

## **THE RISE OF ASIA 2025**

### **ABSTRACT COMPILATION IN ENGLISH AND IN FRENCH**

*The abstracts are put into an alphabetical order of the SURNAMES of the author.*

*There is no editing in terms of language. All abstracts are the copy-paste of those submitted through the online form.*

*(The French version is after the English version)*

### **ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH**

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#### *Fostering New International Solidarity Between Indonesia and West African Countries to Address Emerging Global Risks*

Nearly 70 years after the Asia-Africa or Bandung Conference, the progress of interactions between Indonesia and African countries remains limited to economic matters. This article discusses the progress of relations between Indonesia and West African countries in postcolonial frameworks, whose developments have been quite restricted. In addition, Indonesia and West African countries share a similar republican history that evolved as an anti-colonial ideology and marked the rise of international solidarity through republican ideals. Amid the U.S.-China trade war and the division between Western allies and Russian-influenced blocs, strengthening diplomatic relations between Indonesia and West African countries holds significant potential for fostering political innovation. Additionally, the humanitarian crises caused by climate change and food security issues require political innovation to build international solidarity. This situation raises the question: how can international solidarity between Indonesia and West African countries be created to address the growing global risks? Strengthening regionalism in Southeast Asia through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) creates potential to align broader collective interests for the common good. However, such a wide scope of interests is difficult to unify. Indonesia, as the largest ASEAN country, can apply a variety of diplomatic approaches to each West African nation. In conclusion, this paper offers the concept of active citizenship to encourage the formation of new international solidarity based on the political consciousness of former colonized countries. Furthermore, this article also critiques the Non-Aligned Movement for its inability to provide effective solutions such as social and political progress to the diverse global challenges that have arisen. This concept is bridged by the creation of both formal and informal political agencies to produce progressive political norms. Ultimately, these norms are crucial in strengthening critical political narratives to shape postcolonial international solidarity.

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#### *BRICS+ and the system of relations with international institutions of continental, regional, subregional coordination*

My paper reports on an ongoing study which explores the prospects and potential challenges that BRICS+ brings to continental and (sub)regional cooperation in Africa. The focus is on the context of the seemingly accelerating multipolarity following the Russian-Ukrainian war and the expansion of BRICS to include Egypt and Ethiopia with Nigeria, Algeria and Uganda becoming partner members. These developments effectively mean that every region in the continent is now represented in the block. What implications, for example, might this have for the economic and political rivalry between Nigeria and South Africa for continental primacy; for the Egypt versus Ethiopia conflict over the River Nile, and for future Afro-Asian relations? In the first part of the study which this paper reports on, a panel of political/IR and macroeconomic experts from

Nigeria and South Africa respond to the questions above against the backdrop of the dominant BRICS+ narratives so far. The study will offer early assessments that may prove crucial to our long term understanding of what Africa's place would be in the new multipolarity.

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*Neutrality, multipolarity and the future of migration*

My intervention explores the growing impact of the emerging multipolar world on the choice of emigration destination globally. I focus on the follow questions: How does the status of 'neutrality' of a country determine its level of attraction as a migration destination to professionals from Africa, the global South and other parts of the world? Which factors determine a country's 'neutrality' status? How do national economies, global markets and geopolitics interact in this regard? How will neutrality shape migration and economies in the near and distant future?

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*The Rise of Multipolarity in Eurasia: Assessing Türkiye and Strategic Partnerships with Russia, China, and Central Asia*

The 21st century has witnessed the rise of multipolarity in Eurasia, reshaping regional and global power dynamics. Türkiye, strategically positioned at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, has emerged as a pivotal player in the evolving geopolitical and geo-economic landscape. This paper examines Türkiye's strategic partnerships with Russia, China, and Central Asia, highlighting its centrality in the region's political and economic transformations. Türkiye's relationship with Russia exemplifies a pragmatic partnership, balancing cooperation in energy, trade, and defense (e.g., the TurkStream pipeline and S-400 missile system) with divergent interests in Syria and the Black Sea region. Simultaneously, Türkiye's engagement with China, particularly through its involvement in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), underscores its role as a key corridor for Eurasian connectivity, facilitating trade routes that accounted for over \$32 billion in bilateral trade in 2023. In Central Asia, Türkiye has deepened ties through cultural and historical linkages, leveraging the Organization of Turkic States to foster regional cooperation. Turkish investments in infrastructure and trade, such as the Middle Corridor initiative, have positioned it as a bridge between Europe and Asia. Despite challenges, including competition with Russia and China, Türkiye's proactive diplomacy underscores its ambition to shape regional politics and enhance its influence. This paper argues that Türkiye's strategic partnerships not only bolster its regional significance but also redefine the multipolar order in Eurasia. By balancing competing interests and fostering multilateralism, Türkiye plays a crucial role in shaping the region's political and economic future, challenging traditional power hierarchies.

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*BRICS Expansion and Multilateralism in the Evolving Global Order: Assessing Türkiye and Prospective Role in BRICS Plus*

The BRICS bloc—originally comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa—has emerged as a significant challenger to the Western-dominated Liberal International Order (LIO), advocating for equitable global governance and the interests of the Global South. With over 40

percent of the global population and accounting for nearly 25 percent of global GDP in 2023, BRICS's increasing geopolitical and geo-economic clout has led to calls for expansion to enhance its influence further. Before its 16th summit meeting in Russia in October 2024, Türkiye, alongside a dozen other states, either formally applied for membership or showed their inclination to join this intergovernmental organisation, underscoring its aspirations to play a pivotal role in BRICS Plus. This paper examines Türkiye's case in the context of BRICS expansion, arguing that its inclusion could serve as a catalyst for redefining the bloc's strategic direction. As a G20 member and a bridge between Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, Türkiye's geostrategic location, dynamic economy, and historical emphasis on multilateralism align with BRICS's objectives of countering Western dominance. With trade between Türkiye and BRICS nations surpassing US\$100 billion in 2023, and its increasing alignment with Global South priorities, Türkiye presents a compelling case for membership. However, challenges remain, including Türkiye's economic vulnerabilities, complex ties with China and Russia, and potential opposition from Western allies. This paper analytically evaluates Türkiye's prospective role in an expanded BRICS, highlighting its ability to amplify the bloc's voice in global governance forums and foster greater cooperation among emerging powers. Türkiye's membership, it is argued, represents not only an opportunity for BRICS to expand its influence but also for Ankara to solidify its role as a key player in the evolving global order.

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*Lifeskills education for children and youth through Pranata Mangsa: a genuine tradition season system calendar of Indonesia to enhance cultural sovereignty for world food hunger issue.*

The article explores the transformative potential of life skills education for children and youth in Indonesia through the integration of "Pranata Mangsa", the traditional seasonal calendar. In the context of a post-COVID-19 world marked by global financial crises, food insecurity, and environmental degradation, Indonesia faces unique challenges due to its colonial legacy, declining agricultural practices, and a formal education system that prioritizes industrial needs over holistic development. The piece argues for reconnecting education with Indonesia's rich cultural heritage and ecological wisdom to address these issues. By incorporating sustainable indigenous practices such as organic farming and traditional ecological knowledge into curricula, education can empower youth to contribute to food security and environmental preservation. Life skills education focusing on practical abilities like problem-solving, entrepreneurship, and sustainable agriculture is highlighted as vital for reducing unemployment and poverty, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, culturally-based education fosters empathy, resilience, and environmental stewardship, essential for social cohesion and sustainability. The article emphasizes the need to decolonize the education system, preserve traditional practices like batik production and herbal medicine, and promote community-based learning. This approach positions Indonesia as a global leader in sustainable education, addressing its own challenges while contributing to worldwide efforts for equity and ecological balance.

