
- 12) CLUSTER REPORTS
- 13) FINAL STATEMENT/DECLARATION
- 14) Press Conference & Symbolic Submission of the Statement to the Indonesian Government

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

While the 18 clusters are:

- 01) Bandungism, Bandungology and Bandung School for Global Studies
- 02) Colonisation, decolonisation, neo-colonisation
- 03) Digital transformation-media-economy
- 04) Ecology-health-urban/rural issues-sustainability
- 05) Gender & women's issues
- 06) Geopolitical economy
- 07) Global future
- 08) Local and regional issues
- 09) Non-Aligned Movements
- 10) Rethinking Revolutions
- 11) War and peace
- 12) BRICS
- 13) Digital city: how do we go beyond an inclusive digital city?
- 14) Human and nature in Indonesia (religious and cross-cultural studies)
- 15) Italian foreign policy between atlanticism and non-alignment
- 16) Last20
- 17) Women and crisis governance: what the pandemic revealed
- 18) Women migrant workers: livelihood challenges and state response

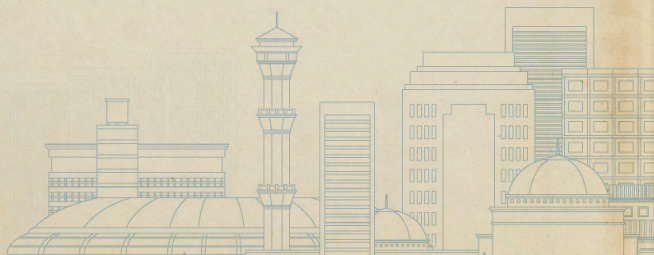
SPEAKERS

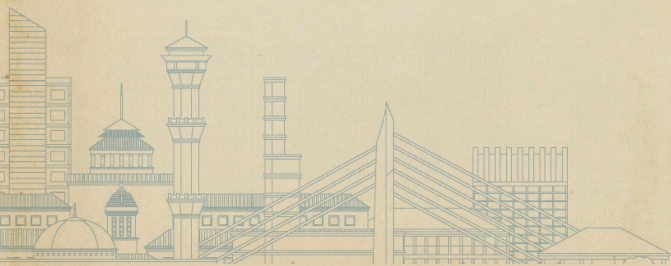
There are three types of speakers: KEYNOTE SPEAKERS (internationally or nationally respected personalities relevant to the conference); INVITED SPEAKERS (internationally or nationally renowned scholars relevant to the sessions); SPONTANEOUS SPEAKERS OR PAPER PRESENTERS (scholars willing to present their paper in response to the call for papers).

The conference involves 5 keynote speakers, 67 invited speakers, around 145 spontaneous speakers.

FINANCING

The conference financing is also based on the spirit of sharing where every party or "stakeholder" contributes to the success of the conference. All participants come physically or virtually to attend the conference with their own means, including the international travel, local transport and accommodation. On the other hand, the hosting and organising committees of the conference take care of the organisation of the conference including all the meals during the whole conference and a part of the transport and accommodation. A financial support by sponsors who do not wish to be mentioned allows the national organising committee to cover the land transport from Jakarta to Surabaya and five-night hotel from check-in on November 9 in Blitar to check-out on November 14 in Bali.





BBH CONFERENCE PROGRAMME OUTLINE

Plenary Sessions

JAKARTA

Saturday 05/11/2022 : Recommended date of arrival

Sunday 06/11/2022 : Informal programme: Jakarta Visit

Monday 07/11/2022

- 09:00-10:30 : Opening Session
- 10:30-12:00 : Plenary Session 1: World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 1
- 13:30-15:00 : Plenary session 2: World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 2
- 15:15-16:45 : Plenary session 3: Bandung Asian-African and Belgrade Non-Alignment Conferences in Audio-visual Archives
- Evening/Night : Organised trip to Bandung by bus

BANDUNG

Tuesday 08/11/2022

- Morning : Bandung Visit
- 14:00-14:30 : Opening Session
- 14:30-16:00 : Plenary Session 4: "To Build the World Anew"
(Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)
- 16:15-17:45 : Plenary Session 5: "NEFOS is back!"
(BRICS, NAM and other emerging forces in a global restructuring)

Wednesday 09/11/2022

- Morning : Parallel Sessions
- Afternoon : Organised trip to Blitar by bus

BLITAR

Thursday 10/11/2022

- Morning : Visit to the Tomb of President Sukarno
- Afternoon : Moving to Surabaya by bus

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*



ARSIP NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

SURABAYA

Thursday 10/11/2022 Surabaya Visit

Friday 11/11/2022

Morning

- 09:00-09:30 : Opening Session
- 09:30-11:00 : Plenary Session 6: The Rise of Asia and the Restructuring of Global Political Economy
- 11:15-12:45 : Plenary Session 7: Digital Transformation towards a New Civilisation
- 17:15-18:00 : Plenary Session 8: Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues (part 1)

Friday 11/11/2022 Afternoon - Parallel Sessions

Saturday 12/11/2022

Morning

- 09:00-09:30 : Keynote Speech
- 09:30-11:00 : Plenary Session 9: Gender and Women's Issues
- 11:15-12:00 : Plenary Session 8: Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues (part 2)

Afternoon : Organised trip to Bali by flight

BALI

Sunday 13/11/2022 Morning

- 09:00-09:30 : Opening Session
- 09:30-11:00 : Plenary Session 10:
Decolonisation and the H20 (Hidden 20) / F20 (Forgotten 20) / N20 (Neglected 20
(the H20/F20/N20 are the 20 economically least developed countries, the other
extreme side of G20)
- 11:15-12:45 : Plenary Session 11: STOP THE WARS!

Sunday 13/11/2022 Afternoon

- 14:30-16:00 : Plenary Session 12: Reports from Clusters
- 16:15-17:45 : Plenary Session 13: FINAL STATEMENT/DECLARATION

Monday 14/11/2022 Morning

- 09:00-10:30 : Plenary Session 14:
Press Conference & Symbolic Submission of the Statement to the Government of
Indonesia
- From 11:00 : Peaceful walk STOP THE WARS! Or Bali Visit Free

BBH CONFERENCE PROGRAMME OUTLINE

Plenary Sessions

JAKARTA

Venue: ANRI (National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia)

Jalan Ampera Raya 7, Jakarta

3 plenary sessions, 3 co-chairs, 1 keynote speaker, 10 invited speakers

Monday 07/11/2022 - Morning

09:00-10:25

Opening Session (with a keynote speech of H.E. Megawati Soekarnoputri)

10:25-12:00

PLENARY SESSION 1:

WORLD LEADERS IN THEIR RELATION WITH BBH CONFERENCES – PART 1

Co-chairs:

- **Fuad Gani, Indonesia**
(Doctor, Lecturer, Researcher, Department of History, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta)

Speakers (offline):

- **Darwis Khudori, Indonesia/France** (Professor, Doctor, Architecture, History, Oriental/Asian Studies, University Le Havre Normandy, France), Bandung, Belgrade, Havana Conferences in Global History and Perspective
- **Rityusha Tiwary, India** (Ass. Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Department of Political Science, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi, Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi), Jawaharlal Nehru's Internationalism and the Bandung Spirit
- **Shi Qing, China** (Doctoral Candidate, Law School, Peking University, Beijing), Zhou Enlai and the Third World Solidarity
- **Rieke Diah Pitaloka Tirtosudiro, Indonesia** (Doctor, Communication, Philosophy, Ambassador of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta), Sukarno

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Monday 07/11/2022 - Afternoon

13:30-15:00

PLENARY SESSION 2:

WORLD LEADERS IN THEIR RELATION WITH BBH CONFERENCES – PART 2

Co-chairs:

- **Hilmar Farid, Indonesia** (Doctor, History, co-founder of Institute of Indonesian Social History, lecturer at the University of Indonesia and Jakarta Institute of Arts, Jakarta, Indonesia)
- **Darwis Khudori, Indonesia/France** (Professor, Doctor, Architecture, History, Oriental/Asian Studies, University Le Havre Normandy, France)

Speakers (offline):

- **Isaac Bazié, Burkina Faso/Canada** (Professor, Doctor, Literary and Cultural Studies, African Studies, Université du Québec à Montréal), Kwame Nkrumah
- **Beatriz Bissio, Brazil/Uruguay** (Professor, Doctor, History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), Fidel Castro: Anti-imperialism and socialism for a free Latin America

Speakers (online):

- **Magda Refaa, Egypt/France** (Doctor, Philosophy, University Paris 8, Researcher and Activist of Social and Solidarity Movement), Nasser and Bandung: The third world project in the neo-liberal era
- **Jovan Cavoski, Serbia** (Doctor, Diplomatic History, Senior Research Fellow, the Institute for Recent History of Serbia, Belgrade), Josip Broz Tito and Non-Alignment

15:00-15:15: Coffee Break

15:15-16:45

PLENARY SESSION 3:

BANDUNG ASIAN-AFRICAN AND BELGRADE

NON-ALIGNMENT CONFERENCES IN AUDIO-VISUAL ARCHIVES

Co-chairs:

- **Fuad Gani, Indonesia**
(Doctor, Lecturer, Researcher, Department of History, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta)
- **Darwis Khudori, Indonesia/France**
(Professor, Doctor, Architecture, History, Oriental/Asian Studies, University Le Havre Normandy, France)

Speaker (offline):

- **Kandar, Indonesia** (Doctor, History, Deputy of Archives Conservation, National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia), Asia-Africa Conference Archives, The Archives of the First Summit of Non-Aligned Movement and Soekarno Speech as Memory of the World

Speaker (online):

- **Mila Turajlic, Serbia/France** (Doctor, Political Sciences, Researcher, Filmmaker, Belgrade and Paris), Scenes from the Non-Aligned Newsreels

16:45-17:00: Closing Remark (by Imam Gunarto, Head of National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia)

Evening/Night: dinner and moving to Bandung

BANDUNG

Venue: Hotel Savoy Homann, Jalan Asia-Afrika 112, Bandung
2 plenary sessions, 3 co-chairs, 1 keynote speaker, 13 invited speakers

Tuesday 08/11/2022

Morning: Bandung Visit

Afternoon

14:00-14:30

Opening Session (with a keynote speech of Mr Nadiem Makarim, Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia)

14:30-16:00

PLENARY SESSION 4:

"TO BUILD THE WORLD ANEW"

(BASED ON SUKARNO'S SPEECH AT THE 1960 UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Co-chairs:

- **Darwis Khudori, Indonesia/France**
(Professor, Doctor, Architecture, History, Oriental/Asian Studies, University Le Havre Normandy, France)
- **Beatriz Bissio, Brazil/Uruguay** (Professor, Doctor, History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Speakers offline:

- **Hasto Kristiyanto, Indonesia**
(Doctor, Geopolitics and Defence Studies, Jakarta)
- **Isaac Bazié, Burkina Faso/Canada**
(Professor, Doctor, Literary and Cultural Studies, African Studies, Université du Québec à Montréal)
- **Bruno Drweski, France**
(Professor, Doctor, History and Political Sciences, Central and Eastern European Studies, INALCO National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilisations, Paris)
- **Pedro Paez, Equador**
(Professor, Doctor, Economics, Former Minister of Economy of Equador, Quito)

Speakers online:

- **Manoranjan Mohanty, India**
(Emeritus Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences and Chinese Studies, Delhi University, Delhi)
- **Wang Hui, China**
(Professor, Doctor, Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Tsinghua University, Beijing)
- **Kuan-Hsing Chen, China**
(Retired Professor, Doctor, Founder and Editor in chief of the journal Inter Asia Cultural Studies, Bandung School, Taipei and Hsinchu)

16:15-17:45

PLENARY SESSION 5:

"NEFOS IS BACK!" (BRICS, NAM AND OTHER EMERGING FORCES IN A GLOBAL RESTRUCTURING)

Co-chairs:

- **Darwis Khudori, Indonesia/France**
(Professor, Doctor, Architecture, History, Oriental/Asian Studies, University Le Havre Normandy, France)
- **Isaac Bazié, Burkina Faso/Canada**
(Professor, Doctor, Literary and Cultural Studies, African Studies, Université du Québec à Montréal)

Speakers offline:

- **Connie Rahakundini Bakrie, Indonesia**
(Doctor, Senior Defence and Military Analyst, Jakarta)
- **Beatriz Bissio, Uruguay/Brazil**
(Professor, Doctor, History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
- **Marina Shilina, Russia**
(Professor, Doctor, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Moscow)
- **Rityusha Tiwary, India**

(Ass. Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Department of Political Science, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi, Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi)

Speakers online:

- **Yin Zhiguang, China**
(Professor, Doctor, International Relations, School of Public Affairs and International Affairs, Fudan University, Shanghai, China)
- **Siphamandla Zondi, South Africa**
(Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, International Relations, University of Johannesburg)

BLITAR

Wednesday 09/11/2022

Night: Arrival and one night stay in hotel

Thursday 10/11/2022

08:00-10:00: Visit to President Sukarno's Tomb

10:00-11:00: Moving to Surabaya

SURABAYA

Venue: ASEEC Tower, Campus B, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya

4 plenary sessions, 2 keynote speakers, 8 co-chairs, 28 invited speakers

Thursday 10/11/2022

Afternoon: Arrival from Blitar

Participation in WUACD (World University Association for Community Development) Conference

Break/Surabaya Visit

Friday 11/11/2022

Morning

09:00-09:30

Opening Session (with a keynote speech from [...] Prof. Dr Muhammad Nashih, Rector of Universitas Airlangga)

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

09:30-11:00

PLENARY SESSION 6

THE RISE OF ASIA AND THE RESTRUCTURING OF GLOBAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Co-chairs:

- **Annamaria Artner, Hungary**
(Senior research fellow, Institute of World Economics, College Professor, Doctor, Milton Friedman University, Budapest)
- **Bruno Drwieski, France/Poland**
(Professor, Doctor, History, Political Sciences, Eastern European Studies, INALCO National Institute of Languages and Civilisations, Paris)

Speakers offline:

- **Pedro Paez, Ecuador**
(Professor, Doctor, Economics, Former Coordinating Minister of Economy of Ecuador, Quito)
- **Tarrosy Istvan, Hungary**
(Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, African Studies, University of Pécs)

Speakers online:

- **Ying Chen, China/USA**
(Assistant Professor, Doctor, Economics, Director of Undergraduate Studies and Departmental Faculty Advisor, Economics, The New School for Social Research, New York)
- **Alberto Guani, Uruguay/India** (Graduate of Law, Master's Degree in International Relations, Diplomat, Ambassador of Uruguay to India, New Delhi)
- **Ndongo Samba Sylla, Senegal** (Doctor, Economics, Sociology, Program and Research manager, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Former Technical Advisor at the Presidency of the Republic of Senegal)
- **Zepp-LaRouche Helga, Germany** (Lecturer, Researcher, Political Sciences, Activist, Founder and President, Schiller Institute, Wiesbaden)

11:15-12:45

PLENARY SESSION 7

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS A NEW CIVILISATION

Co-chairs:

- **Faishal Aminuddin, Indonesia**
(Doctor, Political Sciences, International Relations, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang)
- **Nisar Ul Haq, India**
(Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, Jamia Milia Islamiya University, Delhi)

Speakers offline:

- **Hadi Saba Ayon, France**
(Doctor, Information and Communication, Research Laboratory UMR 6266 CNRS IDÉES, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, University Le Havre Normandy, Le Havre)
- **Gracjan Cimek, Poland**
(Professor, Doctor, Political Science, International Relations, Polish Naval Academy, Gdynia)
- **Irfan Wahyudi, Indonesia**
(Doctor, Information and Communication, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)
- **Wolfgang Pape, Germany/Belgium**
(Doctor, Lecturer, Researcher, CEPS Centre for European Policy Studies, Bruxelles)

Speakers online:

- **Kim Soyoung, South Korea**
(Professor, Cinema Studies, Korea National University of Arts, Seoul)
- **Tapio Varis, Finland**
(Emeritus Professor, Doctor, Vocational education, Global learning environments, University of Tampere, Finland, UNESCO Chair in global e-Learning)
- **Elena Veduta, Russia**
(Professor, Doctor, Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow)

Afternoon

14:00-17:15 : Parallel Sessions

17:15-18:00

Plenary Session 8

Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability

(migration from Saturday 12/11 at 12:00-12:45)

Co-chairs:

- **Eka Swadiansa, Indonesia**
(Architect, Office of Strategic Architecture, Surabaya)
- **Santi Martini, Indonesia**
(Medical Doctor, Associate Professor, Doctor, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)

Speakers online:

- **Mazin Qumsiyeh, Palestine**
(Professor, Doctor, Biology, Bethlehem University, Founder and Director, the Palestine Museum of Natural History and the Palestine Institute for Biodiversity, Bethlehem)

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

- **Cintia Jaime, Switzerland**
(Lecturer, Activist, Managing Director, ES VICIS Foundation)
- **Devon Dublin, Guyana**
(Veterinary Doctor and Zootechnician, Master's Degree in Marine Life Sciences, PhD in Environmental Science Development, the Governance Coordinator for WWF-Guianas, Guyana)
- **Paolo Motta, Italy**
(Architect, Doctor, Territorial Planner, Expert Member BRICS LAB, EURISPES Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies, Rome, Italy)

Saturday 12/11/2022

Morning

09:00-09:30

- **Keynote speech of Ms Lestari Moerdijat**
(Vice-chairperson of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia)

09:30-11:00

Plenary Session 9

Gender and Women's Issues

Co-chairs:

- **Diah Ariani Arimbi, Indonesia**
(Professor, Doctor, Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)
- **Seema Mehra Parihar, India**
(Professor Dr & Fellow, DSPH / Delhi School of Public Health, Institute of Eminence, University of Delhi & Faculty Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi, India)

Speakers offline:

- **Hortense Adloff, France**
(Master, Lecturer, Practitioner, Head, Hortense Adloff Consultant for Formation and Pastoral Strategy, Lyon)
- **Wahyu Susilo, Indonesia**
(Researcher, Labor Analyst, Activist, Executive Director, Migrant Care, Jakarta)
- **Kaarina Kailoo, Finland**
(Doctor, Activist, Former Professor of Women Studies, Oulu University, Finland)
- **Carla Braga, Mozambique**
(Doctor, Anthropology, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo)
- **Hiroko Kinoshita, Japan**
(Associate Professor, Doctor, International Student Center, Kyushu University)

Speakers online:

- **Swarnamayee Tripathy, India**
(Professor, Doctor, Utkal University, Director, Development Research Institute, Bhubaneswar, Orissa)
- **Randa Qadada, Palestine**
(Lawyer, Legal Instructor and Community Activist Supporting Humanity and Women's Rights, Gaza Strip)
- **Nasim Basiri, Iran/USA**
(Doctoral Candidate, Women, Gender and Sexuality Studies, Oregon State University)

11:15-12:00

Plenary Session 10

Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability (shortened session due to the need to leave for the airport at 12:30; the online speakers are rescheduled on Friday 11/11 at 17:15-18:00)

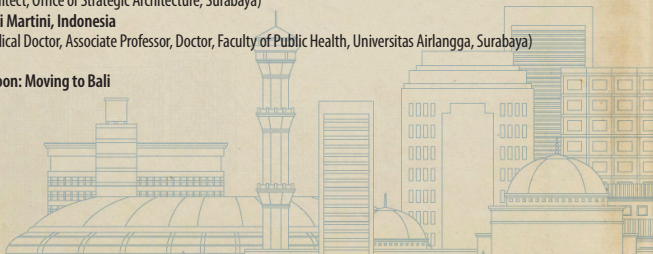
Co-chairs:

- **Eka Swadiansa, Indonesia**
(Architect, Office of Strategic Architecture, Surabaya)
- **Santi Martini, Indonesia**
(Medical Doctor, Associate Professor, Doctor, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)

Speakers offline:

- **Seema Mehra Parihar, India**
(Professor Dr & Fellow, DSPH / Delhi School of Public Health, Institute of Eminence, University of Delhi & Faculty Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi, India)
- **Russell Maier, Canada/Indonesia**
(Anthropologist, Activist, Global Ecobrick Alliance, Bali, Indonesia)
- **Eka Swadiansa, Indonesia**
(Architect, Office of Strategic Architecture, Surabaya)
- **Santi Martini, Indonesia**
(Medical Doctor, Associate Professor, Doctor, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)

Afternoon: Moving to Bali



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

BALI

Venue: Hotel Four Stars, Jl. Raya Puputan No.200, Renon, Denpasar
4 plenary sessions, 1 keynote speaker, 4 co-chairs, 16 invited speakers

Sunday 13/11/2022

Morning:

09:00-09:30

Opening Session

09:30-11:00

Plenary Session 11

Decolonisation and the H20 (Hidden 20) / F20 (Forgotten 20) / N20 (Neglected 20) (the H20/F20 N20 are the 20 economically least developed countries, the other extreme side of G20)

Co-chairs:

- **Isaac Bazié, Burkina Faso/Canada**
(Professor, Doctor, Comparative Literature, Department of African Studies, Université du Québec à Montréal)
- **Beatriz Bissio, Brazil/Uruguay**
(Professor, Doctor, History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Speakers offline:

- **I Made Anom Wiranata, Indonesia**
(Doctor, Political Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Udayana, Bali)
- **Myra Houser, USA**
(Associate Professor, Doctor, History, African, Caribbean and African Diaspora History, Ouachita Baptist University, Arkadelphia)

Speakers online:

- **Carlyle G. Corbin, US Virgin Islands**
(Doctor, Executive Secretary of the Council of Presidents of the UN General Assembly, UN Expert on Self-Determination, UN Advisor on Decolonisation Committee)
- **Ebrima Sall, Gambia/Senegal**
(Doctor, Sociology, Senior Research Fellow of the Center for African Studies, Harvard University, Executive Director, Trust Africa, Senegal)
- **Ines Raimundo, Mozambique**
(Associate Professor, Doctor, Human Geography, Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo)
- **Makram Khoury Machool, Palestine/UK**

(Doctor, Media-Politic Studies, Journalist, Lecturer, Founding Director of Cambridge Centre for Palestine Studies and European Centre for the Study of Extremism, Cambridge)

- **Tonino Perna, Italy**
(Emeritus Professor, Doctor, Economics, Sociology, University of Messina)

11:15-12:45

Plenary Session 12

STOP THE WARS!

Co-chairs:

- **Beatriz Bissio, Uruguay/Brazil**
(Professor, Doctor, History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
- **Dhananjay Rai, India**
(Assistant Professor, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar)

Speakers offline:

- **Connie Rahakundini Bakrie, Indonesia**
(Doctor, Senior Defence and Military Analyst, Jakarta)
- **Nwankwo Tony Nwaezeigwe, Nigeria/Uganda**
(Professor, Doctor, Transnational History, African Studies, Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka)
- **Kaarina Kailo, Finland**
(Doctor, Activist, Former Professor of Women Studies, Oulu University, Finland)
- **Yanuardi Syukur, Indonesia**
(Lecturer-researcher, Anthropology, Universitas Khairun, Ternate, North Moluccas, Indonesia)

Speakers online:

- **Dimitris Konstantakopoulos, Greece**
(Journalist and writer, editor of Defend Democracy Press, former correspondent in Moscow, former advisor of the Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on East-West Relations and Arms Control, Athens, Greece)
- **Awalou Ouedraogo, Burkina Faso/Canada**
(Associate Professor, Doctor, Department of Equity Studies, Faculty of Liberal Arts and Professional Studies, York University)
- **Hasan Tarique Chowdhury, Bangladesh**
(Lawyer, Bureau Member of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Executive Secretary General of the National Committee of the Bangladesh AAPSO/Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization)

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

- **Aziz Fall, Egypt/Senegal/Canada**
(Doctor, Political Sciences, Activist, President of the Internationalist Center CIRFA, founding member of GRILA Group of Research and Initiative for the Liberation of Africa)
- **Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, India**
(Doctor, Lecturer, M A N Government Degree College J.K., Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh)

Afternoon:

14:30-16:00

Plenary Session 13

CLUSTER REPORTS

Co-chairs:

- Beatriz Bissio, Isaac Bazié, Darwis Khudori

16:15-17:45

Plenary Session 13

FINAL STATEMENT/DECLARATION

Co-chairs:

- Beatriz Bissio, Isaac Bazié, Darwis Khudori

Evening: Closing Words

Socio-cultural Evening under the theme of STOP THE WARS!

Monday 14/11/2022

09:00-10:30

Plenary Session 14

Press Conference & Symbolic Submission of the Statement to the Government of Indonesia

Co-chairs:

- Beatriz Bissio, Isaac Bazié, Darwis Khudori

Closing Speech:

- Ms Retno Marsudi (Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia) (tbc)

From 11:00 :

Bali Visit / FREE

PARALLEL SESSIONS AND GROUPING OF 96 TOPICS 182 SPEAKERS INTO 18 CLUSTERS 28 SESSIONS

Bandung Wednesday 08/11 Afternoon (2 sessions)

Plenary Sessions

- 14:00-14:30 : Opening Session
14:30-16:00 : "To Build the World Anew" (DK & BB)
16:15-17:45 : NEFOS is back! (DK & IB)

Bandung Wednesday 09/11 Morning (2 sessions)

Parallel Sessions

	ROOM 1 (online)	ROOM 2 (online)	ROOM 3	ROOM 4 (online)	ROOM 5	ROOM 6 (online)	ROOM 7	ROOM 8
09:00-10:30	Bandungism 1 KHC & JQ	Gender 1 Panel ST	Digital City 1 Panel HA	Geopol-eco 1 AA & BD	Revolution IB & NU	Religion 1 Panel FW & ZB		
10:45-12:15	Bandungism 2 KHC & JQ	Gender 2 Panel ST	Digital City 2 Panel HA	Geopol-eco 2 AA & BD	Global Future IB & NU	Religion 1 Panel FW & ZB		

Surabaya Friday 11/11 Morning (2 sessions)

Plenary Sessions:

- 09:00-09:30 : Opening Session
09:30-11:00 : The Rise of Asia and the Restructuring of Global Political Economy (AA & BD)
11:15-12:45 : Digital Transformation towards a New Civilisation (FA & NU)
17:15-18:00 : Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability (SM & ES)

Surabaya Friday 11/11 Afternoon (2 sessions)

Parallel Sessions

	ROOM 1	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4	ROOM 5 (online)	ROOM 6	ROOM 7	ROOM 8
14:00-15:30	Colonisation 1 IB & FA	Gender 3 DA & SP	Local-Regional 1 RT & MA	NAM AA & BD	BRIC 1 Panel MS & SQ	War & Peace BB & DR	Ecology 1 SM & ES	Digital-Trans 1 NU & IW
15:45-17:15	Colonisation 2 IB & FA	Gender 4 DA & SP	Local-Regional 2 RT & MA	Last 20 Panel TP	BRIC 2 Panel MS & SQ	Italy-Asia Panel MC	Ecology 2 SM & ES	Digital-Trans 2 NU & IW

Surabaya Saturday 12/11 Morning (2 sessions)

- 09:30-11:00 : Gender and Women's Issues (DA & SP)

AA: Annamaria Artner
BB: Beatriz Bissio
BD: Bruno Drewski
DA: Diah Arimbi
DK: Darwis Khudori
DR: Dananjay Rai
ES: Eka Swadiansa

FA: Faishal Aminuddin
FW: Frans Wijssen
IB: Isaac Bazié
HA: Hadi Saba Ayon
KHC: Kwan-Hsing Chen
IW: Irfan Wahyudi
JQ: Jack Qiu

MA: Myrtati Artaria
MC: Marzia Casolari
ML: Mo Lou
MS: Maria Shilina
NU: Nisar UI Haq
RT: Rityusha Tiwary
SM: Santi Martini

SP: Seema Parihar
SQ: Shi Qing
ST: Swarnamayee Tripathy
TP: Tonino Perna
ZB: Zainal Abidin Bagir

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

GROUPING OF TOPICS INTO CLUSTERS

1) BANDUNGISM, BANDUNGOLOGY AND BANDUNG SCHOOL FOR GLOBAL STUDIES

Bandung, Wednesday 09/11 (9 abstracts, 10 speakers, 2 sessions)

Convenor: MingQing Yuan / Co-chairs: Kuan-Hsing Chen & Jack Qiu

09:00-10:30 / Online

- CHEN Kuan-Hsing (Taiwan), Bandung Schools: for a Silent Revolution under the Covid-19
- PERKASA Adrian & FIRMANSYAH Awang (Indonesia), Looking at Asia-Africa from Kampung: Roeslan Abdulgani from Kampung Surabaya to the General Secretary of the Asia-Africa Conference
- MO Lou (Canada/Taiwan), Projet Asperge: Cold War diplomacy and Its Remains
- WANG Lezhi (China/Singapore), Orangutans, Gorillas, Homosapiens: Working for Scientists in a Decolonizing Primatology

10:45-12:15 / Online

- AL-HARDAN Anaheed (Lebanon), Bandung's Legacy in the Arab World
- MEHMOOD Tariq (Pakistan/Lebanon), Literary Ghosts of Bandung
- ZHANG Lifang (China/South Africa), Martin Phiri's Ngoni Warrior and a hidden southern artistic network
- YUAN Mingqing (China/Germany), Re-imagining the World: Africa-Asia Futures in the Present
- UTAMA Wildan Sena (Indonesia/UK), From Pan-Asian to Afro-Asian Solidarity: Tracing the History of the Bandung Conference from the Indonesian Perspective

2) COLONISATION, DECOLONISATION, NEO-COLONISATION

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 (7 abstracts, 7 speakers, 2 sessions)

Co-chairs: Isaac Bazié & Faishal Aminuddin

14:00-15:30 and 15:45-17:15 / Hybrid

- CORBIN Carlyle G. (US Virgin Islands), Challenges to the Implementation of the Decolonisation Mandate during the United Nations Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
- HOUSER Myra (USA), Conferences and African-American Activism: Soweto, Havana, and a Global Black Audience
- NWAZEIGWE Nwankwo Tony (Nigeria/Rwanda), Africa's global political taxonomy and the new Asian summit paternalism: Partnership or Neocolonialism?
- RAI Dhananjay (India), South Asia, Colonialism and Communalism: An Understanding towards Identity and De-Identitarianism

- **SARMET Gabriela (Brazil)**, Cosmopolitics through confluence: a decolonial proposition for conflict transformation in the case of mining over the Brazilian Yanomami indigenous lands
- **RAIMUNDO Ines (Mozambique)**, Mozambique from the euphoria of independence to despair of non-fulfillment of SDG
- **SENE Jean-Jacques Ngor (Senegal/USA)**, Ra'ñee Rus ak Ragal: A Century of Neocolonial Pathos in Senegal, 1921-2021

3) DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION-MEDIA-ECONOMY

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 (9 abstracts, 11 speakers, 2 session)

Co-chairs: Nisar Ul Haq & Irfan Wahyudi

14:00-15:30 and 15:45-17:15 / Hybrid

- **SABA AYON Hadi (France)**, From the city-state to the society of calculations: Phoenicia, the Internet and the sharing of memories
- **KUMARI Priya (India)**, The Human (Rights) Dimension of India's Cyber Security
- **WAHYUDI Irfan (Indonesia)**, Global Disorder: The Media and Digital Avenues in Indonesia
- **HADI Arie Toursino (Indonesia)**, Tiktok as a Cultural Promotion Media
- **SEGOH David (Indonesia)**, Global Digital Divide: a new form of colonialism of the North to the South?
- **RACHMADINI Aulia Anissa, RAHMANTYO Lastiko Endi (Indonesia)**, Trading Card Game Community: Changes in Consumption and Lifestyle after Covid-19 Pandemic
- **AMBARWATI Jatiwuni (Indonesia)**, Stitch Feature on the TikTok as a New Form of Interaction for Cybersociety
- **PUTRA Gesang & TAMBOTTO Sharon Phoebe (Indonesia)**, Fan The Flames: Exploring Media Framing on ABC News' Exposing China's Digital Dystopian Dictatorship (2018) and Hacked China Blacklist Includes Australian Citizens and Uyghur Children (2021)
- **NICOTERA Ida**, Combining ethics with Artificial Intelligence: a challenge for the future that must be

4) ECOLOGY-HEALTH-URBAN/RURAL ISSUES-SUSTAINABILITY

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 (8 abstracts, 9 speakers, 2 sessions)

Co-chairs: Santi Martini & Eka Swadiansa

14:00-15:30 / Hybrid

- **A. K. Nirupama (India)**, Sustainable Development from an Environmental Perspective: Role and Scope of World Trade Organization
- **MAIER Russell (Canada/Indonesia) & ANGWAY Banayan (Philippines)**, Tractatus Ayyew: A theory of earthen ethics

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

- **PURWONO Nanang (Indonesia)**, Humans, Nature, Culture and the Future
- **PUTRO Yaries Mahardika & GO Lisanawati (Indonesia)**, Carbon Tax and Sustainable Development Goals 13: How Can Law Intervene?

