



**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS  
AND PARTICIPATION**



**BANDUNG SPIRIT  
COMMUNITY-BASED  
CONFERENCE**

Bandung-Surabaya-Blitar  
Indonesia  
From October 28  
To November 1  
2025

***BANDUNG  
AT 70:  
Assessments  
and Perspectives  
to Build  
the World  
Anew***

**International and  
Inter/Transdisciplinary  
Commemorative  
Conference of  
The 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of  
The 1955 Bandung  
Conference**

**ITINERANT CONFERENCE  
Bandung-Surabaya-Blitar  
with possible extra activities in Bali, Yogyakarta  
or in the new Indonesian capital Nusantara  
(itinerary still to be decided)  
Indonesia, October 28-November 1, 2025**

Graphic Design@Darwis Khudori 2025

**UPCOMING CONFERENCE**

**By Bandung Spirit Communities of Scholars and  
Activists of Social and Solidarity Movements**



# **BANDUNG AT 70: Assessments and Perspectives to Build the World Anew**

**INTERNATIONAL AND INTER/TRANSDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE  
Bandung-Surabaya-Blitar  
with possible extra activities in Bali, Yogyakarta or in the new Indonesian  
capital Nusantara (itinerary still to be decided)  
Indonesia, October 28-November 1, 2025  
<https://bandungspirit.org/>**

## **CALL FOR ABSTRACTS AND FOR PARTICIPATION**

The conference is open to individual and group paper presentations. Those willing to present their papers are invited to submit their abstracts until June 30, 2025. Selected papers may be included in an edited volume to be launched during the conference. The notification of selected abstracts will be communicated to their authors progressively according to their availability. The earlier the abstracts are submitted, the sooner the authors will get notified. See the GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTER CANDIDATES below.

### **OFFLINE AND ONLINE PARTICIPATION**

The conference will be organised offline (physically) with possible online (virtual) participation following the circumstances. The programme will be based on offline (physical) participants on Jakarta time zone.

## **INTRODUCTION**

*"We do not seek to defend the world we know: we seek to build a new, a better world! We seek to build a world sane and secure. We seek to build a world in which all may live in peace. We seek to build a world of justice and prosperity for all men. We seek to build a world in which humanity can achieve its full stature."*

(Sukarno, *To Build the World Anew*, speech at the UN General Assembly, September 30, 1960, available at [https://bandungspirit.org/IMG/pdf/soekarno-to\\_build\\_the\\_world\\_anew-un-general-assembly-1960.pdf](https://bandungspirit.org/IMG/pdf/soekarno-to_build_the_world_anew-un-general-assembly-1960.pdf)).

The Bandung Conference and the Bandung Era entered History. Yet, the Bandung Principles, Spirit, and Dream have continued to live in the minds of different peoples, nations, states and institutions worldwide. The Bandung Principles were well formulated and established at the end of the Bandung Conference in 1955, known as the “Ten Bandung Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.” The Bandung Spirit has never been officially formulated and is open to interpretation. One possibility is translating it into five ideals centred around peace, independence, equality, solidarity, and emancipation. As for the Bandung Dream, it has never been officially formulated either. Inspired by the Bandung Principles and Spirit, it is possible to formulate the Bandung Dream as a global and sustainable prosperity based on peace, justice, cooperation, solidarity, and diversity. Seventy years after the Bandung Conference, how far has the Bandung Dream been concretised? What are the assessments and the perspectives of the Bandung Legacy for the Global Future? What are the challenges and the opportunities to make the dream come true?

The global crises fuelled by wars and climate change offer challenges and opportunities for the “Bandung Constellation” to build the world anew.

The “Golden Rules of Domination” applied by the “Western Galaxy” remain the challenges to be addressed. During the colonial period, these Golden Rules of Domination were:

- 1) Territorial conquest, occupation and control;
- 2) Imposing cultural, social, political and economic models to the colonised people;
- 3) Exploitation of the territory and its people for the benefit of the motherland;
- 4) Racial discrimination for the benefit of the colonisers;
- 5) Replacing the local people by the colonisers.

With the end of the colonial period (roughly the 19<sup>th</sup> century for Latin America, the 1940s and 1950s for Asia and the 1960s and 1970s for Africa), those “Golden Rules of Colonialism” were supposed to come to an end, and their practice was considered illegal according to international law. In reality, some of them still function here and there to the present day, such as hundreds of military bases in foreign countries (the first rule); a particular version of democracy, human rights and good governance as tools of coercion and sanction (the second rule); the plundering of natural resources for the benefit of industrialised countries to the detriment especially but not only of Africa (the third rule); the apartheid practice especially but not only in Palestine (the fourth rule) and the ethnic cleansing especially but not only in Palestine (the fifth rule).

After the colonial period, the “Western Galaxy” has continued to dominate the world by using other “Golden Rules of Domination” in five fields:

- 1) Sciences and technology;
- 2) Information, communication, and media;
- 3) Financial system and institutions;
- 4) Mass destructive weapon and armament technology;
- 5) Access to natural resources.