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*Together We Grow — UNEFO Library*

The "Bandung Spirit" inspired the UNEFO Library in Burkina Faso, emphasizing unity, freedom, and equality. Using the tree as an analogy for hope and collaboration, the design fosters community empowerment and access to knowledge. Like a village tree, the library serves as a central gathering place, promoting mutual support, discussions, and shared activities among diverse communities. The design methodology organizes zones by analyzing climate, sound, and

activities. Spaces are positioned to optimize natural ventilation, with quieter areas shielded from noise sources. High-activity zones are placed where sound and movement won't disrupt others. Shaded outdoor spaces mitigate heat, while functional layouts ensure harmonious transitions, balancing environmental comfort with user needs for productivity and collaboration. The library's rectangular form responds to the site, enhancing accessibility by appearing subtly sunk into the ground, blending with the landscape. Positioned on the top floor, the library ensures visibility and environmental connection. A central void creates a transitional activity hub, while a sloped roof and rainwater reservoir emphasize sustainability. A transparent façade provides natural light, comfort, and indoor-outdoor harmony, addressing extreme climates. Spaces are organized based on climate, sound, and activities to ensure a functional and comfortable design that supports user needs. Natural ventilation, noise control, and intentional spatial layouts are utilized to achieve balance and efficiency. However, insufficient site data limits optimal adaptations, emphasizing the importance of flexible solutions to enhance the overall user experience.

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### **ARLT Herbert**

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*The world a new: INST, G20 Bandung, UN*

Only with a new UN a peace order is possible. Peace on the bases of the UN Human Rights Declaration is most important (the right for a just world for every human being). One main point is new energy based on Quantum technology. That means free money for UN, the possibility for a new world currency. And that means – in the tradition of the idea of Bancor in the 1940ies – the end of war reasons. (The theory was, that the First and the Second World war were wars about currencies. And also the fights in Ukraine, Gaza can be understood as wars about currencies.) The world anew is understood as a peaceful world. The contribution will show the efforts of Bandung, G20, and UN documents and actions. Most important will be 2025 as Year of the Quantum research and technologies of UN. Within the contribution will be a report about the efforts of INST: Special Lectures for the G20 Summits in Indonesia, India, Brazil, South Africa since 2022 and in Rio de Janeiro, Cairo for the preparation of the UN Future conference, installations (Barcelona, Vienna). The Special Lectures, the installations, different contributions are or will be documented in TRANS 28 (the electronic INST journal since 1997) and the INST Channel.

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*Expansion and Shifting Dynamics in BRICS: Assessing India's Strategic Position*

The recent expansion of BRICS to include countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia, and others marks a significant development for the bloc, broadening its economic footprint while presenting nuanced challenges for India's strategic positioning. Originally envisioned as a coalition of emerging economies, BRICS has seen its composition and coherence shift, particularly with the inclusion of nations that align with China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). These changes contribute to an evolving geopolitical landscape, creating both opportunities and complexities for India. India has approached BRICS expansion with measured caution, reflecting its dual objective of strengthening partnerships with Western allies while engaging with the bloc's broader membership. Iran's inclusion highlights the intricacies of this balancing act, with its geopolitical stances, ties to China, and potential implications for projects like Chabahar port adding layers to India's considerations. Meanwhile, the broader economic integration within BRICS has remained uneven, with intra-bloc trade and investment falling short of their potential. The dynamics of BRICS' expansion raise questions about its effectiveness in advancing India's aspirations. The inclusion of new members and the bloc's increasing alignment with China and



Russia have introduced complexities that may limit India's ability to shape outcomes or achieve distinct advantages. Divergent interests among members, particularly between India and China, add to these challenges, potentially affecting the cohesion and utility of the bloc as a platform for shared economic or strategic goals. Iran's membership further underscores these dynamics, given its closer ties with Beijing and the challenges posed by its geopolitical actions in the West Asian region. While the expansion offers avenues for engagement, it also brings risks, particularly in strategic areas like Chabahar, where increased Chinese involvement could impact India's role. Such developments highlight the evolving nature of BRICS and its varied implications for India's regional and global strategies. This paper argues that as BRICS continues to grow and adapt, its role for India appears to lie more in pragmatic engagement than in fulfilling aspirations for exclusivity or uniform benefits. Navigating the bloc's expanded membership and the challenges of a China-centric framework, India must safeguard its strategic autonomy while mitigating risks to its influence in a multipolar world.

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*Gulf States as Emerging Middle Powers: Identity, Strategy, and Status Building*

The concept of a middle power is defined in the literature through three perspectives: position, behaviour, and identity. Position refers to a state's rank in the international hierarchy based on material capabilities. Behaviour distinguishes middle powers by their reliance on "niche diplomacy," focusing on targeted goals due to limited resources. Identity emphasizes self-recognition as a middle power. This paper integrates these approaches, defining a middle power as a state with material resources, intent to influence, and unique "resources of power" that provide a comparative advantage. Increasingly, middle powers employ soft power strategies, such as leveraging "religious influence" or "funding ability," to expand their regional and global impact. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states—Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar—are prime examples. They use their oil and gas wealth to exert outsized influence despite their small populations and economies. Following the Arab Spring, these states adopted proactive foreign policies, leveraging their material resources to expand influence amid regional uncertainty in countries like Egypt and Morocco and to intervene in disputes through military involvement in Yemen, Bahrain, and Syria. While their limited military capabilities require reliance on the United States to project power, this dependency highlights their focus on status recognition as an alternative form of influence. Status theory suggests that status derives from both material capabilities and social interaction. As unique middle powers, the GCC states employ distinct strategies to build and project their status. They leverage their "petrowealth" to fund global investments, infrastructure projects, and financial aid. By transitioning from oil-dependent economies to development hubs, they position themselves as attractive destinations for business, tourism, and innovation, projecting an image of modernity. Their participation in platforms like I2U2, IMEC, BRICS, and SCO amplifies their visibility, shapes policy decisions, and enhances their influence, demonstrating another strategic use of soft power to gain an edge over other states. This research makes three key contributions. It redefines the concept of middle powers by introducing the GCC states as a new archetype, explores their innovative strategies for extending influence, and provides insights into their nuanced efforts to diversify partnerships and leverage multilateral platforms to enhance their global standing.

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*Algerian Revolutionary Ideals and the Fostering of Pan-African Teachings*

The Algerian revolution, which culminated in the nation's independence from French colonial rule in 1962, was not only a long protracted struggle for national sovereignty but also a pivotal moment in the broader Pan-African movement. The revolutionary ideals that fueled Algeria's fight for freedom became foundational teachings for Pan-African thought, advocating for anti-colonialism, self-determination, and unity among African nations. Central to these ideals were the concepts of liberation, solidarity, and the rejection of imperialism, which inspired other African nations striving for independence. The Algerian revolution, under the leadership of figures like Ahmed Ben Bella, Houari Boumédiène, and intellectuals such as Frantz Fanon, emphasized the importance of a united Africa that would collectively challenge colonial and neo-colonial powers. Algeria's revolutionary teachings called for the establishment of an economically independent and politically unified continent, free from foreign exploitation and internal divisions. These ideals resonated with the broader Pan-African vision of enhancing solidarity among African states, promoting social justice, and advocating for a new global order based on equality and cooperation. This paper explores how Algeria's revolutionary ideals fostered the Pan-African movement, shaped its post-independence foreign policy, and influenced the political and ideological framework for African unity, while also addressing the challenges of implementing these ideals in a post-colonial world.