15:45-17:15 / Hybrid

- **JAIME Cintia (Switzerland)**, We are a long way from achieving the sustainability goals proposed by the United Nations. Is the diagnosis adequate? What goals do we need to change? What policies are necessary?
- **MOTTA Paolo (Italy)**, Reflections and Dangers on the Future of Urban Development
- **SWADIANSIA Eka (Indonesia)**, South-South Capital Cities: Symbol of Sovereignty or Canonical Cradles
- **SIT Tsui (China)**, Mapping the Current Rural Reconstruction Movement in China

5) GENDER & WOMEN'S ISSUES

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 (10 abstracts, 15 speakers, 2 sessions)

Co-chairs: Diah Ariani Arimbi & Seema Mehra Parihar

14:00-15:30 and 15:45-17:15 / Hybrid

- **ADLOFF Hortense (France)**, The woman's body is a good news for the world
- **SUHRWARDY Nilofar (India)**, Women's Progress and Dreams
- **FATIMA Anam (India)**, Implications of Covid 19 on Migrant Women Workers: A case study of Delhi NCR, India
- **A. M. Keerthy (India)**, Before and After the Syrian Civil War: A Change in Political Role of Women in Syria
- **KINOSHITA Hiroko (Japan)**, The Development of the LGBTQ Debate in Indonesia: Through the Analysis of Twitter Discourse Space
- **MEYRASYAWATI Dewi (Indonesia)**, Hijab practices in Surabaya-Indonesia: Women navigating different expectations
- **TRIPATHY Swarnamayee (India)**, Women Panchayat leaders as effective managers: The stories from the pandemic
- **SUSANTI Emy & SUTINAH (Indonesia)**, Social networking and survival strategy of pregnant women and mothers with toddlers in the poor community during the Covid-19 pandemic
- **MASSAY Emmanuel M. (Tanzania/Indonesia)**, **EMOVWODO Silas O. (Nigeria/Brunei Darussalam)**, **KIGODI Henry M. (Tanzania)**, **ZANGENENE Maybe (Zimbabwe/South Africa/Indonesia)**, Widows and Divorcees social security rights in Africa and Asia post-Bandung Asia African Conference: Dreams, reality, and project for the global future
- **BANGUN Kania Milka Adellweis & KHOIRUNNISA Rizqi (Indonesia)**, The Role of Matrilocal Relatives on Women's Early Engagement in Madura

6) GEOPOLITICAL ECONOMY

Bandung, Wednesday 09/11 (10 abstracts, 10 speakers, 2 sessions)

Co-chairs: Annamaria Artner & Bruno Drweski

09:00-10:30 and 10:45-12:15 / Hybrid

- ARTNER Annamaria (Hungary), Bandung spirit and anti-imperialism in a changing world order
- BARBIERI Giovanni (Italy), Is the Empire Striking Back? From Western dominance to a multicentric world order (provisional)
- ARLT Herbert (Austria), Global Future: the vanish of Petrodollar
- KOLORATH Jishnu (India), Technology transfer: An international relations perspective
- PASTUKHOV Aleksander (Russia), Increasing the level of manageability of global economic processes. Exclusion of fatal risks of humanity, predefined by current models of economic management
- SAJAN KOSHY Sanoop (India), Rise of China in the New World Order through economic interdependence: an analysis on the Digital Silk Road
- VEDUTA Elena (Russia), Gosplan of the Global South is the Basis of the Community of the Common Destiny of Mankind
- ZHIRYAKOV Vitaly (Russia), Transformation of Russia's macroeconomic strategy in the context of instability of the global governance system in 2022
- ZEPP-LAROUCHE Helga (Germany), A New Paradigm in International Relations
- ARTHA Gratia Wing (Indonesia), Knitting the Resurrection and Progress of Bandung, Belgrade and Havana (Social-Cultural Analysis Study in Global Dynamics)

7) GLOBAL FUTURE

Bandung, Wednesday 09/11 (4 abstracts, 4 speakers, 1 session)

Co-chairs: Isaac Bazié & Nisar Ul Haq

09:00-10:30 / Hybrid

- CIMEK Gracjan (Poland), New ideas for a future world civilisation
- PAPE Wolfgang (Germany), New Bandung Spirit: Open to Omnilateralism
- SWADIANSKA Eka (Indonesia), Reimagining G20: an Expansion Prospectus for a Multipolar Future
- VARIS Tapio (Finland), New Civilisation and Global University

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

8) LOCAL AND REGIONAL ISSUES

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 (9 abstracts, 13 speakers, 2 sessions)

Co-chairs: Rityusha Tiwary & Myrtati Artaria

14:00-15:30 and 15:45-17:15 / Hybrid

- NDALUKA Thomas (Tanzania), COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and acceptance among Pentecostal believers in Tanzania
- TIWARY Rityusha Mani (India), Pandemic lessons for Regions and Regionalism: A case study of South Asia
- KUMARI Suman (India), Regional Security
- KUNJUMON Sinu (India), Securing the maritime space for ensuring the regional stability in the Indo-Pacific
- P. K. Roshni (India), Impact of Resettlement of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala: Experience of Aralam Farm in Kannur District, Kerala
- S. Ammu (India), Shifting Power Dynamics in Himalayas and Its Implications on India-China Relations
- UL HAQ Nisar (India), Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Challenges in the 21st Century
- LEILYANTI Eva, RAHMAN Rizki Taufik, PRAYITNO Eko Hadi, TESAANNISA (Indonesia), Optimizing Conservation Literacy of Local Community in the Sanctuary Area through Local-Wisdom-Loaded Bilingual Storytelling Learning Model: A Need Analysis
- SOESANTARI Tri & MUTIA Fitri (Indonesia), The Role of The Village Library in Supporting the Women-Friendly and Children Care Village Program in Bicak Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency, East Java

9) NAM

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 (6 abstracts, 6 speakers, 1 session)

Co-chairs: Annamaria Artner & Bruno Drweski

14:00-15:30 and 15:45-17:15 / Hybrid

- BHASKAR Deepak Kumar (India), Non Alignment and Africa in New International World Order: Prospects and Challenges
- DRWESKI Bruno (France), Eastern Europe at the time of the Bandung-Belgrade-Havana
- HELALI Christopher (USA), Unipolarity to Multipolarity: The Birth of a New International Order
- PAMPACKAL Cyriac S. (India), Indian Foreign Policy Under NDA Government: Reinventing Nehru's Non-Alignment Spirit into Modern Multilateralism
- PARANZINO Michelle (USA), Latin America and the Non-Aligned Movement
- TARROSY Istvan (Hungary), The Non-Aligned in the Hungarian Press throughout the 1970s and 1980s

10) RETHINKING REVOLUTIONS

Bandung, Wednesday 09/11 (5 abstracts, 5 speakers, 1 session)

Co-chairs: Isaac Bazié & Nisar Ul Haq

09:00-10:30 / Online

- KUMAR Mrinalini (India), The Reimagining of Revolutions: The Canvas Painted with Colours and Symbols
- MOUSSALY Omer (Canada), The theoretical contribution of Rosa Luxemburg to revolutionary Marxism
- SUHRAWARDY Nilofar (India), Manufactured Revolutions & Manufactured News!
- KR PAN Domagoj (Croatia), Was there any real revolution in the breakup of Yugoslavia?
- ARLT Herbert (Austria), Money and Revolutions
- Havana (Social-Cultural Analysis Study in Global Dynamics)

11) WAR AND PEACE

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 (4 abstracts, 4 speakers, 1 sessions)

Co-chairs: Beatriz Bissio & Dananjay Rai

14:00-15:30 / Hybrid

- RAI Dhananjay (India), Gandhi and Liberal Peace Studies: A Critical Analysis of Capitalism
- SELCUK Mustafa (Turkiye/USA), Beginning of the new era of ISIS
- SRIVASTAVA Rajesh Kumar (India), Ukraine Crisis: A severe Threat to Worldwide Disengagement in Nuclear non-proliferation and disorder in Disarmament and Sustainable Development
- KAILO Kaarina (Finland), Old Europe and the Danube civilization—a blueprint for Another Possible Future

PANELS

12) BRICS

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 Panel (8 abstracts, 7 speakers, 2 sessions)

Co-chairs: Marina Shilina & Shi Qing

14:00-15:30 and 15:45-17:15 / Online

- COLAKOGLU Selcuk (Turkiye/China), What to Expect from the BRICS in the Aftermath of the Russia-Ukraine War: A facilitator within the divided G20 or a Balancer against the G7?
- JUUTINEN Marko (Finland), BRICS and the Western Civilizational Discourse on Ukraine

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

- PETRONE Francesco (Italy), The BRICS and the importance of an epistemological democratization of Global Governance.
- RICCIERI Marco (Italy), CHINA BRICS Chairmanship 2022 XIV BRICS Summit – The new perspectives of cooperation opened with the Final Declaration, Beijing, June 23, 2022
- SHILINA Marina (Russia), The Rise of BRICS in New Reality: The Newest Anti-Crisis Agenda As a Bifurcation Point?
- YARYGINA Irina (Russia), BRICS Investment Policy: Problems and Challenges
- YARYGINA Irina (Russia), Prospects of BRICS trade cooperation
- MOTTA Paolo (Italy), 2022 Updating BRICS Plus Initiative Evolution

13) DIGITAL CITY: How do we go beyond an inclusive digital city?

Bandung, Wednesday 09/11 Panel (1 abstract, 8 speakers, 2 sessions)
Convenor and chair: Hadi Saba Ayon (offline)

09:00-10:30 Digital City 1 / Hybrid

Online panelists: Nayara Moreno, Célia Matsunaga, Virginia Tiradentes, Jantima Kheokao and Monvadee Siripremruedee.

10:45-12:15 Digital City 2 / Offline

Offline panellists: Dorien Kartikawangi, Nia Sarinastiti and Rowena Capulong Reyes

14) HUMAN AND NATURE IN INDONESIA (Religious and Cross-Cultural Studies)

Bandung, Wednesday 09/11 Panel (1 abstract, 11 speakers, 2 sessions)
Convenor and co-chairs: Frans Wijzen and Zainal Abidin Bagir

09:00-10:30 & 10:45-12:15 / Online

Panelists:

- Mohammed Yusuf, Samsul Ma'arif & Any Marisyanti, Introduction
- Asma Luthfi, Religious Dimensions in the Relationship between Humans and nature. A case study in Semarang
- Hilma Safitri & Mega Wulandari Ningsih, Human and Nature Analysis and Conservation-based Development in Southern Bandung.
- Ni Wayan Radita Novi Puspitasari, God, Humans and nature. The reflective paradigm of Hinduism within the relationship between Humans and Nature in Bali.
- Mufdil Tuhri, Building Synergy for Nature. The Responses of Religious Leaders and Youth Environmentalists to Natural Conservation in Jambi province.

- Ach. Fatayillah Mursyidi, God, Human, and Nature: An Empirical Analysis of their Interrelatedness in Surabaya.
- Zainal Abidin Bagir & Frans Wijisen, Epilogue.

15) ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY BETWEEN ATLANTICISM AND NON-ALIGNMENT: THE ROLE OF ITALY AS A MIDDLE POWER IN MEDIATING INTERNATIONAL CRISES ACROSS ASIA

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 Panel (1 abstract, 3 speakers, 1 session)
Convenor and chair: Marzia Casolari

15:45-17:15 / Hybrid

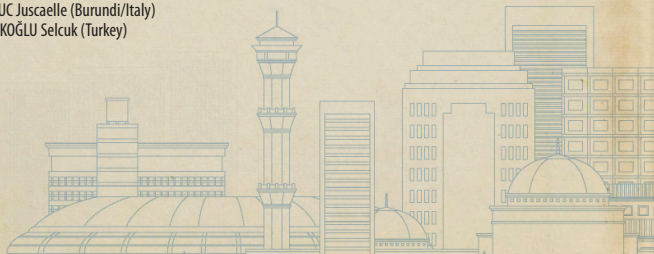
- INDEO Fabio (Italy), The role of the energy diplomacy in the Italian foreign policy towards post soviet Central Asia
- LEONE Fabio (Italy), Between Economy and the Restoration of Multipolarity. PV Narasimha Rao's Government Italy Policy (1991-1996).
- MILANI Marco (Italy), European engagement towards Pyongyang: the development of diplomatic relations between Western Europe and North Korea in the early 2000s

16) LAST20

Surabaya, Friday 11/11 Panel (1 abstract, 4 speakers, 1 session)
Convenor and chair: Tonino Perna

14:00-15:30 / Online

- NERI Bruno (Italy), The Role of NGOs in the Last 20 Countries
- GHANEM Lilia (Lebanon/France)
- IRADUC Juscaelle (Burundi/Italy)
- ÇOLAKOĞLU Selcuk (Turkey)



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

17) WOMEN AND CRISIS GOVERNANCE: WHAT THE PANDEMIC REVEALED

Bandung, Wednesday 09/11 Panel (1 abstract, 1 speakers, 1 session)
Convenor and chair: Swarnamayee Tripathy

09:00-10:30 / Online

Panelists:

- **MOHANTY Bidyut (India)**, Crisis and revelation: Agency of women Panchayat leaders in handling the precarity of migrant workers during the Pandemic

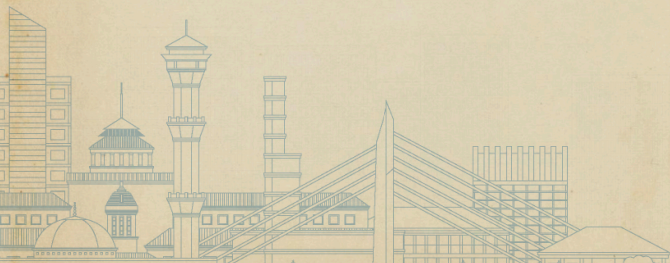
18) WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS: LIVELIHOOD CHALLENGES AND STATE RESPONSE

Bandung, Wednesday 09/11 Panel (1 abstract, 2 speakers, 1 session)
Convenor and chair: Swarnamayee Tripathy

10:45-12:15 / Online

Panelists:

- **MAHANTY Manasi (India)**, Gender Dimensions of Labour Migration: A Study from Odisha
- **SINGH Pushpendra (India)**, COVID, Women Migrants and Their Complicated Ways of Exercising Their Agency



CO-CHAIRS AND SPEAKERS OF PLENARY SESSIONS



ARTNER Annamaria

Co-chair Plenary Session 6: The Rise of Asia and the Restructuring of Global Political Economy

Dr Annamária ARTNER is a political economist and senior research fellow at the Institute of World Economics of the Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Budapest, Hungary and a habilitated college professor at Milton Friedman University, Budapest, Hungary. She has taught at various universities in Hungary and abroad, including ESDES, the Business School of the Catholic University of Lyon in France. The subjects she teaches are in connection with, among others, the geopolitical economy, labour market, institutional economics, Eurozone and regional integrations. Her main research interests are the transformation of the world system, global capital accumulation, imperialism, labour markets and crises and their socio-economic consequences.



BAKRIE Connie Rahakundini

Dr Connie Rahakundini Bakrie is a Senior Defense, Military, and Intelligence Analyst. She is a part of the Board of Trustee in IIMS, the Board of Supervisors in NAPSCI, the Delegate of Indonesia in SLOC International Group, and was a Board of Supervisors in the National Private Defense Industry up to 2019. She is one out of 22 Future Leaders chosen by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Additionally, she also participates in the House of Lords in the UK, Global Security Meeting in Slovakia, ASEM-EU Regional Security Architecture Meetings in Switzerland, SLOC International Meeting in ROC, The Valdai Discussion Club in Russia, and many more.

Speaker of Plenary session 5: NEFOS is back! (BRICS, NAM and other emerging forces in a global restructuring)

As one of the founders of NAM, Indonesian government's early condemnation of Russia shows how we have lost the ingrained character of our foreign policy. Indonesia should appear decisive diplomatically and militarily in carrying out efforts to achieve better world with fair treat to every nation for peace. Indonesia need to rebuild the very basic principles of Non-Aligned Movement. What we need is the reinforcement of Soekarno's leadership; his ability to act against the tide for the growth of his country, for the interests of international community. We need to reinforce the spirit of wiping out all kind of security alliances and re introducing Pancasila as a model of global balance that is clear and distinct politically, economically and culturally.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Speaker of Plenary session 11: STOP THE WARS!

The Russia-Ukraine war has caused a lot of casualties and it is detrimental to many aspects of the international community. It is a result of global instability caused by the US and NATO hegemony. Russia's response toward the NATO expansion is a natural reaction of a country that feels threatened, that feels its existence will be slowly eliminated by using its neighbours; and as the result, Ukraine must pay a very high price for it. Therefore Indonesia should push Russia and China to use their real power at UN Security Council and re arrange NAM as the world basic principles of human kind.



BAZIÉ Isaac

Isaac Bazié (Burkina Faso/Canada) is a full professor in the Department of Literary Studies at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). His research and teaching activities focus on African literature and cultures, African-Asian intercultural and political encounters, and the canon of world literature. Isaac Bazié has been President of the Canadian Association for African Studies. In 2016, Isaac Bazié co-founded and chairs since then the Laboratory of Innovative Africa. He also founded the journal *Afroglobe*. With the support of international scholars, Isaac Bazié created with Darwis Khudori the Institute of African-Asian and International Studies (AFRASI Institute) in Burkina Faso.

Speaker of Plenary session 2:

World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 2

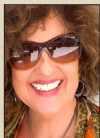
Kwame Nkrumah: Envisioning African Agency through BBH

The challenges in the today second phase of decolonisation have increased the accuracy of the philosophy and engagement of leaders and pioneers of the BBH area particularly in Africa. Among them, Kwame Nkrumah's ideal of a United Africa bringing its contribution to world prosperity and peace regains great audience and resonates with the desire of younger generations to get rid of long-lasting neocolonial burdens on African countries. My presentation will stress the essential link in Nkrumah's thought between African agency at a global level, and the principles of BBH as a necessary tool to achieve it.

Speaker of Plenary session 4: To Build the World Anew (based on Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)

Reading Sukarno's speech "To Build the World Anew" at the 1960 UN General Assembly helps understand how to connect vision and reality. 1960 was the year of independence for many African countries, while the struggle for independence and sovereignty was still going on. I analyse the way Sukarno interprets "chaos", "whirlwind", and "revolution": he opposes views and interpretations from outside to internal experience

and perspective; the last one allow him to develop an optimist vision, and interpret chaos as a Kairos: a time of opportunities and action towards a better world.



BISSIO Beatriz

PhD in History, Deputy Director Institute of Philosophy and Social Sciences – Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Associate Professor (Department of Political Science and Post-Graduate Program of Compared History), Coordinator of the Research Centre for Studies of Africa, Asia and South-South Relations. Uruguayan naturalized Brazilian, Bissio has worked for two decades as a journalist in the international arena, correspondent for Latin American outlets and as founder and director of three magazines, *Third World*, *Ecology and Development*, and *Revista do Mercosur*. Vladimir Herzog Prize and Golden Dolphin-2000 Prize in Journalism. Awarded the Victory Medal by the Minister of Defense, Ambassador Celso Amorim (2013).

Speaker of Plenary session 2:

World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 2

Fidel Castro: Anti-imperialism and socialism for a free Latin America

The Cuban leader dedicated his long and intense life to the construction of a transformative project not only for his own country, Cuba but for the whole of Latin America, which he always dreamed of as united and with a common destiny. Latin American integration is still a project to be conquered, but Cuba stands as an example of what is possible when the people are united around a common transforming ideal.



BRAGA Carla

Carla Braga has a PhD in Anthropology from SUNY (State University of New York) and is Associate Professor of Anthropology of Health and Public Policy at UEM (University Eduardo Mondlane), Mozambique. Presently she is Member of Honour of the Scientific Council, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, UEM. She has been guest researcher at UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute in Social Development), at University of Uppsala and University of Gotemburg in Sweden, and at University of Georgia Athens-USA. Braga's research interests include Health and Inequalities; Gender, Land Use and Livelihoods; Postcolonial Theories and Knowledge Production.

Speaker of Plenary session 8: Gender and Women's Issues

Africa is usually characterized as a space of lack/absence and women in Africa as disempowered and devoid of agency in an ongoing process of othering. My effort is to make visible the plurality of relations between women and men in Africa, as well

as the role played by universities in Africa and the social sciences in particular in the production and reproduction of western centric visions of the multiple worlds we inhabit.



CAVOSKI Jovan

Dr. Jovan Čavoški is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Recent History of Serbia in Belgrade, obtaining his PhD in diplomatic history at the Peking University. His research focuses on the Cold War in the Third World, particularly in Asia, while he also explores the global history of non-alignment. He has conducted intensive archival research around the world, attending dozens of conferences and giving lectures worldwide, while more than forty of his scientific works have been published in Serbia, China, India, Britain, Russia, Germany, Indonesia, and the US, including his latest book "Non-Aligned Movement Summits: A History" (London: Bloomsbury, 2022).

Speaker of Plenary session 2:

World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 2

Josip Broz Tito and Non-Alignment

This paper tends to analyze the historical role of socialist Yugoslavia's long-standing president Josip Broz Tito as related to the process of emergence, evolution, and transformation of global non-alignment into an authentic strategic alternative to the dominant bloc system during the major part of the Cold War period. Tito was definitely one of the key historical figures of this historical process, one of the most recognizable faces of global non-alignment, a European leader who fundamentally shaped its beginnings, stimulated its growth, defined its principles, steered its functioning and defended its integrity for decades, thus also providing Yugoslavia's non-alignment with its new shape and contents.



CHEN Kuan-Hsing

Chen, Kuan-Hsing is co-initiator of the Bandung School project. Co/editors of *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies: Movements and Renjian Thoughts*, he is the author of *Chen Yingzhen's Third World; Towards Deimperialization—Asia as Method*.

Speaker of Plenary session 4: To Build the World Anew (based on Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)

Sukarnoism, as Maoism and Ghanaism, deserves global attention. The 1960 UN speech flashes out the genesis. In his spirits, we need to question his "guided democracy",

"nationalism", "one god", etc critically in present contexts. Then, third world leaders were all nationalist but also internationalist; here internationalism has always and already been framed by the European invention of nation-states generating lingering impacts carried with the anti-colonial movements. Covid has exposed the limits. A historically grounded regionalism, such as pan-Africanism, has become a possibility to move beyond. Locally grounded globally linked Bandung Schools project is a continuation to realize the unfinished intellectual wing of the Bandung Conference.



CIMEK Gracjan

Habilitated Doctor Gracjan Cimek, Professor at the Naval Academy in Gdynia - in his research he focuses on politics understood as the pursuit of common good guaranteeing the development of human-empowering culture. He develops a geopolitics of critical realism, which assumes the possibility of transforming the international system towards a win-win paradigm. He is currently focusing on the issue of the changing international order and the role of emerging powers in building an alternative model for the development of human civilisation to replace the hegemonic system that sustains neoliberal corporate capitalism. The latest book is entitled "Fundamental Problems of Geopolitics and Globalisation".

**Speaker of Plenary session 7: Digital Transformation towards a New Civilisation
New ideas for a future world civilisation**

The world as a interdependent whole requires new methods of interaction building on a win-win basis. However, global capitalism has produced a civilisation that leads to regression. In order to recover from the crisis, the spirit of Bandung needs to be updated at the time of the emergence of the multipolar world. Instead of a war for hegemony, a second great humanist upheaval is needed. Among the proposals for change are new structure of future civilisation, the law of hospitality and new measures of development made possible by technological change and the capacities of production.



DRWESKI Bruno

Bruno Drweski is Associate Professor at the National Institute for Eastern Studies (INALCO-Sorbonne Paris Cité), Historian, Politologist. Trade unionist CGT, Member of the Direction board of the Antiwar organisation ARAC founded in 1917. Director of "La Pensée libre". Member of the Redaction of "Annales Universitatis Paedagogicar Cracoviensis. Studia Politologica", "Ruptures", "Multicultural Studies". Author of "Une Solidarité qui a coûté cher – Histoire populaire de Solidarnosc", Paris, Delga, 2019 and several articles in reviews and books concerning Eastern Europe, Middle East, China and

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

New Geopolitical Paradigms linked with the trend toward multipolarity.

Speaker of Plenary session 4: To Build the World Anew (based on Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)

The political independence of African, Asian and Latin American countries and the formation of the Movement of Non-Aligned States at the end of the colonial era created a new situation that pushed Western powers to practice neo-colonial policies based on their renewed economic domination. Both these experiences had then lead peoples of the South and East to raise their level of understanding of the current situation, both political and economical. International paradigms are now changing fundamentally toward a real political and economical non alignment, national sovereignty and multipolarity that guarantees their right for development.



HOUSER Myra

Myra is Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of History at Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, AR. She studies legal and intellectual histories related to anti-apartheid and decolonization efforts. Her book, *Bureaucrats of Liberation: Southern African and American Lawyers During the Apartheid Era*, was published with Leiden University Press in 2020.

Speaker of Plenary session 10: Decolonisation and the H20 (Hidden 20) / F20 (Forgotten 20) / N20 (Neglected 20)

This talk will focus largely on the ways in which legal infrastructures in the H20 have followed the model of US Constitutional law. It will examine the positive and negative impacts of international law on a standardized model as a tool for development.



KAILO Kaarina

Kaarina Kailo, Ph.D. and adj. professor of Oulu University, Finland, is a writer, scholar, politician, ex-professor of women's studies and a self-made artist who illustrates her books, to make science visible and more aesthetic. She has published hundreds of articles and several books regarding ecofeminism, spiritual sauna healing, Northern women's culture, the gift imaginary and the bear religion. She has held women's studies positions in Canada and Finland, and as senior fellow of the Finnish academy. Most recently, she has become fellow of the Archeomythological Institute and focuses on peaceful, egalitarian cultures such as the Danube Civilization.

Speaker of Plenary session 8: Gender and Women's Issues

The patriarchal narrative of war and sacrifice

Russia's aggression in Ukraine has taken a huge toll on everyone, but in particular women as reports of sexual violence increase. Destruction to medical facilities has compromised health services for women pregnant at the time of the conflict. I address how the patriarchal gender systems render women vulnerable in multiple ways with war-time sexual aggression being a macrolevel reflection of what they suffer even in times of peace. The ideal soldier sacrificed for his country and the ideal mother in the name of the family are part of the script which we must transform radically.

Speaker of Plenary session 11: STOP THE WARS!

Stop the Blood Sacrifice: theological views militarism

I report on feminist research on the roots of patriarchal violence vs. women & nature in the name of manipulative notions of sacrifice. Do the patriarchal symbols, theologies and rituals themselves inspire war-inducing relations between nations? Heeding the role of gender & socialization has become especially crucial as feminism has exposed inherent violence within patriarchy even during peace. How has the discourse of male and female sacrifice changed in current war-mongering? How to stop the repetition compulsion of nationalistic wars rooted in dysfunctional male socialization and the elite's willingness to sacrifice their own citizens?



KHOURY-MACHOOL Makram

Prof. Dr. Makram Khoury-Machool (PhD, SOAS, Lon.) is the founding director of www.ccps21.org. He is the author of many academic publications in political communications. As a media practitioner (1980s & 1990s), he was acclaimed as the journalist who announced the outbreak of the first Palestinian Intifada in 1987. During the academic year 1990–91, Khoury-Machool was a Reuters Research Fellow at the University of Oxford. In 1996 Khoury-Machool was elected by the World Economic Forum (Geneva-Davos) as one of 100 Young Global Leaders (GLTs). Since October 2003 he taught and supervised at the University of Cambridge and numerous English universities.

Speaker of Plenary session 10: Decolonisation and the H20 (Hidden 20) / F20 (Forgotten 20) / N20 (Neglected 20)

It is widely acknowledged that the Nakba of the Palestinians took place under the British Mandate between the Partition Plan of 1947 and the 1949 Armistice Agreements.

This paper argues that although the most catastrophic chapter reached its climax in this period, however, it had neither been its beginning nor its end. Rather, it was inflicted on the Palestinians with the release of the Balfour Declaration (02.11.1917), which was

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

followed by the occupation of Palestine (particularly Al-Quds/Jerusalem by General Allenby) in December 1917 and that it has been an ongoing calamitous joint venture between colonial powers and the Zionist movement.



KHUDORI Darwis

Darwis Khudori is architect (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia), planner (Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, Rotterdam, Netherlands) and historian (doctorate from the Université Paris IV-Sorbonne). He is the initiator and coordinator of Bandung Spirit Community of scholars and activists of social and solidarity movements. Professor in Oriental Studies at the Université Le Havre Normandie, he is also Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, at the Faculty of International Affairs of the university. His publication includes LA FRANCE ET BANDUNG: Les batailles diplomatiques entre la France, l'Afrique du Nord et l'Indochine, en Indonésie (1950-1955) (Paris, Les Indes Savantes, 2021).

Speaker of Plenary session 1:

World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 1

Bandung, Belgrade and Havana Conferences are the most brilliant stars of the Bandung Constellation. Bandung has generated social, political and cultural movements linking Africa and Asia. Belgrade transcended the geographical basis of Bandung to a set of principles devoid of geographical limits. Belgrade also revealed the two "wings" of Non-Alignment: the "radical" one who wanted to eradicate colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism; and the "moderate" one who preferred to maintain peace. The radical wing of Non-Alignment found the opportunity to manifest for the first time in Havana. While the moderate wing developed into regular summits of Non-Alignment to the present day.



KINOSHITA Hiroko

Dr. Hiroko Kinoshita is Associate Professor of International Student Center, Kyushu University. Her research interests focus on the Indonesian student's community in the Middle Eastern countries and its transformation. She also has some works on LGBTQ issues in Indonesia based on quantitative text analysis. With an interdisciplinary perspective combining quantitative and qualitative data, her research focuses on human mobility in the Islamic world, as well as LGBTQ issues in Islamic World.

Speaker of Plenary session 8: Gender and Women's Issues

The purpose of this paper is to reveal the development of the LGBTQ debates in

contemporary Indonesian society by analyzing "tweets" on Twitter. Indonesian society has seen increased repression against LGBTQ people since 2016. This paper will focus on data from social networking sites, where feelings and perceptions against LGBTQ are most likely to be expressed in a straightforward manner, to highlight changes in these perceptions. Specifically, this paper collects all tweets about LGBTQs written on Twitter since 2014, when attention to LGBTQs in Indonesia increased, uses quantitative text analysis methods to analyze how perceptions and feelings toward them have changed.

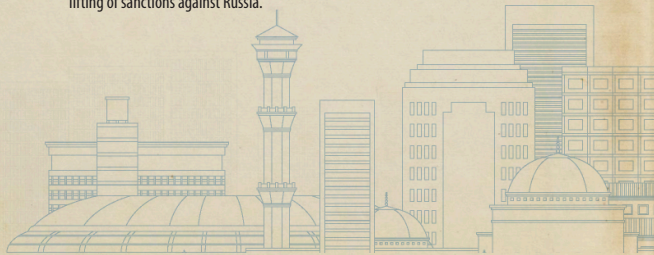


KONSTANTAKOPOULOS Dimitris

Dimitris Konstantakopoulos is a Greek journalist and author, coordinator of the Delphi Initiative for the Defense of Democracy (www.defenddemocracy.press). He studied Physics in Greece and Information Processing in France. He served as special advisor to the Greek PM Andreas Papandreu on East-West relations, Arms Control and new media technologies (1985-88). He worked as chief correspondent of the Athens News Agency in Moscow (1989-99). He is working since as an analyst and editor for various Greek news outlets. He is author of thousands of articles and papers, including books on the Cyprus question, US policy in Eastern Mediterranean and Europe, the relations between the Greek and the Soviet CP.

Speaker of Plenary session 11: STOP THE WARS!

The war in Ukraine is one of the most important symptoms of the most serious and the most dangerous crisis in the history of humanity. We are facing a convergence of different factors, climatic and environment related, geopolitical and socio-economic which are threatening in a not so distant future the very existence of humanity and of its civilization. We must act now before it is too late and in order to begin this we must "freeze" the conflict in and around Ukraine with the simultaneous ceasefire, beginning of negotiations, stop of the arming of Ukraine and of the extension of NATO and the lifting of sanctions against Russia.



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*



KRISTİYANTO Hasto

Dr. Ir. Hasto Kristiyanto, M.M., IPU currently serves as Secretary General of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and a lecturer at the Indonesia Defense University (UNHAN-RI). Graduated from Kolese de Britto, Yogyakarta, he continued his undergraduate on Chemical Engineering in Gajah Mada University and postgraduate in International Business from Prasetiya Mulya Business School. In June 2022, he completed his doctorate program at UNHAN-RI with dissertation title "Discourse of Soekarno's Geopolitical Thought Discourse and its Relevance in State Defense". Currently, he is also doing his doctoral research at the University of Indonesia with a concentration in political science.

Speaker of Plenary session 4: To Build the World Anew (based on Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)

The world is currently facing a geopolitical constellation that threatens nations with its various manifestations as a new tool of colonialism. The Russo-Ukrainian war, Middle East conflict, Korean Peninsula tension, South China Sea issue are authentic evidence of anarchic international system. In the context of international politics, the spirit of "To Build the World Anew" from Soekarno became important to be excavated again. Eternal peace will be realized if the world is free from colonialism and imperialism. Thus, the United Nations needs to have reformation spirit: equality, solidarity, and peaceful coexistence as constructed in Progressive Geopolitical Coexistence of Soekarno's Geopolitics.



MAIER Russell

Russell Maier: Principal in the global ecobrick movement. Co-founder of the Global Ecobrick Alliance. Focused on regenerative philosophy, green innovation and Earthen ethics.

Speaker of Plenary session 9: Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability Tractatus Ayyew - An Earthen Ethics

As we become more and more aware of the ecological crises triggered by our modern age, we long to green our ways. However, what does 'green' actually mean? And what exactly should it require? Inspired by magnificent creatures, great cultures and our planet's pattern, the Tractatus Ayyew lays out an ethics anchored in Earth's example



MARTINI Santi

Co-Chair Plenary Session 9: Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability

Dr. Santi Martini graduated from School of Medicine Universitas Airlangga, Master Program of Gajah Mada University, and Doctoral Program in the Universitas Airlangga. Since 2020 she is Dean of the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Airlangga. She's also chief of Tobacco Control Support Centre (TCSC) Indonesia Public Health Association East Java and chief of Indonesia Public Health Association in Surabaya. She's conducted many research related to non-communicable diseases and the risk factors such as stroke, hypertension, smoking behavior among youth and as well, epidemiology of COVID-19. She also works with local government to create smoke free area regulation since 2014.



MOHANTY Manoranjan

Manoranjan Mohanty, formerly Professor of Political Science, University of Delhi, is a social scientist, China scholar and a peace and human rights activist. Currently Distinguished Professor at the Council for Social Development, New Delhi, Emeritus Chairperson, Development Research Institute, Bhubaneswar and Emeritus Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies. Authored, among others, Ideology Matters: China from Mao Zedong to Xi Jinping; Red and Green: Five Decades of the Maoist Movement in India; and China's Transformation: The Success Story and the Success Trap. Edited works include People's Rights; Exploring Emerging Global Thresholds; and Migration, Workers and Fundamental Freedoms

Speaker of Plenary session 4: To Build the World Anew (based on Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)

Bandung Spirit community must recall the vision of Soekarno, Nehru, Zhou Enlai, Nasser and others and intensify struggle on three fronts to build a world anew keeping new challenges and civilisational regressions in mind. Reaffirm and pursue the perspective of DECOLONISATION in theory and practice in all arenas, political, economic, social, cultural and ecological, globally and within countries and regions. Challenge the trend of Global Rebalancing that maintain the prevailing unequal power relations and promote the movement for GLOBAL RESTRUCTURING by creating new structures and processes of liberation. Build SOLIDARITIES of nations, social movements, oppressed groups, democratic forces upholding Swaraj, Jiefang, Ubuntu and Bien Vivir.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*



MOTTA Paolo

Paolo Motta is an architect who specializes in territorial and town planning. In the last twenty years, he has focused his work on sustainable urban and integrated development strategies and policies, with a holistic approach not only to technical but also to economic and financial evaluation as well as a variety of social and environmental issues. He has been specializing in historic patrimony, cultural heritage, sustainable tourism, and the identification of related operational instruments. He is presently engaged in opposing uncontrolled urbanization processes and exploring mitigation measures through alternative territorial/ urban models based on the revitalization smaller towns and settlements.

Speaker of Plenary Session 9: Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability

The relationship with the surrounding environment and the safeguard of the territory has overtime regulated the city-countryside interrelations, but this balance is lost. In recent years, proposals such as smart cities, compact cities, etc. have been put forward in the name of sustainability. Nowadays public authorities, private promoters and companies are carrying out various projects, some already in the development phase, designed by most famous star architects. But the vision of such projects is incompatible and exactly the opposite of a sustainable, widespread and human-scale territorial development, oriented towards collective well-being and local communities, and must be strongly opposed.



NWAEZEIGWE Nwankwo Tony

Nwankwo Tony Nwaezeigwe is a radical Africanist scholar with Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Civil Rights Activist and Political Affairs Analyst. He holds a PhD in Transnational History and Diplomacy, specializing in Africa-Arab Relations and Ethno-Religious Conflicts. He is currently Editor, Integrity Journal of Arts and Humanities and, President, Never Again Coalition against Genocide. He is currently working from exile in Uganda. He has authored fourteen books and over eighty articles and essays in academic and public affairs journals, including television discourses on national and international issues.