However, since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, an opportunity has seemingly appeared: The Rise of Asia. In 1970, Asia was the poorest continent in the world, marginal except for its large population. By 2016, its share of world GDP rose from less than one-tenth to three-tenths, while its income per capita surpassed that of developing countries and converged towards the world average income level. Growth in GDP and GDP per capita in Asia was much higher than in the world economy, industrialized countries, and the developing world - including Africa and Latin America. Over this period, Asia's share of world industrial production jumped from a minuscule 4 per cent to more than 40 per cent. Its share of world merchandise trade rose from one-twelfth to one-third.

Not only is Asia rising in terms of economy, but it is also rising in the other five aforementioned fields controlled so far by the Western Galaxy. Asian countries have achieved considerable progress in sciences and technology (outer space, nanotechnology, biotechnology, digital technology, renewable energy, artificial intelligence, etc.); in information, communication, media (digital media, alternative media, social media etc.); in financial system and institutions (BRICS bank, local currencies in international trade instead of US dollars, digital payment, etc.); in mass destructive weapon (the number of nuclear warheads of China, India, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia together has been higher than that of France, UK, USA and Israel combined) in addition to the most recent armament technology invented by China, Iran, North Korea, Russia such as hypersonic missiles and aircraft fighters superior to those of the West; and in the access to natural resources (China alone has access to natural resources in Africa, Asia, Latin America). In this way, the monopolistic control of the Western Galaxy over the world has been undermined. In terms of economy, the GDP of BRICS has surpassed that of G7. Regarding geopolitics, the united forces of the Western Galaxy expose friction. The interests of the EU and the USA are diverging. The Western Galaxy is not united anymore, and its hegemony over the world seems to come to an end. The unipolarism following the bipolarism during the Cold War is seemingly giving place to multipolarism.

Those phenomena raise questions: Is the Rise of Asia an opportunity for the Bandung Constellation to Build the World Anew, as Sukarno wished in his speech at the UN General Assembly in 1960 and his other speeches? Will the Rise of Asia lead to the concretisation of the Bandung Dream towards a Global and Sustainable Prosperity based on Peace, Justice, Cooperation, Solidarity and Diversity? Or will it repeat the historical path of the Rise of the West characterised by expansionism, the genocide of Indigenous peoples, slavery, colonialism, global economic crises, holocaust, and world wars? Is the Rise of Asia a game-changer in international conflicts? Will it lead to a global structuring or simply a global rebalancing of the world order? What are the impacts of the Rise of Asia on peoples, nations, states in divers fields of life of the rest of the world: in Culture (arts, languages, literatures, cinema, gender and women's issues, feminism, patriarchy, LGBTQ+, wokism, indigenous believes and identities, dialogue of civilisations...); in Ecology (architecture, urbanism, built environment, rural development, urbanisation, migration, demographic growth, climate changes, deforestation, renewable energy, farming and organic agriculture, food production, security and sovereignty...); in Economy (macro and micro economy, international migrations, monetary economy, bank and investment, BRICS, dedolarisation, SME, MNC, TNC, business, trade, supply chain...); in Politics (geopolitics, international relations, regionalism, NATO, SCO, ASEAN, AU, CELAC, demilitarisation, disarmament, democracy, human rights, social movements, decolonisation, UN reform...); in Religion (fundamentalism, radicalism, terrorism, world religions vs. Local religions, religious orthodoxy vs. syncretism, religion-based political and social movements, interreligious dialogues...)?

The commemorative conference of the 70th anniversary of the Bandung Conference aims to discuss these questions. It encourages the participation of scholars from a wide range of scientific disciplines (area studies, cultural studies, ecology, economics, geography, built environment, architecture, urban studies, history, humanities, languages, management, political and social sciences, international relations etc.) and practitioners from diverse professional fields (business, civil society, education, enterprise, government, management, parliament, public policy, social and solidarity movements etc.) as well as artists and writers, based in diverse geographical areas (Africa, North, Central and South America, Australia, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, Oceania, Pacific etc.).

Darwis Khudori  
Conference Initiator, Coordinator and Convenor

## GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTER CANDIDATES

The selection of presenters is based on the abstract and the basic personal data of the presenter candidates in respect to the following dates:

1. Deadline of abstract submission: June 30, 2025.
2. Notification of selected abstracts: progressively according to their availability. The earlier the abstracts are submitted, the sooner the authors will get notified.
3. Deadline of full paper submission for publication project will be decided case by case following the abstract submission.

Abstracts of approximately 200-300 words (excluding figures, tables, and references) and basic personal data of the authors are to be submitted online at:

<https://forms.gle/hHwqGP7wTzVRLMJ8A>

## CONFERENCE ITINERARY

The conference is to take place successively in a coordinated way as an itinerant conference from October 28 to November 1, 2025 (5 nights) in major historical localities of Indonesia: Bandung-Surabaya-Blitar, with possible extra activities in Bali, Yogyakarta or in the new Indonesian capital Nusantara (itinerary still to be decided). In this way, participants will not only enjoy intellectual exchanges but also discover the diversity and the reality of life in Indonesia.

International participants travelling by airplane are invited to land at Jakarta International Airport. The Conference NOC (National Organising Committee) will organise their trip to Bandung, Surabaya, Blitar and Bali, Yogyakarta or Nusantara. The NOC will provide information about hotels and their tariffs in every conference locality.

## FINANCING

The organising committee does not provide a travel grant to any participant even in the case of physical participation. The presenters and participants are supposed to find the necessary funds for their own participation (visa, international and national transport, accommodation).