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*BRICS' New World: Thoughts About the Future of the Global Order*

The growing prominence that the BRICS and BRICS+ groups are assuming on the international stage forces one to question the future of the international political order and the future shape and functioning of the international political system. The unipolar system that has emerged since the end of the Cold War and the multilateralism led by the industrialised countries are showing clear signs of fatigue and, while these countries are unable to offer credible and pragmatic alternatives, the emerging countries are demanding substantial reforms of the international political system with increasing force and political determination. Realistically, this process will result in the establishment of a new global order, in which the players will multiply and in which political pluralism will define the structures and forms of future multilateralism. The international political system will also undergo a profound restructuring, moving away from the form of the current unipolarity and towards a substantial diffusion of international power distribution. This dynamic, which from many angles is hailed as the return of multipolarity, could instead prelude the emergence of a new form of international political system, which can be defined as multicentric. In a multi-centric system, the basic characteristic is that international power does not coalesce around single poles, but is distributed among several regional centres characterised by precise internal dynamics and confronting each other on a global level. The aim of this discussion is to attempt to formalise these concepts and offer an interpretative scheme to frame the effects of BRICS action on the global level.

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*BRICS countries and multilateralism: a new global influence era or economic strategy? The multiple aspects of economic warfare and competition*

The Author moves its first steps from the observation that the international conflict between powers today is much more focused on grabbing market shares through economic instruments, rather than territorial conquest through the use of military weapons. This, although recent armed conflicts leave no doubt about ruling out the decline of the so-called "hot war".

The phenomenon that emerged in the attention of political scientists after the fall of the Berlin Wall and with the advent of globalization process led to its qualification as "economic warfare". The subject matter is even more relevant today with regard to the recent agreements between the countries forming part of the BRICS+ and their role on the international stage.

The Article, which hinges on the analysis of economic warfare from the perspective of the players, the contenders, and the means, aims at outlining its boundaries, distinguishing it both from commercial competition and by identifying its most recent developments. The close relationship between economic warfare and BRICS+ will be assessed both in the more orthodox perspective of using so-called "traditional" economic warfare tools, such as sanctions and tariffs, as well as with regard to the rise of entirely new economic and financial strategies implemented by the BRICS (such as the establishment of the New Development Bank).

Among the various aspects of economic warfare, the issue of energy transition cannot be overlooked. In fact, the expansion of the BRICS to countries rich in natural resources (Iran for oil and South Africa for rare minerals) at a historical moment like the present one is at the centre of global strategies. All this cannot dodge the attention of scholars of economic wars due to the various and serious implications capable of influencing global energy markets. What has been said so far will also be the subject of reflection in light of emerging concepts such as cognitive warfare and influence.

Lastly, the hypothesis as to whether the multilateralism of the BRICS can be considered an economic weapon will be put forward, or more precisely, the question will be raised as to whether it underpins a sort of strategy aimed at redesigning the global economic architecture, making it less focused on the West and increasingly centered on new players capable of disrupting and dismantling the original arrangements of the international geopolitical landscape.

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*India and BRICS: Navigating the Complex Geopolitical Environment*

BRICS has come a long way since the popular term was first conceptualised in 2001 by the Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill. With the formal expansion of the group in 2024, the BRICS+ has emerged a key multilateral forum with a huge geopolitical connotation. Accounting for 45% of world population, 35% of the global wealth, 30% of global oil output, and 22% of global merchandise exports, the forum has, however, attracted suspicions in the West which views the group as a bellwether of West's decline. The suspicion has particularly increased in the recent time over the geopolitical competitions surrounding the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the ongoing trade and technology war between the US and China and the Beijing's assertiveness and hegemony in its periphery. The idea of BRICS payment system has also intensified the suspicion as the West sees it as an alternative to dollar payment system which has dominated the global financial system since the end of Cold War. The suspicion in the West notwithstanding, the BRICS as a group and as a potential alternative to the present US-led global order, has its own constraints. At present the multilateral forum consists of a diverse group of countries with little geopolitical homogeneity. Several members have serious bilateral disputes and have different outlook towards the present and future global order. India, key member of the BRICS, has, for instance, divergent views from those of the Russia and China, two other prominent members of the forum. While India views BRICS as a vehicle to promote multilateralism and usher in reforms to the existing global institutions, China and Russia are more interested to topple the existing international system dominated by the US. Navigating through these differences has been a key foreign policy objective of Indian foreign policy. The proposed paper intends to examine India's role in BRICS and its efforts to promote multilateralism. While doing so it will examine the evolution of BRICS, its key charter and its functioning over the years.

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*Architectural Modernization in Indonesia Post-Soekarno: The Role of the 'Bandung Spirit'*

The Indonesian government under Soeharto (1966-1998) prioritized economic policy as a key facet of national development, in contrast to the earlier Soekarno government (1945-1966). Rather than solely enhancing economic metrics, the Soeharto administration aimed to improve public welfare through ensuring sufficient access to food, clothing, and housing. To achieve this objective, equitable distribution of development outcomes and guaranteeing adequate income levels were essential. However, significant challenges hindered these efforts. Limited development funding compelled the Indonesian government to seek financial support from the Western Bloc, including credit and foreign investment. This move raised concerns that Indonesia might be diverging from the principles set forth in the final communiqué of the 1955 Asia-Africa Conference. In reality, the Indonesian government never reneged on the communiqué. Rather than solely relying on foreign capital inflows, the government also intensified efforts to strengthen domestic business sectors. Architecture, as part of the construction industry, became a focal point of modernization during this period. Tall and luxurious buildings dominated architectural projects, often perceived as imitations of Western modernism. This study challenges such interpretations, rejecting the assumption that Indonesia's architectural modernization directly mirrored post-World War II developments in the West. Through an analysis of archival records and architectural publications in national mass media, this paper demonstrates that Indonesia's architectural modernization was a pragmatic response to pressing economic challenges. The opulence of these architectural works served specific socio-economic functions, such as mitigating skill shortages and creating employment opportunities for the broader population. Nonetheless, these architectural endeavors failed to cultivate a truly independent creative culture aligned with the aspirations of the "Bandung Spirit." This study offers a nuanced perspective on the intersection of economic pragmatism, cultural aspirations, and architectural production in Indonesia during the Soeharto administration.

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*Women and the Forest Civilization : Grassroots Women and Chipoko movement in India.*

We argue that in an agrarian and forest economy rural women at the grassroots level represent the Economic civilization of the forest. This is what the Chipoko movement in Uttranchal showed us. In fact, the Chipoko movement shaped the contemporary history.

Women in the forest area represent the Civilization of forest since they are the primary protectors of the forest and commons of the village. It was not the first movement. There was yet another movement where a woman called Amrita Devi who prevented the army to cut the khejuri trees in Rajasthan because those trees are sacred and are key to avoiding famine in the desert. In chipoko movement also women played the central role and it was a nonviolent environmental and social movement. Women came in large number to participate in the protest movement. As a backbone of the agrarian economy women knew that they are directly affected by the environmental degradation and deforestation. Chipoko movement often considered as the first ecofeminist movement. Though men were involved women played a major role in the movement. Because they were effected by the environmental degradation and deforestation. The important women leaders were Gaura Devi, the president of Mahila Mandal, Meera Behn, Amrita Devi Bishnoi and many others.

When the loggers came to cut the trees the women came in large number and hugged the trees and the protest was nonviolent. The Government had to cancel the permit . After a few days the logger came since the village chief got the permit to cut the trees. The wife of village chief protested and gathered all the other women and all of them hugged the trees.



When the police came to prevent them they showed the lanterns to them during the day. When the police asked them why they were showing lanterns during the day the women told them forest is our mainstay of the life. Women advocate promoting the value of protecting the agroforestry resources preserving environment and driving sustainable economic development. Many women have specialized knowledge of trees and forests, and medicinal values of different roots and biological diversity, sustainable management and use for various purposes and conservation practices. Women are also aware of the food and values of products which were particularly important during food crises. Interestingly enough in Chipoko Movement women were the prime participants of hugging the tree. The Movement was guided by Chandi Prasad Bhatt who was guided by the Gandhian principle of Gram Swaraj which preached local resources for local use. The Chipoko Movement showed the way. This movement can be called a women's Movement. Women are in charge of cultivation, livestock and children who suffered most due to floods and land slides caused due to deforestation in the face of urbanization. The loss of forests, biodiversity and loss of commons were recognized as important contributors to the environmental crises. All over the world similar movements must be taking place. We must explore those and learn the lessons from the history.