**Speaker of Plenary Session 11: STOP THE WARS!
AFRICA AND THE DIPLOMATIC TRAJECTORIES OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR:
Neutrality or Reverse Paternalism?**

The Russian-Ukraine conflict raises a number of teething questions within Africa's strategic roles in Global politics. The first fundamental question is where does Africa with her diverse paternal links respectively with the West and Russia stand within

the diplomatic praxis of this conflict? The second is could the Continent be playing a strategy of peripheral neutrality or a stratagem of retributive indifference founded on reverse paternalism? The third is what impact has Africa's neutrality on the overall state of the conflict? The fourth and final fundamental question is to what extent has the war impacted Africa's standing in Global politics?



PAEZ Pedro

Quito, Ecuador. PhD and MSc in Economics, University of Texas. MSc in Development and Public Policies. Founding Member of the Global University for Sustainability and the Association for Latin American Economic Thought. Member of the Scientific Committee of Association of Small Enterprises of Latin America. Chair of the Catholic University Economic Research Institute (2018-9), Professor at the Universidad Central (2018-20), University of Utah (2004-5) and Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris III (2005); Superintendent of Market Power Control (2012-7); Minister Coordinator of Economic Policy in Ecuador (2007-8); Member of the UN General Assembly's Stiglitz Commission for the Financial Crisis (2008-9), of the Financial Experts Commission of the G20 Presidency (2011), etc.

Speaker of Plenary session 4: To Build the World Anew (based on Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)

People's struggles around the world challenge capital reproduction at different levels and profile its reinvention. The Spirit of Bandung projected the periphery's realist anti-systemic goals after the defeat of the fascist forces at the core, and the crack of the colonial powers, but the neoliberal strategy saved the Anglo-American Hegemony and the Capitalist Mode of Production turning them into a new, turbo, regime with emphasize on the hypertrophic dynamics of speculative accumulation. New red lines for the resistance, new targets for their effective sovereignty, and new, deeper horizons of structural change are now required to build a viable path to real and sustainable development.

Speaker of Plenary session 6: The Rise of Asia and the Restructuring of Global Political Economy

The decline of Anglo-American Hegemony comports this time not only the dangers of another Thucydesides' Trap as in previous major geopolitical transitions but also a deep challenge to the Eurocentric culture of domination that has globally prevailed for centuries. If the rise of Asia could consolidate an already emergent heterogeneous path towards a post-capitalist horizon and a multipolar world, there is a chance for world peace.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*



PAPE Wolfgang

Dr Wolfgang PAPE is currently an author living in Europe after Fellowships in Seoul and Taipei. During his service for the EU, including as diplomat in Tokyo, he oversaw the 'Asia Strategy' and contributed to the 'White Paper on Governance'. He studied law in Marburg (D), Genève (CH), Kyoto (J) and at Harvard (USA) for his Dr iuris in Freiburg (D) in 1981. Before joining the EU, he was Advisor at the Japanese Embassy in Bonn. His publications in English, German, Japanese and French cover worldwide cultural diversity, trade issues and global governance of "Omnilateralism".

Speaker of Plenary session 7: Digital Transformation towards a New Civilisation

With the New Bandung Spirit we ought to move from the old, only nation-based multilateralism of 1648 Westphalia to "Open Omnilateralism" to include all legitimate stakeholders in the policy-shaping and decision-making. Effective global governance needs not only formal votes of national diplomats but also convincing voices of non-state-actors in monitory democracy for the common good from all cultures and experiences worldwide to be truly 'omnibus', i.e. for and by all people. Current multilateralism of the UN with its nation-centered systems of hegemony neglects "The peoples" with their best practices of e. g. Buddhist cycles, African reconciliation, Islamic banking etc.



PERNA Tonino

Tonino Perna (Reggio C. 1947, Italy) Professor emeritus of Economic Sociology University of Messina. He was Director of magazine South-South in the 90's, President of Technical Committee of Banca popolare Etica ('98-2002), President Scientific Committee Observatory of Balcani, Trento(2000-2014), membership of Research group of Fair Trade, Montreal University (2005-2011), President of Terra Nuova N.G.O. based in Rome and C.R.I.C. R. C.(1983-2001), President of National Park of Aspromonte (1999-2004), Cultural Assessor of the Municipality Messina (2014-16). He has written 31 monographs about fair trade, underdeveloped countries, critical of the capitalist development model, environment and climate change, labour market, international food market, finance and pollution, etc.

Speaker of Plenary session 10: Decolonisation and the H20 (Hidden 20) / F20 (Forgotten 20) / N20 (Neglected 20)

In July 2021, the Metropolitan City of Reggio C., NGOs, African Diaspora, University and others subjects have decided to set up a standing Committee dedicated to the L20, the

Last of the Earth. We debated about international markets, climate change, migrations and the big question of peace, because the 2/3 of the L20 are still living in a condition of wars. We think that looking at the fragile part of the Planet and measure the social-economic and environmental conditions of these countries, can offer a different point of view to observe where our planet is going to. We would like to debate about these issues.



QADADA Randa

Randa Mustafa Qadada, Palestinian lawyer, Vice-Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and Detainees Affairs at the Palestinian Bar Association, Member of the Women's Unit at the Palestinian Bar Association, Official of the Legal Drafting Department of the Public Freedoms and Human Rights Committee of the Palestinian Bar Association, Member of the Palestinian Trainers Association Law, human rights and gender trainer.

Speaker of Plenary session 8: Gender and Women's Issues

Violence against Palestinian women under the Israeli occupation

Violence against women is one of the most destructive human rights violations in our world today, it's a global phenomenon, it varies from place to place according to environmental, social, economic, cultural and political conditions. Violence against Palestinian women, almost compound violence, as the suffering of Palestinian women has been exacerbated by the aggressive practices of the Israeli occupation and its continued practice of killing, arrest and siege, and the continuation of land confiscation and isolating regions from each other, which affected women's lives individually and collectively and hindered its access to resources.



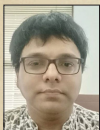
QUMSIYEH Mazin

Professor Mazin Qumsiyeh teaches and does research at Bethlehem and Birzeit Universities. He is founder and director of the Palestine Museum of Natural History (PMNBH) and the Palestine Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainability (PIBS) at Bethlehem University (<http://palestinature.org>). Qumsiyeh published over 150 scientific papers and several books on topics ranging from cultural heritage to human rights to biodiversity to cancer. His many published books include *Bats of Egypt*, *Mammals of the Holy Land*, *Sharing the Land of Canaan* and *Popular Resistance in Palestine*. He also published hundreds of articles and letters to the editor (see also <http://qumsiyeh.org>).

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Speaker of Plenary session 9: Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability

Case study of global applicability from Palestine: Therapy for a troubled world
Our planet is suffering from pollution, climate change, overexploitation, habitat destruction, invasive species, and colonialism. Colonialism in the 21st century is of direct and indirect nature leading to wars and conflicts and masses of refugees compounding the environmental catastrophe. Palestine provides a microcosm of these problems but is also a wonderful case study and a fulcrum for solving them globally.



RAI Dhananjay

Co-chair Plenary Session 11: STOP THE WARS!

Dhananjay Rai is Visiting Fellow (2022-24) at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi and teaches at the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India. His select books include *Contested Representation Dalits, Popular Hindi Cinema, and Public Sphere, Politics: Essays in Tribute to Randhir Singh* (edited, 2018), *Nehru and Modernity* (edited, 2016, in Hindi), *Democracy on the Move? Reflections on Moments Promises and Contradictions* (co-editor, 2013) and *Contemporary Indian Political Theory: A Critical Analysis* (2013). His research articles and reviews have been published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Social Change*, *Social Scientist*, *Think India Quarterly*, etc.



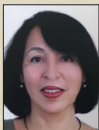
RAIMUNDO Inês

Inês M. Raimundo is an Associate Professor of Human Geography. At Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique, besides teaching, she leads research on Migration and Food Security. Raimundo has partnered research with universities from the Global North and the Global South for about two decades. In addition, she has taught at both Graduate and post-graduate levels at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning and faculty of Sciences. Currently, she is the Head of the Department of Academic Assurance at the Arts and Social Sciences Faculty.

Speaker of Plenary session 10: Decolonisation and the H20 (Hidden 20) / F20 (Forgotten 20) / N20 (Neglected 20)

Mozambique from the euphoria of independence to despair of non-fulfilment of SDG. Mozambique, a Southern African country gained its independence in the year of 1975 from Portugal. The first years of independence were marked by euphoria and promises of development. In the meantime, over the years of independence the country has been badly impacted by war (1972-1992), military hostilities (since 2013) and terrorist

attacks (since 2017) and natural disasters (floods, cyclones and drought). No economy could survive those dramatic events. The paper aims to discuss the extent that all these events have put the country in the worst statistics of economic performance.



REFAA Magda

Magda Refaa, Egypt/France, Doctor, Philosophy, University Paris 8, Independent Researcher, member of the Research Group for Trans-Global Studies, Saint-Denis University Paris 8. Her recent publications include Gamal Abdel Nasser: selected texts, book published on the occasion of Nasser's centenary birthday in January 2018, (CETIM), 2018. She is currently preparing to publish a book on "Governmentality in Michel Foucault", "Liberal Democracy and Neoliberalism" (presented in Canadian Institute for Strategic Studies and Development, 2022), "The rights of the governed versus the Human rights according to Foucault" (presented in the philosophical dialogue seminar: philosophical meetings between researchers from Latin America and Europe, 2019).

Speaker of Plenary session 2: World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 2

Nasser and Bandung: The third world project in the neo-liberal era
Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian president, was one of the main actors of the Bandung Conference, the starting point of the process that led to the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement aimed to create a third group of nation-states outside the East-West divide. The presentation will trace the evolution of the Third World project from its beginnings in Bandung to its apogee in the 1970s. Would it be possible to resurrect the Bandung project and its principles in the present day? The presentation will try to answer the question by following the Nasserite experience.



SABA AYON Hadi

Hadi SABA AYON, PhD is a researcher in information and communication Sciences associated with the multidisciplinary research laboratory UMR 6266-CNRS IDÉES at Le Havre Normandy University in France. He is currently a guest lecturer at the School of Communication at the Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia in Jakarta (2022-present). His researches focus on interpersonal communication, digital culture, disability, mental health and social participation.

**Speaker of Plenary Session 7: Digital Transformation towards a New Civilisation
Phoenicia, the Internet and the shared cultural memories**

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

What might be the relationship between the Internet and Phoenicia? Centred around the royal palace before moving into the territory of a mercantile class and aristocratic



SHI Qing

SHI Qing is a Doctoral Candidate at Peking University and currently a student visitor at the University of Cambridge. From 2014 to 2018 he worked in a Chinese law firm. In the early stage, he was mainly engaged in the corporate compliance of foreign companies in China, and later responsible for overseas investment and local legal services of global companies. In 2018, he was admitted to the law school of Peking University and dedicates himself to British colonial law and US extraterritorial jurisdiction, especially the correlation between imperial thought and institution.

Speaker of Plenary session 1: World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 1

Zhou Enlai, the first premier of the People's Republic of China, was remembered for proposing the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the involvement in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement. The Five Principles, together with his generalization on the common ground in the Third World countries with different political systems, were enshrined in the Bandung Conference in 1955. This conviction resided in China's revolutionary history, from which he realized the oppressed people around the world shall be united to fight against imperialism, and explored pathways from national independence and mutual cooperation in an intermediate zone apart from the interference of hegemons.



SHILINA Marina

Dr. Sc. Marina Shilina is Professor at Plekhanov Russian University of Economics and Lomonosov University, and the corresponding member to Russian Academy of Natural Sciences. Prof. Shilina is the author of new theoretical concepts in Communication Theory, Strategic Communication, New Media, Critical Data Studies, and has written more than 150 scientific articles, along with several monographs received a PPOBA IPRA GWA Diploma, the National PR Award, and Lomonosov University Award, etc. The results of her research have been presented at more than 100 international conferences. Prof. Shilina is a program director of international conferences in Lomonosov and Plekhanov University.

Speaker of Plenary Session 5: NEFOS is back! (BRICS, NAM and other emerging forces in a global restructuring)

New Reality: Data colonialism vs. NEFOS values

Last decade, BRICS, NAM, etc. have become drivers of the world economy. But how to drive it? How to get NEFOS back? The overall problem of the world economy is "the economically-chaotic and environmentally catastrophic", and undemocratic practice, rising especially in New Reality. In 2022, in data-driven digital economy & data colonialism, both developed and developing states are AI-driven platform actors. For the foreseeable future (no strategies, only scenarios!), the power of global platform capitalists would totally disrupt a NEFOS international order. At this frontier, BRICS Joint Statement (2022) encouraged its members to work together to deal with such concerns ethically and responsibly.



SRIVASTAVA Rajesh Kumar

Prof. (Dr) Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Dept of English in the Uttar Pradesh Higher Education Services, has many research papers in his credit, published in the national and the international journals on various topics. He presented research papers on 'Peace and Harmony through Spirituality' at Freiburg University, Germany in 2018 under IJAS, on 'Modernity and Spiritual Modernity' in Japan under IAFOR in 2021 and on 'Indigenous Health Practices' at Le Havre, Normandie, France in 2022. As a poet, he has a good collection of Hindi and English poetry and they are on the verge of publication shortly.

Speaker of Plenary session 11: STOP THE WARS!

Ukraine Crisis: A Severe Threat to Worldwide Disengagement in Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disorder in Disarmament and Sustainable Development.

Was this war necessary? Were there no other alternatives left except killings and missile attacks? Is it not a burden on the face of humanity? Is it not attacking mercilessly when you are strong? It is a blow on the face of the UNO's sustainable development programme. This war has been imposed on the millions of innocent people of Ukraine and the world. Let's forget the bitter experiences of the past in the hope of a fresh beginning. Let's restore Peace and normalcy.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*



SWADIANS Aka

Co-chair Plenary Session 9: Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability

EKA SWADIANS A is a professional architect and independent researcher. He is the chief bureau of 'Office of Strategic Architecture, Surabaya (www.studio-osa.com)'; founding member of 'Global University for Sustainability, Hong Kong (www.our-global-u.org)'; and member of East Java Governor's Cultural Heritage Board of Experts. His practice and research interests ranges on the field of architecture, urban planning, regional planning, and macro geo-economic; in the lenses of postcolonial history, contextual reality, and visionary equitable future. His latest published book is entitled *Banda 3 Zaman* (DPUPR Maluku Tengah, 2022); which retraces global colonial history back to Banda Isles.

Speaker of Plenary session 9: Ecology-Health-Urban/Rural Issues-Sustainability

Human population is continually growing at alarming rate. This is a common knowledge. The world is rapidly urbanizing. This too we know of. The problem is that at the very least since Postwar era, the exponentially growing urban population happened at geographies where wealth were the least to grew. Cities were expanding from city proper, to metropole, to urban linkage, to mega cities, to multi-cored agglomeration in unprecedented level. This means not even theories from more advance countries are adequate to provide solutions. Why? Because the questions being questioned are unprecedented. Hence we need different approaches. We need different frameworks.



SYLLA Ndongo Samba

Ndongo Samba Sylla (PhD) is a Senegalese Development Economist. He is currently a Senior Research and Program Manager at the West Africa office of the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (Dakar). He authored *The Fair Trade Scandal. Marketing Poverty to Benefit the Rich* (Pluto Press & Ohio University Press 2014) and co-authored *Africa's Last Colonial Currency. The CFA Franc Story* (Pluto Press 2021). He is a co-editor of *Economic and Monetary Sovereignty for 21st century Africa* (Pluto Press 2021). He is the editor of *Imperialism and the Political Economy of Global South's Debt* (Edward Elgar 2023). He tweets at @nssylla

Speaker of Plenary session 6: The Rise of Asia and the Restructuring of Global Political Economy

The 1944 UN Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, laid the groundwork for the U.S.-centred economic and monetary order that emerged in the aftermath of World War II until the mid-1970s, a period often

portrayed as the "golden age" of global capitalism. Though this conference did not reflect the economic and political concerns of countries in Africa and Asia, most still under colonial rule, there have been more and more calls in favor of a new "Bretton Woods". I argue that the choice of this framing is debatable on historical and political grounds and propose instead a pathway towards a "Green Bandung Woods".

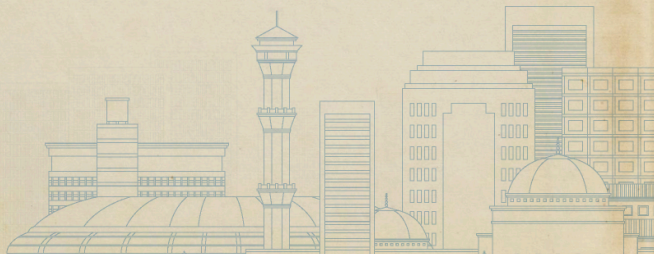


SYUKUR Yanuardi

Yanuardi Syukur is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Khairun, Ternate, North Maluku, Indonesia. He is also the initiator and editor of the G20 book "Recover Together Recover Stronger" (8 Indonesian-English volumes), published by the collaboration of the Rumah Produktif Indonesia Association and the National Library of Indonesia (2022). He is currently initiating a book for Indonesian Chairmanship in ASEAN 2023.

Speaker of Plenary session 11: STOP THE WARS!

Humans are born noble and dignified creatures. With that noble dignity, humans can elaborate their intellectual potential to create a great civilization on the planet. War can damage human potential and even impact intergenerational revenge that is very likely to erupt again in the future. As respect for human dignity and to create a world civilization that is peaceful, just, harmonious, and sustainable, war must end. All local, national and international actors need to speak, "stop the wars!" to create a better world for today and the future.



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*



TARROSY Istvan

Dr. István Tarrósy is Full Professor of Political Science and Director of the Africa Research Centre, University of Pécs, Hungary. He is Visiting Professor at Jagiellonian University of Kraków, Poland. He is head of the Doctoral Program in International Politics in Pécs. He was Fulbright Fellow at the University of Florida in 2013-14. His work is published in African Security, African Studies Quarterly, PLoS One, Journal of Geography in Higher Education, Society and Economy, Politics in Central Europe, Eastern Journal of European Studies, European Spatial Research and Policy. István is Editor-in-Chief of the Hungarian Journal of African Studies.

Speaker of Plenary session 6: The Rise of Asia and the Restructuring of Global Political Economy

The Rise of Asia, in my view, is intertwined with the Rise of the Global South. In the third decade of the 21st Century we can witness numerous politico-economic changes across the macro regions of the world, and a new phase of Afro-Asian engagements is born. This has a significant consequence for the entire international system also from a political economy perspective. In my contribution, I will deal with Afro-Asian dynamics and the rise of Asian actors in Africa – not only of China, but many other important actors, including India, Pakistan, Thailand, and Indonesia, together with the responses of Africans.



Rieke Diah Pitaloka TIRTOSUDIRO

Speaker of Plenary session 1: World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 1

Member of Indonesian Parliament 2009-2014 / 2014-2019 / 2019-2024, Chairperson of the Council of Experts of the Association of Parliaments of the Republic of Indonesia, Member of the Advisory Board of the Indonesian Council of Villages, Ambassador of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia.



TIWARY Rityusha Mani

Rityusha Mani Tiwary is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of the University of Delhi and a Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi. Additionally, she is the Assistant Editor of the flagship journal of the Institute- China Report: A Journal of East Asian Studies. She holds a PhD in Chinese Studies from the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her research has focused on unpacking the interplay of power and hegemony in East Asian regionalism and China's role therein.

Speaker of Plenary session 1: World Leaders in their relation with BBH Conferences – part 1

Jawaharlal Nehru's Internationalism and the Bandung Spirit

The experience of freedom struggle in many countries created conditions that prompted them to choose the path of independence in the conduct of foreign affairs. In the case of India, both Gandhi and Nehru evolved a perspective that stressed the need for the exercise of autonomy in world affairs. For Nehru, non-alignment was not only a strategy of independent foreign policy but part of a larger perspective of autonomy for all countries to build a democratic polity, pluralist society and a self-reliant, egalitarian economy; and correspondingly a world where all nations enjoyed freedom and peace.



TURAJLIĆ Mila

Mila Turajlić is an award-winning filmmaker and visual artist whose documentary works draw on a combination of oral histories, documentary archives, fiction films and found footage to fabricate a new reflexive language that confronts memory and ruins with the disappearing narratives of history. Mila's debut feature doc, CINEMA KOMUNISTO (2011) played at over 100 festivals and won 16 awards. Her long term artistic research project NON-ALIGNED NEWSREELS was selected for the 2022 Berlin Biennale. Her most recent project, the documentary diptych SCENES FROM THE LABUĐOVIĆ REELS – an archival road trip through the birth of the Third World – premiered in the autumn 2022.

Speaker of Plenary session 3: Bandung Asian-African and Belgrade Non-Alignment Conferences in Audio-visual Archives

Non-Aligned Newsreels is an artistic research project re-activating forgotten archives of 1960s liberation movements and newly-independent countries in Africa filmed by Yugoslav cameramen. This presentation will consist of a selection of filmed materials culled from previously unused film reels shot during the Non-Aligned Conference in Belgrade in 1961. Among this footage are speeches held by heads of state which were synchronized with existing sound recordings thus reconstituting the audio-visual

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

experience of the summit's proceedings. Ultimately, the aim is to explore the ways the filmic image chronicled the birth of a political project, becoming at the same time the vehicle through which this community was constituted and their vision narrated.



UL-HAQ Nisar

Co-chair Plenary Session 7: Digital Transformation towards a New Civilisation

Dr Nisar ul Haq is a professor in the department of Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia. He is the author of *Regional Cooperation in South Asia* (2003), *Gulf Cooperation Council: An Introduction* (1994). He has published papers in various journals. He was an observer U.N. Human Rights Council, Geneva, Switzerland. He also chaired the Indian Tourism Congress in Bali, Indonesia (2014). He was also a coordinator of International Summer School, New Delhi. Prof. Haq is a recipient of IPSA National Award 2017 for his distinguished service in the field of Political Science.



VARIS Tapio

Prof. Tapio Varis (Professor emeritus) has worked in many functions throughout his career, among others as Chair of Professional Education at the University of Tampere, as UNESCO Chair in Global E-Learning, as a member of the European Commission Media Literacy Expert Group and as Rector of the University for Peace (created by the UN) in Costa Rica. He has authored approximately 200 scientific articles on topics like global peace, new media and cultural identity and continues to contribute to print and broadcast media.

Speaker of Plenary session 7: Digital Transformation towards a New Civilisation

The question of the world order and the trend towards global civilization has inspired scholars, communicators, educators and spiritual leaders to answer questions on how the world works. The traditional Western humanism is challenged by transhumanism that aims to transform the human condition by developing and creating widely available sophisticated technologies to enhance human intellectual, physical, and psychological capacities. However, science, technology and moral values are becoming the credo of the new non-hegemonic order. Education should emphasize the inherent dignity and independence of learning and respect the imperatives and ethos of modern science. New ethics for communication is needed in the non-aligned spirit. The evolving Global University System is connected to the culture of peace



VIELVIEUX Hortense

Speaker of Plenary session 8: Gender and Women's Issues

Hortense Adloff, 34, lives in Lyon, France. After studying english, french literature and obtaining a master degree in marketing, she worked as humanitarian volunteer in Manado, Indonesia, for two years as a teacher, project developer and coach. Back in France, she initiated personal research on woman and femininity, while building a business as a formation counselor and caring with her husband for their four young children. Her approach on women's topic is the feminine experience as being a resource for woman herself and for her environment; leading women to take an active part in the world's global challenges.



WANG Hui

Wang Hui is the distinguished Professor in the school of humanities at Tsinghua University and Director of the Tsinghua Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences. His research interests include Chinese intellectual history, Chinese literature and social and political theory. He served as the co-editor of the influential Chinese journal Dushu from 1996 to 2007 and has published many books include China's Twentieth Century (2016), China from Empire to Nation-State (2015), The Politics of Imagining Asia (2011), The End of the Revolution (2009) and China's New Order (2003) etc.

Speaker of Plenary session 4: To Build the World Anew (based on Sukarno's speech at the 1960 UN General Assembly)

Third World Internationalism is not a completed norm of order, but a movement that continues to impact and change the post-war international order. Colonialism, imperialism and hegemonic orders are continuations of old times, and only the Third World resistance to this order and its international solidarity constitute the latest force in world relations in the 20th century. Therefore, the evolution of the world order needs to be observed from an internal experience of third world struggles, from a dynamic perspective. In the current context of conflicts, what can we learn from the Non-alignment movement? Is a new internationalism possible?

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

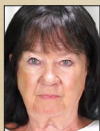


YIN Zhiguang

Dr Zhiguang Yin is a professor in international politics at the Fudan University. His research interest lies mainly in the area of Chinese modern intellectual and legal history, ethnic minority policy, 19-20 century history of international relations, imperial history, and Sino-Middle Eastern relations. His most recent monographs include: *A New World: Afro-Asian Solidarity and the PRC's Imagination of Global Order* (Chinese, 2022), and *Politics of Art: The Creation Society and the Practice of Theoretical Struggle in Revolutionary China* (Brill, 2014).

Speaker of Plenary session 5: NEFOS is back! (BRICS, NAM and other emerging forces in a global restructuring)

The hegemon-centric perspective in the main stream IR theories in the West is not able fully reveal the historical and theoretical significance of the third world solidarity. This talk argues that the third world solidarity experience has the capability to counter balance the hegemonic intention to dictate the world politics and human development. The PRC first understood the significance of the Third World through the historical process of anti-colonial and anti-imperial movement. A core of the Third World political common will is the idea of non-alliance, in particular, the resentment against achieving 'collective security' through military alliances.



ZEPP-LAROCHE Helga

Helga Zepp LaRouche, born 25. 8. 1948 in Trier, Germany. In 1971, she traveled during the Cultural Revolution as one of the first European journalistst through China. She studied political science, history and philosophy. In 1977 she married Lyndon Larouche. In 1984 she founded the international Schiller Institute, which promotes the idea of a just new world economic order and a renaissance of classical cultures. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union she and her husband proposed the Eurasian Landbridge as the basis for a peace order for the 21st Century, which was extended into the World Land-Bridge.

**Speaker of Plenary session 6: The Rise of Asia and the Restructuring of Global Political Economy
A New Paradigm in International Relations**

Humanity is faced with the gravest crisis in its history, the potential for a global thermonuclear war. The driving force behind this war danger is the imminent disintegration of the neoliberal financial system, which now has entered the hyperinflationary phase. It is this historical danger, which makes the revival of the „spirit of Bandung“ all the more urgent. In Bandung conference and subsequent

conferences the principles were established on the basis of which we must establish a new international security and development architecture for the world today.



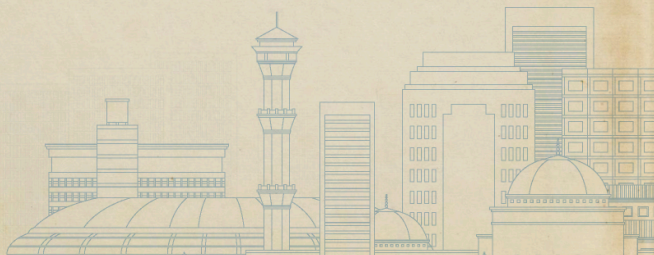
ZONDI Siphamandla

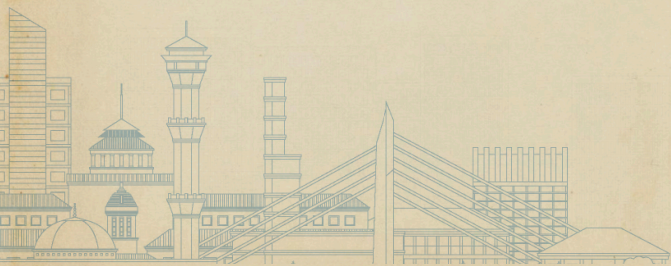
Siphamandla Zondi is the director of the Institute for Pan-African Thought and Conversation at the University of Johannesburg and a professor in the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Johannesburg. Zondi researches on the decolonisation of being, knowledge and power with a focus on revolutionary political thought, global south agency and Africa's international relations etc. Zondi is on the executive committee of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and edits a number of journals including the African Journal of Political Science, International Journal of African Renaissance Studies, and the Journal of BRICS Studies.

Speaker of Plenary session 5: NEFOS is back! (BRICS, NAM and other emerging forces in a global restructuring)

Africa's Strategic Partnerships with "Emerging" Countries: BRICS and Beyond.

The Global South is a targeted by global North countries, seeking to diversify their strategies for goal dominance from overtly parochial relations of dependency to ones with an appearance of equal and reciprocal relations. Africa has been the target of these. The African Union has started reviewing the value of these relationships in order to strengthen African agency in them. This paper will make the case for rethinking these partnerships in order to fundamentally transform them from unequal relations especially with regard to the global South towards collective self-reliance as envisaged at the Bandung Conference in 1955.





ABSTRACT COMPILATION IN ENGLISH

A. M. Keerthy
Research Scholar, University of Kerala
Andaladi Mana, Pattambi, Palakkad (Dist.), Kerala
INDIA
keerthyam@gmail.com

Before and After the Syrian Civil War: A Change in Political Role of Women in Syria

Syria is recognized as a multiparty republic with a democratic form of government. In reality, it has been governed by an authoritarian system since the 1970s. Despite having a constitution that outlines human rights, the country remains very patriarchal. Women make up 49.4% of the population in the nation, therefore it stands to reason that they should play a big part in its political system. As they received their voting rights as early as 1953, they were a little better than other west Asian nations in terms of political involvement and accessibility to fundamental human rights. The majority of them were reportedly unwilling to take Centre stage because of social stigma. the Syrian civil war begun in 2011 created severe political instability in the country. it had an impact on the female population too. this study will primarily focus on the change in the political role of women after the Syrian civil war. This essay also tries to comprehend the function that women can play in a nation throughout a protracted conflict, which will advance the field of gender studies. The purpose of this article is to explore the political situation of women in Syria prior to the civil war, the effects of the civil war on Syrian women, the new roles that women played in Syrian politics during the civil war, and a comparison of their roles at these two times. The essay also makes an effort to provide suggestions about the future role of woman in reducing the political unrest in the area.



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

A. K. Nirupama
Research Scholar, University of Kerala
Kailasam, VKRA 206A, Masjid Lane,
Vazhottukonam, Vattiyorkavu, Trivandrum, Kerala, 695013
INDIA
aknirupama@gmail.com

Sustainable Development from an Environmental Perspective: Role and Scope of World Trade Organization

The nexus between trade and the environment is quite complex and interconnected. There are positive and negative impacts of trade on the environment and vice-versa. This topic has always been a point of contention between environmentalists and economists. Environmentalists are of the opinion that trade liberalisation could trigger environmental degradation. This can be due to many different situations like the trade of pollution-intensive products which use exhaustible natural resources, trade with hazardous substances, relocation of industries to countries with lax environmental standards etc. But many contest the view of environmentalists and believe that trade brings wealth, information and movement of environmentally friendly technologies between countries. Being the major international trade organization consisting of a large number of member countries, WTO, to a larger extent, can play an important role in promoting sustainable development. The Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) deals with environmental concerns in the WTO. The role of WTO is also central to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper focuses on the theoretical aspects of the relationship between international trade and the environment and examines the role of CTE in particular towards achieving sustainable development.

ADLOFF Hortense
Head Consultant, Hortense Adloff Consultant for Formation and Pastoral Strategy
13 Rue de l'Annonciade 69001 LYON
FRANCE
hvieljeux@hotmail.fr

The woman's body is a good news for the world

In our western societies everything that consists in our values actually gravitates around the question of femininity. Any topic whether it be political, ethical, ecological, society, poverty... is linked on how we

treat the female body and what we want it to do or what we want it for. In this paper, we attempt to give an overview on how the whole feminine experience is under pressure to respond to economical, societal, ecological and political demands. However, there is richness in living fully this experience and to value it as strongly as masculine values are highlighted. Balance in social groups, complementarity of views on social issues and the way to address them, ecological vision, self resilience and overspread of justice and solidarity, balanced vision of humanity . . . these are the fruits we are aiming at.

In the southern countries, there is also a growing trend for "western femininity" which can be a consequence of economical development, and of the cultural domination of western standards.

We will attempt to address the questions of justice, equality, ecology in the light of the female experience example. We will put it into perspective with all the consequences the shutting down of this experiences has on anthropology and therefore on our fast-evolving societies. We will address the upcoming challenges women-wise for our world and see how it is deeply linked to our current economical challenges and power distribution.

AL-HARDAN Anaheed

Assistant Professor, American University of Beirut

Hariri Apt 8B, American University of Beirut

LEBANON

aa238@aub.edu.lb / anaheed.alhardan@howard.edu

Bandung's Legacy in the Arab World

Arab anti-colonial activists and thinkers looked to, and were part of, tricontinental movements and different forms of south-south cultural exchange prior to and in the aftermath of the Second World War. For example, in 1955, the Bandung Conference was attended by twenty-nine African and Asian heads of both aligned and non-aligned newly decolonized nation-states, as well as six leaders of anti-colonial movements. Of these, nine were Arab states and Maghrebi anti-colonial activists from the French colonies of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. The conference's final communiqué centered on support for national independence, opposition to colonialism, and mutual exchange and cooperation among the Afro-Asian world. The sequel to Bandung, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference, was held in Cairo in 1957. It was made up of peoples' representatives as opposed to heads of states. The conference led to both a permanent secretariat in Cairo, and the establishment of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. The first A.A.P.S.O. conference positioned itself and sought to convey a sense of direct lineage and continuity with the Bandung Conference. In this paper, I revisit the political literature of this era, particularly that which emerged around A.A.P.S.O. and in Cairo, and analyze how various thinkers and activists attempted to theorize the idea of Afro-Asian solidarity from the Arab world. I also examine whether such works can

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

indeed form the basis of a south-south genealogy of Arab anti-colonial thought and therefore a possible decolonial social theory of resistance for today that builds on the Bandung legacy.

AMBARWATI Jatiwuni

Master Student, Airlangga University

Dusun Simorejo No. 17 RT 16 RW 05 Kesambi, Porong, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java

INDONESIA

jatiwuniambarwt@gmail.com

Stitch Feature on the TikTok as a New Form of Interaction for Cybersociety

As social beings, humans have the instinct to interact which in the digital era is known as cybersociety and then social media become a new place for interaction. TikTok is a platform to create and share various videos with its various features, one of them called stitch which also known as duet. Stitch is a creation tool that allows user to combine other videos on TikTok with the videos that user create, so it formed such as patterns of interaction. Stitch allows the audience to know the context that the performer is discussing. This paper aims to identify the tendency of stitch behavior on TikTok by knowing and describing the triggering factors as well as their impacts. Virtual ethnography with observation techniques to collect data is used as a method of this research. The analysis shows that the tendency of stitch behavior on TikTok is to react or respond. It could be such as arguing, confirming, or just laughing if it contains funny things. Factors that influence stitch behavior are such as inaccurate information, make a joke, or just following trends. The impacts are the widespread interaction as well as dissemination of information. It also caused an attack or ridicule as cyberspace is freedom place and border biased.