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*India and china bilateral relations last 10 years*

Over the past decade, bilateral relations between India and China have been marked by a complex interplay of economic cooperation and geopolitical tensions. Both countries, representing the world's two largest emerging economies, have sought to balance their strategic interests with the desire for mutually beneficial economic collaboration. However, historical rivalries and territorial disputes have often overshadowed diplomatic progress. On the economic front, trade relations between India and China have grown significantly, with China becoming one of India's largest trading partners. However, India has expressed concerns over the growing trade deficit with China, which surpassed \$100 billion in 2022. New Delhi has sought to diversify its supply sources and reduce reliance on Beijing by promoting initiatives like "Make in India" to boost domestic manufacturing. Geopolitically, the border dispute along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) has been a major source of tension. The 2020 Galwan Valley incident, which resulted in casualties on both sides, marked a significant downturn in bilateral ties. Since then, both nations have strengthened their military presence along the border, leading to a deterioration in mutual trust. At the same time, the two countries have attempted to collaborate in multilateral platforms such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, showing some willingness to maintain dialogue. However, ideological and strategic differences, along with competition for regional influence in Asia, continue to limit the prospects for a full normalization of relations.

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*The Evolution of BRICS in India: Integration Strategies, Sectoral Growth, and Policy Implementation*

A major force in influencing global governance, promoting economic cooperation, and advancing South-South cooperation is the BRICS grouping, which is made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. India has established itself as a key player in this framework, using the alliance to further its own interests as a country and advance the bloc's overall goal.

With an emphasis on integration tactics, sectoral growth, and policy implementation, this paper explores the development of BRICS in India. It looks at how India has matched the goals of the BRICS in sectors including trade, finance, energy, technology, and sustainable development with its own domestic policies and efforts. With a focus on significant turning

points such as the creation of the New Development Bank (NDB), the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), and the adoption of BRICS joint statements on international issues, the article explores India's strategic involvement in BRICS programs and choices. It also assesses how well India has used the BRICS alliances to tackle internal issues like financial inclusion, infrastructural development, and the switch to renewable energy. Special emphasis is placed on sectoral growth fueled by partnerships led by the BRICS, including developments in digital technology, agriculture, healthcare, and education. The study also evaluates India's policy responses to the changing BRICS agenda, including its proactive support of sustainable development goals, fair global governance, and multilateral reforms. It also looks at how difficult it is for India to balance bilateral dynamics within the group and negotiate conflicting objectives among member states. This study seeks to shed light on how India's active participation in BRICS has influenced its course in regional and international politics while attending to local demands by examining integration tactics and results. The report emphasizes India's dedication to enhancing multilateral cooperation within the BRICS framework and its function as a link between industrialized and poor countries

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*Corridors of Opportunity: Channeling China-Africa Cooperation to Foster Local Entrepreneurship in Southern Africa*

This presentation will examine how Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) commitments can be strategically channelled to promote entrepreneurial development along Southern African infrastructure corridors, such as the Maputo Development Corridor. Drawing on the Bandung Spirit's principles of South-South cooperation and economic self-determination, we analyse how Chinese infrastructure investments can be leveraged to create entrepreneurial ecosystems that challenge traditional Western development paradigms. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining policy analysis of FOCAC agreements with case studies of business incubators and entrepreneurship initiatives in earmarked Economic Development Zones. Our findings reveal how smaller cities along these corridors can become vital nodes for innovative South-South cooperation models that promote local entrepreneurship while advancing regional integration. We identify specific mechanisms through which Chinese investment in infrastructure corridors can be directed to support business incubators, technology transfer initiatives, and entrepreneurial capacity building in secondary urban centres. This approach exemplifies a contemporary manifestation of the Bandung Spirit by fostering economic sovereignty through strategic infrastructure-entrepreneurship linkages. The research contributes to ongoing discussions about decolonial approaches to urban development by demonstrating how Global South partnerships can create alternative pathways for entrepreneurial growth outside traditional Western development frameworks. These findings have important implications for understanding how infrastructure corridors can serve as vectors for actualising the Bandung principles of solidarity and self-determined development in contemporary Southern Africa.

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*The BRICS security concept as an expression of the shaping of a 'new era' of international relations*

In the Kazan Declaration of the BRICS Summit in Kazan, under the dimension on 'Enhancing Cooperation for Global and Regional Stability and Security', there are 23 points on a broad set of phenomena in the international system. The BRICS countries' approach to security is based on the principles of inclusiveness and one indivisible security for all, respect for international law, as opposed to the idea of a "rules-based world" promoted by the West.' The aim of the paper is to

demonstrate the universal dimension of the BRICS security concept against the particularism of the Western narrative. In doing so, I prove the point of describing the BRICS as an ‘inter-civilisational association of states for a “New Era”’.

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*Community-led Temporary Intervention of Vacant Spaces: Practices from Bandung, Indonesia*

In recent years, citizen-driven urbanism has risen globally. The concept centres on the notion that cities should be planned and built with due consideration for the desires and aspirations of their people. This study reports a comparative study of community-led temporary use/intervention practices in Bandung. It includes numerous small, experimental projects that have transformed underutilised urban spaces. Apart from being an alternative way, the study of community initiatives is also expected to be able to define the concept of temporary urbanism in addressing the vacancy problem, especially in the Global South. This study is part of ongoing doctoral research regarding temporary use/intervention in Indonesia through investigating community-led vacant urban spaces intervention practices in Bandung. Three months of field data collection in Bandung were conducted by making bottom-up practices, initiatives, interventions, and appropriation of built and unbuilt spaces that revive spaces from neglect as objects of study. Several things can be found. First is the emergence of informal actors, both individuals and small groups, who play a role in facilitating the needs, interests, and expressions of community groups for spaces. This community group also has a central role in mediating residents with those in power. Second, the spirit of "solidarity" is clearly visible in several case studies. Actors who initiate the opening/recreation of new spaces, make them an alternative arena for creative communities who have pioneering businesses/projects and need affordable spaces. Third, activating abandoned areas triggers collective activities that are participatory in spirit, involving local residents and the wider public, creating temporary social bonding while defining a new kind of social space.

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*Non Metropolitan Urbanism (NMU)*

Nowadays, it is common to say that our world is “urban”, with most of the population living in cities. This view can be criticized depending on how you define “urban”: if we classify small towns as “rural” the above panorama changes... There is no point in starting a controversy about what is “urban” or “rural”, because if most of the population lives in cities, what happens to the countryside? We need to realize that many places are facing decreasing population rates. The state of Rio Grande do Sul, where the author lives, will be the first in Brazil to reach its population peak in 2026(!). In this scenario of population decline, the idea of urban growth and the need to denser and more compact cities is under suspicion. We need a paradigm shift: non metropolitan urbanism (NMU). The “urban world” is a creation of metropolitan thinkers and the majority of the world’s population doesn’t live in metropolises. This “metropolitan view”, unfortunately fueled by the critical thinking of the left, which has always seen the city (metropolis) as the place of revolution, has led to the current situation of abandoned towns all over the world with an increasingly dissatisfied rural population, which feeds the far right in most countries. The balance “urban” and “rural” goes hand in hand with this paradigm shift of degrowth theories, as a critic stance towards a suicidal capitalism. NMU doesn’t propose abandoning the main accepted paradigm, the compact city, but the idea that small towns don’t have the problem of urban sprawl and, on the other hand, have good standards of living – air quality, low traffic, urban green spaces, etc. This standard of living, associated with communication and

transportation, can be of fundamental importance in achieving the “urban” X “rural” balance at regional and national levels.

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*The New Narrative of Asia Africa: Shifting Paradigm From Confrontation to Cooperation*

April 2025 will be the 70th inauguration of the Asia Africa Conference. The conference was hosted by Indonesia in Bandung and attended by 29 countries representing 1.5 billion (54%) of the world’s population to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and fight against colonialism or neocolonialism in any country. The results of the conference were known as the Ten Principles or Bandung Spirit, containing 10 points of foreign policy principles in dealing with the then East-West competition in light of the Cold War. The Bandung Spirit emphasized a stance of rejection of military alliance subservient to superpowers and foreign pressure. Therefore, the 70th inauguration of the Asian-African Conference is not merely a celebration of the event of the Conference. Rather it commemorates the value embedded in the event itself, namely self-reliance and independence in foreign policy.

During the Cold War, many Asian and African countries took a confrontational stance against developed nations. However, Indonesia, during its leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the hosting of the 1992 NAM Summit, marked a significant shift in the paradigm of North-South relations—from confrontation to cooperation. This new spirit of cooperation inspired Asian and African nations to foster South-South cooperation, which later gained momentum with the introduction of the term "Global South." These countries actively sought partnerships with developed nations for funding specific initiatives, often utilizing a triangular cooperation model. This innovative framework involves two developing countries collaborating with one developed nation, thus creating a powerful narrative for Asia and Africa. While championing self-reliance and an independent foreign policy, these regions demonstrate a commendable openness to cooperate with developed nations—turning potential rivalry into enriching partnerships that benefit all.

The value of cooperation aligns with the speech given by Indonesia’s President Soekarno at the UN entitled "To Build the World Anew" on September 30, 1960, which was recognized with a Memory of the World award by UNESCO. In his address, Soekarno introduced Indonesia’s state ideology to the international community, stating that while the two dominant ideologies — Liberal-Capitalism and Socialism-Communism — clashed and undermined one another, Pancasila offered principles that could be embraced by both. Pancasila embodies values of universality, serving to "reconcile" the differing beliefs held by these competing ideologies. The reconciliatory values inherent in Pancasila are essential for uniting a multicultural nation. Cultural factors play a crucial role in international relations and are vital in fostering friendly relations among nations. In a world fraught with conflicts arising from ethnic, racial, cultural, and religious sentiments, the values of tolerance, moderation, and respect for multiculturalism embedded in Pancasila are particularly relevant. These three principles—tolerance, moderation, and respect for multiculturalism—are at the core of Pancasila and can help unite and promote solidarity among Asian and African nations. Commitment to internalizing these values in national life can contribute to the efforts of Asia and Africa towards peace and the development of humankind.

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*From Non-Aligned to All-Aligned: 70 Years of Diplomatic Relations Between Belgrade and Jakarta*



The Belgrade Conference of 1961 is remembered as the inaugural Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit. From a Yugoslav-centered perspective, there is limited discussion about the 1955 Bandung Conference, a critical precursor. Shortly after First Summit, differing visions emerged regarding the role of the Movement between President Tito, who advocated for peaceful coexistence, and President Sukarno, who desired a more vocal role in a turbulent global context. Soon after, Sukarno was succeeded by Suharto, and while Indonesia officially upheld non-alignment, it began to clearly pivot toward the West. In 1989, another NAM Summit convened in Belgrade, attended by the Indonesian president as one of the leading guest. Few years later, Yugoslavia dissolved, with the NAM „moved“ to Indonesia, which hosted the next meeting in 1992. In the early 2000s, Indonesia entered the "reformasi" era (after fall of Suharto, and East Timor independence), while Serbia (independent since 2006 and de facto without Kosovo since 2008) began transitioning. Both nations remained committed to non-alignment (for Serbia, this means military neutrality and „waiting room“ for EU membership), yet both maintain a semi-peripheral status, engaging with multiple global powers. This shared “all-aligned” stance resonated when Indonesia's Minister of Defense and President-elect Prabowo, during an informal European tour in July 2024, visited the presidents of Russia, France, Turkey, and Serbia. This paper explores the complex, dynamic relationship between these two nations (with Serbia evolving under various names and forms) and emphasizes the enduring "Bandung spirit". While fading, this spirit—rooted in the former Yugoslavia’s non-alignment policy—reminds us that alternatives to dominant geopolitical alignments remain both possible and necessary.

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*From Crimea to a Multipolar Chimera: The Sino-Russian Convergence in the Shadow of Western Sanctions*

The Crimean crisis not only reshaped the relationship between the Russian Federation and the West but also marked a decisive pivot in Russia’s foreign policy toward Asia, fostering a deeper rapprochement between Beijing and Moscow. The current convergence between the Chinese Dragon and the Russian Bear appears to reflect an almost “natural” alignment, rooted in shared perspectives among their leaderships on promoting a new “multipolar” direction in international relations and reinterpreting key principles of international law, global governance, and multilateralism. While cautiously addressing the expansion of Chinese influence in Central Asia—in regions historically within the USSR’s sphere—Russia has recognized the People’s Republic of China as its principal strategic partner in countering Western, particularly U.S., global hegemony. The partnership between the Zhongnanhai and the Kremlin, further solidified under the aegis of the BRICS intergovernmental framework, positions itself as a champion of the Global South’s aspirations and demands for a more balanced world order. This collaboration underscores the “revisionist” (or “reinterpretative”) agenda pursued by China and Russia, both Permanent Members of the UN Security Council. However, the West’s unwillingness to engage in equitable dialogue with global actors outside its strategic and economic orbit may have inadvertently given rise to a new and potentially formidable multipolar Chimera.

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*Digital transformation ensures economic security*

In the context of international turmoil, countries have to adjust their economic security policies. Using economic cybernetics models combined with digital technology to form new digital transformation tools to ensure economic security is a new alternative.

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*Constraints and Opportunities for BRICS in Establishing a Multilateral Order*

As global crises intensify, the search for an alternative socio-economic system becomes critical. Increasingly, attention is turning to BRICS, particularly as members like Russia and China adopt anti-Western rhetoric in response to unprecedented trade and sanction pressures. On one hand, these challenges highlight the consequences of opposing Western political and economic dominance, driving middle-income economies to explore alternative collaborations. BRICS, representing over 40% of the global population and 35-37% of world GDP across four continents, appears well-positioned to offer such an alternative. However, significant obstacles hinder BRICS' potential to establish a multilateral world order. Global trade and services remain dominated by transnational corporations based in North America, Western Europe, and Japan, which exert control through vast networks of subsidiaries. Additionally, while much of the world's manufacturing occurs in Asia, the major financial centers and systems are firmly rooted in North Atlantic countries. This dominance allows for punitive economic measures, particularly in the financial sector, where institutions can be disconnected from international systems. Furthermore, BRICS members are separately deeply integrated into the global capitalist framework, often reproducing Western-led globalist narratives, especially amidst the rise of anti-social digitalization. Economic ties of BRICS nations to the West often outweigh intra-group connections, casting doubt on their ability to lead a truly multilateral order. These challenges are compounded by the lack of key institutional frameworks such as a charter, unified payment systems, or economic coordination mechanisms. BRICS members also exhibit stark disparities in economic development, ranging from advanced economies like China and the UAE to underdeveloped ones like Ethiopia. Addressing these disparities is crucial for fostering sustainable cooperation. A potential solution lies in leveraging economic cybernetics to create an integrated information system for economic management. It is the sustainable economic base and linkages that will fund the institutional, political and financial superstructure for mutual cooperation. In this context, it is essential to consider the experience of developing a global information system for economic management in the BRICS countries, founded upon the principles of economic cybernetics. The fundamental principle of this cybernetic system is considering feedback from multiple enterprises in the calculation of production chains through the dynamic input-output model. The significance of the production chains is that they are often objectively global; plus, today's production, especially high-tech production, has reached a high level of complexity and specialization. The significance of production chains is that they are often objectively global. Modern production, especially high-tech production, has reached a high level of complexity and specialisation. The use of digital technologies in favour of economic management, rather than increasing social control in favour of Big Tech corporations, can create a genuine alternative to the dominance of digital platforms and financial corporations using the North Atlantic countries as a shell.