ARLT Herbert

President and Scientific Director, Research Institute for Austrian and International Literature and Cultural Studies (INST), Jura Soyfer Society, Polylogue Centre

Rosa-Jochmann-Ring 54/5/6, 1110 Vienna

AUSTRIA

arl.t.herbert@arltherbert.at

Global Future: the vanish of Petrodollar

The economic backgrounds not only for the World War II were the conflicts about currencies, because currencies express the relations of economies to each other. During World War II there were a lot of plans to

develop a world currency (involved the Austrian Joseph Schumpeter) as a peace strategy. Now in the time of "World War III" (a term used by the pope, but also politicians since years - by now a conflict with economic mass destruct weapons and the threat of nuclear weapons) there come up old and new plans about world currencies. And it comes up a new economy which will not be based on oil or gas anymore (which does not mean that they fade away). - In a multipolar world we need also a new currency which is not only for the profit for one country. - The contribution will be about the history of currencies, the actual world conflict - beyond the war propaganda from which side ever - because some parts of the economy were declared as "national interest", the necessity of laws for the world to abolish wars as basis for this new currency, the new technologies and currencies, and the concepts of currencies today which go beyond the concepts of USA, EU or China which do not really include the realities of this world which are now on the way (for example with Quantum Technology).

ARLT Herbert

President and Scientific Director, Research Institute for Austrian and International Literature and Cultural Studies (INST), Jura Soyfer Society, Polylogue Centre

Rosa-Jochmann-Ring 54/5/6, 1110 Vienna

AUSTRIA

arlt.herbert@arltherbert.at

Money and Revolution

Rethinking revolution means in my perspective to analyze the main factors of a revolution not only in a historical perspective.

There is a key connection between money and revolution. The financing of a revolution structures the revolution. And the structure of such a revolution might be against the program of the revolution as you can see historically.

For the French revolution this was a main problem, but also for the revolution in Russia and other countries. On the other hand, a financing like the Yugoslav revolution brought best allies and made it possible to finance food, medicine, but also education.

In literature, the arts from the antique (see Karl Marx, literature quoted in the Capital from Sophocles to his presence) to our presence (Jura Soyfer, literature quoted by Thomas Piketty, "Money never sleeps") you see the bad sides of money - the power over other people, the destruction of societies.

Until now money is not abolished. In our presence the strong dollar kills millions. The strong Rubel was a possibility to survive, but no revolution will derive from this money policy. It is just a way of national surviving. Also, the money police of China do not include any programmatic for the structure of societies of other countries in a revolutionary way. But the multipolar world that comes up, has also its own money

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

policy. It is not the policy of a revolution, but a policy of new cooperation, fair distribution of food and medicine, fair production, fair trade, culture of peace. And that would be a revolution after the "military revolution", its suppression of billion people of 500 years, the millions killed.

ARTHA Gratia Wing
Researcher, Department of Sociology, Airlangga University
Surabaya City, East Java
INDONESIA
gratiartha123@gmail.com

Knitting the Resurrection and Progress of Bandung, Belgrade and Havana (Social-Cultural Analysis Study in Global Dynamics)

In the history of countries that are included in the classification of third world countries are countries that at the social, political, and economic levels can be said to be or are still developing. It is not surprising that for a long time, third world countries have not played a prominent role in the global system. This is because the global system has been controlled and manipulated by the first world countries which is often symbolized by the term "developed countries". However, some of the third world countries do not simply accept the hegemonic system created and preserved by the first world countries. Rather, it is against the hegemony of the first world countries by being active in the contestation arena in the global social, political, and economic system. The revival of the spirit of change to become more advanced than some of the third world countries is trying to break through the boundaries that have so far been an obstacle to the rate of development of third world countries which have been considered as "marginal countries" in the world global system arena. Basically the progress of developing countries to keep pace with developing countries is through development programs, in this case in developing countries such as Indonesia the word development is the basis of all progress. The meaning of development as stated by Portes (1976) is a social, economic, and cultural transformation. However, in practice, there is a trade-off of interests in development. Therefore, development is often interpreted as progress made by society related to the economy, even further, development is defined as a form of dynamic life that is less desirable for "some people are marginalized" and as a political ideology that distributes authority to the ruling government in order to curb those who criticize the government in power (Budiman, 1995: 1-2). Furthermore, the third world development work written by Arief Budiman explains that there are several factors to calculate development, namely through the average wealth of the community which is a symbol of the success of a country's development.

Modernization is one of the pillars of development that is even the main center for well-planned development. The history of the birth of the term modernization began to exist and develop after the

Second World War, precisely around the 1950s which is still rife in the projected development of third world countries. The results of the thoughts of social scientists who pursue the study of modernization of development have spawned quite a number of theories, some of which include Rostow (1960), Hagen (1962), Lerner (1964), Elsenstadt (1966), Parsons (1962), Inkeles and Smith (1974) and McClelland (1976). With the diffusion process, it is possible for development and social and economic growth in developing countries to slowly lead to the development of better socio-cultural and socio-political conditions and approaching western or first world countries (Portes, 1976; Chirot, and Hall, 1982). The rapid development of these third world countries as stated by Mansour Fakih (2002, 185-187) that after the world left the era of physical colonialism, the world began to enter a new era called "neocolonialism" where neocolonialism focused on colonialism in the form of economic system hegemony.

Globalization has changed the world order and system to be more open than ever before. It should be noted that the root of globalization is an extension of the development of power and hegemony of capitalism in the postmodern era. In globalization, the free market economy becomes a parameter of power. One expert, Stiglitz (2012-6) states that globalization has succeeded in forming an increasingly steep gap, even increasing the number of victims who experience poverty in third world countries. From this it can be understood that although it brings progress to third world countries, globalization also has an impact on the suffering of the poor who are forced to become "political victims". The reality of globalization as stated by Dahlan (2000) is like a crystal palace which shows that the exploitation of the western world against the eastern world is still happening and ongoing.

ARTNER Annamaria

Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies Institute of World Economics
2120 Dunakeszi Barátság u. 42/C

HUNGARY

artner@t-online.hu

Bandung spirit and anti-imperialism in a changing world order

The topic of the presentation is an overarching issue that covers more topics specified in the call for papers (decolonisation, de-dollarisation, national sovereignty, counter hegemony, south-south exchanges etc.). This issue is the fight against imperialism as a prerequisite of global dominance of Bandung Spirit Core Values (peaceful co-existence, liberation, equality, solidarity, and emancipation).

The presentation first discusses the economic bases of imperialism and the evolution of the form and scope of accumulation. Due to the modification of the economic bases of imperialism its form has also altered. The presentation will discuss the history of change of form of imperialism regarding its global structure and the nature of its present form (unipolar hegemonic transnational monopoly capitalism). This will be followed

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

by the analysis of new means of influence of imperialist countries (increased role of soft power means such as the networks of media and NGOs) and the rise of the class struggle to a global level. The presentation then discusses the implications of these changes for Bandung Spirit, the preconditions of its realisation and the possibility of a new world order. Here the importance of inter-national anti-imperialist struggles will be underlined. This will be followed by the presentation of why and how the Ukrainian conflict, its prelude as well as its treatment, have revealed the true nature of imperialism and accelerated the global systemic change. This part of the presentation will explain what "forced delinking" means and how it serves the fall of imperialism on the one hand, and the emancipation of nations and a global sustainable development on the other.

BARBIERI Giovanni
Researcher, Cranec - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Via Enrico Stendhal 58, 20144 Milano
ITALY
giovanni.barbieri@unicatt.it

Is the Empire Striking Back? From Western dominance to a multicentric world order (provisional)

The recent tensions between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, which resulted in the armed conflict between this two state entities, should be seen in a broader global framework. The global financial crisis of 2008 and, concomitantly, the emergence of the BRICS, triggered a global process of systemic restructuring, which involved international institutions, regional groupings and, more generally, began to reshape the international political order. This process, which began in the form of a tenuous contestation of the operating rules and norms underpinning the liberal international order, has gradually become a reality in the form of a steady and significant growth in the economic capacity of those countries dissatisfied with the global leadership of Western-led international political structures. The BRICS countries, as well as a growing number of countries in the Global South, intensified their relations at all levels, making it evident that some kind of systemic transition was now underway.

The point of view expressed in this contribution is that the Russian-Ukrainian war is nothing but the breaking point in the process of Power Transition from an international system dominated by the Anglo-American bloc and their allies (generally liberal-democracies) to a more inclusive system representing the interests of the most relevant emerging actors. From an analytical point of view, this type of investigation can be conducted by analysing the general geo-economic dynamics and, in particular, the dynamics relating to one of the pillars of US global dominance (not hegemony) of the system: the primacy of the international financial regime of the dollar.

BHASKAR Deepak Kumar

Assistant Professor, Nagaland University (A Central University), India
Department of Political Science, Nagaland University, Nagaland, India
INDIA
deepkbhaskar85@gmail.com

Non Alignment and Africa in New International World Order: Prospects and Challenges

Non Alignment in contemporary time is under academic scrutiny over its relevance when world is considered to be unipolar especially after the collapse of erstwhile Soviet Union. It was believed that the Non Alignment as an idea became irrelevant but is it true? African countries have played most crucial role in Non Alignment Movement throughout. When many powerful countries are seeking New World Order by making the world multipolar, by creating multiple centres of power. It raises many critical questions such as what will be the position of African Countries in this new world order? Will Non Alignment be possible for the smaller and weaker countries in the multipolar world? What are the prospects the new world order creates for African Countries? What are the challenges these countries are going to face in this order. Is it possible for Africa to escape a new scramble? My paper seeks answer to these questions in the discursive enquiry. Two major Asian power who seeks global influence such as China and India are venturing in Africa to utilise the most unaugmented resourceful continent of the world. Africa has many thing to offer to these countries in terms of number of sovereign countries that are member of multiple international organisations and the rich and rare resources which are depleting all over the world. The important question is what China and India is going to offer to Africa apart from what Africa is going to offer to them. Africa that is suffering from multiple problems especially political instabilities may need more from these politically stable countries. It is founded belief that International politics revolves around the power politics primarily it is Realpolitik. Whether China and India both are looking towards African Countries from this perspective or their intention is to create new world environment where each country can grow fullest to its potential.

CIMEK Gracjan
Polish Naval Academy
Sojowa 18a/19
POLAND
kasander555@o2.pl

New ideas for a future world civilisation

We are entering a new period of human consciousness that we do not yet fully understand. The perception

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

of the world will be different, at least as different as it was between the Enlightenment and the Middle Ages, when the western world moved from a religious perception of the world to the basis of reason. The West no longer has the capacity for spiritual leadership in building a better human civilisation. The awakening of other civilisations therefore manifests itself in the search for a new one. In my speech I will present ideas that allow shaping the civilisation of the future on the basis of subjective participation of various classes, states and nations in relation to the current crisis sociopolitical conditions. I will use ideas present in the Slavic space and socialist ideas that favour the formulation of a new paradigm allowing for the actualisation of the "Bandugu spirit" of peaceful coexistence, equality, solidarity and emancipation. It will concern both the postulates of the organisation of the state and of international relations, which results, on the one hand, from the objective changes associated with globalisation and, on the other, from the need for a comprehensive negation of the hegemonic idea of the imposition of the ideology of liberal democracy and human rights by the Western powers, preferring a state of perpetual unipolarity and civilisational dictatorship. The need to develop a new paradigm is justified by the erosion of the previous order based on hegemony which also include the crisis of reproduction of a dominant, collective image of a world order based on neoliberal, capitalist values system and generally western paradigm.

COLAKOGLU Selcuk

Founding Director, Turkish Center for Asia Pacific Studies and Faculty Member, BNU-HKBU United International College

BNU-HKBU United International College, Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, China, 519087

CHINA

scolakoglu@gmail.com

What to Expect from the BRICS in the Aftermath of the Russia-Ukraine War: A facilitator within the divided G20 or a Balancer against the G7?

The COVID-19 pandemic has created unrepresented challenges to the world economy. Strict and long-lasting lockdowns of countries over the last two and a half years has pushed a pause button for globalization with a fear of collapsing global supply chains. The hope to reach a pre-pandemic global economic level has been shattered just after the start of the Russia-Ukraine War in February 2022. Western sanctions to Russia and Russian counter sanctions to Western nations have created another big crisis for the world economy in terms of global energy and food supplies. None of the other BRICS countries (China, India, Brazil, and South Africa) has joined the Western sanctions against Russia. Nevertheless, this does not mean that those BRICS countries have politically supported Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The BRICS Virtual Leaders' Summit on June 23-24, 2022, focused on renewing multilateralism for global economic recovery, deepening coordination on climate action, and strengthening coordination on pandemics and public health. This paper

aims to examine potential BRICS' roles in global governance in the aftermath of the Russia-Ukraine War. Can the BRICS prevent a collapse of global governance mechanisms/forums that appeared in the post-Cold War period like the G20? Alternatively, does the BRICS lead a non-Western global governance mechanism with the ambition of isolating the G7?

CORBIN Carlyle G.
Senior Analyst, The Dependency Studies Project
30-8032 Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00803
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
cgcorbinmon@yahoo.com

Challenges to the Implementation of the Decolonisation Mandate during the United Nations Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

The proposed paper examines, within the contemporary geo-political context, the existing challenges faced by the United Nations (UN) to the genuine implementation of the longstanding self-determination and decolonisation mandate under Articles 1, 55 and 73 of the UN Charter, pertinent UN General Assembly resolutions, and relevant international human rights conventions including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

For two decades since the independence of Timor Leste in 2002, the UN roster of non self-governing territories (NSGTs) has remained virtually stagnant with no territory achieving the requisite full measure of self-government and the consequent delisting from UN-NSGT inscription. This political stagnation belies the perception of a post-colonial context, and continues, paradoxically, in the midst of the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2021-2030).

With specific reference to the island NSGTs formally designated by the UN as non self-governing, the paper 1) reviews the key measures adopted by the UN General Assembly for implementation by the administering powers and the UN system to advance the decolonisation process, 2) identifies key issues which have brought about the UN's decolonisation inertia, and 3) offers some projected actions to advance the decolonisation of the remaining non self-governing territories to the full measure of self-government pursuant to the UN Charter.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

DRWESKI Bruno
Assistant Professor, Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales (INALCO)
74, rue Jules Guesde 92240 Malakoff
FRANCE
drweski.bruno@orange.fr

Eastern Europe at the time of the Bandung-Belgrade-Havana Conferences

In spite of the fact that the Soviet-Yugoslav split of 1948 was not entirely bypassed after 1955, the Soviet Union and its allies saw the formation of the Non Aligned State Movement formed in Bandung and Belgrade, later extended toward Havana and Latin America, as an opportunity to gain counter-weights in the Southern hemisphere so to displace the influence of the still more powerful rival Western block. All Eastern European countries took part in this game, particularly the long-unrecognised by the Western states German Democratic Republic, but also all other socialist states that were subject to the COCOM policy of sanctions, discriminations and blockade from the West. From the second half of the 1950s, Eastern Europe gradually opened up then strong relations with Asian and African countries. Scholarly works today lacks publications on this subject

FATIMA Anam
Doctoral Researcher, Aligarh Muslim University
4/700 , Sadar House, Sir Syed Nagar, Aligarh
INDIA
anamfatima.bsw@gmail.com

Implications of Covid 19 on Migrant Women Workers : A case study of Delhi NCR, India

Covid 19 wreaked its havoc throughout India and every section of society was severely effected one way or the other. As it is expected during any such calamity, the poor and the marginalised had to ultimately bear the brunt in the severest form. The impact of Covid 19 similarly had a very pernicious gendered impact. The migrant women workers who being devoid of their permanent status had to face many added layers of marginalisation and discrimination. How these migrant women survived the period of Covid 19, despite all the obvious parameters being on the negative, underlines the significance of creative use of their agency and spirit of solidarity, issues which remain hitherto unexplored. Our work, by taking the example of women migrant workers of Delhi NCR region in India, will analyse how women of this region managed the situation and in doing so will explore the theory of intersectionality. Also recommendation will be suggested to the civil society and state actors to improve the conditions of Women that are working in the informal sector.

HELALI Christopher
Ph.D. Candidate, Tongji University
2545 Parker Rd Vershire, VT 05079
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
christopherhelali@gmail.com

Unipolarity to Multipolarity: The Birth of a New International Order

Following World War II, the world was divided between two major blocs, the Capitalist bloc led by the United States and NATO and the Socialist bloc led by the Soviet Union and later with China as another center of power. Charting a path in between these two blocs was the Non-Aligned Movement which allowed countries to develop on their own terms, mediating their relations between both blocs. This bipolar international order eventually ended in 1991 following the collapse of the Soviet Union. While intellectuals like Francis Fukuyama proclaimed an "end to history" and the triumph of the Western Liberal order, this was premature. Decades of wars, sanctions, and unilateral actions led by the United States and NATO have destabilized the Middle East, North Africa, and the Global South at-large. Entire countries including Yugoslavia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria, and Libya were destroyed by the intervention of the United States and NATO. This was no Pax Americana. Countries that resisted US-EU-NATO imperialism sought to build alternative structures and relations. These include Cuba, the DPRK, Zimbabwe, Russia, China, Iran, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Belarus, and Syria. These countries offer alternative models of development, economics, and political relations in addition to standing up and confronting the barbarism of this current international order. The coming years will be historic in the development of a new model of international governance that moves away from the unipolar world that self-proclaimed its triumph after the collapse of the Soviet Union. We are witnessing the birth of a multipolar world.

HOUSER Myra
Associate Professor of History, Ouachita Baptist University
410 Ouachita St., Box 3744 Arkadelphia, AR 71998
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
myra.ann.houser@gmail.com

Conferences and African-American Activism: Soweto, Havana, and a Global Black Audience

The late twentieth-century line of thought and connection that ran through African American connections to the Global South has been, through its nature, discreet. Amidst a Cold War, intelligence agency

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

surveillance, and global embargoes, Black activists interested in crafting an intellectual response to colonialism, apartheid, and late-stage capitalism often met in secret, without notes, and many activists maintain this discretion while participating in oral histories or other celebratory projects.

So it is with a group of women watching Soweto in Havana. During the 1976 Soweto Massacre, South African students demonstrated against a decree that Afrikaans be their medium of instruction, regardless of a school's geographic positioning or demographics. As they marched through the streets of several major cities, police officers in Soweto opened fire. The next day, an iconic photo of thirteen-year-old Hector Pieterse, dying topped newspaper pages around the globe. In Havana, Cuba's Granma and its televised news seized upon an opportunity to show the horror of one of its enemies. In the middle of a tri-continental organizing conference, a group of African American women watched in horror. They channeled it to change their approach to anti-apartheid organizing within the United States.

This paper will examine the aftermath of that conference. In doing so, it examines organizers did much of their work while eliding the particular circumstances that had led to this shift. Based upon my interviews with activists, as well as media analyses of the events, I ask how this story can be more fully fleshed in a community that has utilized discretion to survive. Additionally, I ask what responsibility historians have toward maintaining this source discretion, even as progressive organizing perhaps relies on an ability to better understand—and therefore better elucidate—this that went before.

INDEO Fabio
External Researcher, University of Camerino
via Mancinelli 18
ITALY
fabindeus@hotmail.com

The role of the energy diplomacy in the Italian foreign policy towards post-Soviet Central Asia

Since 1991, Italy has developed solid diplomatic relations with the new independent Central Asian republics, tailoring its foreign policy on the new geopolitical scenario that emerged following the dissolution of the Soviet Union and aimed to strengthen their political sovereignty and economic independence, preconditions for preserving a condition of stability and security.

In addition to the political and economic cooperation, Italy has successfully undertaken a profitable energy diplomacy with Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, which respectively hold huge oil and natural gas reserves. This Italian approach - within which the national energy company ENI has played a leading role - aims to ensure them the access to new markets through the implementation of alternative energy corridors, eroding Russia's monopolistic control on the exploitation and exports of hydrocarbons. Besides production

and exploration activities, Eni holds shares in two of the four Kazakh energy export infrastructures: 5% of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline - which transports Azerbaijani and Kazakh oil to European markets - and 2 % of the Caspian Pipeline Consortium).

Energy cooperation with Turkmenistan - which has adopted a permanent neutrality status in foreign policy, also recognized by the United Nations since 1995 - is also strategically important, as it could facilitate the implementation of the Trans-Caspian natural gas corridor that would allow Turkmenistan to access to western markets through the Southern Energy Corridor, one of the European Commission's "flagship projects".

The aim of this paper is to analyse the evolution of Italian foreign policy in Central Asia, within which the security dimension has progressively assumed a significant relevance after 2001: the commitment of the Italian government in promoting an energy diplomacy which allow Central Asian republics to achieve their foreign policy's goals will produce concrete results also in the future. Indeed, the Italian government and energy companies are among the main partners of these republics in the energy transition process, aimed at increasing the production of energy from renewable sources.

JAIME Cintia
Managing Director, ES VICIS Foundation
Mettliweg 12
SWITZERLAND
cintia.jaime@esvicis.org

We are a long way from achieving the sustainability goals proposed by the United Nations. Is the diagnosis adequate? What goals do we need to change? What policies are necessary?

According to the World Population Clock, there are 7.97 billion people on the planet today. And 55% of them live in cities, which occupy 4% of the Earth's surface. Globally it has become naturalised as a prophecy that by 2050 there will be 9 billion of us and 70% of us will live in overcrowded cities.

The impacts of overcrowded cities are already tremendously damaging to the environment because they consume 80% of the world's energy, generate 70% of the world's waste and produce 60% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. They also create tremendous social and economic problems. In these dangerous cities, children live locked up, many ride their bicycles in the corridors or around the dinner table, 1 in 3 live in a slum. Young people suffer, adults suffer too. Why should this prophecy be encouraged?

At a time of global crisis such as the one we are going through, when the United Nations objectives are increasingly far from being achieved, it is essential to rethink the plan drawn up to achieve the objectives of economic, social and environmental well-being. Is there any reason to justify maintaining this

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

model? Apparently not, and the UN's Quito Urban Agenda 2016, which promoted investment in cities by consolidating an urban planning model proposed in the Athens Charter a century ago, is a valid model. Despite the billions that have already been invested in them to make them liveable, the lessons learned are pandemic and the expected goals have not been achieved; on the contrary, these problems have deepened. Across the world, organisations are encouraging social entrepreneurs to be disruptive, to get to the root of problems and generate innovative solutions. But what policies support these disruptive solutions? There are hundreds of thousands of disruptive social entrepreneurs, but they are playing a very unfair game, because even if they get support and recognition, if the root change is not done properly, they cannot go as far as they should. It is necessary for international organisations and sectors of power to change the guidelines that are aligned with the old principles that produce a global detriment, and continue to benefit a few. If this statement were not correct, every time there is a global economic crisis, the concentration of this financial power would decrease. But unfortunately the opposite is the case.

It is time to rethink and reimagine the world, and to question the plan set out by the Quito Urban Agenda 2016 and the Athens Charter, like many other plans set out as good for the people. Good for whom? It is time to look for root solutions and address the problem on a global scale. It is time to revitalise our habitats, and create habitats that are liveable, so it is necessary to balance investment in rural areas, something that is decades overdue and has only exacerbated the problem.

Only 5% is invested in rural villages compared to 95% in urban areas. The future does not lie in cities, but in returning to what is important to humanity, humanising ourselves and all organisations created and run by humans. Ensuring the promotion of opportunities and equality to achieve social and economic well-being with respect for our habitat and environment. This paper explains why a rethinking of the SDGs is necessary and the incorporation of SDG 18, NEO-RURALISATION, SUSTAINABLE MIGRATION AND TERRITORIAL POPULATION BALANCE, must be done imminently.

JUUTINEN Marko
Researcher, Helsinki University
Katajarinne 5 B, 37470 Vesilahti
FINLAND
marko.juutinen@helsinki.fi

BRICS and the Western Civilizational Discourse on Ukraine

Civilizational discourse is a specific type of discourse that create objects and subjects based on certain key ideas, conceptual constellations and institutions. From a Foucauldian or post-structuralist perspective, a civilizational discourse legitimizes certain actions, policies and institutions while deprive others from their legitimacy. The Western discourse about the ongoing war in Ukraine can be explained as a type

of civilizational discourse where Russia stands for the evil and Ukraine for the civil and progressive. The civilizational nature of the discourse stems from certain key concepts used to frame the crisis. These concepts include 'the free world', 'democracy', and 'human rights', and they are applied as standards which one hand position Russia outside of what is represented as civilization and which raise Ukraine and the NATO as the champions of it. This paper examines BRICS Summit declarations between 2014 and 2022 on the war on Ukraine in relation to this civilizational discourse. In this framework it deciphers the ideational cleavages between the Western discourse on the War on Ukraine and raises the question of international legitimacy of the Western discourse.

KAILO Kaarina
Member, The Archeomythological Institute, European Branch
Vanhatie 35
FINLAND
kaarina.kailo@gmail.com

Old Europe and the Danube civilization—a blueprint for Another Possible Future

Few peace activists or scholars are aware that the Russian war machine is now repeating history—the ancient attacks of Kurgan warriors from the East who ended 3000 years of peace in the area now inhabited by Ukrainians. It is important to study the revolutionary findings of Lithuanian archeomythologist, Marija Gimbutas, who found evidence of matrilineal cultures in Old Europe, mostly in the neolithic era. New studies confirm Gimbutas's hypotheses about the peaceful coexistence of societies based on equality. There was extensive trade in the region in circa 6000-3000 BCE. This period of a unique, flourishing culture and pioneering technological inventions and social innovations lasted for millennia. It is worth familiarizing ourselves with past and present models of society where women elders had a key role in guarding peace and welfare for all. We do well to learn about the pre-democratic forms of government and an art-oriented non-violent way of life. The Iroquois likewise provide a blueprint for much-needed gender balanced social innovations. Ukrainians themselves may not realize, due to patriarchal history's dismissal of woman-friendly past cultures, that the areas around the Black sea and Danube river were the cradle of goddess cultures without the forms of violence now taken for granted. This information offers hope and solutions in the face of the current war systems that threaten all planetary life in an unprecedented fashion. The aim of my talk is thus to introduce the new data produced by modern matriarchal, archeomythological and Indigenous studies that represents an ancient gift economy worth emulating. They help patriarchal nations devise time-tested, ecologically and socially sustainable lifeways that are far from utopian. They offer a blueprint for an aesthetic and spiritual worldview, a cosmivision of balanced living relations between peoples, genders and species.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

KHOIRUNNISA Rizqi; BANGUN Kania Milka Adellweis Mulia
Students, Universitas Airlangga
Department of Anthropology, Room 211, Building A, FISIP, Campus B, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya
INDONESIA
kania.milka.adellweis-2021@fisip.unair.ac.id

The Role of Matrilocal Relatives on Women's Early Engagement in Madura

The Madurese people apply a matrilocal pattern so that children become closer to their mother's relatives. One of the villages in Madura which have this pattern is Pangpong Village in Bangkalan region. This causes the daughter to experience socialization with their mother's relatives, including early engagement that is attached to the myth of sangkal. Such a myth often induces fear and anxiousness in women, believing that they will never find the right man if they reject the suitor's proposal. Since the rejection of a marriage proposal is frowned upon—especially by the matrilocal relatives, the daughters are often left with no choice but to accept the proposal. This study aims to comprehend the perspective of early-engaged young women on how the matrilocal relatives socialize marriage, how women respond to their engagements, and how the matrilocal relatives determine the continuity of engagements. This research uses a qualitative approach with in-depth interview and observation data collection techniques. We found that matrilocal relatives in Madura have a mindset that women should follow what has been determined by tradition regarding engagement without providing further education about marriage. In reality, however, some women consider their engagement burdensome. Along with their matrilocal relatives' little to no attention to their wellbeing, the engagement, unfortunately, cost them their mental stability. The matrilocal relatives are a dominant factor that contributes to the longevity of marriage engagements. In addition, some women often struggle alone without the support of relatives in influencing the fiancée to end the engagement.

KINOSHITA Hiroko
Associate Professor, International Student Center, Kyushu University
#5616, Center Zone 5, 744 Motoooka, Nishi-ward, Fukuoka-city, Fukuoka 819-0395
JAPAN
kinoshita.hiroko.174@m.kyushu-u.ac.jp

The Development of the LGBTQ Debate in Indonesia: Through the Analysis of Twitter Discourse Space

The purpose of this paper is to reveal the development of the LGBTQ debates in contemporary Indonesian society by analyzing "tweets" on Twitter. Indonesian society has seen increased repression against LGBTQ

people since 2016. In particular, the legalization of same-sex marriage in the U.S. in 2015 triggered an intensified backlash against LGBTQ outreach and movements as unacceptable values in Indonesian society; physical violence against LGBTQ people increased, and arrests and attacks involving police and radical Islamic organizations incidents increased. There were also repeated anti-LGBTQ statements by politicians and public figures, and Islamic intellectuals issued statements that LGBTQ deviate from religious norms recognized in Indonesia, and shortly after, the National Council of Ulama issued a series of statements that LGBTQs are religiously deviant and that same-sex reproductive practices are illegal. In 2018, a parliamentary bill banning so-called homosexual acts, which penalizes same-sex sexual activity and homosexuality, was proposed and passed. The bill was introduced and failed to pass, but in 2020, a new bill was introduced that would force LGBTQ to be placed in government-approved rehabilitation facilities and "treated", indicating a move to penalize and crack down on LGBTQ through legislation. Therefore, this paper will focus on data from social networking sites, where feelings and perceptions against LGBTQ are most likely to be expressed in a straightforward manner, to highlight changes in these perceptions. Specifically, this paper collects all tweets about LGBTQs written on Twitter since 2014, when attention to LGBTQs in Indonesia increased, uses quantitative text analysis methods to analyze how perceptions and feelings toward them have changed.

KOLORATH Jishnu
Research Scholar, University of Kerala
Kolorath (H), Ulliyeri PO, Kozhikode, PIN: 673323
INDIA
jishnu@keralauniversity.ac.in

Technology transfer: An international relations perspective

The world's economic development is seen from various perspectives as different from a force of modernisation to a world system of unequal resource sharing and uneven development. Global economic development trends are mediated through the negotiations between firms and nations that are owners and beneficiaries or recipients and dependents of the technologies. The medium of these negotiations was once imperialism. Since the second world war and decolonisation, the focus shifted to developmental assistance and aid. Since the 1980s, the world has seen global organisations that conduct these mediations in terms of intellectual property rights (IPR), foreign direct investment (FDI), and research and development (R&D). The concept of technology transfer is intertwined with these three components mentioned above and numerous other factors.

The attempts to formalise the technology trade among nations and private firms have been happening since the late 1970s. The TRIPS agreement of 1995 tries to encourage and regulate the use of intellectual property rights (IPR) among all the members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The developed

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

North allegedly pushed for this change to continue its technological edge and competitive advantage over the developing and underdeveloped South. At the same time, supporters of IPR point out its benefits to be reduced cost and significant information transfer. Even though the implementation of IPR laws in developing countries has facilitated a greater transfer of technologies in some sectors, the developing world has always remained suspicious of the intentions of the global North. This paper intends to analyse the history and politics of technology transfer from an international relations perspective, focusing on the political economy of North-South relations. The researcher wants to find the bearings of the concept of technology transfer in the changing global politics.

KOSHY Sanoop Sajan

Ph.D. Research Scholar, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

Kanjiramvila House, Chengamanadu P.O, Kottarakara, Kollam, Kerala 691557

INDIA

hs21d027@smail.iitm.ac.in

Rise of China in the New World Order through economic interdependence: an analysis on the Digital Silk Road

China, in the last three decades, has transformed from an isolated and impoverished Asian nation to a large superpower which stands parallel to the US and now even ahead of it in various aspects. As Chinese influence spreads around the globe, it is undermining the roles and relations that have dominated the international system for the past 50 years. The Chinese government in 2013 adopted the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which is regarded as the focal point of Chinese President Xi Jinping's foreign policy, a worldwide infrastructure development initiative, with the goal of making investments in around 70 nations and international organisations. Beijing has established the Digital Silk Road (DSR) as a component of China's massive BRI programme. The DSR, which was introduced in 2015 with a broad scope, has grown to play a crucial role in China's wider BRI strategy, as part of which China offers its recipient nations with financial aid, political support, technical help and other forms of assistance. Through the DSR, China is investing in the digital infrastructure in other nations; developing its own technologies; and enhancing digital diplomacy through multilateral institutions. The number of countries seeking China's technical assistance has only increased after the pandemic as there is an increased use of Chinese surveillance tools. By drawing a general outline on the Digital Silk Road initiative, this paper will focus on how China's investment in digital infrastructure abroad shapes the international order and its influence in the Asia-Pacific region. This paper will also make an attempt to analyse China's strategy of initiating economic interdependence to gain international influence through its debt-trap diplomacy, which further lead to its rise as a superpower.

KRPAN Domagoj
Ph.D. Student, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University in Rijeka
Sveučilišna avenija 4, Rijeka
CROATIA
dkrpan2011@gmail.com

Was there any real revolution in the breakup of Yugoslavia?

The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FPR Yugoslavia) was a country in the southeast of Europa that existed from 1945 until 1992. It was made from six republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia) and two autonomous provinces (Vojvodina and Kosovo). During the final years of FPR Yugoslavia, few events are label as revolutions: the Anti-bureaucratic revolution (Antibirokratska revolucija), the Yogurt revolution (Jogurt revolucija), and the Log revolution (Balvan revolucija).

The first revolution was a series of protests that overthrew the republic's government in Serbia and Montenegro and autonomous provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo. The consequence of these events was the rise of Slobodan Milošević. The second revolution was a part of the Anti-bureaucratic revolution, but it happened in Vojvodina, which was an autonomous province in Serbia. The Log revolution was an insurrection that started in areas of Croatia populated significantly by ethnic Serbs.

On the other hand, revolution is defined as a fundamental change in the political organization. If we look at these revolutions, we can raise the questions about how truly they were revolutions and should be called different names such as coup d'état or uprising instead of revolutions. This paper will examine theoretical approaches to the revolutions in general and how they fit in these three revolutions' narrative.

KUMARI Priya
Assistant Professor, Lady Shri Ram College, DU
Lajpat Nagar, Delhi
INDIA
priyakumari@lsr.du.ac.in

The Human (Rights) Dimension of India's Cyber Security

The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) 2020 launched by the International Telecommunication Union, ranked India tenth marking a jump of 37 places from the last indexing. The same year, according to a report by Specops Software and the National Crime Record Bureau of India (NCRB), India is the third most cyber-attacked country as the number of cybercrime shot up by 270 percent from 1 in 2016 to 3.7

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

in 2020. How do we understand this gap between India's improved global cyber security ranking and growing cyber crimes? To do so, challenges to India's cyber security can be divided into three parts: critical infrastructure, semi-critical infrastructure, and people. Cyber security of the critical infrastructure which includes government, defense, ministry accounts, nuclear facilities, etc is robust helping New Delhi secure a better place on five parameters used by GCI for evaluating cybersecurity which are technical measures, legal measures, organizational measures, and capacity development. Semi-critical infrastructure including Bank, hydropower projects, electricity grid, hospitals, railways, aviation, important private companies, R&D, and telephone networks needs major reform to catch up with the rest of the world. There is also a lack of communication between the governments and private entities that exposes the fault lines within the cybersecurity ecosystem. Nevertheless, the major problem lies at the third level i.e people. According to a joint study from Stanford University Professor Jeff Hancock and security firm Tessian, 88 percent of data breach incidents are caused by employees' mistakes. So humans are no longer the victims of cyber attacks but are also agents of cyber attacks. The pandemic-led shift to remote working and learning has triggered a wave of new cyberattacks targeting poorly secured or vulnerable devices and endpoints.

As we are as strong as our weakest link, this paper examines India's cyber preparedness at the people's level, as it has the second-highest number of internet subscribers in the world. The paper does so by dividing India's cyber preparedness into three parts: home, bilateral and global. At home, preparedness is accessed by analyzing various laws, policies, the role of implementing agencies, and the level of awareness among people. Bilaterally, the role of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, cyber security dialogues, and collaborations is examined. Globally, as India decided not to be part of the Budapest Convention, the paper finds out its ability to work with other like-minded countries to establish a multilateral initiative to create open, free, secure, stable, peaceful, and accessible cyberspace.

KUMARI Suman
Ph.D. Student, Jamia Millia Islamia
Flat No:1604;N12;Jaypee Aman Sector-151;Nodia
INDIA
coolsumankumari1994@gmail.com

Regional Security

The contemporary preoccupation with regional security reflects a confluence of the continuing relevance of traditional geostrategic calculations and the emergence of new security challenges that have redefined the content and scope of order in the contemporary international system. The rising salience of regional security and regional security orders across every dimension of interaction has generated a surprisingly large number of formal international arrangements that vary in scope, complexity, and strength. In this

contemporary arena the archive of regional security has expanded from merely safeguarding its borders and increasing military capabilities to maintain their independent identity to non traditional forms of security like environment , health, terrorism etc which cannot be addressed by a single nation state in a globalized world.

This paper will explore the increasing relevance of regional security especially for the developing world in the age of globalization. It will focus on non traditional security concerns which has been emerged like the health care concern which has come to the fore especially after Covid-19 pandemic, increasing global warming and the associated problems like extreme conditions etc. Regional organizations have an important role to play in the achievement of the United Nations global goals. They can support member states with the design of action plans for sustainable development and play a key role to monitor their implementation.

However, across the globe especially in the developing world there is a growing scepticism among citizens about the effectiveness of the work of regional organizations and their relevance to people's lives.

KUNJUMON Sinu
Research Scholar, University of Kerala, India
K.S Bhavan, Parakode P O
INDIA
kunjumonsinu@gmail.com

Securing the maritime space for ensuring the regional stability in the Indo-Pacific

Maritime space emerged as the new theater of opportunities and challenges. The spill over of great power contest from the continental front to the maritime space converted it into the realm of great power conversion. Defense of maritime domain is important or critical for ensuring the continued economic prosperity and national security of the countries. The peace and stability of the region is directly pegged on the maritime environment being safe and conducive for all such activities, particularly in the Indo-Pacific, having the important sea lines of communication, busiest sea ports in the world, being hub of world maritime trade and worlds most biodiverse area.

Given the new geopolitics in the Indo-Pacific, it become the central area of maritime geopolitics in the 21st century. The increasing importance of the region, economically, strategically and politically, lead to an upshoot in the power competition among the regional countries of the Indo-Pacific. The unilateral agendas or hegemonic aspirations enforcing by some countries on the sea, contrast with UNCLOS and disrupts the multipolarity of ocean governance. Along with the traditional security challenges, the increasing non-traditional security challenges converted the maritime space of Indo-Pacific into an arena of contestation, conflicts and competition. It reflects a complicated situation of maritime security in the Indo-Pacific,

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

affecting the strategic equilibrium of the region. The paper discusses on various maritime issues surfacing in the Indo-Pacific and the importance of open and stable maritime space for ensuring regional stability in the Indo-pacific region. The paper adopts qualitative methods and draws insights from the theoretical framework on, 'Maritime Security' for analysis.

LEILIYANTI Eva, RAHMAN Rizki Taufik, PRAYITNO Eko Hadi, TESAANNISA
Vice Dean of Academic Affairs, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Taman Kenari Nusantara, Jl. Ranah Melayu VI/6, Nagrak, Gunung Putri, Kab. Bogor 16967
INDONESIA
eleiliyanti@unj.ac.id

Optimizing Conservation Literacy of Local Community in the Sanctuary Area through Local-Wisdom-Loaded Bilingual Storytelling Learning Model: A Need Analysis

This multiyear (three years) research (in collaboration with YIARI (Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia)) aims to enhance the conservation literacy of the local community in the sanctuary area of Pematang Gadung Village, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan, through local-wisdom-loaded bilingual storytelling learning model. Deploying SAM or Successive Approximation Model, this research and development consists of three phases (preparation phase, iterative design, and iterative development). This paper shed light on the preparation phase/need analysis, that aims (1) to identify the need of Pematang Gadung's local community towards conservation literacy, and (2) unravel its relationship with their local wisdom represented in their belief and value system, local stories, collective memory. These were conducted by distributing Responsible Environmental Behavior (REB) questionnaires, in-depth interview, and focused group discussions (FGD), involving 30 participants (the village heads, religious figure, public figure, teachers, students, parents, and youth communities). FGD was conducted by employing biocultural conservation approach, i.e., the practice of intergenerational communication, dialogue, and discussion pertaining their local stories/beliefs/tradition/views/everyday practices. The result demonstrated their conservation literacy level was low as they perceived forest as a mere commodity. The latter aspect is intertwined with their collective memory recounting the connection between nature and culture reflected in their belief and value systems as well as their identity as indigenous, Muslim Malay ethnic.

LEONE Fabio
Research Fellow, University of Eastern Piedmont (UPO), Italy
Via Isonzo, 26, Siena
ITALY
fabio.leone@uniupo.it

Between Economy and the Restoration of Multipolarity. PV Narasimha Rao's Government Italy Policy (1991-1996).

In the first half of the 1990s India found itself at a crossroads: severe economic crisis; high level of political violence; threats to the integrity of the nation; the international context thoroughly changed. Nevertheless, by 1996 India had achieved significant economic reform and liberalisation, new improved international relations, and separatist threats had been defused. All these critical achievements were accomplished under the government of Narasimha Rao (1991-1996). Among these critical accomplishments, the "new course" of the Indian foreign policy was one of the most important. This new foreign policy was aimed at internationally re-positioning India in new post-Cold-War environment, and it was conceived as complementary to economic liberalisations. Rao government renewed India's lapsed relations with many European countries.

This paper gives an account of the Rao's foreign policy toward Italy in the first half of the 90s. The Rao government showed practical sense in seizing international opportunities created by the economic reforms. It looks to the renewal of long static Indo-Italian economic relations. At the same time, this paper also highlights the strengthening of Indo-Italian diplomatic and political relations; in particular, their mutual support of Indian policy for the reconstruction of multilateralism.

LEONE Fabio
Research Fellow, University of Eastern Piedmont (UPO), Italy
Via Isonzo, 26, Siena
ITALY
fabio.leone@uniupo.it

Look West: Narasimha Rao's government foreign policy and Italy (tentative title).

In the first half of the 1990s India found itself at a crossroads: severe economic crisis; high level of political violence; threats to the integrity of the nation; the international context thoroughly changed. Nevertheless, by 1996 India had achieved significant economic reform and liberalisation, new improved international relations, and separatist threats had been defused. All these critical achievements were accomplished

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

under the government of Narasimha Rao (1991-1996). Among these critical accomplishments, the "new course" of the Indian foreign policy was one of the most important. This new foreign policy was aimed at internationally re-positioning India in new post-Cold-War environment, and it was conceived as complementary to economic liberalisations. Among the numerous countries, Rao government renewed India's lapsed relations with many European countries.

This paper gives an un account of the Rao's foreign policy toward Italy. It looks to the renewal of long static Indo-Italian economic relations. The Rao government showed practical sense in seizing international opportunities created by the economic reforms. At the same time, this paper also highlights the strengthening of Indo-Italian diplomatic and political relations; in particular, their mutual support of Indian policy for the reconstruction of multilateralism. Moreover, this paper also gets a glimpse of the Italian politics to India in the first half of the 90s.

LIN Chun

Professor of Comparative Politics, London School of Economics
Department of Government, LSE, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE
UNITED KINGDOM
C.Lin@lse.ac.uk

China since Bandung

China came a long way from a new, underdeveloped socialist state in alliance with other newly independent third world countries in the 1950s and 1960s to a global economic power today trying to reposition itself in a shifting international political economy. What is the social nature of this historical trajectory? What is the meaning of its impact on the peoples in China, Asia, and the other continents? A critical assessment is needed to clarify the transformation of Chinese socialism and socialist internationalism. China's current neoglobalist approach amid complex geopolitical and geoeconomic conditions is questionable in light of the Bandung-Belgrade-Havana legacies. Can it readjust to catalyze and engage a transnational and transformative movement toward global equality, justice and peace, in solidarity with a reconstructed and ascending global south? Such a movement is the only hope that the lasting crises of hegemonic rivalries, wars, hunger, poverty and environmental degradation can ever be overcome.

MAHANTY Manasi

Lecturer and Researcher, Rayagada Autonomous College

Manasi Mahanty C/o K. Gouri Shankar, Near CDPO Office, Rayagada - 765001

INDIA

manashi.mohanty08@gmail.com

Gender Dimensions of Labour Migration: A Study from Odisha

Odisha has also been at the centre of the political discourse surrounding migration. It is one of India's poorest and most backward states, but it has emerged as a major labour sending region, with numerous migration patterns spreading throughout the country. The severe agrarian crisis is the cause of rising poverty and inequality in rural areas. As a result, it causes large-scale distress migration of poor people from various parts of Odisha to cities and urban landscapes in search of better wages and livelihood options. The state has focused on the seasonal distress movement of labourers from Western Odisha to brick kilns in various regions of India. Where lakhs of migrant workers, including women and children, travel each year to brick kiln sectors in Southern India and the more developed coastal districts of Odisha.

The northwestern district of Sundergarh is well known for the migration of girls and young women from tribal families to far-off metropolitan cities like Delhi for paid live-in domestic work. Even other tribal-dominated districts of Odisha are also involved in the migration process. Tribal women and children from the remote areas of Odisha become easy targets for labour brokers, employers, and traffickers. Tribal pockets of Odisha have emerged as one of the major sources of trafficking in young women and minor girls. However, minor girl trafficking is not limited to tribal districts; it has spread to other coastal districts of Odisha, which have featured prominently in reports of girl trafficking, related discourses, and interventions. Like Kantabanji, another principal and busiest railway station in Ganjam district, i.e., Berhampur, is widely considered to be a preferred route for traffickers of 'minor girls' as it is directly connected to several major cities across the country.

Odisha was the first state to enact a law—the Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975—to protect the rights of migrant workers before the Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act of 1979 was passed. The Inter-state Migrant Workman Act of 1979 was later formed by the Government of India using the Act as a model, explicitly acknowledging the Dadan system and its existence. In an effort to reduce the vulnerability of migrant wage laborers, the Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act of 1979 was enacted. However, it has not been successful in regulating or facilitating secure and protected mobility. According to the Act, a system for registering labour contractors and workers hired in the source region has not yet been put into place.

The revised labour codes passed by Parliament in 2019 weaken protection and accountability in ways that are likely to jeopardise the future of this highly vulnerable workforce. The provisions of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, have been subsumed into the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Act. Migrant workers largely fall into the

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

informal sector, for which provisions have been put into place in the Code on Social Security. However, these are tokenistic, and the Code continues to drive the wedge between formal and informal sector protections. Under the Code on Social Security, however, maternity benefits only apply to registered factories, mines, plantations, and shops and establishments, which mostly have thresholds of 10 workers. As a result, unorganised sector workers, who are often found at smaller units and worksites, would be excluded from these benefits.

The paper analyses gender issues revolving around labour migration in Odisha. It also examines the impact of COVID on women in the context of labour migration and the labour legislation protecting the rights of migrant workers.

MAIER Russell; ANGWAY Banayan
Principal Founder, Global Ecobrick Alliance; Philippines Department of Education
Ubud, Bali, Indonesia; Kalinga, Philippines
CANADA/INDONESIA; PHILIPPINES
russmaier@gmail.com; banayan33@yahoo.com

Tractatus Ayyew / A Theory of Earthen Ethics

As we become more and more aware of the ecological degradation caused by our modern age, we long to amend and to green our ways. Of all our ecological crises, plastic pollution is particularly representative of our modern planetary predicament. As a fossil-fuel by-product, plastic embodies a direct connection to both the biosphere's multi-billion year pattern of enrichment and our modern pattern of depletion. By retracing plastic's full multi-billion year story, we can observe the sharp contrast in patterns. In particular, the ways in which Earth's spiraled its matter and energy to unfurl systems of ever greater vitality, diversity and consciousness. Observing nations that have long mastered their ecological integration we can see this same pattern embodied in their cultures. Learning from them, we can amend our metaphysics to recognize the human capacity for ecological contribution— and use it as our basis for green. Then, to achieve it, our enterprises must embody Earth's pattern in the dispersal of their energy and the concentration of their matter. In so doing, our enterprises must announce their for-Earth intention, and cyclically track, account and disclose their net-contributive material, energetic and diversity impacts. Starting with our plastic, by following the Earth's example in this way, we can ensure that our processes, cycles and systems systematically enrich the vitality, diversify and consciousness of the ecosystems of which they are a part.

MASSAY Emmanuel; EMOVWODO Silas O.; KIGODI Henry M.; ZANGENENE Maybe
Student, Department of Sociology, Airlangga University & Department of Gender Studies, The Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy; Student, Professional Communication and the Media Department, Universiti Brunei Darussalam & Theatre Emissary International, Lagos; Lecturer, Department of Gender Studies, The Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy; Student, Department of Sociology, University of Pretoria & Department of Sociology, Universitas Airlangga & Department of Religious Studies, Classics, and Philosophy, University of Zimbabwe
Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Kampus B Dharmawangsa Dalam, Airlangga, Kec. Gubeng, Kota SBY, Jawa Timur 60286
INDONESIA
emanuelmichael81@gmail.com

Widows and Divorcees social security rights in Africa and Asia post-Bandung Asia African Conference: Dreams, reality, and project for the global future

The necessity for a substantial extension of social security coverage across the two continents is recognized by different institutions and policymakers, but for the most part, the coverage is still out of reach. Furthermore, goal number five of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which demands achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, calls on us all to include those who are at risk of being left behind. One of the declarations of the Bandung Asian-Africa Conference (BAAC) principles is respect for fundamental human rights and the objective and principles of the UN Charter as well as respect for justice and international obligations. This qualitative study draws a link between the BAAC and social security rights of widows and divorcees in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, and Indonesia. Hinged on the intersectionality theory, which contends that structures of inequality based on gender, colour, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, class, and other forms of discrimination "intersect" to produce unique dynamic behaviour and effects, will be debated in connection to widows and divorcees. The study will use secondary data to access the reality of widows and divorcees from the four listed countries to produce a conclusive result which will stand as a determination of a project for a global future.



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

MEHMOOD Tariq
Associate Professor, American University of Beirut
6c, Hariri Building, AUB Campus, Beirut
LEBANON
ta36@aub.edu.lb

Literary Ghosts Of Bandung

Three years after Bandung, hundreds of anti-colonial and anti-imperialist Afro-Asian Writers held their first conference in Tashkent, with the objective of launching a movement of progressive literature, one that sought to unite their two continents on the bases of a shared common history and hopes for a fairer future. Many of the writers of this movement were deeply involved within social, political, cultural and where necessary military struggles in their own countries. Whilst the writer's movement was united against racism, Apartheid and Zionism, however from the onset, underlying this unity were two major geo-political and strategic fault-lines: one supported by the Soviet Union and its allies, and the other by China. The Afro-Asian Writer's movement would formally split into two camps, and produce two journals, where the Soviet Union backed one, which but would go on to be known as Lotus, and be produced from Cairo, whilst China backed another, called The Call, which was produced from Colombo. Both journals were produced in English, French and Arabic. Whilst presenting a comparative overview of the content of the two journals, and showing the different ideological divisions, I will highlight the ideas of hope and resistance that resonate in this resistance literature of the past, and place it in the context of the present.

MEYRASYAWATI Dewi
Doctoral Student, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & Lecturer, Universitas Airlangga
Jl. Medokan Asri Utara XIV, MA 3R No.3 Surabaya
INDONESIA
dewimeyrasyawati@fb.unair.ac.id

Hijab practices in Surabaya-Indonesia: Women navigating different expectations

Berhijab (to wear a veil) is the custom of the majority of Muslim women in contemporary Indonesia. Approximately 20 million Indonesian Muslim women now wear a hijab (veil). In the Qur'an, Surah An-Nur verse 31 says women should cover their heads and their chests and Surah Al Ahzab verse 59 says women should drape their cloaks over themselves. "All Muslim women believe and all follow the same Islamic doctrine, but why do they don their hijabs differently?" – One of my interlocutors (Surabaya, 2018). This intriguing question brought me to observe further how women get involved and contribute to this question

and how they navigate their expectations in hijab practices differently. This study draws on ethnographic research with four different Muslim women groups in Surabaya to address such questions applying historical and theoretical approaches. I found that these Muslim women's groups uniting themselves into groups whose members have adopted the same hijab style. For instance, there is a group whose members follow the developments in global fashion and therefore follow the trends in their hijab practices. The members of other groups follow a more literal interpretation of Qur'an and translate the text directly into contemporary hijab styles. There is also a group whose members combine global fashion trends with regard to hijab with strict Islamic rules. Members of other groups combine hijab styles with local traditional dress (for example, Javanese traditional clothing). Their navigating process create the dynamic of Islam in contemporary Indonesia and consequently, there are many variations in the way that women wear a hijab in Indonesia.

MILANI Marco

Assistant Professor, University of Bologna

Dipartimento delle Arti, Via Barberia 4, 40123, Bologna

ITALY

marco.milani6@unibo.it

European engagement towards Pyongyang: the development of diplomatic relations between Western Europe and North Korea in the early 2000s

Between the end of the 1990s and the early 2000s, an important effort at diplomatic rapprochement invested the Korean peninsula, propitiated by the proactive drive towards dialogue and cooperation of South Korean President Kim Dae-jung and substantially favored by the positive relationship between Pyongyang and Washington during the same period. In this juncture it appeared possible, not only a marked improvement in inter-Korean relations, but also a greater inclusion of North Korea within the international community, after years of substantial isolation. In this context, several European countries actively participated in this work of diplomatic engagement with Pyongyang, which culminated in the opening of official relations, between 2000 and 2002, of important actors such as Italy, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and the European Union.

This paper aims at analyzing the role of European countries diplomacy, and in particular of Italy, in this situation of generalized engagement towards North Korea, by reconstructing the historical path of relations between these countries and Pyongyang during the previous years, retracing the reasons that pushed these countries to approach the regime and the effects that these developments had on the wider process of engagement and opening towards North Korea. In this perspective, of particular interest will be the role played by Italy, that, in addition to being the first G-7 country to open diplomatic relations with Pyongyang

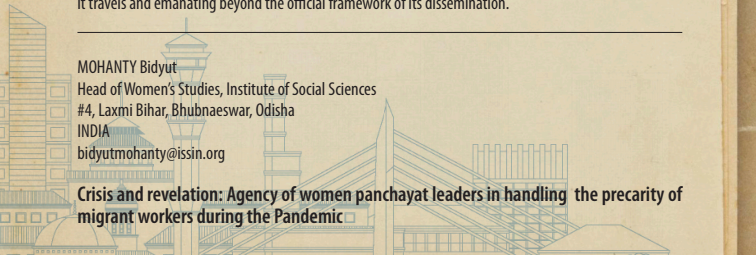
*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

in 2000, has also proved to be one of the most active actors in trying to open substantial and lasting channels of dialogue with the North Korean regime.

MO Lou
Independent Curator
Apt 305, 3F 92 Longquan Street, Da'an District 106, Taipei
TAIWAN
ostrakaap@yahoo.com

Projet Asperge: Cold War Diplomacy and Its Remains

The asparagus, the most well-known edible plant of its genus, is understood to originate from Europe. Its introduction from more temperate climates to Taiwan started during the Japanese colonial period but only succeeded in the 1950s under Kuomintang rule when a Californian kind finally took off on the island. As a labour intensive but high-income crop adapted to sandy soil, it became one of Taiwan's main cash-making and export products to Western Europe during the 1970s. With Taiwan's economic development in the 1970-80s and subsequent rise in wages, the local asparagus industry retracted. However, the know-how remains. During Taiwan's last period of diplomatic relationship with Senegal from the late 1990s to 2005 before the West African nation turned to embrace the PRC, Projet Asperge was established in the Sangalkam suburbs of Dakar by the Taiwanese Agriculture Technical Mission. The asparagus was an important topic in this trice short-lived Afro-Asian relation, featured during President Chen Shui-bian's July 2002 African tour. Though the agricultural technical transmission was successful, its supposed marketization to European tourists and the European market was not. From Europe back onto the plates of European tourists in Africa by way of Taiwan and America, the asparagus has certainly come a long way playing out its very own conquest of the globe. It is also a story of a plant's global economics and taste starting with the Cold War but taking roots as it travels and emanating beyond the official framework of its dissemination.



MOHANTY Bidyut
Head of Women's Studies, Institute of Social Sciences
#4, Laxmi Bihar, Bhubnaeswar, Odisha
INDIA
bidyutmohanty@issin.org

Crisis and revelation: Agency of women panchayat leaders in handling the precarity of migrant workers during the Pandemic

The covid-19 pandemic challenged the entire world to wake up and tackle various life and death questions, especially of the marginalised. In many countries including India, the migrant workers, especially women migrants faced special hardships during their travel and dislocations, adding to their already existing precarious conditions of work and sustenance.

At that time, the hidden potential of the women panchayat (rural local body) leaders became visible as they received the stream of returnees to their village and tried to bring the migrants some hope, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities. They did this in the face of Covid-19 threats risking their own lives and facing numerous obstacles such as severe resource crunch, lack of institutional support, and technical expertise. They worked with the help of the GramShabha – the Assembly of the village adults – involving women and men in most of the arrangements for food during quarantine, sanitation, medical treatment, sharing household work and finding employment in the area for the returnees. This community work under women's leadership was so intense and impactful during the crisis that it brought to one's mind Gandhi's Gram Swaraj (village self-rule). In effect, they replaced the state functionaries. We have much evidence from the ground in many parts of India to affirm this.

The Pandemic had many cascading impacts visible even now in terms of high maternal mortality ratio, and increasing malnourishment of the children. The low wages, food insecurity and loss of employment affected the women workers and children even more. While tackling these issues the women leaders from panchayats, SHG and other groups had to tackle the increased burden of women with pressures for earning additional income which was difficult at this time. The incidence of domestic violence showed a rise. Women had to perform additional duties at home often under stressful conditions while taking care of elder persons and children. Many new problems came up with lockdown, demonitisation earlier, coming of the Farming Laws – since withdrawn, GST and the draconian labour laws during the Pandemic.

MOTTA Paolo
BRICS Laboratory Member, EURISPES
Calle Sotavento 081, Rincon de la Victoria, 29738 Malaga
SPAIN
mottapa2@gmail.com

2022-BRICS Plus Revival

Perhaps has arrived the turning point for the BRICS PLUS initiative, which has been talked about for a decade now, during the XIV Summit of the BRICS countries in Beijing. The war events in Ukraine are redefining the entire global geo-political chessboard in which on the one hand the North Atlantic countries with their closest allies have lined up and on the other, even if not with univocal positions, the largest emerging economies and in fact, the countries of the global South.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Unfortunately, it took tragic events such as a war to question the balances and rules dating back over 70 years ago. In this constantly changing framework, the BRICS team, has not so far sided with the "Western" camp and has indeed expressed common positions of non-direct involvement and equidistance, as stated in the declaration of the last XIV Summit under the Chinese presidency.

An online meeting of potential BRICS + Foreign Ministers was held on May 20 in which the FM's of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) were joined by the representatives from Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, and Thailand. This opening led to a rapid counter-move by the United States, whose predisposition in turn invited these same countries to attend the G7, underway in recent days, trying to attract them to the Euro-Atlantic camp, with results still to be seen. It arrived the momentum for BRICS PLUS to become a real alternative to G20 as many emerging economies are interested and their participation will be decisive for the group effective enlargement. Therefore, a new phase opens at a global level and if this happens the BRIC PLUS would represent well over 25% of GDP and 45% of the world population.

MOTTA Paolo
BRICS Laboratory Member, EURISPES-Rome
Via Roma 4-Calvi dell'Umbria
ITALY
mottapa2@gmail.com

2022 Updating BRICS Plus Initiative Evolution

Perhaps the turning point has come for the BRICS PLUS initiative that has been expected about for a decade now, with the first openings for an enlargement the group made during the XIV Summit of the BRICS in Beijing.

The events in Ukraine are redefining the entire global geo-political chessboard in which, on the one hand the NATO countries are lined up with some of their closest allies as Australia and Japan and on the other side, albeit not with unique positions, the largest emerging economies, in fact most of the countries of the global South. The BRICS partners have maintained neutral positions. Unfortunately were necessary tragic events such as an armed conflict to question the equilibrium and rules born at the end of the second world war, institutions now dating back to over 70 years ago!

In this constantly changing framework, the BRICS grouping, within which we find governments with different sympathies, so far it has not sided with the "western" camp and indeed has expressed positions common non-involvement and equidistance, as can be seen from the statement of the last XIV Summit under the Chinese presidency.

This summit was preceded in May 2022 by a high-level meeting of the foreign ministers on 'Increased Role

of Emerging Markets and Developing Countries in Global Governance" was organized by the BRICS, to which various emerging countries have been invited, including those that in recent years have expressed, in different forms, the interest in joining the BRICS. In that circumstance were expressed clear declarations in favor of a possible enlargement, even without specifying the exact timing e mode, as reported:

"BRICS + As An Alternative to G20: An online meeting of potential BRICS + Foreign Ministers was held last Friday (May 20) in which the FMs of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) were joined by the FMs or representatives from Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, and Thailand."

This was reiterated in some paragraphs of the declaration of the last XIV Summit to which, as confirmation various heads of state from possible candidate countries have been invited, among them some have previously formally advanced application for membership, such as Egypt and Argentina, both with strong ties economic relations with the main BRICS countries.

Chinese presidency, through the bilateral meetings held, has given a signal in this direction, now depends from the constant evolution of the Ukraine crisis and the side global impacts, as the energy and food supplies, the evolution and

MOTTA Paolo

Key Advisor on Urban Issues, International Association on Social Quality (IASQ)

Urbanización La Rinconada- Benajarafe

SPAIN

mottapa2@gmail.com

Reflections and Dangers on the Future of Urban Development

As stated in previous Rise of Asia conferences, human being needs to live in harmony with the natural environment, the heritage and to socialize. For centuries all forms of urban settlement and aggregation have developed trying to maintain a balance between these different needs. The relationship with the surrounding environment, considered the basic element of productive, agricultural and other resources, and the safeguard of the territory over time, has regulated the city-countryside interrelations, but this balance is lost. In recent years, proposals such as smart cities, compact cities, etc. have been put forward in the name of sustainability, in which elements as: reduced mobility, less land occupation, more compact energy networks and so on, are emphasized as highly positive elements, leaving out the negative impacts that are increasingly present such as: pollution, use of water and energy non-renewable resources, daily commuting traffic flows, etc. Unfortunately still nowadays public authorities, private promoters and companies are carrying out various projects, some already in the development phase, designed among the most famous star architects who believe they can modify the very idea of cities to make them more

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

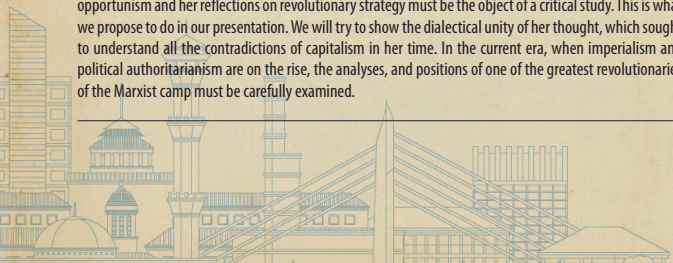
liveable and eco-compatible!! The vision of such projects is incompatible and exactly the opposite of what has been debated and discussed for some years, for a sustainable, widespread and human-scale territorial development, oriented towards collective well-being and local communities, and must be opposed. The proposal is insert a statement in the final conclusions of the conference, in line with what we have been discussed in recent years on urban issues in the various Rise of Asia Conferences, and referring to the slogan *What Dreams, What Challenges, What Projects For A Global Future?*, as a contribution from the Ecology-Health-Urban / Rural Issues/Sustainability session.

MOUSSALY Omer

Researcher, UNESCO Chair of Philosophy (UQAM) and Philosophy Teacher, Cégep Édouard-Montpetit
18 rue Denicourt, saint-jean-sur-richelieu, QC, J2X 5J5
CANADA
capitalgrundrisse@gmail.com

The theoretical contribution of Rosa Luxemburg to revolutionary Marxism

In the twentieth century, many debates raged between reformist and revolutionary tendencies of Marxism. One of the most important contributions to these debates was that of Rosa Luxemburg. She criticized the reformism of Edward Bernstein while defending the importance of democracy and freedom of expression against their opponents on the right and left. More than a century after her death, it is more important than ever to reappraise her contribution to revolutionary Marxist theory. In addition to her polemics with giants such as Lenin, she helped nurture Antonio Gramsci's strategic thinking and his conception of the war of position. Moreover, she was one of the first theorists to make connections between the labour movement in the countries at the centre of the global capitalist economy and the question of imperialism in the so-called peripheral zones. Her contribution to the theory of imperialism, her struggle against reformist opportunism and her reflections on revolutionary strategy must be the object of a critical study. This is what we propose to do in our presentation. We will try to show the dialectical unity of her thought, which sought to understand all the contradictions of capitalism in her time. In the current era, when imperialism and political authoritarianism are on the rise, the analyses, and positions of one of the greatest revolutionaries of the Marxist camp must be carefully examined.



NDALUKA Thomas

Coordinator, Society and Religion Research Center, University of Dar es Salaam
University of Dar es Salaam, Ubungu District, Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA
thomas.j.ndaluka@gmail.com

COVID – 19 vaccine hesitancy and acceptance among Pentecostal believers in Tanzania

Vaccines are considered the cheapest, easiest and accurate public health intervention against infectious outbreaks. However, soon after the introduction of several COVID – 19 vaccines, attitude against this innovation was mixed; some quarter hesitating to be vaccinated and other quarter accepting vaccination. Despite been provided free of charge and it is distributed throughout the country, in Tanzania, the uptake of COVID-19 Vaccine is very low. Only 5% of the population has been vaccinated. This lead to question why this is happening in a situation when cure is needed to curtail the impact of COVID – 19. Religious belief (religion) is attributed to this hesitancy and acceptance. What we do not know is to what extent the faith of a person play a role in accepting or hesitating from taking COVID – 19 vaccine? How do religious believers think about COVID – 19 vaccines (Is it a panacea of the pandemic?). If not why? Answers to these questions will provide insight into whether COVID – 19 vaccine hesitancy among believers is connected to their faith or to other socio-religious factors. At the end we what to recommend best way to increase acceptance of COVID – 19 among believers.

NERI Bruno

Senior Programme Manager, Terre des Hommes Italia

Via Dei Tigli 2 - Casatenovo (LC)

ITALY

b.neri@tdhitaly.org

The Role of NGOs in the Last 20 Countries

(Abstract?)



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

NICOTERA Ida
Researcher, EURISPES
Via Pilo Albertelli 1, 00195
ITALY
idanicotera@gmail.com

Combining ethics with Artificial Intelligence: a challenge for the future that must be met

Artificial intelligence plays a crucial role in the lives of billions of people. Its use has been and is being implemented every day in different aspects of social life. However, people often forget the consequences of these new mechanisms, which, now more than ever, are radically merging with people's daily lives. This process involves the invasion of digital and new AI technologies of the foundational area of democracies around the world, that of rights. On November 24, 2021, the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence was adopted by the 41st session of the UNESCO General Conference, a gesture highlighting the urgent need to address the digital transition, especially from the ethics perspective. That this adoption came after the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, after many states resorted to artificial intelligence to safeguard thousands of jobs and partially preserve people's social lives, is no accident. AI has undoubtedly helped to cope with the effects of the pandemic. Still, its rapid rise, primarily due to necessity rather than a precise strategic implementation plan, has brought externalities that are now being remedied. Evaluating the digital transition by leaving out the ethical look at these new realities is a mistake that would translate

the same dynamics of social reality into digital reality without remedying the issues to which solutions are being sought. The problems of AI related to its ethicality have been analyzed by several countries, which are looking for a way to implement the technologies without leaving aside people's rights and protecting freedoms. However, there are still very few cases in which the initiative to promote and enforce Digital Codes of Ethics has been translated into a binding legal and regulatory instrument to be applied in society, the economy, and especially in the world of work. As of 2022, only three countries have officially adopted such mechanisms with the force of law: Canada, the United States, and the Russian Federation. Concerning the European Union, it should be noted that, after preparatory work started in 2017, the Union presented an organic proposal on April 21, 2021, the Artificial Intelligence Act (AIA), to translate it into European law. In order to achieve this, some governments have already mobilized to transpose the ethical vision of AI into law, making the basic principles binding. It is of utmost importance that these attempts at standardization in the digital ethics field be analyzed and taken as an example, studying their positive and negative effects to build, in the future, a shared regulation of ethical principles in the AI sector.

NWAEZEIGWE Nwankwo Tony

Researcher, teacher, supervisor, and administrator, Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria
Wamala Town, Wakiso District, Kampala
UGANDA

nwaezeigwe.genocideafrica@gmail.com

Africa's global political taxonomy and the new Asian summit paternalism: Partnership or Neocolonialism?

Africa is a Continent of fifty-five nations of which nearly all belong to the 120-member nation Non-Aligned Movement. Bearing in mind the spirit of equality of all nations on which the ideals of both the 1955 Asian-African Conference in Bandung and the 1961 Non-Aligned Nations Summit in Belgrade were constructed, the present paper looks at the neo-colonial dimension of the new pattern of collective bilateral relations in which one Asian nation hosts the entire African nations through a mega-Summit that attempts to put the host nation on the saddle of political paternalism. These include Japan-Africa Summit, China-Africa Summit, India-Africa Summit and, Russia-Africa Summit. While Russia's case could be understood against the background of her attempts to possibly recreate the Cold War era phenomenon of Global power struggles with the West, the cases of Japan, China, and India which were members of the original Bandung Summit Spirit could not easily be pinned down to a definite objective order than the quest to create spaces for global paternalism within the context of Euro-Africa neo-colonial pattern of relationship. This is because each of these nations already had different bilateral and multilateral economic agreements with these African States. The question is why these latter-day meg-Summits? The present paper in advancing the answer

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

to the above question will look these Summits in the context of the existing bilateral and multilateral economic agreements respectively between these mega-Summit nations and their African counterparts.