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*CRINK: Axis of Upheaval or an Alternative to the Western International Order?*

Pushed by sanctions, threats, and a shrinking room to maneuver, Russia has reached out to Iran, North Korea, and China (CRINK) to create a new and loose grouping that can complicate the security calculations of the west. When combined with the emergence of the BRICS, which China, Russia and Iran are members of, it poses a quandary for the western created Rules Based International Order (RBIO) that has set the template for international behavior since the end of the Cold War. The RBIO has been successful in sanctioning some of the behavior of the members

of the CRINK grouping but it is, as argued below, less effective than in the past. This loose grouping may also help lead to the creation of an alternative order to the western created one that has dominated international politics for the last three decades because the emergence of CRINK provides opportunities for the non-western world in that new security and technology transfer arrangements may emerge that circumvent the technology restrictions imposed by the West.

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*The Nonwestern Takeover of Global Sports: Sportswashing or Global Power Shift?*

The recent merger of Saudi Arabia's rebel LIV golf tournament with the Professional Golfers Association (PGA) is the latest attempt of nonwestern nations to take control of the management of international sporting events. This process has been facilitated by the process of globalization that has created an economic power shift from the western to the nonwestern world and these countries are now using their wealth to increasingly take control of the international sporting system. Yet, as this transformation takes place, there have charges that countries like the UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and China are using sporting events to sportswash their tarnished international images caused by human rights violations and/or anti-LGBTQ policies. What this article does is examine whether this is just sportswashing or a broader shift in international power and what are the possible implications both for the sporting world and the broader realm of international politics?

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*The issues of climate change, migration and health in Africa*

This contribution analysis the issues of climate change, migration and health in Africa. Africa is the most vulnerable continent in the world to the impact and repercussions of climate change, due to the rise of temperatures above 1.5 degrees. The continent includes 17 of the 20 countries that are most vulnerable to climate threats around the world and faces major risks in infrastructure, water systems, food, public health, agriculture and livelihoods, due to climate change. The climate change affects between 2 and 9 percent of national budgets across the continent, threatening to slide population into higher levels of poverty, fuelling displacement and migration. According to data of the World Meteorological Organization, Africa faced 1839 disasters in the period between 1970-2021, due to weather and climate change, while the United Nations Environment Program estimates that GDP of African countries will be affected and will face deficit which will increase due to climate change. Meantime, a rise in global warming of 2 degrees would expose more than half of the continent's population to the risk of malnutrition. In addition, the climate change will engender water scarcity, reduced crop productivity, ecosystem degradation, sea level rise, and will increase storm intensity poverty, fragility, conflict and violence, thus, will push more people to become internally displaced within their countries or beyond the borders. For instance, according to the World Bank reports, the African continent will be most affected by climate change, with up to 86 million Africans will move and immigrate within their countries and across national borders by 2050 in search of protection and better livelihoods. According to the United Nations Environment Program estimation, the GDP of African countries will be affected and will face deficit due to climate change. Meantime, an increase in global warming of 2 degrees would expose more than half of the continent's population to the risk of malnutrition. Furthermore, the climate change will engender water scarcity, reduced crop productivity, ecosystem degradation, sea level rise, and will increase storm intensity poverty, fragility, conflict and violence, thus, will push more people to become internally displaced within their countries or beyond the borders. For instance, according to the

World Bank reports, the African continent will be most affected by climate change, with up to 86 million Africans will move and immigrate within their countries and across national borders by 2050 in search of protection and better livelihoods. Besides, Africans will face not only the migration phenomenon, but also risks to their health with the spread of diseases, due to climate change which caused water-borne diseases - diarrheal, cholera - for example between 2012 and 2021 the malaria increased by 14.9% in Africa and deaths related to heat increased by 115 % in comparing to 68% at the global, and according to World Health Organization estimation, during the period between 2030 and 2050, climate change will engender 60,000 deaths due to malaria outbreaks. Finally, Africa is suffering more and more from heat, and the agricultural production is falling, as a result malnutrition and hunger is wide spreading more and more, for example in 2023; the Sahel faced the worst drought in 40 years

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*The stakes of the Russian military presence in the Sahel region*

This contribution studies Russia's presence in the Sahel region, by analyzing the Russian approach and the stakes of this presence After Russia's withdrawal and a long absence from Africa 1991 to the 2000s, due to internal and external factors –Like the collapse of the Soviet bloc-, Russia has increased its influence in recent years and has made a comeback in some countries following President Putin's strategy to extend Russia's influence in Africa and compete with the West. In ten years, Vladimir Putin has succeeded in re-establishing Russia's political and military influence which has been gaining ground across Africa continent, especially in the Sahel, to the detriment of the West, and France in particular. Indeed, Russia has succeeded in establishing itself, militarily and diplomatically, in the Sahel and Sudan, to the point of driving out French and American forces from a part of the Sahel that was considered a zone of French political, cultural and military influence. This region (the Sahel) represents a new area of interest for Russia, meantime, it constitutes a strategic challenge and a clear threat to French interests, such as the exploitation of uranium in Niger by the Areva company in order to supply nuclear stations in France which requires and demands uranium to produce electricity, as well as to maintain its influence in the Sahel and Africa as a traditional area of French's influence since the period of colonization. Furthermore, Russia is stepping up its efforts in the region to strengthen its presence and influence in several Sahel states (Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso) and is seeking to consolidate and expand its presence in the coastal states of West Africa, through a strategy based on three essential instruments; the use of diplomatic incentives, in the military and security fields, through the African Corps -the mercenaries of the Wagner militia- which played a major role in the coups d'état in Mali in September 2021, Burkina Faso in October 2022, Niger in March 2023, and this par-military company landed in Chad in April 2024. In addition, Russia is increasingly tapping into anti-Western sentiment and raise the postcolonial resentment of the elites and part of the African population to bolster its influence on the continent amid geopolitical competition between Russia and the West, accompanied by the expansion of the Russian influence - with the introduction of the term "Russophonism" like France (France-Africa) and China (China-Africa) ... etc. and finally by deploying disinformation, which has aroused the refusal of others such as France, Europe and the United States. The Russian presence in the Sahel is linked to symbolic stakes of power projection and ambitions on the West African coast like China, thus, it led to conclude military, diplomatic and economic pacts with the leaders of these nations in exchange for Russia's strategic access to the Atlantic Ocean.