NWAEZEIGWE Nwankwo Tony

Researcher, teacher, supervisor, and administrator, Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria
Wamala Town, Wakiso District, Kampala

UGANDA

nwaezeigwe.genocideafrica@gmail.com

Africa and the Diplomatic Trajectories of the Russian-Ukrainian War: Neutrality or Reverse Paternalism?

Although African nations voted overwhelmingly against the Russian invasion of Ukraine during the February 28, 2022 United Nations General Assembly, the euphoria having evaporated, the African nations appear to have reclined to a state of diplomatic despair. This is evident from the striking silence of the Continent on the plethora of sanctions slammed against the Russian Federation by the European nations and their American-led allies—Canada, Japan, South Korea, and Australia. There is no doubt that the Russian invasion of Ukraine raises a number of teething questions within the perimeter of Africa's strategic importance in Global politics. The First and Second World Wars saw Africa as a marginal actor in her capacity as a Continent under European colonial domination. In other words Africa's participation in the two wars was at the behest of her colonial masters. Ironically as in the case of the on-going Russian-Ukrainian war, both wars were started within the geo-political axis of the Slavic sub-Continent of the European world. Viewed in the context an independent and paradoxically non-allied Continent, the fundamental question which arises is where does Africa with her diverse paternal political links with both the West and Russia stand within the diplomatic praxis of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict? This question is pertinent in the light of Russia's interest in Africa as the inheritor of the political influence of the defunct Soviet Union through the umbilical cord of anti-colonial liberation struggles powered by anti-capitalist communist ideology. Against this background, the question arises: first, from what strategic perimeter can one then view the present paradoxical innocuous position of the Continent on the Russian-Ukrainian war? Second, could the Continent be playing a strategy of safe-neutrality or a political stratagem of retributive silence better described as grave-yard silence, and by so doing reversing her paternalism with the West? The present paper will apply all extant and past historical evidence to address above budding questions.

P. K. Roshni
Researcher, University of Kerala
Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, Kariavattom Campus, PIN Code 695581
INDIA
roshnipk1996@gmail.com

Impact of Resettlement of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala: Experience of Aralam Farm in Kannur District, Kerala

This paper tries to analyse the experience of Adivasi resettlement areas in Kerala with a special reference to Aralam Farm in Kannur district. Scheduled Tribes is often seen as marginalized sections of the society whom victimized all types of inequalities. There is no clear definition of Adivasis, even the Constitution of India has not defined them clearly except by declaring that the Scheduled Tribes are "the tribes or the tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities". In Kerala the Scheduled Tribes is known as Adivasis which means original inhabitants. Majority of the Adivasis in Kerala are landless. They are still struggling for their existence. The Aralam Farm Resettlement Area in Kerala's Kannur district is Asia's largest Adivasi resettlement area, having resettled over 3000 Adivasis from Kannur and Wayanad districts. The government provided basic services such as housing, water, education, job opportunities, transportation, a health care system, and financial assistance to agriculture. However, there were a number of people who were evicted from the farm owing to wild animal attacks, a lack of economic prospects, agricultural land infertility, and other factors.

PAMPACKAL Cyriac S.
Research Scholar, School of International Relations and Politics, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, India
Pampackal, Ezhacherry P.O., Kottayam, Kerala 686651
INDIA
cyriacpampackal@gmail.com

Indian Foreign Policy Under NDA Government: Reinventing Nehru's Non-Alignment Spirit into Modern Multilateralism

India's foreign policy has been significantly reflected in the world political platform since its independence, even without its present-day diplomatic and economic significance. This was predominantly because of the Nehruvian idea of non-Alignment, which gave a new foresight to newly born de-colonized democracies. Since the fall of the bipolar world order, the non-alignment has shifted its focus to many of its subsidiary

goals and gradually lost its relevance on a unipolar world stage. However, the emergence of multipower powers posing contestations over regional and global feuds has made the international platform more prone to the wither down of trust and a state of tranquility among nations. While the Non-Alignment countries championed the rights of the downtrodden during the 1960s, the present-day commitments have changed as many of them have left the oppressed ranks. Nowadays, this ideological commitment has shifted to efforts made by these countries not to be swamped into feuds other than their own. The most eloquent exemplification of this is India, where the current administration led by Narendra Modi is redefining the standards of Indian Foreign Policy. Even though the claim is to be of differed in its entirety from the policy of its precursor administration, it correlates with the non-Alignment spirit that the country's first prime minister has championed. This paper will be focused on the correlation between present-day India's foreign policy to the Nehruvian Non-Alignment Policy and how it can be used by other countries to avert conflicts that hinder their efforts toward economic development and prosperity.

PAPE Wolfgang

Lawyer and Asia Expert, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

av. de la Renaissance 8, B-1000 Bruxelles

BELGIUM

wolfgang.pape@gmail.com

New Bandung Spirit: Open to Omnilateralism

Recent conflicts – from the trade war between the USA and China to the fighting in Ukraine – have again raised issues of independence and neutrality to avoid further polarisation of world politics. Opening the Bandung Spirit of non-alignment to all global actors including civil society could considerably contribute to the solution of such conflicts over the longer term. The widely western-dominated and only nation-based multi-lateralism is failing most obviously at its highest level, the United Nations.

The ideology of nativity to a territory as the main criteria of association and its arbitrary divisions worldwide has lost credence in view of migration and globalisation, with the absolute sovereignty of the "nation" becoming a historic aberration. Instead, multi-level governance (e.g. in the EU) provides concentric identifications also politically.

Global problems need global solutions, from inter-national wars to climate change. The right post-multilateral means to this end is omni-bus – for and by all –; firstly, to widen the way for input of more ideas and good practices of non-Western origin, and secondly, to include non-state actors as legitimate stakeholders in governance. Some trends already signal an overture towards such omnilateralism: combatting climate change in the COP by adding Eastern understanding of cycles in nature to protect the environment, and 'holism' beyond the rather linear individualistic thinking of Western societies. Also,

accountable groups of civil society are more trusted than officials driven by narrow national interest and enrich deliberations about common problems. These require East-West as well as north-South cooperation. Globalisation has contributed to elevate millions out of poverty. However, contrary to the New Bandung Spirit, narrow-minded politicians still claim national 'sovereignty' and parochial interests neglecting necessary omnilateral solutions for the public good worldwide.

PARANZINO Michelle

Assistant Professor of Strategy and Policy, US Naval War College
686 Cushing Rd., Newport RI 02840
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
michelle.paranzino@usnwc.edu

Latin America and the Non-Aligned Movement

This presentation will examine the evolution of the Non-Aligned Movement with regards to Latin American membership. Some members of the NAM worried about the radicalizing effects of Cuban membership and sought to coax other more moderate Latin American states to join in order to "balance" Cuba. Fidel Castro and the Cuban leadership attempted to combine an alliance with the Soviet Union and leadership of the non-aligned world. Though this caused a rupture in the movement, it did not prevent several other Latin American states from joining the NAM. The 1980s was known as the "Latin American decade" for the movement. By this time, the United States had alienated many Latin American leaders and peoples with its Cold War military interventionism. The NAM provided an important venue for Latin American leaders to pursue the interests of their states in the face of US opposition to democratic and social change in the region.

PASTUKHOV Aleksander

General Manager (CEO), JSC "Russian Technical Society"
390048 Russia, Ryazan, Novoselov str. 36, building 3, sq.49

RUSSIA

alexander_pastukhov@mail.ru

Increasing the level of manageability of global economic processes. Exclusion of fatal risks of humanity, predefined by current models of economic management.

The drop in the return on capital describes the current economic situation. Due to the high degree of global

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

division of labor, there are many mistakes in the management of the investment process. The expansion or the reduction of production capacity often occurs either at the wrong time or not in the required volume. The low level of unified coordination of the economic system and the high level of individual freedom of economic entities contribute to a rapid increase in errors of private economic decisions that is reflected in the growth of the structural imbalance. In such conditions, the only form of production organization that guarantees long—term stability and profitability to corporations is a form of monopoly presence in a certain market sector.

The monopoly position of the company does not save it from mistakes in determining the structure and volume of production. Mistakes in production management in this case go to the weakest in the economy, and in the end it's ecology. This leads to inequality, social tension in society and environmental problems. Even in a highly developed civilization, in the conditions of current economic models, there are acute economic, social and environmental problems. The number of refugees and the potential for waves of migrations is growing.

This explains the fact that in the conditions of modern scientific achievements that are able to solve most environmental problems, the urgency of such problems is increasing.

The growing tension between different parts of society and different countries makes the idea of a military way to resolve contradictions attractive.

At the same time, the work of the main analytical institutes relies on working with statistical data mainly. Attempts to make forecasts of the development of the situation based on statistical data do not lead to reliable results. If there are no accurate forecasts, then there is no possibility of proactive management of the economy. There is no way to predict the consequences of decisions, which reduces the level of real responsibility of decision makers. This significantly increases the risk of using weapons of mass destruction on any unpredictable scale.

The growing length of production chains and the explosive growth of the product range due to the development of digital technologies increase the requirements for the complexity of analysis and forecasting models. If the growth of computing power is growing exponentially, then the increase in the complexity of the modeling and forecasting task is growing much faster. That is why it is not possible to solve economic problems at the expense of Big Data technologies or Artificial Intelligence in current problem statements.

It is possible to solve the problem of returning proactive economic management in two directions:

- 1) in the direction of limiting the degrees of freedom of economic entities (regulation, administrative barriers, sanitary restrictions, military operations, dividing the world into macro—regions)
- 2) in the direction of developing models of economic management (dynamic balance models, digital twin technologies, new economic theories).

The growth of costs began to overtake the positive effect of the growth of the division of labor. It has become economically profitable to divide the world into macro regions. The development of world trade and the deepening of specialization began to work against the growth of prosperity.

The most productive direction may be the solution of two key problems of economic management:

- 1) the time lag between the awareness of the need to change production volumes and the actual physical change;
- 2) the positive feedback in the process of establishing price proportions on organized trading platforms.

The solution of the first problem will allow to reduce the level of investment errors in the development of production constantly. The solution of the second problem will significantly reduce the level of investment risks and will ensure the mathematical expectation of positive profitability even with a decrease in the expected level of profitability.

The dynamic model of the MOSB makes it possible to solve the problems of structural balance of production before the onset of crisis processes, the problem of time lag, the problem of dangerous growth of social stratification and the accumulation of errors leading to military conflicts. The development of algorithms for the dynamic model of MOSB is engaged in the scientific school of Nikolai Veduta.

This model forms new requirements for the digital infrastructure of the single space of economic integration, which can be met by modern computing tools. However, it has become necessary to revise the basic digital architecture, technologies and standards.

First of all, it is necessary to solve the problem of accumulated technical debt. We can talk about the scale of debt when assessing the growth of damage from cyber-attacks, which in 2021 amounted to \$ 9 trillion, when the whole IT industry is \$ 4 trillion. The dynamics of the damage growth shows that in the near future the use of modern digital technologies will become meaningless.

The revision of the basic architectures, technologies and standards will be required. It is necessary to create a new global Internet service designed to form a single space for digital economic interaction. We call this service the commercial-industrial-financial Internet. This is an abbreviated name, so you can add industrial, social, environmental...

In conclusion, the real alternative to wars with risks for the existence of mankind is to increase the level of manageability of the economy through the introduction of dynamic balance methods, the construction of a new digital infrastructure that provides the necessary level of interaction of economic entities.

PERKASA Adrian; FIRMANSYAH Awang

Lecturer, Universitas Airlangga & Ph.D. Candidate, Leiden University; Lecturer in Sports Science, Universitas Negeri Surabaya

Sidosermo Indah IV/19 Surabaya

INDONESIA

awangfirmansyah@unesa.ac.id

Looking at Asia-Africa from Kampung: Roeslan Abdulgani from Kampung Surabaya to the General Secretary of the Asia-Africa Conference

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Born and raised in a kampung, Roeslan Abdulgani was an interesting figure at the 1955 Asia-Africa Conference. Many urban studies literature categorizes kampung as a kind of slum or village that is trapped in the development of the city. Kampung is also associated with backwardness, a source of crimes and other miseries in the urban landscape. However, the story of Roeslan Abdulgani offers another perspective on kampung. Based on his autobiography and testimonies, kampungs in Surabaya, especially the urban kampung, had many contributions to the development of nationalism in Indonesia. He also mentioned the pivotal role of the kampung during the Battle of Surabaya, where the people resisted the Allied forces. A decade after this event, Roeslan Abdulgani played an indispensable role in the Asia-Africa Conference in Bandung as the general secretary. This research seeks to investigate the ideas and perspectives of Roeslan Abdulgani on the Asia-Africa conference. We delve into several of his articles and books to observe how this kampung guy looks at the event and its prospects.

PETRONE Francesco

Researcher, University of Barcelona and Professor, Liceo Scientifico Peano

Via G. Fortunato 7, 85059, Viggiano (PZ)

ITALY

petrone.francesco@gmail.com

The BRICS and the importance of an epistemological democratization of Global Governance.

The field of International Relations (IR) is still profoundly marked by a predominance of theories from Western countries (often considered as a theoretical justification for the Liberal International Order practices). In this context, nowadays, it seems important to bridge the existing gap specifically in the field of IR studies. In this field, scholars should favoring the development and dissemination of theories of IR that include non-Western ones, being able to offer different and new ideas for thinking about the world today. In recent years, many voices have raised about this point, underlining how, even in developing countries, there are international theories and conceptions that have their own validity but which have not found a concrete space at the level of global discussions yet. In practice, a central role is still covered by theories and narratives from Western countries, which are no longer sufficient to explain the complexity of today's world. In this context, the role of the BRICS is fundamental for the building of what we define an "epistemological democratization of Global Governance". In fact, from a theoretical point of view, the influence that the BRICS have acquired on the international scene should also be translated into an attempt to place their visions and their theoretical narratives in the international context, thereby at the center of international discussions. At the same time, the BRICS could act as the spokesperson for the visions coming from the

Global South. Thus, favoring the emergence and considerations of theoretical perspectives coming from the Global South. In our view, the role of the BRICS in building a multilateral world, based on a conception of global development, lies also in their ability to bridge this theoretical gap at the level of Global Governance.

PURWONO Nanang
Chief, Begandring Soerabaia
Manukan Rejo II, Blok IB/6 Surabaya
INDONESIA
nanangpurwono9@gmail.com

Humans, Nature, Culture and the Future

Adaptive human interaction with the environment (nature), forming a cultured civilization (culture), should be a direction in the future sustainable development.

Arek's egalitarian culture has become a bridge that equalizes Surabaya (Indonesia) with other nations. It was Soekarno, Surabaya's origin, the first President of Indonesia, who connected the country to the world, finally brought and made Indonesia, a country that has been respected by the world.

The nature of Arek, one of which was influenced by the habits of a movement leader, who at that time popularized the Javanese ngoko language in social interactions that were confined by the colonial feudal style. It was Tjokrosudarmo, one of the leaders of the Sjarikat Islam (SI) political movement based in Surabaya.

Once In front of a prosecutor when Tjokrosudarmo was tried, he not only refused to sit cross-legged, but he also refused to use the Javanese Kromo language. He spoke ngoko Javanese. (Benedic R. O'G. Anderson: Language and Power. Exploring Political Cultures in Indonesia).

Tjokrosudarmo was one of the figures in Surabaya who became a "teacher" for Soekarno, apart from Tjokroaminoto. Finally Soekarno, who was born in Surabaya, became an Indonesian president, who was respected by world leaders.

Kampung Pandean, where Soekarno was born, was a small village called Curabhaya (1358 AD), now Surabaya (Humas Pemkot Surabaya, 1975: Hari Jadi Kota Surabaya). It is naturally located on the banks of a river, which in the past became the main line of economy, trade, transportation and development.

There, along the banks of the river, since millions of years ago, had been an interaction between humans and nature which in turn produced habits (culture) that were wise to the environment.

Does that wisdom still exist today?

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

PUSPITASARI Ni Wayan Radita Novi
Lecturer, Udayana University
Jalan Tukad Badung XVII B No. 1
INDONESIA
raditanovipuspitasari@unud.ac.id

God, Human and Nature: The Reflective Paradigm of Hinduism Within the Relation Between Human and Nature in Bali

Climate change, natural disasters, deforestation, global warming have impacted the environment and human beings in many ways. Bali, as the largest Hindu adherents in Indonesia, have seen significant effect in the decreasing of green areas, especially in Denpasar. The lack of city planning and the degradation of green space is distancing the relation between humans and the nature. Denpasar, as the capital city of Bali, expands into fast-growing city in the fields of population, buildings, tourism, and others. Those aspects are supported by the era of globalization and the openness of its culture and the people. In spite on the deterioration of the nature, Balinese cultural system and its local wisdom maintains the harmony of God, human and Balinese nature especially in Denpasar City. The cross path between human and nature in Denpasar can be seen in the complexity of infrastructure of a high mobilization of its citizens. Thus, this article scrutinizes the relation between God and human, between human beings, and human and nature. Specifically, it will discuss the religious system that ties the value of nature within Balinese traditional community. Traditional value and religious system become the key factor for analyzing the development of the urban space in Denpasar.

PUTRO Yaries Mahardika & LISANAWATI Go
Lecturers, Faculty of Law, University of Surabaya
Jalan Raya Kalirungkut, Surabaya, East Java 60293
INDONESIA
yariesmp@staff.ubaya.ac.id & go_lisanawati@staff.ubaya.ac.id

Carbon Tax and Sustainable Development Goals 13: How Can Law Intervene?

Since the Paris Agreement is based on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, all countries are committed to reducing many things that can affect climate change. All countries must strengthen their ability to adapt to climate change. People on this planet must be resilient. One of the essential steps to take action against climate change is to adopt a low-carbon solution. Zero-carbon

solutions are competitive in all business sectors, which account for 25% of emissions. A robust approach in line with Sustainable Development Goal 13 requires accurate, comprehensive measures and a consistent and integrated path. By pursuing a framework for climate change control, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction, countries will be able to efficiently and quickly achieve the goals set out in each agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this context, the law must intervene. However, the law must be at the forefront of all changes and developments that affect human life. One issue that requires legal action and intervention is the carbon tax. Taxes are levied on CO₂ emissions that harm the environment. In 2022, the Indonesian government promised to introduce a carbon tax. Optimization of money laundering law could be a legal intervention to achieve the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goal 13. On the other hand, at the same year, the Indonesian government will host the G20 Meeting. It is necessary for the Indonesian government to serve the carbon tax issue on the table. Therefore, this study attempt to analyze to the importance of money laundering law to prevent from money laundering event on carbon taxation in Indonesia and also provide suggestion to the Indonesian government to take appropriate measures related to the importance of carbon taxation policy during G20 Summit.

RACHMADINI Aulia Anissa; RAHMANTYO Lastiko Endi
Student Alumni, Universitas Airlangga; Lecturer, Universitas Airlangga
Faculty of Humanities, Jalan Dharmawangsa Dalam Selatan, Surabaya
INDONESIA

lyharachmadini99@gmail.com; lastikoendi@fib.unair.ac.id

Trading Card Game Community: Changes in Consumption and Lifestyle After COVID-19 Pandemic

Trading Card Game (TCG) is a branch of tabletop games that utilizes a pile of cards (deck) with specific instructions to compete with other players. In Indonesia, TCG is popularized by anime, manga, and digital games from related franchises and it makes TCGs from Japan attract a lot of interest from otaku and gamers. As a hobby, consumption and lifestyle cannot be separated from this game. Thus, those matters were researched in the largest and most famous TCG community in Surabaya, Timewalk. By utilizing Featherstone's Consumer Culture theory, the author identified changes in the consumption behaviour of Timewalk community members, before and after the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This research applied a qualitative method by using literature reviews and semi-structured interviews with the most significant members including the shop owner, shopkeeper, and players. As a result, the consumption behaviour of the players can reflect their identity as a hobbyist, including competitive players, collectors, or casual players. Competitive players' main goal is to win as many matches as possible, while collectors

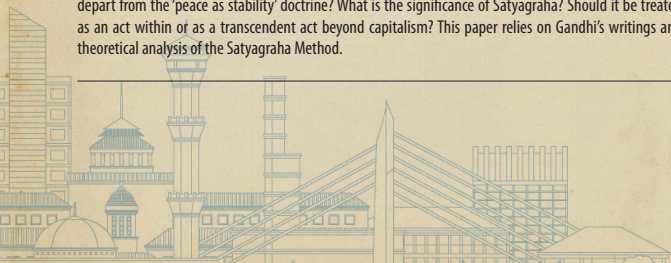
*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

are more concerned with a collection of cards and accessories, on the other hand, casual players are more relaxed and only play TCG to fill their leisure time. COVID-19 pandemic disrupts their consumption patterns and lifestyle since the Indonesian government established strict restrictions on community activities (PPKM). It affects players' financial status and caused them to reduce their consumption of tertiary goods such as TCG. The limitation of face-to-face gameplay does not necessarily decrease their class identity as the example of the petite bourgeoisie in Indonesia.

RAI Dhananjay
Assistant Professor, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Room 13, Block A, Sector-29
INDIA
statuscivilis@gmail.com

Gandhi and Liberal Peace Studies: A Critical Analysis of Capitalism

The relationship between Gandhi and liberal peace studies appears to be unproblematic as long as capitalism is not alluded to. As soon as capitalism is brought as a referent, Gandhi and liberal peace depart from each other due to two reasons. Firstly, liberal peace studies identify the presence of violence in capitalism as non-capitalist aberrations. Secondly, liberal peace studies attempt to solve the problem of the violence of capitalism in capitalism. Liberal peace studies mark violence as a non-intrinsic component and an unstable entity in capitalism. The problem is multiplied when capitalism itself produces violence. Liberal peace studies have evaded the question of the source of violence, but primarily engage with the outcome of violence by way of turning peace into stability. Therefore, Gandhi's understanding of capitalism and peace becomes an important endeavour to fill the gap. Some of the questions addressed in the paper are as follows: What is the standpoint of Gandhi on capitalism and violence? Does the Gandhian model depart from the 'peace as stability' doctrine? What is the significance of Satyagraha? Should it be treated as an act within or as a transcendent act beyond capitalism? This paper relies on Gandhi's writings and theoretical analysis of the Satyagraha Method.



RAI Dhananjay
Assistant Professor, Central University of Gujarat , Gandhinagar
Room 13, Block A, Sector-29
INDIA
statuscivilis@gmail.com

South Asia, Colonialism and Communalism: An Understanding towards Identity and De-Identitarianism

This paper explores the relationship between colonialism and communalism in the construction of South Asian Identity. It argues that South Asian identity has been shaped by colonialism and communalism giving way to an impermeable identity based on religious identification of people. This impermeable identity operates through first an individualized ego and then a collective ego based on the former. The individualized ego confirms the naturalness of identity, whereas the collective ego acquires the identity in form of nationality. Therefore, South Asia comes to signify the impermeable identity marginalizing the common history of people. In the backdrop and construction of impermeable identity via colonialism and communalism, the paper unearths the significance and meaning of South Asian Identity for contemporary global forces on four accounts: existential realm, strategic preponderance, the military-industrial complex, and expansion of global capitalism. Finally, the paper unravels the implications of the marginalization of people's history in three zones (Autonomous Zones, Contested Zones and Mutual Zones) for the ruling classes, global capital and people. In the end, the possibility of de-identitarianism is explored which restores the history of people while discarding impermeable identity.

RAIMUNDO Ines
Professor and Senior Researcher, Eduardo Mondlane University
Av. Emilia Dausse 1356 Maputo
MOZAMBIQUE
inesmacamo@gmail.com

Mozambique from the euphoria of independence to despair of non-fulfillment of SDG

Mozambique, a Southern African country gained its independence in the year of 1975 from Portugal. The first years of independence were marked by euphoria and promises of development. Nevertheless, for about 50 years the country has registered the worst indicators of development and of the Index of Human Development, which compromises the fulfillment of the SDG. A set of events have hindered Mozambique for development: the devastating civil war (1976), the military hostilities since 2013, the armed attacks in

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

one of the provinces in northern Mozambique and the negative impact of natural disasters characterized by recurrent floods, cyclones and droughts, all together have put people in the movement. Several development initiatives have been taken in place. Right after independence, the country was centralized and the economy was based on agriculture-based State farming and agricultural cooperatives. However, by the end of the 1980 decade, Mozambique embarked on a new-liberal economy and opened to Foreign Direct Investments. Most recently with the so-called discourse of Minerals discovery, a bulk of investments are witnessed in mining, agriculture and infrastructures reconstructions. In the meantime, over the years of independence the country has been badly impacted by war (1972-1992), military hostilities (since 2013) and terrorist attacks (since 2017) and natural disasters (floods, cyclones and drought). No economy could survive those dramatic events. The paper based on a literature review and some empirical studies aims to discuss the extent that all these events have put the country in the worst statistics of economic performance.

RICCERI Marco
Secretary General, EURISPES (Istituto di Studi Politici, Economici e Sociali)
Via Cagliari 14 - 00198 Rome
ITALY
riccerimarco@hotmail.com

CHINA BRICS Chairmanship 2022 XIV BRICS Summit – The new perspectives of cooperation opened with the Final Declaration, Beijing, June 23, 2022

In this year 2022, China took over the presidency of the BRICS coordination with a very specific message: "Promote a high quality partnership, to enter a New Era of Global Development". In the same year, by coincidence, in addition to the presidency of the BRICS, China also assumed the presidency of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) body, founded in 1989, based in Singapore and participated by 21 active member states: in what is referred to as "the economic ring of the Pacific". Coincidentally, again, in this year 2022 the G20 is chaired by Indonesia and the summit will consequently take place in an Asian country. This situation prompted the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, Wang Yi, in an interview on the Chinese presidency of the BRICS, to argue that, in a more general perspective, the time has come for Asia to play an active role in global governance: "Asia's time has come in the global governance" (declaration of 9.03.2022, source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs). This is the first of the main themes of analysis and reflection that the Session intends to address. The second theme concerns the strategies and commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration approved at the XIV BRICS Summit. In particular, the guidelines defined for strengthening internal cooperation between the member states of the

coordination (High-quality BRICS Partnership) and its projection externally with the involvement of other states in the world (New Era for Global Development). The third theme addressed in the Session concerns the impact that this strengthened cooperation promoted by BRICS coordination can have in designing a new multilateral system at the global level.

S. Ammu

Researcher, University of Kerala, Kariavattom

Murimalakizhakkethil, Puthiyacavu, Mavelikara, Alappuzha (Dist), Kerala (State) 690101

INDIA

ammusoman26@gmail.com

Shifting Power Dynamics in Himalayas and Its Implications on India–China Relations

Geography plays a prominent role in international relations, the twenty-first century requires an understanding of the concurrent emergence of China and now, India. They are clashing with one another across Asia and its surrounding waters as they become Great Powers, a relative phrase. These "Great Games" can be seen in the diplomatic, military-security, and economic spheres. Since the climate and terrain of the buffer nations (India, China: Tibet, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan) are dependent on it, the Himalayas serve as a natural barrier for most of South Asian region. The area provides the Indian Subcontinent, which has long been regarded as India's geopolitical centre along with the Indian Ocean, with strategic value. At the same time, the Himalayan area has sizable difficulties that are extremely important and strategic for India. The majority of these problems are geopolitical in nature, like border conflicts with China, Pakistan, and Nepal. This paper tries to analyse the major geopolitical changes in the smaller regions of the Himalayas especially in Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan.

SABA AYON Hadi

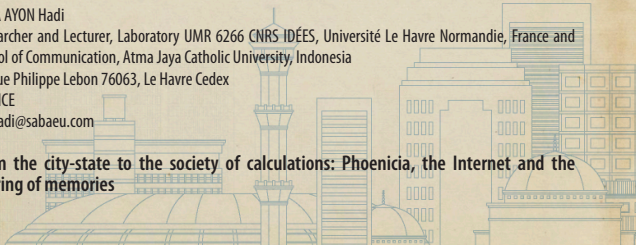
Researcher and Lecturer, Laboratory UMR 6266 CNRS IDÉES, Université Le Havre Normandie, France and
School of Communication, Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia

25, rue Philippe Lebon 76063, Le Havre Cedex

FRANCE

s.a.hadi@sabaueu.com

From the city-state to the society of calculations: Phoenicia, the Internet and the sharing of memories



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Digital technology radically reshapes the traditional methods of producing information and essential components of the digital environment. Producing calculable traces of interaction reconstructs social practices and questions socio-cultural norms and legal frameworks. We speak of digital culture (Doueihi, 2011), made up of communication and information exchange modes that displace, redefine and reshape knowledge into new forms, formats and methods of acquisition and transmission. What modalities does it establish for belonging to a group, organizing it and participating in its activities? Why do we talk about memory in a complex architectural space that makes us believe in an "integral memory" automatically resulting from any activity that produces traces, saved, accumulated and calculated? Can digital writing be included in the long history of writing? For Emmanuel Souchier, the "cartographic" practice dedicated to the Internet is part of the long history of writing (2008, 2013). As a result, the Web is like the "text" of the Sumerians, a universe of "traces" that we must arrange, organize, show, a text to read and interpret, a world to discover. Thus, the history of writing, as well as the organization and sharing of human activity, teaches us the conditions of expression of humans in interaction with their environment and the power relations they establish with this occasion.

We find the history of ancient Phoenicia, located along the Mediterranean coast, fascinating to compare with the history and evolution of the Internet from a political and social point of view. We cannot speak of Phoenicia as a centralized political entity but as a set of city-states that speak and write the same language (Kriings, 1994), similar to what Internet users gather today. Centred around the royal palace before moving into the territory of a mercantile class and aristocratic commerce, Phoenician society, rooted in commerce and maritime flux, showed three classes: the free people, the semi-free people, and the enslaved people, a sociopolitical d in today's digital society.

Suppose the invention of computers cannot be dissociated from the US army's strategy that resulted in the advent of the Internet. In that case, the network is a decentralized environment which does not recognize a single authority and model and has none.

The history of the creation of the Internet and its development shows founding groups (military, academics, researchers, hippies and computer enthusiasts) and later users with abilities that vary from expertise to ignorance of their rights and the loss of freedoms. Moreover, thanks to this decentralization, the digital environment has developed and evolved. However, the internet "is broken because it is owned by private firms and run for profit" (Tarnoff, 2022). According to Ben Tarnoff, the solution to this crisis is to deprive the Internet and create an Internet where people matter more than profits.

The program is not technical but rather political. For a long time, we associated memory with the inscription of individuals, and we thought that it concerned the past, things that will accumulate or be lost. The idea of forgetting is associated with this representation of the archive and beyond memory. The elaboration of "shared memory" (Merzeau, 2017) is not that of the historian who reconstructs it from a posture of exteriority but that which the depository actors inform through devices they choose or elaborate. In the digital environment, conserving no longer means repairing, but duplicating, circulating, and recycling. In our view, forging shared memories is part of the project to rebuild the Internet. This requires a transition

from the Phoenician model of the city-state – dominated by the market – to the Greek city (pólis) model, where the individual is a citizen (polite) attached to the membership rules and the rights of participation in the activity of the city. This act requires us to leave the calculus society where algorithms take over almost all aspects of our lives and to build a society where sharing memories is the fruit of the will to bring together or exchange memory resources according to rules and for a purpose. According to Louise Merzeau, this re-appropriation is at the heart of the commons issue and makes sharing memories a political act and not just a practice inherent to an environment.

SABA AYON Hadi; KARTIKAWANGI Dorien; SARINASTITI Nia; REYES Rowena Capulong; KHEOKAO Jantima; MATSUNAGA Célia; MORENO DE SIQUEIRA Nayara; TIRADENTES SOUTO Virginia
Professors and Researchers, UMR 6266 CNRS IDÉES, Le Havre Normandy University, France; School of Communication, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia; Institute of Arts and Science, Far Eastern University, the Philippines; Department of Communication Arts, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand; Faculty of Communication, University of Brasilia, Brazil; Department of Design, University of Brasilia, Brazil
IDÉES Le Havre, 25 rue Philippe Lebon, 76063 Le Havre Cedex
FRANCE
s.a.hadi@sabaeu.com

How do we go beyond an inclusive digital city?

The Digital has taken over the city, thanks to its network of infrastructures, dematerialized services (e-administration, e-commerce), and of course, uses that strongly redraw the way of living today. How does the digital culture modify the structure of the city, its space, and living forms? Milad Doueihi wrote about a "new virtual urbanism" (2011) that has become our refuge and the space for our actual activities. It has its own architecture, aesthetics, values, literature and agents. According to him, it constitutes hybrid urbanism inhabited by traces, documents, and fragments but also animated by the voice and the body, by a different temporality, in short, by a new culture. The digitalization of the city increases the field of possibilities in terms of making the society more inclusive, but the "smart city" generates many obstacles and risks of exclusion for diverse individuals and populations. According to Philippe Vidal (2018), digital technology creates territorial differentiation (between spaces) and social differentiation within the same space, for example, within the same city. This round table, divided into two sessions, brings colleagues from different backgrounds and countries to present multidisciplinary and multicultural works questioning how digital technology's social and cultural uses redefine everyday life's diverse practices. It brings two topics from Indonesia: the first addresses the need for social participation in sustainable, inclusive cities. It discusses three main interrelated: city and differences, sustainable city, and inclusive city. The second

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

highlights inclusive services design at the heart of a government's mission that can help tackle complex issues and build trust with customers/citizens more effectively. In addition, when an innovation mindset is six times higher in the "most-equal" cultures – workplace environments, it helps everyone attain higher positions – compared to the "least-equal". Another topic from the Philippines discusses the political aspect of the city in a multilayered landscape, showcasing the ways digital transformed the political setting in the country. It delves into how a new industry called political trolling (Ong and Cabanes, 2018) broke barriers and where unknown digital influencers dominated the online activities of the recent national elections. Last but not least, three presentations from Brazil evoke artistic, commercial and educational aspects of the city. The first deals with structuring the Brazilian handicraft management system and is composed of diagnosis and strategic planning. One of the several aspects raised in this work is the need to increase the insertion and use of digital technology in the feasibility of formalizing and training artisans and marketing via e-commerce of the artefacts they produce. The second discusses a unified virtual space for art and crafts exhibitions. It suggests a mobile application where artisans and artists can promote their work and get in touch with customers. Moreover, as the city in the Amazon region can take the form of villages inhabited by indigenous communities, the third topic seeks to evaluate the process of indigenous Education, considering the use of technological devices. It discusses implementing an indigenous virtual library model that will assist elementary and high school students based on crafts productions of the Munduruku of Bragança indigenous group.