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*The state, ethnics and its integration in Libya*



This contribution deals with the issues of the state, ethnics and its integration in Libya, by analysing the relation between the Libyan state (which is dominated by the Arab ethnic) and other ethnic groups (e.g. the Toubou, the Tuareg, and the Amazighs) as well as the conflict between these ethnics within the Libyan society. The tribe represents the basis of the Libyan society. Each ethnicity is divided into sub-ethnic groups, which in turn are divided into clans and tribes. Libya is made up of more than 30 tribes, integrated into four main ethnicities: the Arabs, the Toubou, the Tuareg, and the Berbers. The Arabs are located everywhere in Libya; especially in the east, the centre and the west, their number is between 80 and 85% of a population. They have occupied the official positions and jobs in the Libyan state since independence. The Toubou are widespread among the majority in Chad and the minority in Libya (in Fezzan, Sabha and Kufra). The Toubou in Libya are divided into two large communities: -The Teda are located in the Tibesti massif, mainly in Chad, with a small portion in southern Libya and in the Fezzan region. They carried out commercial activities and worked in hydrocarbon exploitation sites (The Dassa in the south of Libya), where they faced discrimination. The Tuaregs mainly concentrated in the south-west, near the Algerian and Nigerien borders, with approximately 250,000 people (i.e. approximately 4% of the total population). Concerning the Amazighs (Berbers), they are concentrated in the northwest of Libya in Zouara and Djebel Nefoussa. Their number are between 250,000 to 600,000, i.e. between 5 and 10% of a population estimated at 5.6 million people. The Amazigh stand out from the remaining Arabic-speaking and Sunni majoritarian population because of their Ibadi religious obedience. Libya was colonized by Italy (1911-1943), which succeeded the Ottoman presence. However, Italy did not contribute to the development of the State like the French colonialism and protectorates - in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco -, in addition to reinforcing the as-sansiyya brotherhood cell as a national movement which unified the tribes. After independence, the as-Sanusi monarchy, a religious power, played a special role in the state-building, relying on the allied brotherhood cells and the tribes of Fezzan and Cyrenaica to govern the country, which resisted to any idea of power centralization. The King used clientelism to manage the country and did modernize its political structures. Consequently, the as-Sanusi monarchy disappeared in 1969. During Gaddafi's era, the law on local power created the governorates, municipalities and put an end to the tribal criterion in the administrative organization of Libya. At the same time, the tribal political culture of the non-state to strengthen his position and his "Qadhadhafa" tribe persisted, as well as Gaddafi's condemnation of tribalism as a form of political action. He valued the tribal culture of the Qadhadhaf, the Magharb, the Majabr and the Zuwaya tribes as the pillar of the state and the system. These tribes are part of the Arab ethnic. Generally, the Libyan state is a nation-state in formation whose specific structures reconcile tradition and modernity. The leader Gaddafi exploited various ethnicities to strengthen his authority, destabilized neighbouring countries and expanded the influence of Libya in the Sahel. He specially made use of Tuareg people, who were recruited in masse into the security apparatus, particularly the troops of the famous Islamic Legion which has been long exploited to serve the geopolitical designs of the Gaddafi regime in the Sahelo-Saharan area and to consolidate his influence in it. Consequently, some of the Tuareg were allowed to obtain identity papers whereas a large part of them are stateless. Moreover, in the context of the conflict between Libya and Chad around the Aouzou strip, Libya contested the sovereignty of Chad over this area. The Libyan army invaded it in the summer of 1973 to annex it. A part of the Toubou, fled to Libya, which provided identity cards to tens of thousands of Toubou Teda populations who were not effectively counted, in addition to access to Libyan education and health services. Later, Chad regained control of the area that was evacuated by Libyan troops in 1994, after seizing and reaching the International Court of Justice, the Guide Gueddafi attributed this failure partly to the Toubou. As a response, he withdraws Libyan nationality from the Toubou, by decree n° 13 (1485) or "decision no. 13" of 1996. Gaddafi rhetoric discourse designated non-Arab peoples as foreigners, particularly the Toubou in the south who are originally from Chad. Moreover, racism against the Toubou and the Tuaregs populations were at certain times tolerated in Gaddafi's era, depending on the country's political and regional ambitions, especially when he advocated the pan-Arab policy, which aimed, in accordance with Nasser's ambitions, at the unification of the Arab peoples, Gaddafi has turned to Pan-Africanism since 2000. Thus in December 2007, new decrees were issued by the Libyan government specifically targeting the rest of the Toubou by withdrawing the Libyan nationality

from them, claiming that they were Chadians and not Libyans. As a consequence, the Toubou revolted between 2008 and 2009, the Libyan authorities arrested dozen of them and expelled others to Chad. Whereas for the Amazigh, they were persecuted and their identity had no official recognition since independence. The leader Gaddafi, who was inspired by the ideas of pan-Arabism and Nasserism, declared that the Amazighs had had in fact disappeared centuries ago, and that afterwards it was a colonial invention. The Berbers could not express themselves freely and any manifestation of the Berber culture was ostracized and banned during four decades of Gaddafism. After Gaddafi's era, the Toubou and Tuaregs have still faced difficulties in maintaining their status as Libyan citizens. The CNT with its Prime Minister Ali Zeidan, had undertaken to reform the national identification scheme. As a result, nearly one million people had their status declared illegal by the Nationality Reform Commission in August 2013. Indeed, in the post-revolution of 2011, the new Libyan authorities has dealt with great caution with the Tuareg, who has lived in bitter marginalization and faced discriminatory policies, unemployment and precarious living conditions due to their total loyalty to Gaddafi, the new security context and instability in Libya. Meanwhile, the Amazighs have refused to submit the principle of their recognition to a referendum. This position has been constant since their rejection of the constitutional project in August 2011 and they emphasized on the principle of building a strong state. They created the National Congress of the Amazigh of Libya then, the High Council of the Amazighs of Libya. The region of Amazigh (in municipalities such as Zouara and Nalout...etc) has established the Amazigh as the official language in the administrations, the media and to be in schools.

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*Nonalignment Revamped*

Following the bi-polar period of the Cold War and the turbulences of the unipolar “liberal order”, the world is now living through an era characterised by the re-emergence of confrontation between great powers, with some seeking global recognition and others endeavouring to perpetuate their dominance. In this context the smaller powers and the majority of the countries in the Global South (former Third World, under-developed then developing world) want to adapt to the specific contingencies and changing alignment patterns of an increasingly multipolar world while hoping, at the same time, to preserve their autonomy in the international arena. This presentation attempts a theoretical classification of the various forms of alignment policies utilised today by small and middle powers and which vary from multi-alignment to positive/negative neutralism, from strategic ambiguity/ambivalence to strategic autonomy, and from balancing to hedging or “fence-sitting”. The discussion of these different types of alignment policies will not only contribute to re-invigorating the concept of non-alignment but will also allow for revisiting and rethinking some key institutions of international relations such as state sovereignty, balance of power, international law, diplomacy, war and international society.

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*Strengthening Academic and Scientific Collaborations Between Brazil and Russia Through Public Policies Within the BRICS Alliance*

The BRICS alliance, encompassing countries like Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (founding members), is increasingly recognized as a powerful global actor fostering multidimensional cooperation among its member states. This article examines the potential and challenges of strengthening academic and scientific collaborations between Brazil and Russia through targeted public policies within the BRICS framework. The objective is to analyze the role

of education and research in fostering sustainable development, technological innovation, and cultural exchange, proposing actionable strategies to enhance bilateral ties. The methodology employed includes a qualitative analysis of existing public policy frameworks, academic agreements, and cooperation programs within BRICS, with a focus on Brazil-Russia interactions. Data will be collected from official documents, scholarly articles, and case studies on academic and scientific partnerships. The hypothesis is that strengthening institutional frameworks and reducing bureaucratic and logistical barriers can significantly enhance bilateral academic and scientific collaboration, contributing to the overarching goals of the BRICS alliance. Preliminary results indicate that despite existing initiatives like the BRICS Network University and Science, Technology, and Innovation Framework, cooperation between Brazil and Russia remains underdeveloped. Key challenges include funding limitations, language barriers, and insufficient alignment of academic policies. Proposed strategies involve creating bilateral research funds, expanding academic mobility programs, and establishing joint innovation hubs. These measures could address current gaps, foster mutual understanding, and produce scalable innovations in areas of shared interest, such as renewable energy and public health. This study concludes that through well-crafted public policies, Brazil and Russia can deepen their academic and scientific ties, enhancing their roles within the BRICS alliance and contributing to global knowledge production and innovation.