SARMET Gabriela

Co-Founder and Researcher, Coletivo Decolonial, Instituto Anãnaí
Rua General Osório 87 Casa 1
BRAZIL
gabriela.sarmet@gmail.com

Cosmopolitics through confluence: a decolonial proposition for conflict transformation in the case of mining over the Brazilian Yanomami indigenous lands

Mining is one of the most lethal examples of what I understand as cosmological clashes. In Brazil, conflicts caused by mining over indigenous lands have always been mediated through a modern/colonial way of thinking and doing politics. This debate's relevance is sharpened today due to the climate emergency resulting from centuries of interaction with Nature and indigenous communities through a Euro-anthropocentric approach. Echoing the legacy of the Bandung principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for justice and international obligations, this paper aims to transcend the Spirit of Bandung by revealing it in alternative political practices. Recognising that the notion of "cosmopolitics" has its origin in Western debates, this research contributes to this proposition-praxis from a decolonial perspective, relating it to the

Yanomami indigenous cosmology. I question to what extent cosmopolitics can be a decolonial alternative to the current way of thinking and doing policies for conflicts caused by mining over indigenous lands in Brazil. I argue that this is possible if cosmopolitics is built and practised through the logic of confluence. In total opposition to Kantian cosmopolitanism of a supposed "universal measure"; [white, European, modern/colonial capitalist], when cosmopolitics is conceptualised and practised by confluence, it enables a harmonious sharing between diverse cosmologies that coexist in the same territory. To build this argument, this paper analyses the Yanomami Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) and its Consultation Protocol, collectively built by these people. I contend that these documents have particular elements that can significantly contribute to the process of a decolonial liberation from the dominant modern/colonial capitalist cosmology, doing justice to one of the core values of the Spirit of Bandung. Therefore, I conclude that the construction of cosmopolitical practices can facilitate the transformation of conflicts caused by those known empty promises of "development". Standing for a decolonial alternative, this research is part of an effort towards constructing a pluri-verse under the Spirit of Bandung, understanding it not only as possible but already under construction.

SEGOH David
Full Time Lecturer, English Department, Universitas Airlangga
Perumahan Surya Asri Blok A5/3
INDONESIA
david-s@fib.unair.ac.id

Global Digital Divide: A New Form of Colonialism of the North to the South?

Despite all the rapid advancement in digital technology in the past few years, we cannot deny the fact that there is still a huge gap in the overall condition of digital equity between developed countries in the North and developing countries in the South. Electricity, and later on the ICT (information and communication technology), was first thought to shorten the global distances, making this blue planet as one big village, while in reality it turned out that, it perpetuated the domination of the North over the South and repeated the 400 year-old model of colonialism, still demanding natural resources and cheap labor (McLuhan and Fiore 1968). What was once dubbed as cultural colonialism of the 19th century (Said 2001), was now in the form of electronic colonialism, as a way of socio-technical-economical-and-cultural evolution of the ICT paradigm, taking control of information infrastructures, data flows and contents (McPhail 1981). This paper tries to explain the history behind this huge gap and to analyze what is causing this persistent gap between the global North and global South. The case of digital divide in Indonesia and ways that both the government and the society have tried to do were discussed. Success stories and lessons learned were expected to give light to ways to close down this global digital divide.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

SELCUK Mustafa
Researcher, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Kamvounion 8 Thessaloniki
GREECE
mustafa.selcuk21@gmail.com

Beginning of the new era of ISIS

After the death of Abu Bakr Baghdadi, ISIS lost most of the regions in Syria and Iraq. The death of Baghdadi created an image that ISIS has become extinct in the world. The fact is that ISIS members continue to disseminate their magazines, videos, and internet links via social media applications and internet websites, primarily via the dark web. The world health organization declared covid-19, and the pandemic drove societies to new restrictions. Consuming internet news and spending much more time on online activities has sharply increased during the covid-19 pandemic. ISIS tried to take advantage of covid-19 by disseminating its sources and creating conspiracy theories regarding covid-19. Although ISIS attacks have been reduced in Europe during covid-19 in west Africa, the Middle East, and central Asia, ISIS-affiliated groups continued their terror attacks. This research focused on ISIS activities during the pandemic and concentrated on a new era of extremist groups. Research methodology is discourse analysis, content analysis, and literature review.

SÈNE Jean-Jacques Ngor
Associate Professor of History and Cultural Studies, Chatham University
Falk 116B Woodland Road, Pittsburgh PA 15232
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
jsene@chatham.edu

Ra'ñee Rus ak Ragal: A Century of Neocolonial Pathos in Senegal, 1921 – 2021

The wealthy, globalized, kleptocratic social class constituting the discredited ruling élite in Senegal today was fomented and formatted in the rearrangements made to colonial rule across the imperial entity then known as Afrique Occidentale Française, French West Africa. The territories "under the custody of France" since the end of the 19th century came along into world modernity of electoral politics with the commotions accompanying the end of World War 1. It was a radical, unprecedented pivot, as to the inclusion of "Indigenous People" in the management of the colonies, their homelands. We theorize five major historical movements unfolding since then in Senegal: from 1921 to 1939 as an era of deceptive Leftist Politics; from 1946 to 1958, in the infancy of the Bandung Era, as the time of Unapologetic Imperialism; from 1960 to

1974, as the era of Circus Democracy; then from 1981 to 2011 as the era of popular Domestication of Fear, culminating in decade 2012 – 2021, theorized as the Transition. Transition away from fear (ragal), that is. The parameters used to draw a century-long of predatory neocolonial political pathos in Senegal are The Unpredictability of Life within History, the Superposition of Space and Belief, the Demystification of the Westphalian State, the Manifest Contradictions of Western Civilization, and the Relationships between Mind (Subjectivism) and Identity (Idealism). What is happening in neocolonial Senegal today considering the last one hundred world-historical years? This essay adopts in its response and conclusions, the positions taken by Cedric J. Robinson in *Black Marxism* (1983): the presence of and participation in "an ideologically based [and] epistemologically coherent historical tradition of Black radicalism."

SHILINA Marina
Professor, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
36, Stremyanny Lane, Moscow
RUSSIA
marina.shilina@gmail.com

The Rise of BRICS in New Reality: The Newest Anti-Crisis Agenda As a Bifurcation Point?

In 2022, a new global political and economical order transformation has started. The 'New Reality' prerequisites are the inevitable result of West world leaders' hegemony policy (Hurrell, 2006; Safranckuk, 2021) of eroding macroeconomics and international law, political and social institutions.

In New Reality, amid the current imbalances in international relations, the BRICS format (Brütsch & Papa, 2013; Telesh, 2019) and its role as a non-West and a multi-polar oriented alliance have to increase.

How is it possible to build for BRICS the relevant agenda facing the external crisis trends? The BRICS countries have to overcome the internal crisis trends (Sparks, 2014, 2020). According to the latest research and our interviews with the experts (n=5, 2022), BRICS internal crisis has provoked not only an economic downturn in countries. The worsening contradictions between China and some other partners and a 'China-centred' economic scenario are already partially the case. There are several scenarios to overcome the crisis trends – through achieving a balance while preserving the existing membership of the association, goals, and objectives (Razumovsky, 2022).

The external EU (Cameron, 2011) and anti-crisis politics, economic (Balukhin, 2020) and food initiatives have the potential to drive a new phase of extensive growth for the association. The latest BRICS meeting's agenda – Foster High-Quality BRICS Partnership, Usher in a New Era for Global Development (June, 2022) – formalizes the Beijing Declaration of the 14th BRICS Summit key agreements and trends. BRICS is strengthening its position to expand cooperation with its members and future members, and other associations (ASEAN, etc.). Russia builds up practical cooperation and business contacts between the BRICS

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

countries and its partners in New Reality.

Analysing the concept of BRICS and its newest anti-crisis agenda (Shilina, 2022) in comparison with the before-New-Reality era one (Armijo, 2007) we found that in the current crisis, they are rather convincing – with a cleavage between democracies and autocracies. Thus, for BRICS the New Reality means a bifurcation point – of hegemony, both internal and external.

SINGH Pushpendra

Former Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

D-512, Surya-Digha Compound, Digha-Ashiana Road, Digha, Patna - 800011 (Bihar)

INDIA

pushpen@yahoo.com

COVID, Women Migrants and Their Complicated Ways of Exercising Their Agency

In recent decades, Bihar has seen a gradually increasing number of women inter-state migrant workers. They are migrating with family as well as singly. During the first phase of COVID-19, as per the Government of Bihar's COVID Portal, which registered returnee migrant workers, almost 100,000 women migrants (overall 6% of returnee migrants) came back to Bihar. Most of them were working women as construction workers, maids, child caretakers, nurses, housekeeping workers, poultry workers, manufacturing workers, and street vendors. A small study of Dalit women return migrants in three districts of Bihar reveals how labour contractor-driven women migration in low-status jobs is growing. The social network of migrating women workers is yet to be effective. However, leaving singly (or in a group) without a male family member is gradually accepted by the family and the local community. The women workers migrating to far away places in Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Maharashtra, and other states have yet untold stories to tell about their frustrations and hopes, their tough working lives and the compulsions to carry on, their freedom from local oppressive traditions and social hierarchies and at the same time their unfreedom and exploitation at the workplace, their painful living conditions at the worksites but their hopes for a better tomorrow, their monotonous work routine and sometimes their longing for home. One thing clearly emerged from our discussions with them – individually as well as in groups – that, like their male counterparts, they too wish to migrate, deal with all complexities and pains of migration and working in new lands, negotiate with unknown worlds and peoples, and make a place in the male-dominated workspaces. This is why, like male migrants, women also returned to their destinations wherever they could find such opportunities once the pandemic weakened. In this process, state and central governments have hardly touched their lives with care and welfare, far less than whatever they have done for male migrants.

SIT Tsui
Associate Professor
Southwest University, China
No.83, Fui Sha Wai, Yuen Long, Hong Kong
CHINA
sittsui@gmail.com

Mapping the Current Rural Reconstruction Movement in China

This presentation provides a general knowledge on the current Rural Reconstruction Movement, which is most likely the largest social network of rural regeneration in today's China. It will start with a short history of the movement, then explain about how many people have been involved, background of participants, area coverage of the program, and some experiments at the grassroots level.

SOESANTARI Tri; MUTIA, Fitri
Lecturer and Researcher, Airlangga University; Lecturer and Secretary of the Library & Information Study Programme, Universitas Airlangga
Jl. Dharmawangsa Dalam, Surabaya East Java
INDONESIA
tri.soesantari@fisisip.unair.ac.id

The Role of The Village Library in Supporting the Women-Friendly and Children Care Village Program in Bicak Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency, East Java

This community service program supports village governments in gender mainstreaming and supports village SGDs with the aim of creating conditions that can place all villagers in a fair position without discrimination against women, children, and groups with disabilities in all aspects of life. This community service program will focus on empowering women, children, and vulnerable communities so that they have adequate knowledge and skills to live together in rural communities by conducting socialization about women, children and vulnerable communities. The purpose of this program is to increase public understanding and knowledge, besides that village libraries can support SDGs or village sustainable programs with a focus on communities that are vulnerable to discrimination, namely women, children, and groups with disabilities. The implementation method that will be carried out in community service activities starts from the preparation, implementation and reporting stages. The result of this community service activity is the understanding of the knowledge of the Bicak village community regarding gender equality, this is due to the implementation of outreach activities by the Village Library on the subject

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

of gender equality and the village is friendly to women, children, and vulnerable or disabled people. Second, there is an increase in the role of the Village Library in supporting SDGs or village sustainable programs with a focus on communities that are vulnerable to discrimination, namely women, children, and groups with disabilities. The existence of this community service activity makes Bicak Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency a friendly village for women, children, and vulnerable communities and the achievement of sustainable village development through gender equality.

SRIVASTAVA Rajesh Kumar

Associate Professor, M A N Government Degree College J.K., Gorakhpur, U.P., India
House no. 305/V, Krishnapuri Colony, Nakaha No. 1, Basharatpur, Gorakhpur- 273004
INDIA
rkbasti3@gmail.com

Ukraine Crisis: A Severe Threat to Worldwide Disengagement in Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disorder in Disarmament and Sustainable Development

After the second world war, the new world order realized the futility of war and military action against any sovereign country of the world. But very soon it proved only a daydream because the lust for power and the imperial expansion put a new challenge before the world order in the form of the cold war between the US and the then USSR. Both of them had and has their vested interest. Literally speaking, their vested interests are the real cause of the present crisis in the form of Russian invasion on Ukraine. This warfare has commenced a new discourse of nuclear proliferation and military armament in the world. This recent phenomenon shows that a nation (militarily weak or strong) will have every right to protect her national borders against the enemy in general and neighbors in particular. This war has been imposed at the cost of life of million innocent people of Ukraine and world. It has started the new export and import of fatal weapons in the world. The privileged veto powered nations of UN security council had responsibilities and accountabilities to enhance peace and coexistence in the world but ironically, they are engaged in wars over the petty issues and concerns. The UNO is proved to be a toothless agency and unable to wipe the tears of sobbing masses. My concern in this research paper is to interrogate about the role of UNO in the contemporary crisis around the world. Don't you think that the current world order is enthroned on the piles of missiles, fighter planes and machine guns? How long the world will afford the threat of nuclear bombardment? If we are busy in these wars, who will take care of the climate change and ecological imbalance caused by the human interventions and exploitations in the course of nature? What kind of legacy we are going to leave for our generations to come? These are a few concerns which will be illustrated in the mainstream of the discourse.

SUHRAWARDY Nilofar
Senior Journalist and Writer
375 B, PKT II, Mayur Vihar PH I, Delhi 110091
INDIA
nilofarsuhrawardy@hotmail.com

Manufactured Revolutions & Manufactured News!

The word revolution in itself cannot be confined to only one discipline or even a specific period as well as region. Whether we refer to any democratic revolution or that leading to end of war as well as war-like activities or similar such movements leading to revolutionary changes, it is important to reflect on their key aspects. First, a true revolution of such nature can take years, even more than a generation to actually be recognized and accepted as such. Certainly, Internet and online communication has accelerated speed of messages being conveyed. At the same time, negative side-effects of the same cannot be ignored. One of which is limiting the success of social movements. What perhaps is more disturbing is negative prowess which can be exercised by manufactured communication at various levels.

During this paper, an attempt will be made to analyze the role which manufactured communication can play in propagating "news" and/or claims about "revolutions". For instance, a lot of propaganda was spread about democratic revolution during phase of so-called Arab Spring. Democracy is not a commodity which can be exported, imported and/or imposed within a short period and that too by use of weapons in any part of world.

Political culture of nationalities throughout the world is shaped primarily by their own respective histories. A revolution may be viewed as genuine when it is shaped as well as strengthened by intra-national leaders, people and other factors. True, importance assumed by manufactured revolutions in present era cannot be ignored. But just as manufactured news has limited longevity, the same can be said about manufactured revolutions imposed by extra-national factors. It is imperative to consider nature of revolutions spread by manufactured "news" as well as political pressures and exercise of diplomatic strategies.

SUHRAWARDY Nilofar
Senior Journalist and Writer
375 B, PKT II, Mayur Vihar PH I, Delhi 110091
INDIA
nilofarsuhrawardy@hotmail.com

Women's Progress and Dreams

In today's age of communication boom, dreams are easily marketed, sold and apparently even bought at numerous levels, including political campaigns, business deals, religious beliefs and others. It is not possible to even outline various aspects of the subject in any of the academic disciplines including politics, gender studies and others. I have chosen to discuss gender studies by linking it with other fields, particularly politics, culture and religion, with special focus to these in India.

With specific reference to gender, one may draw attention to claims made by politicians about their plans to improve stature of women. These may be viewed as dreams being propagated, particularly during electoral campaigns, to win votes.

To a degree, the prevalent norm of patriarchy in Indian society and in most parts of world cannot be delinked from the bias and discrimination women in general suffer from. One may draw attention to their not being accorded equal stature in most fields.

Paradoxically, despite India's majority religion-Hinduism includes worship of a number of women deities; socially- females are still subject to numerous abuses, including dowry deaths. Clearly, women's progress in India or any part of world cannot rest on claims or promises laid out by politicians or anyone else. If women can play a major part in being great home-makers, they certainly can play a greater role in carving a brighter future for their children, daughters as well as sons and their own selves.

This paper shall draw attention to this challenging task, with emphasis on the point that women should not be considered as weaklings. In the long run, it is imperative to focus on measures which should be introduced and implemented to help women from all sections. Dreams should be woven but equally important are efforts to realize them.

SUSANTI Emy; SUTINAH

Professor & Chair, Centre of Gender and Social Inclusion Studies, Universitas Airlangga; Professor, Universitas Airlangga

Jl. Sumbawa No 18, Surabaya 60281

INDONESIA

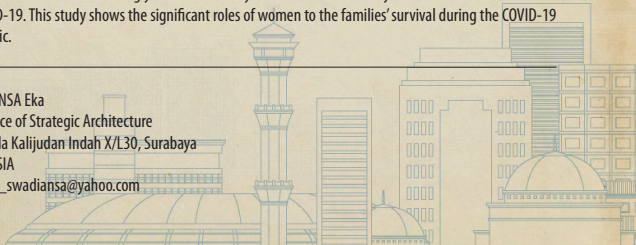
emy_susanti@yahoo.com

Social Networking and Survival Strategy of Pregnant Women and Mothers with Toddlers in the Poor Community During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has a wide impact on people from various economic and social backgrounds. Poor families who before the pandemic experienced economic limitations, with the COVID-19 pandemic their economic conditions were getting worse due to losing their jobs, or declining incomes. Especially for pregnant women and mothers with toddlers (children under 3 years old) from poor communities, the COVID-19 pandemic has a major impact due to their economic and educational limitations. In Indonesia,

during the COVID-19 pandemic, women's health is generally worse affected by the reallocation of resources and priorities, including public and reproductive health services. Using a feminist perspective, we could seek and to reshape gender relations by questioning the dominant discourse. This study thus focus not only on women, but on the relationship between men and women, their roles, rights and responsibilities. The arguments in this article based on the study had been conducted in Indonesia during COVID-19 pandemic in 3 (three) poor communities living in the north coast district of East Java province, namely: (1) Surabaya City; (2) Bangkalan Regency; and (3) Tuban Regency. Data was collected using a purposely determined questionnaire and in depth interview on pregnant women and mothers with toddlers. During 2 months of data collection, 185 respondents and 18 informants were successfully collected. This study reveals that the parties that play a role in providing assistance for pregnant women and mothers of children under three from the poor community during the Covid-19 pandemic were local government, owner of the business and their extended families. Furthermore, this study also found the social networking of pregnant women and mothers with toddlers from poor community to improve the health quality during the Covid-19 pandemic more relied on 'traditional - non formal networking'. The results of this study indicate that the impact of COVID-19 pandemic is getting worse in the context of poor, vulnerable communities and women. However, this study reveals that social solidarity is still strong although health services and capacities are limited. This study shows that women from poor community have low education with married status. Women carry out multi-burden roles and during the COVID-19 pandemic, women's roles are increasingly difficult because school policies and working from home add to women's 'domestic tasks'. Women's economic contribution to family income is very significant but is under-recognized. During the COVID-19 pandemic, women's economic contribution was even greater because their husbands didn't have any income. The majority of family life relies on the income of women who work to process seafood in private homes. Women work in small scale seafood processing and sales industries, and are paid low wages (under the 'Regional Minimum Wage'). During the COVID-19 pandemic, production decreases, automatically the already low income decrease. Poor women in coastal villages who work in processing seafood generally do not consume seafood, they are often sick, possibly due to malnutrition. During the COVID-19 pandemic, majority of women are increasingly unwell and many of them and their family members have been affected by COVID-19. This study shows the significant roles of women to the families' survival during the COVID-19 pandemic.

SWADIANSIA Eka
CEO, Office of Strategic Architecture
Jalan Villa Kalijudan Indah X/L30, Surabaya
INDONESIA
mr_eka_swadiansia@yahoo.com



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Reimagining G20: an Expansion Prospectus for a Multipolar Future

The G20 was established 23 years ago. While all of its members are still very much economically powerful, numerous unprecedented events had occurred along the way. Events that are not only limited to the obvious such as the seemingly never ending global pandemic and worsening climate change.

For a start, G20 was built around the vision of creating better global economic stability. Yet currently it is not consisted of the world's 20 largest economy anymore. Naturally long-prophesized resurging powerhouses such as the BRIC/BRICS/BRICK are already there in the group. However the group had also missed out few of the relatively more moderate resurgence such as some of the excluded NEXT 11 nation states. Then there is also the presence of EU's dynamically evolving membership, and the absence of any other regional cooperation.

With this year's preliminary finance ministers meeting already been tainted with walk-out incidents. It seems that G20 is advancing towards yet another geopolitical battle ground, far-fetched from its initial goals. This recent development however, cannot be exclusively blamed on the Ukrainian Crises alone. On the contrary, the incident might be better seen as culmination of the long-awaited reshaping of world order. The return to a multipolar world.

Hence is G20 still contextual? If so, how should G20 addresses these current challenges? This article will provide hypothetical prospectus, envisioning a peaceful transition towards the creation of new world order.

SWADIANS A Eka
CEO, Office of Strategic Architecture
Jalan Villa Kalijudan Indah X/L30, Surabaya
INDONESIA
mr_eka_swadiansa@yahoo.com

South-South Capital Cities: Symbol of Sovereignty or Canonical Cradles

The end of World War II had theoretically ended colonialism-imperialism, and brought about freer world through the independence of numerous South-South nations. In the attempt to 'physically visualize the symbolic meanings of sovereignty'; architecture and town planning were re-conceptualized and over-capitalized to exhibit new geopolitical agendas.

Throughout the 50s to 60s and in parallel to the growing tension of Cold War; many of these capitals turned to modern planning. Mainly driven its core principles from the *Congres Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne (CIAM)*; the premature yet then widely hyped North-North avant-gardes ideals, was forcedly implemented in progressively evolving geographies with no adequate apple-to-apple precedence.

Fast forward half a century and it became evidently clear how modern planning had failed to serve its

systematic purposes. Aesthetically speaking, building using what was then state of the art technology had also created its own problem. For what was then pioneering techniques; soon became the new design norm duplicated all over the world, thus fostering the creation of global generic cities. A world of lost identity where many cities starting to look too similar to each other.

This article will provide brief comparative studies to the development and or redevelopment of capital cities in (the former) Yugoslavia, India, Brazil, Indonesia, and Egypt. Discussions will be focused on capital cities as: (1) redevelopment of ex-colonial hubs, (2) development of virgin geographies, (3) development of conflict zones, and (4) redevelopment in the more recent years.

TAMBOTTO Sharon Phoebe; PUTRA Gesang M. N.

Student, Universitas Airlangga; Lecturer, Universitas Airlangga

Kemiri Indah C3-21, Sidoarjo, East Java; Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Airlangga - Kampus B, Jalan Dharmawangsa Dalam, Surabaya

INDONESIA

sphoebe210@gmail.com; gesang.m@fib.unair.ac.id

Fan The Flames: Exploring Media Framing on ABC News' Exposing China's Digital Dystopian Dictatorship (2018) and Hacked China Blacklist Includes Australian Citizens and Uyghur Children (2021)

Media framing has become the most significant tool in shaping audiences' perceptions. Therefore, international media commonly constructed frames regarding China and its political problems. The purpose of the study is to elaborate on the type of frames and frame-building process on ABC News' Exposing China's Digital Dystopian Dictatorship (2018) and Hacked China Blacklist Includes Australian Citizens and Uyghur Children (2021). In connection with five media frames (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000): attribution of responsibility, conflict, human interest, economic consequences, and morality, and the theory of frame-building, this research used critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough to unite these three dimensions: textual analysis, discourse practice, and analysis of sociocultural practice. The research argued that ABC News mostly reinforced conflict, responsibility and human-interest frames when reporting some issues regarding the Chinese government. The interference from the Australian government in the news production is argued to be the main reason since the political relations between Australia and China have been locked into a conflict for the past year resulting in a series of many problems that have not yet been resolved. Overall, this study implied that event-oriented factors, such as political tension between Australia and China tend to drive framing towards China.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

TARROSY Istvan

Full Professor, University of Pecs & Director, Africa Research Centre
H-7624 Pecs, Jakabhgyi ut 8E
HUNGARY
tarrosy.istvan@pte.hu

The Non-Aligned in the Hungarian Press throughout the 1970s and 1980s

The paper looks at how Hungarian news outlets in these decades covered the existence and activism of the Non-Aligned - in a larger context, countries of the Global South -, and using discourse analysis it offers an overview of what Hungarian publics at large could hear about the movement and its members. In addition, certain case studies, such as about Yugoslavia and Cuba will be shown in more detail, together with presenting some of the leading political figures and entities using an actor-centred approach.

TIWARY Rityusha Mani

Senior Assistant Professor, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi
4124 -D4 , Vasant kunj New Delhi-110070
INDIA
rityushatiwary@gmail.com

Pandemic lessons for Regions and Regionalism: A case study of South Asia

A post-pandemic world is an apt site to reconsider priorities and strategies of inter-state behaviour. As countries shut down borders and looked inwards during the pandemic, their post-pandemic behaviour will depend on the contingencies that emerged and precarities that intensified in the lockdown periods. Regional responses to the pandemic still remain tentative. The emergent global political economic landscape is highly fragile and the future form of globalisation is highly uncertain, opening new possibilities for regions as well as regionalism. This article ponders the tentative road map of regionalism in South Asia, particularly in the context of India and its neighbourhood. Revisiting theoretical insights from 'New Regionalism', this analysis examines whether regionalisation may be a better strategy for India as it tries to achieve its foreign policy and development goals in an increasingly fragile and uncertain world. That India needs a recalibration of its regional engagements in its neighbourhood was never more urgent than now, in the hindsight of ramification of the pandemic. Regionalism may just be the answer.

TRIPATHY Swarnamayee

Director, Development Research Institute

B-603, NBCC IMPERIA, New Govt. Colony, Gajapati Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751017, Orissa

INDIA

smtripathy2010@gmail.com

Women Panchayat leaders as effective managers: The stories from the pandemic

It is a general assumption with classical administrative perspective and practice that women can not prove themselves as good managers. Towards the end of 20th century Camila Stivers, the administrative theorist unearthed the spark of organizational leadership in women and argued that research has ignored this due to its masculine character. With the unfold of 21st century more and more literature in management sciences have found out the effective managers in women.

However, no one has ever imagined that women having little education and residing in rural areas can become effective managers.

The hypothesis of this paper is that women, irrespective of level of education and amount of exposure can prove themselves as effective managers. Women leaders' management of the lockdown within their villages and the management of migrant labour who came back during lockdown are the two case studies that have been examined in this paper.

TUHRI Mufdil

Lecturer, UIN Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

Perumahan Arza Griya Mandiri I RT 18 RW 02 Gang Jeruk Blok N 14 Dusun Kota Kampus II, Desa Mendalo Indah, Kec. Jaluko, Kab. Muara Jambi, Jambi. Kodepos 36361.

INDONESIA

mtuhri@uinjambi.ac.id

Building Synergy for Nature: The Responses of Religious Leaders and Youth Environmentalists to Natural Conservation in Indonesia

The environmental crisis has a real impact on many levels of society in the world, including people in Indonesia. This is increasingly seen in some places which abundant natural resource potential like in Jambi Province, Indonesia. Looking at the real impact of excessive exploitation of nature, some people urge to minimize the destruction. The data is based on ideas and responses from communities in three cities in Jambi Provinces including Jambi City, Muara Jambi Regency and Kerinci Regency through in-depth interviews and observations on the real impact of natural activities such as mining, plantations and

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

deforestation. The response of religious communities consisting of Muslim, Buddhist, Christian, Catholic, Hindu and Belief religious leaders as well as youth environmentalist generally said that the neglect of the environmental crisis was caused by the low awareness of the community for all forms of activities that damage the environment. In responding to this, they agreed to pay attention to the religious-based social values to achieve a balance between humans and nature. They also emphasized the importance of joint action with the government and the private sector to limit the impact of environmental damage and proposed providing real facilities for the realization of better nature conservation.

UL HAQ Nisar

Professor, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India

Department of Political Science, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi 110025

INDIA

ulhaqnisar@yahoo.co.in

Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Challenges in the 21st Century

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 Keohan 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 in the 21st Century?

UTAMA Wildan Sena

Ph.D. Candidate and Lecturer, University of Bristol and Universitas Gadjah Mada

29 Amis Walk, Bristol

UNITED KINGDOM

wsutama@ugm.ac.id

From Pan-Asian to Afro-Asian Solidarity: Tracing the History of the Bandung Conference from the Indonesian Perspective

Although the 1955 Bandung Conference was a moment that was considered as a landmark of Afro-Asian solidarity, I argue that this interconnection could not be separated from the networks and solidarity that had been forged in the antecedent eras. While literature that traced Bandung's history through transnational and global perspectives have flourished, the Indonesian context of this conference and its relationship with the development of the notion of Afro-Asian solidarity has been overlooked by scholars. Indonesia was not solely the host and organiser of the conference, but this archipelagic country was the main initiator and most enthusiastic advocate to the importance of Afro-Asian cooperation. However, we still lack knowledge on how Indonesians contributed to craft the ideas of Afro-Asian cooperation since the interwar. Thereby, I present the involvement of the Indonesians in developing transnational networks of anti-colonial solidarity which was the backbone of the emergence of Bandung. This paper will describe the notion and action of Indonesian internationalists in developing Asian to Afro-Asian solidarity from the colonial and postcolonial era. From the Indonesian perspective, I argue that the idea of Afro-Asian solidarity emerges from the Pan-Asian anticolonial solidarity in the interwar. Pan-Asian anti-colonial solidarity in the interwar period widened and transformed into Asian-Arab solidarity in the early postwar period (1945-1949) when Asian and Arab countries (including North Africa) worked hand in hand to support Indonesian independence. Relations between Arab, North African, and Asian countries laid the groundwork of Afro-Asian solidarity in the early 1950s in eroding colonialism and responding to the new menace of the Cold War.

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

VARIS Tapio
Professor Emeritus (Retired), Tampere University
Kahvipavunkuja 2 A 11 00990 Helsinki
FINLAND
ptvaris@gmail.com

New Civilisation and Global University

The question of the world order and the trend towards global civilization has inspired scholars, communicators, educators and spiritual leaders to answer questions on how the world works. The traditional Western humanism is challenged by transhumanism that aims to transform the human condition by developing and creating widely available sophisticated technologies to enhance human intellectual, physical, and psychological capacities. However, science, technology and moral values are becoming the credo of the new non-hegemonic order. Education should emphasize the inherent dignity and independence of learning and respect the imperatives and ethos of modern science. New ethics for communication is needed for consciousness raising (Paulo Freire). During the Renaissance the Europeans began to think of themselves into another culture and tradition and the American universities learned much from Europe. Now the civilizational challenges come from outside Europe. Asian culture renaissance has the intellectual challenge of improving concepts like science, democracy, humanity and harmony. A holistic vision of human communication is needed for the new literacies and communication competences for the emerging global university and evolving world information and media space. It is not enough to educate people with knowledge and marketable skills if the reality they live in does not allow to realize such dreams. The evolving Global University System is connected to the culture of peace.

VEDUTA Elena
Head of the Department of Strategic Planning and Economic Policy, Lomonosov Moscow State University
Bolshaya Pionerskaya, 37/38, flat 52, Moscow 115054
RUSSIA
veduta@list.ru

Gospplan of the Global South is the Basis of the Community of the Common Destiny of Mankind

Since the beginning of the 20th century the development strategy of globalization, defined by transnational corporations (TNCs) is serving strength to their power in the world economy. For its practical implementation were launched general and chronic inflation, the cyclical economic policy of states

"liberalism - protectionism – war".

An alternative to the global management of TNCs was management in the USSR, based on the planning of production relationships for the release of the final product. Thanks to him, the USSR won fascism and became the pole of the bipolar world.

The Cold War unleashed after the Second World War by the TNC was aimed at destroying economic mechanism of the USSR - the planning of the economy. With the help of bribing the nomenclature of the USSR, the scientific transition from manual control to automated management was blocked. Were introduced reforms that strengthened the spontaneity of management, which led to the collapse of the USSR in 1991. After the end of the Cold War, TNCs moved on to preparing the hot stage of the Third World War. In the course of the liberal reforms in Russia the technological independence of the country was destroyed.

Pandemic - 2019 due to the launch of dollars and rupture of intercountry economic ties gave a significant acceleration a military resolution of the global crisis. Losses from pandemic were asymmetrically distributed between the global North and the global South. It is the next stage in the development of TNCs for the Third World War with the subsequent establishment artificial intelligence (AI) to manage people.

China has invited all developing countries to unite their efforts to counter by creating a cybernetic planning of the economy, generalizing the experience of the USSR. The time has come for the countries of the Global South to create a "cyber alliance in the economy" to enter the highway of future well-being.

WAHYUDI Irfan

Lecturer, Universitas Airlangga

Jalan Airlangga 4-6 Surabaya

INDONESIA

irfan.wahyudi@fisip.unair.ac.id

The media and digital avenues in Indonesia

The pandemic has accelerated the implementation of digitalisation in Indonesia, including the media and communication sectors. COVID-19 has also stimulated a faster-than expected society engagement in digital platforms. McKinsey report (2018) observes Indonesia as the Digital Archipelago, considering its exponential growth in digital technology use with various concerns following its development. Digital media content, infodemics, implementation of UU ITE, and the digital television networks and 5G broadband, are among current issues that can be used in explaining contemporary digital Indonesia. This presentation aims to explore the digital turn in present Indonesian media with emphasis on how digitalisation perceived and used by media authority and industry, and how this implicate the society and the environment.

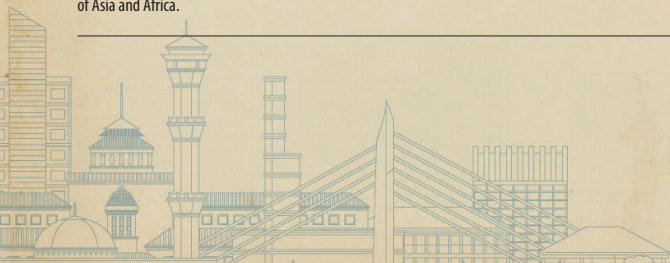
*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

WANG Lezhi
Research Scholar, National University of Singapore
Blk 281 JI Toh Guan, #18221
SINGAPORE
wanglezhi@u.nus.edu

Orangutans, Gorillas, Homosapien: Working for Scientists in a Decolonizing Primatology

Humans were not the only primate participants in the politics of a decolonizing world. Even post-Bandung, there had been minimal diplomatic exchanges between polities of Southeast Asia and Africa, but the experiences of their indigenous inhabitants tell comparable stories of inter- and intra-species marginality. Donna Haraway has once critically analyzed the phenomenal generation of white, female primatologists during the age of decolonization in her 1990 book *Primate Visions*. Building on her arguments, my project explores the social strata working below these scientists, namely the indigenous humans and simians of ex-colonized spaces. More specifically, I look at the cases of Dian Fossey's Karisoke Research Center in Belgian Rwanda and Birute Galdikas' Camp Leakey in Indonesian Borneo. I hypothesize that the indigenous people and simians in these seemingly protective spaces – where there is asylum from poaching and joblessness – share the real precarity of being at the margin of a neoliberal, neo-imperialist world.

In the late 20th century, indigenous populations across the world are increasingly seen as threats to the survival of apes they cohabited with. Dian Fossey found herself in such hostility with the locals of Zaire that they locked her up in cages together with gorillas, and they remained hostile until her murder in 1985. Similarly, Galdikas had unflattering view of the local Dayaks as potential collaborators in conservation, finding them culprits of illegal logging, and the elite ones accomplices in the trafficking business. Her strategy to bypass local political bodies and tap straight from the central Soeharto government led to discontent among both the humans and the apes she employed. As Haraway dissected the motivations and mechanisms among the primatologists, my project tells the stories of their subjects, the original primates of Asia and Africa.



YARYGINA Irina
Head of the Chair/Professor, MGIMO/FINANCIAL UNIVERSITY
Prospect Vernadskogo 76
RUSSIA
jiz4@yandex.ru

BRICS Investment Policy: Problems and Challenges

Instability of the global economy determine the search for new ways to ensure sustainable economic and financial development of any country. This is especially important for developing countries, BRICS in particular. One of the ways of meeting new challenges is to strengthen cooperation between the partners. The subject of the research is the investment policy of the BRICS and the purpose is the identification of new areas of cooperation, backed by implementation of the harmonized investment policy. The solution of the research is achieved by using a comparative, logical, statistical and structural analysis, as well as graphical visualization and interpretation of the data, received by the study. For the first time the presentation identifies contemporary investment opportunities for further cooperation within BRICS and reveals their features in various areas, such as regulation, taxation, infrastructure development, etc. The necessity of BRICS member countries' investment co-operation in reaching the goals of sustainable development is noted, priority areas of investments are reviled. A new result of the study concerns the BRICS preferential treatment to strategic investments. Conclusion about the expanding the usage of infrastructure and green bonds in national currencies, related to the national economies' support, as well as acceleration of participation of BRICS development banks and institutional investors of all forms of ownership in the processes of partnership cooperation is made.

YARYGINA Irina
Head of the Chair/Professor, MGIMO/FINANCIAL UNIVERSITY
Prospect Vernadskogo 76
RUSSIA
jiz4@yandex.ru

Prospects of BRICS trade cooperation

The subject of the study is the legal and financial features of the BRICS trade cooperation and their application in contemporary environment. The purpose of the presentation is to identify problems that impede the effective development of economic relations and put forward proposals for their amelioration. The study showed that the BRICS countries have significant reserves for multilateral cooperation and

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

support of trade and economic relations. In this regard, harmonization of trade and economic relations of partner countries is necessary in order to solve strategic problems and improve the living standards of the population. It is shown that simplifying the access of entrepreneurs to credit, tax incentives for exporters of industrial goods, flexible conditions for direct and indirect financing of projects and programs, expanding the participation of BRICS development banks and institutional investors contributes to the progressive development of national economies and improving economic, particularly, trade relations of BRICS countries with its partners. For research purposes, IBOV INDEX (Brazil), CRTX INDEX (Russia), SENSEX INDEX (India), SHCOMP INDEX (China), JALSH INDEX (South Africa) and Bloomberg platform (WEI, DES, GP, XLTP XCIT, MEMB) materials were used. Evaluation of data on key sectors of the BRICS economies showed the existence of interconnectedness and interdependence of the BRICS trading floor indices - sources of direct financing for trade and economic cooperation of partner countries. Correlation analysis and cointegration of time series confirmed a solid foundation for stimulating multilateral cooperation of the BRICS based on intergovernmental support for business entities and institutional investors in ensuring sustainable development of the BRICS for better living of their nations. It is concluded that the results of the study can be used in developing measures of interstate support for trade and economic cooperation of BRICS and its partners.

YUAN Mingqing
Postdoctoral Fellow, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg
Johannisstraße 2, 90763 Fürth
GERMANY
yuan.mingqing1227@gmail.com

Re-imagining the World: Africa-Asia Futures in the Present

Both Afro/African futurist and Chinese futurist writings on the ground attempt to address the issues or biases within the Western epistemology. By focusing on East Africa-Canadian writer M.G. Vassanji's novel *Nostalgia* (2016) and one of the most famous Chinese science fiction writer Liu Cixin's short story *The Angel's Era* (1998, 2012), this presentation shows how technology re-defines differences and sameness and how body and memory become a space of reviving the revolutionary romance in the Bandung era. It argues that despite different ethnic origins of futurisms, Afro/AfricanFuturism and Sino-futurism are not only nation or continent-oriented futurisms embedded in a racial and ethnic binary. They in fact examine the Bandung legacy and re-imagine the world. They pose challenges and questions about the power dynamics in the present and the legitimacy of imagining the futures.

ZEPP-LAROCHE Helga
Founder and President, Schiller Institute
Bahnstr. 8 65205 Wiesbaden EIR
GERMANY
pfeiffer@googlemail.com

A New Paradigm in International Relations

The world is clearly confronted with the most dangerous combination of challenges in all of history: a pandemic, world famine, the imminent disintegration of the neoliberal financial system and for the first time, the danger of a nuclear world war, which could annihilate mankind.

The only alternative to a geopolitical showdown of the major nuclear powers is the early realisation of a new paradigm in international relations, which revives the spirit of Bandung and makes the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence the governing mode of international politics.

In the accelerating unfolding crisis, a new vision has to be put on the agenda of a new just world economic order and a credit system, which replaces the old failing system in time, which must be designed to overcome all poverty and underdevelopment for all countries and peoples on the planet. The revival of the Nonalignment Movement today in the various organisations of the Global South, such as the BRICS, the SCO, the BRI, the OIC, the AU and similar institutions represent clearly the majority of the world population and they must therefore have a proportional voice in the shaping of this new order.


The prospect of international cooperation in the most advanced areas of science and technology, such as the attempt to make thermonuclear fusion commercially available soon and cooperation in space research and travel will define new economic platforms, which will increase the productivity of the global economy in such a way, that it will open a totally new chapter in the history of mankind.

A dialogue between the most advanced traditions of cultures will catalyze a new renaissance, which will celebrate the unique creativity of the human species.

ZHANG Lifang
Ph.D. Student, Rhodes University
Fine Art Department, Rhodes University, Makhanda, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa 6139
SOUTH AFRICA
cyanlfz@gmail.com

Martin Phiri's Ngoni Warrior and a hidden southern artistic network

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Martin Abasi Phiri (1957-1977), also known as MAP and , is a late Zambian artist who studied at Central Academy of Fine Arts (CAFA) in Beijing from 1983 to 1988. Between his return from China in 1988 and his mournful decease in 1997, Martin made monumental contribution to the Zambian art scene with his artwork and his effort to promote visual art. Despite his significant artistic legacy, very little has been documented and written about the artist. What was Martin Phiri's experience at a time when the socialist visual language was going through profound transformation in China? How did his engagements with Chinese art find its entrance into his artistic practice later in Zambia? How to think with the artist's absence and how does this story contribute to our understanding of the broader Africa-Asia interactions? Through Phiri's personal archives, relevant institutions' documents and interviews with his former classmates, students, and colleagues, this paper aims to explore the above questions by analysing Martin Phiri's graduation work, *Ngoni Warrior*, in relation to his practices before and after he returned to Zambia. By doing so, this paper also invites more research on the hidden and forgotten artistic connections and networks in the south.

ZHIRYAKOV Vitaly

Postgraduate Student, Department of Strategic Planning and Economic Policy, School of Public Administration, Lomonosov Moscow State University

Russian Federation, Moscow region, Solnechnogorsk, Podmoskovnaya str., 29 sq. 66

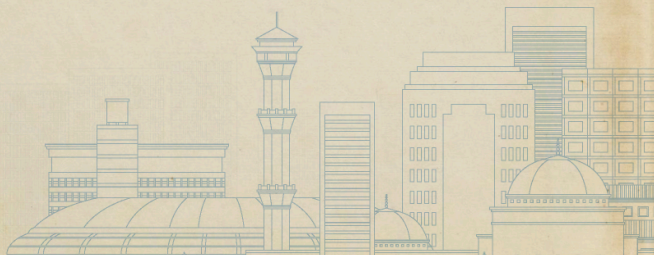
RUSSIA

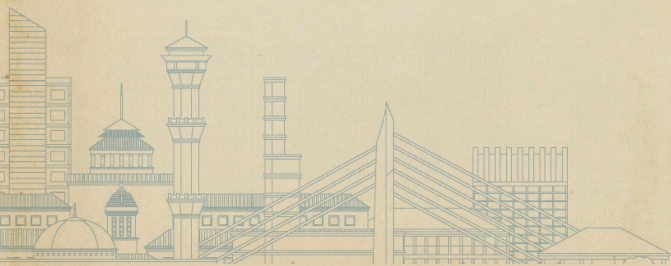
vitos191596@gmail.com

Transformation of Russia's macroeconomic strategy in the context of instability of the global governance system in 2022

The year 2022 can undoubtedly be considered a year of major upheavals that have already affected the entire world community. Russia's special military operation in Ukraine marked another round of the global economic crisis. There was a breakdown of the established system of relations between European states and the United States on the one hand and Russia on the other. It is also becoming obvious to many that the world will no longer be the same as it was before February 24, 2022, so a new system of interaction between Russia and the collective West is being formed right now. Of course, the Western community simply could not ignore everything that was happening (at the same time, the Western ruling elites largely contributed to creating the ground for the Ukrainian conflict), and therefore, as a habitual response measure, they intensified sanctions pressure on the Russian economy, and also increased the supply of weapons to Ukraine unprecedented. At first glance, it might seem that we are dealing with the "iron Curtain" again, but, having delved into the essence of what is happening in more detail, we come to the conclusion that this is not the case. The events of the first half of 2022 can be considered the first major crisis of the system

of global management of economic processes, which has been forming for many years. Contrary to the expectations of certain groups of influence, sanctions act on both Russia and Western countries (however, it was not difficult to guess about such consequences). Russia's retaliatory measures significantly affected the architecture of the global governance system, especially considering that Russia was the main exporter of energy resources to the EU countries. New realities encourage to transform the economic management system by developing an adequate model. First of all, the macro-level management system needs transformation. A scientific view of the problem allows us to conclude that management at the macro level is impossible without an appropriate model of economic development planning.







BANDUNG-BELGRADE-HAVANA IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE

What dreams, what challenges, what projects for a global future?

INTERNATIONAL, INTER-AND-TRANS-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

66th Anniversary of the Bandung Asian-African Conference

60th Anniversary of the Belgrade Non-Alignment Conference

55th Anniversary of the Havana Tricontinental Conference

Jakarta-Bandung-Surabaya-Bali, Indonesia, November 7-14, 2022

GLOBAL STRUCTURE OF ORGANISATION

BOARDS

Patronage Board

Honorary Board

Scientific Board

INSTITUTIONS

Hosting Institutions

Co-organising Institutions

Associate Institutions (Moral Support)

Supporting Institutions (Political or Financial Supports)

Partners (Media, Companies)

COMMITTEES

IOC (International Organising Committee)

NOC (National Organising Committee): Indonesia

LOC (Local Organising Committee): Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Bali

BOARDS

PATRONAGE BOARD

Ms Lestari Moerdijat (Vice-chairperson of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia);

Ms Retno Marsudi (Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia) (tbc);

Mr Nadiem Makarim (Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia);

Mr Imam Gunarto (Head, National Archives of the Republic Indonesia);

HONORARY BOARD

Ms Rina Indiasuti (Rector, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung)
Mr Mohammad Nasih (Rector, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)
Mr I Nyoman Gde Antara (Rector, Universitas Udayana, Bali)
Mr Hasto Kristiyanto (Political and Academic Figure);
Ms Connie Rahakundini Bakrie (Academic Figure).

SCIENTIFIC BOARD

66 internationally renowned academic figures from 30 countries (Austria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Tanzania, Uruguay, USA, Vietnam). See at the end of this document.

See https://bandungspirit.org/IMG/html/bbh_sb_members.html

INSTITUTIONS

HOSTING AND CO-ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS

- 1) ANRI (National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia) for the event in Jakarta.
- 2) UNPAD (Universitas Padjadjaran) for the event in Bandung
- 3) UNAIR (Universitas Airlangga) for the event in Surabaya;
- 4) UNUD (Universitas Udayana) for the event in Bali.

ASSOCIATE INSTITUTIONS (MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL SUPPORT)

They are institutions that give moral and intellectual support to the event. More than 30 institutions join the Associate Institutions. See at https://bandungspirit.org/IMG/html/associate_institutions.html

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS (SOCIO-POLITICAL OR FINANCIAL SUPPORTS)

They are institutions that give either socio-political or financial support or both socio-political and financial support to the event.

PARTNERS

They are institutions, including companies, who give support to the event not in the form of fund but in the form of goods (food, drinks, etc.) or services (transport, advertisements, audio or audio-visual broadcasting, etc.).

COMMITTEES

IOC (INTERNATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE) / SC (STEERING COMMITTEE)

It is a group of individuals who agree to work together in organising the event at the level of concept, strategy and policy. Its decisions and recommendations are to be translated into plans and programmes by the NOC (National Organising Committee) and LOC (Local Organising Committee). It consists of a coordinator and members. Every Co-organising Institution is represented at least by a member. Other members may be recruited by the coordinator.

- Coordinator: Mr Darwis Khudori, Indonesian national based in France (Professor, Doctor, Group of Research on Identities and Cultures, Director of Master's Degree in Exchanges with Asia, Faculty of International Affairs, University Le Havre Normandy, France)
- Members: SB (Scientific Board) Members (see in a separate document)
- Secretariat: Ms Azzah Kania Budianto (UNAIR), Mr Sayf Muhammad Alaydrus (UNAIR), Ms Dahlia Fatmawati (UNAIR), Mr Akhmad Nakhrowi (ANRI), Mr Husnul Fuadi (ANRI), Ms Fatiya Rachman (UNPAD), Ms Rania Nuralfath (UNPAD), Ms Yuliana Sari (UNUD).
- Collective email address: secretariat-bbh@e-group.bandungspirit.org

NOC (NATIONAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE)

There is no autonomous structure of NOC. The NOC is the assembly of LOC under the coordination of IOC coordinator (Mr Darwis Khudori).

LOC (LOCAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE)

The LOC translates the plans and programmes proposed by the IOC. It does not mean that the LOC has to wait for the instruction from the IOC. An LOC may propose ideas or programmes to the IOC. There are four LOC following the venues of the event: Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Bali.

Jakarta LOC

Coordinator: Ms Eli Ruliawati (staff, National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia)

Bandung LOC

Coordinator: Mr Rizky Abdullah (Professor, Doctor, Faculty of Pharmacy, Director of Centre of Research and Public Service, Universitas Padjadjaran)

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

Surabaya LOC

Coordinator: Mr David Segoh (Doctor, Literary Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga)

Bali LOC

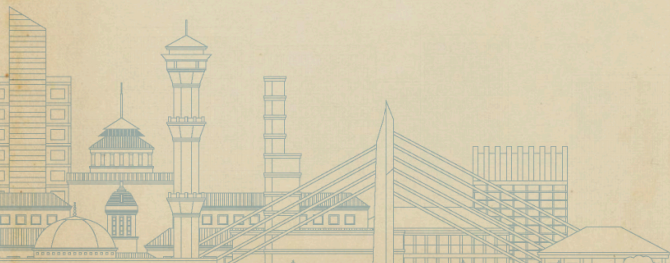
Coordinator: Ms Putu Ayu Emmy Savitri Karin, S.Kep. MNS (Lecturer, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Udayana)

SCIENTIFIC BOARD MEMBERS

The Scientific Board is the driving force of the conference. Its main role is to empower the conference with credibility and authority in front of scientific communities and the public. Scientific Board members are volunteers. They do not receive salary or any other form of remuneration for their work.

Their main duty is:

- to participate in the preparation of the conference (brainstorming, conception, strategic decisions...);
- to participate in the organisation of the event (planning, programming, selecting abstracts, chairing sessions...);
- to spread the conference information to her/his academic networks;
- to attend the conference if possible (as speaker, chair, co-chair, discussant, simple participant).



BBH SCIENTIFIC BOARDS MEMBERS

SCIENTIFIC BOARD DUTY

The Scientific Board is the driving force of the conference. Its main role is to empower the conference with credibility and authority in front of scientific communities and the public. Scientific Board members are volunteers. They do not receive salary or any other form of remuneration for their work.

Their main duty is:

- to participate in the preparation of the conference (brainstorming, conception, strategic decisions...);
- to participate in the organisation of the event (planning, programming, selecting abstracts, chairing sessions...);
- to spread the conference information to her/his academic networks;
- to attend the conference if possible (as speaker, chair, co-chair, discussant, simple participant).

SCIENTIFIC BOARD COMPOSITION

Name, Nationality/Country of Residence (Profession, Scientific/Professional Fields, Institution, Country)

- **Mr Andi ACHDIAN, Indonesia** (Lecturer-Researcher, Doctor, History, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universitas Nasional, Jakarta, Indonesia)
- **Mr Faishal AMINUDDIN, Indonesia** (Lecturer-Researcher, Doctor, Political Sciences, International Relations, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia)
- **Ms Diah Ariani ARIMBI, Indonesia** (Professor, Doctor, Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)
- **Ms Myrtati Dyah ARTARIA, Indonesia** (Professor, Doctor, Biological Anthropology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia)
- **Ms Annamaria ARTNER, Hungary** (Senior research fellow, Institute of World Economics, College Professor, Milton Friedman University, Budapest, Hungary)
- **Ms Connie Rahakundini BAKRIE, Indonesia** (Senior Defense and Military Analyst, Doctor, Defense and Security Studies, Universitas Jendral Ahmad Yani, Jakarta)

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

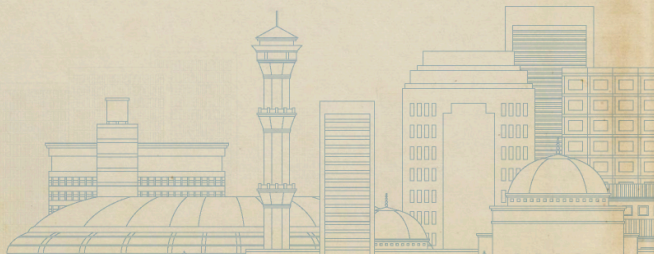
- **Mr Isaac BAZIE, Burkina Faso/Canada** (Professor, Doctor, Comparative Literature, Department of African Studies, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)
- **Ms Beatriz BISSIO, Brazil/Uruguay** (Professor, Doctor, History, Political Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- **Mr Adams BODOMO, Ghana/Austria** (Professor, Doctor, Linguistics, African Studies, University of Vienna, Austria)
- **Mr Amzat BOUKARI-YABARA, Benin/France** (Independent Researcher, Doctor, History, Panafrican Ligue UMOJA, France)
- **Ms Monica BRUCKMANN, Brazil/Peru** (Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, Sociology, Latin American Council of Social Sciences, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- **Mr M. Haris BUDIAWAN, Indonesia** (Archivist, History, ANRI / National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta)
- **Ms Isabel CABANA, Chile/Japan** (Lecturer-Researcher, Doctor, Ritsumeikan University Graduate School of International Relations, Tokyo, Japan)
- **Ms Marzia CASOLARI, Italy** (Associate Professor, Asian History, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures and Modern Cultures, University of Turin, Torino, Italy)
- **Mr Kuan-Hsing CHEN, Taiwan** (Emeritus Professor, Doctor, Cultural Studies, Center for Asia-Pacific/Cultural Studies, Taiwan)
- **Ms Grace CHENG, U.S.A.** (Professor, Doctor, Political Science, Director of the Center for Human Rights, San Diego State University, USA)
- **Mr Gracjan CIMEK, Poland** (Professor, Doctor, Political Science, International Relations, Polish Naval Academy, Poland)
- **Ms Putu Ratih Kumala DEWI, Indonesia** (Magister, Lecturer-Researcher, International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Udayana University, Bali)
- **Mr Bruno DRWESKI, France/Poland** (Professor, Doctor, History, Political Sciences, Eastern European Studies, INALCO National Institute of Languages and Civilisations, France)
- **Mr Devon DUBLIN, Guyana** (Veterinary Doctor and Zootechnician, Master's Degree in Marine Life Sciences, PhD in Environmental Science Development, the Governance Coordinator for WWF-Guianas, Guyana)
- **Mr Akhil Ranjan DUTTA, India** (Professor, Doctor, Political Science, Department of Political Science, Gauhati University, Assam, India)
- **Mr Viktor ESZTERHAI, Hungary** (Senior Researcher, Doctor, Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary)
- **Mr Mamadou FALL, Senegal** (Professor, History, History Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar, Senegal, West Africa)
- **Mr Achmad Dedi FAOZI, Indonesia** (Archivist, History, ANRI / National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta)

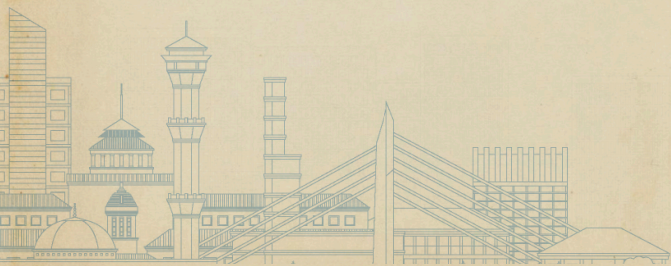
- **Mr Hilmar FARID, Indonesia** (Lecturer-Researcher-Activist, Doctor, History, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta)
- **Mr Bening Tri HANGGORO, Indonesia** (Archivist, History, ANRI / National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta)
- **Mr Rémy HERRERA, France** (Professor, Doctor, Economics, CNRS - Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, France)
- **Mr Darwis KHUDORI, Indonesia/France** (Professor, Doctor, Architecture, History, Oriental/Asian/ Islamic Studies, Université Le Havre Normandie, France)
- **Ms Soyoung KIM, South Korea** (Professor, Cinema Studies, Korea National University of Arts, Seoul, South Korea)
- **Mr. Lazare KI-ZERBO, Burkina Faso/France** (Doctor, Philosophy, International Committee Joseph Ki-Zerbo for Africa and Diaspora)
- **Mr Hans KOEHLER, Austria** (Emeritus Professor, Doctor, Philosophy, University of Innsbruck, President of International Progress Organisation, Vienna, Austria)
- **Mr Dimitris KONSTANTAKOPOULOS, Greece** (Journalist and writer, editor of Defend Democracy Press, former correspondent in Moscow, former advisor of the Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on East-West Relations and Arms Control, Athens, Greece)
- **Ms LE Hang Nga, Vietnam** (Researcher, Vietnam Institute for Indian and Southwest Asian Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam)
- **Mr Ronny LESMANA, Indonesia** (Doctor, Medical Sciences, Physician, Lecturer-Researcher, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung)
- **Ms LIN Chun, China/UK** (Professor, Doctor, Comparative Politics, London School of Economics, UK)
- **Ms LU Xinyu, China** (Professor, Media Culture Society, Dean, School of Communication, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China)
- **Mr Samsul MAARIF, Indonesia** (Lecturer-Researcher, Doctor, Religious Studies, Director, Center for Religious and Cross Cultural Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta)
- **Mr Ziad MEDOUKH, Palestine** (Professor, Doctor, Linguistics, Al-Qsa University, Gaza, Palestine)
- **Ms Dragana MITROVIC, Serbia** (Professor, Doctor, Political Economy, Founder and Director of the Institute for Asian Studies, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia)
- **Ms Bidyut MOHANTY, India** (Senior Researcher, Doctor, Women Studies, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi, India)
- **Mr Manoranjan MOHANTY, India** (Emeritus Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India)
- **Mr Paolo MOTTA, Italy** (Architect, Territorial Planner, Expert Member BRICS LAB, EURISPES Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies, Rome, Italy)
- **Mr Thomas NDALUKA, Tanzania** (Lecturer-Researcher, Doctor, Sociology, Religious Studies, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania)

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

- **Ms Amy NIANG, Senegal/South Africa** (Lecturer-Researcher, Doctor, International Relations, The Africa Institute, Ghana)
- **Ms OUYANG Xiangying, China** (Senior Research Fellow, Doctor, IWEP Institute of World Economics and Politics, CASS Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China)
- **Ms Seema Mehra PARIHAR, India** (Professor, Doctor, Geography, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India)
- **Ms Lina PURYANTI, Indonesia** (Doctor, Lecturer-Researcher, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)
- **Ms Penny Kurnia PUTRI, Indonesia** (Lecturer-Researcher, Magister, Human Security & Development, International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Udayana University, Bali)
- **Mr Mazin Qumsiyeh, Palestine** (Professor, Doctor, Biology, Director of the Palestine Museum of Natural History and the Palestine Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainability, Bethlehem University, Palestine)
- **Ms Lina Meilinawati RAHAYU, Indonesia** (Doctor, Humanities, Lecturer-Researcher, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung)
- **Ms Magda REFAA, Egypt/France** (Doctor, Philosophy, University Paris 8, Independent Researcher and Activist of Social and Solidarity Movement)
- **Mr Marco RICCERI, Italy** (Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, Secretary general of Institute of Political, Economic and Social Studies EURISPES, Rome, Italy)
- **Jean-Jacques Ngor SENÉ, Senegal/USA** (Associate Professor, Doctor, History, Chatham University, Pittsburg, USA)
- **Ms Rini Susetyawati SOEMARWOTO, Indonesia** (Doctor, Psychology, Lecturer-Researcher, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung)
- **Mr Arfin SUDIRMAN, Indonesia** (Doctor, International Relations, Lecturer-Researcher, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung)
- **Mr Dhani SUGIHARTO, Indonesia** (Archivist, ANRI / National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta)
- **Mr Chérif Salif SY, Senegal** (Lecturer-Researcher, Doctor, Economics, Secretary General of the Association of Senegalese Researchers, Director of Third World Forum, Dakar, Senegal)
- **Mr István TARROSY, Hungary** (Professor, Political Sciences, African Studies, University of Pecs, Hungary)
- **Ms Rityusha Mani TIWARY, India** (Assistant Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, Chinese Studies, Department of Political Science, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi, New Delhi)
- **Ms Polina TRAVERT, Russia/France** (Lecturer-Researcher, Doctor, Slavic and Russian Studies, France)

- **Mr Nisar UL HAQ, India** (Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, Jamia Milia Islamiya University, Delhi, India)
- **Ms Elena VEDUTA, Russia** (Professor, Doctor, Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia)
- **Mr Irfan WAHYUDI, Indonesia** (Doctor, Lecturer-Researcher, Communication Sciences, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya)
- **Mr Frans WIJSEN, The Netherlands** (Professor, Doctor, Empirical and Practical Religious Studies, Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands)
- **Mr YIN Zhiguang, China** (Professor, Doctor, International Relations, School of Public Affairs and International Affairs, Fudan University, Shanghai, China)
- **Mr Siphamandla ZONDI, South Africa** (Professor, Doctor, Political Sciences, International Relations, Director, Institute for Pan-African Thought & Conversation, University of Johannesburg)





ASSOCIATE INSTITUTIONS

As a part of academic and social movements towards the Bandung Spirit Ideals for a Global Future, the commemorative conference of the 66th, the 60th, and the 55th, anniversary of respectively the Bandung, the Belgrade and the Havana conference, invites academic institutions and civil society organisations to join the conference as ASSOCIATE INSTITUTION which role is to give moral and intellectual support to the conference. There is no-financial issue in this joint effort. It is fully based on FRIENDSHIP, TRUST and SOLIDARITY.

AFRICAN STUDIES CENTER, TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES
Tokyo, Japan
<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/>

ASIAFRICA FOUNDATION
Bridging Asia and Africa (Education - Vocational Capacity - Culture -Science and Technology -
Business Opportunities)
Bangkok, Thailand
<https://www.asiafricafoundation.org/>

BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITY
Bethlehem, Palestine
<https://www.bethlehem.edu/>
<http://palestinature.org/>

CEDETIM (Centre d'études et d'initiatives pour la solidarité internationale / Centre of studies and
initiatives for international solidarity.
Paris, France
www.reseau-ipam.org

CETRI (Centre Tricontinental)
Academic and Social Organisation
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique
www.cetri.be

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Social, economic, environmental issues
New Delhi, India
<https://csdindia.org/>

DELPHI INITIATIVE
Network of intellectuals for exchange of news and ideas about EU and international crises
Athens, Greece
<http://www.defenddemocracy.press/>

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES AND MODERN CULTURES
University of Turin, Italy
<https://www.dipartimentolingue.unito.it/do/home.pl>

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA
New Delhi, India
<https://www.jmi.ac.in/polscience>

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, NAGALAND UNIVERSITY
Mokokchung, Nagaland, India
<https://nagalanduniversity.ac.in/English/>

DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Academic Research and dissemination of knowledge
Bhubaneswar, India
www.gabeshanachakra.org

ES VICIS FOUNDATION
Rural sustainable repopulation
Social Organisation, Pfeffingen, Switzerland
www.esvicis.org

EURISPES INSTITUTE
Political, Economic and Social Studies
Rome, Italy
<https://eurispes.eu/en/>

EUROCSE (The European Centre for The Study of Extremism)
Academic Research
Cambridge, UK
www.eurocse.org

FORUM DU TIERS MONDE
Social and Solidarity Movement
Dakar, Senegal

GLOBAL ECOBRICK ALLIANCE
Civil Society Organisation focused on Plastic Transition
Bali, Indonesia and New Forest, UK
<https://ecobricks.org>

GRIC (Groupe de recherches identités et cultures)
Faculté des Affaires internationales
Université Le Havre Normandie, France
<https://gric.univ-lehavre.fr/>

INSTITUT MEHDI BEN BARKA - MEMOIRE VIVANTE
Décolonisation - Droits humains - Tiers-monde
Social Organisation, Mulhouse, Belfort, France
institut_bb@hotmail.fr

INSTITUT SCHILLER, FRANCE
Civilisations Dialogue
Paris, France
<https://www.institutschiller.org/>

INSTITUTE FOR ASIAN STUDIES
University of Belgrade, Serbia
www.ias.rs

INSTITUTE FOR INDIAN AND SOUTHWEST ASIAN STUDIES
Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences
Hanoi, Vietnam
<http://en.viisas.vass.gov.vn/gioi-thieu/Pages/lich-su-phat-trien.aspx>

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Far Eastern University, Manila, Philippines
<https://www.feu.edu.ph/>

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Academic Research on Decentralisation and Local Governance, Gender Issues, Human Rights,
Women's Empowerment
Delhi, India
www.issin.org

INTERNATIONAL PROGRESS ORGANIZATION
Monitoring International Democracy, United Nations Reform, Civilizational Dialogue
Vienna, Austria
<https://i-p-o.org/>

KIRORI MAL COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
Delhi, India
<https://kmc.du.ac.in>

KOMUNITAS HISTORIA INDONESIA (KHI)
Civil Society Organisation for building awareness of Indonesian nationalism through historical/
cultural education
Jakarta, Indonesia
<http://komunitashistoria.com>

LAFI (Laboratoire des Afriques Innovantes / Laboratory for Innovative Africa)
Research Laboratory, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada
www.lafi.uqam.ca

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON BRICS RESEARCH
Academic Research
Moscow, Russia
<https://nkibrics.ru/>

NEGERI REMPAH FOUNDATION (Country of Spices Foundation)

Socio-cultural Organisation

Public Education on Indonesian Diversity and Cross Cultural Understanding

Tangerang Selatan, West Java, Indonesia

www.negerirempah.org

NIEAAS (Núcleo Interdisciplinar de Estudos sobre África, Ásia e as relações Sul-Sul / Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies on Africa, Asia and South-South Relations)

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro / Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

<https://nieaas.wordpress.com/>

NIJMEGEN INSTITUTE OF MISSION STUDIES

Radbout University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

www.ru.nl/nim

PALESTINE HUNDRED INITIATIVE

Socio-political Organisation

Cambridge, United Kingdom

www.palestine100.net

POLYLOGZENTRUM

For the Arts, Culture, Science and Society

Vienna, Austria

www.polylogzentrum.at

RIEH (Réseau International pour une économie humaine / International Network for a Human Economy)

Le Mené, France

www.rieh.org

RUMAH PRODUKTIF INDONESIA (Productive House Indonesia)

Social Organisation

Depok, West Java, Indonesia

www.rpi.or.id



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

SANSRISTI

Social Movement - Gender Issues
Bhubaneswar, India
www.sansristi.org

SCHILLER INSTITUTE, GERMANY

Academic and Social Organisation
Wiesbaden, Germany
<https://schillerinstitute.com/>

SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION

Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia
<https://www.atmajaya.ac.id>

SOCIETY AND RELIGION RESEARCH CENTRE (SORRECE), UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

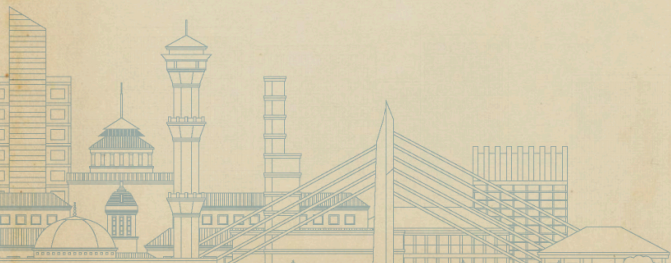
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
<http://www.sorrece.org/>

UNIVERSITY OF PECS AFRICA RESEARCH CENTRE

Pecs, Hungary
www.pte.hu and www.africa.pte.hu

YAYASAN PONDOK RAKYAT (People's Shelter Foundation)

Participatory Action Research for Diversity, Harmony and Sustainability
Yogyakarta, Indonesia
<https://sanggaragam.org/>



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND OF RESIDENCE OF PARTICIPANTS (54)



Argentina



Brunei Darussalam



Egypt



Burkina Faso



Finland



Australia



Burundi



France



Austria



Canada



Germany



Bangladesh



China



GREECE



Belgium



Croatia



Guyana



Brazil



ECUADOR



Hungary

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*



India



Lebanon



Romania



Indonesia



Mozambique



Russia



Iran



Netherlands



Senegal



ISRAEL



Pakistan



Serbia



Italy



Palestine



Singapore



JAPAN



Philippines



South Africa



Korea



Poland



SPAIN

*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*



Sweden



Thailand



Uruguay



Switzerland



Turkey



USA



Taiwan



Uganda



Virgin Islands



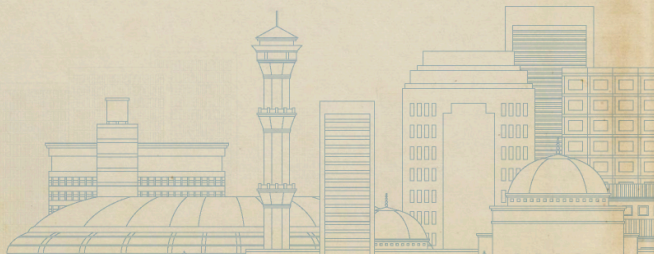
Tanzania



UK



Zimbabwe



*"What Dreams, What Challenges,
What Projects for a Global Future?"*