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*Why Solitary Confinement Should Be Abolished in Iran*

Fatemeh Hosseinzadeh: Independent researcher and translator of Narges Mohammadi's *White Torture* According to rules set by the UN and International Law, no prisoner shall be subjected to torture and other inhuman treatment or punishment under any circumstances. If used for punishment, obtaining information, intimidation, or coercion, solitary confinement likely constitutes torture or CIDT (Cruel, Inhumane, and Degrading Treatment). Although torture is forbidden by law under the Islamic Republic, solitary confinement has been systematically used in Iran's prisons and detention centers against political prisoners for decades. Despite its irreparable damage and long-lasting adverse impact on victims of solitary confinement, little explicit action has been taken to abolish it. In this article, I put forth several international regulations set for the treatment of prisoners which can serve as a grounding framework to encourage a series of actions to abolish this type of torture in Iran. A close study of the two-volume books and, film *White Torture* by 2023 Noble Peace Laureate Narges Mohammadi, which present interviews with 28 imprisoned political activists, provides invaluable data on how solitary confinement has been used by the Islamic Republic of Iran as a tool for debilitating activists, obtaining coerced confessions, and issuing death sentences. Abolishing solitary confinement could potentially be the precursor to the elimination of capital punishment in Iran. Thus, raising awareness and mobilizing organized action against solitary confinement would not only advance the conditions of human rights in the country, but vastly improve the circumstances imposed on political prisoners. To achieve these goals, examples of organized action by communities of Iranian and international journalists, academics, artists, lawyers, and human rights defenders would be suggested. Such mobilization could join forces with the contemporary efforts being made to integrate transitional justice processes in Iran to transition from authoritarianism to democracy, from a legacy of mass human rights abuses to respect for human rights.

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*To what extent does BRICS today fulfil the vision and principles of the NAM from the 1960s and 1970s in constructing a multipolar world order independent of Western dominance?*

During the 1960s and 1970s, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) challenged the Cold War bipolar world order by offering a third way and focusing on the reform of the international system towards greater equality between nations. Currently, the BRICS grouping, named after its founding members, is portrayed as offering an alternative to the hegemony of the West and its institutions. It is unquestionable that the NAM has lost much of the political power it held in the 1960s and 1970s. Hence, the question arises: To what extent does BRICS today fulfil the vision and principles of the NAM from the 1960s and 1970s in constructing a multipolar world order independent of Western dominance? To answer this, we first need to establish the relationship between these two organisations and the West. Secondly, I aim to address the question: What tangible contributions has BRICS made towards constructing a multipolar world order, and how do these contributions align with NAM's vision of reducing Western dominance in global governance? Drawing on historical records of NAM and BRICS' declarations and strategies, this study evaluates the capacity of contemporary Global South alliances to resist neocolonial structures and foster more equitable global power dynamics. The paper argues that BRICS mirrors NAM's ambition for a multipolar world but faces internal contradictions and competing national interests, which hinder its ability to act as a cohesive and independent force in global governance. Ultimately, one of the biggest similarities is that both organisations provoke deep paranoia in Western capitals.

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*Lifeskills education for children and youth through Pranata Mangsa: a genuine tradition season system calendar of Indonesia to enhance cultural. Sovereignty for world food hunger issue.*

The article explores the transformative potential of life skills education for children and youth in Indonesia through the integration of "Pranata Mangsa", the traditional seasonal calendar. In the context of a post-COVID-19 world marked by global financial crises, food insecurity, and environmental degradation, Indonesia faces unique challenges due to its colonial legacy, declining agricultural practices, and a formal education system that prioritizes industrial needs over holistic development. The piece argues for reconnecting education with Indonesia's rich cultural heritage and ecological wisdom to address these issues. By incorporating sustainable indigenous practices such as organic farming and traditional ecological knowledge into curricula, education can empower youth to contribute to food security and environmental preservation. Life skills education focusing on practical abilities like problem-solving, entrepreneurship, and sustainable agriculture is highlighted as vital for reducing unemployment and poverty, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, culturally-based education fosters empathy, resilience, and environmental stewardship, essential for social cohesion and sustainability. The article emphasizes the need to decolonize the education system, preserve traditional practices like batik production and herbal medicine, and promote community-based learning. This approach positions Indonesia as a global leader in sustainable education, addressing its own challenges while contributing to worldwide efforts for equity and ecological balance.

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*Intra BRICS+ & Global South Trade & Finance: Prospects for a Common Payment Mechanism*

At the BRICS Summit in Johannesburg in 2023 Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, the original five members of the BRICS group, decided to expand the group to include six more countries including Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab



Emirates. Subsequently, Argentina rescinded its application to join the group, and the other five new members confirmed their membership of the BRICS group now called the BRICS +. Before the Johannesburg Summit there was much speculation that the Summit would take a decision on establishing a common BRICS currency to facilitate intra-BRICS trade. However, no such decision was taken, instead the group opted to use own currencies for intra-BRICS trade. The BRICS New Development Bank based in Shanghai endorsed this decision and proposed acting as an institution that will support the proposal and broaden its international membership. Notwithstanding, the decision not to establish a BRICS common currency, the next BRICS+ Summit in November 2024 in Kazan, Russia resolved for the establishment of a BRICS+ payment mechanism that will remove BRICS+ members from over exposure to international sanctions and the weaponization of the use of foreign currency in international trade in a global climate fraught with risks for the BRICS+ group. Eurasia, Asia, the Middle East and Africa are most susceptible and vulnerable given their dependence on international trade for development. China, India, Russia, Brazil, have already taken steps to cushion their dependence on foreign currency in international trade. In Africa, South Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia are all in a precarious situation. In this paper we will explore the prospects and limitations of the establishment of a BRICS+ payment mechanism that will reduce the risk to using foreign currency in intra-BRICS+ international trade.

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*UNEFO Campus Library Design in Burkina Faso*

The Asian-African Conference (Bandung Conference) of 1955, held in Bandung, Indonesia, inspired unity, independence, and peace among nations in Asia and Africa, combating colonialism and global tensions. This spirit of collaboration, known as the Bandung Spirit, serves as the foundation for the UNEFO Campus Library project in Burkina Faso. The library seeks to promote educational growth, international connections, and cultural preservation through a concept titled “Weaving Tradition into Knowledge”.

Designed as more than a reading space for students, the library will host activities that highlight local culture, including art exhibitions, workshops, fashion shows, food producing, and cultural festivals. An international corner will bridge local traditions with global perspectives. Open spaces will encourage user exploration and provide dynamic environments for interaction, creativity, and relaxation.

Sustainability underpins the design, leveraging vernacular architecture with features like thick walls, high overhang roofs, and strategically placed openings to regulate temperature and optimize airflow. Rainwater harvesting systems will conserve resources, and locally sourced materials will ensure environmental harmony while celebrating craftsmanship. Showcasing local textiles and handcrafts as part of the architectural narrative strengthens cultural pride and community involvement.

The UNEFO Campus Library embodies the principles of the Bandung Conference by fostering education, cultural exchange, and sustainability. It serves as a landmark for uniting tradition with innovation, symbolizing the enduring relevance of the Bandung Spirit in shaping a better future.

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*Media Coverage of the Palestinian Issue: Narratives, Bias, and Impact*

The way media covers the Palestinian issue has shaped how the world understands this issue. This paper sees the role of different media narratives in making different global perceptions of the

Palestinian cause, focusing on how coverage varies across Western, regional, and alternative media channels. By analysing key events such as the Nakba, the blockade of Gaza, and the most recent, the study examines the differences in how these stories are framed and presented by media. Western mainstream media often primarily focuses on security concerns and geopolitics. In contrast, regional and independent platforms highlight human rights violations and the lived experiences of those affected. The research also focuses on the language and imagery used, showing how these choices can either humanize or marginalize the Palestinian cause in the global imagination and Public opinion. The rise of digital media and citizen journalism has added a new dimension to the cause. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram etc have become spaces for Palestinians to tell their own stories, challenging the narratives presented by traditional media outlets. These platforms have played a key role in drawing huge attention to issues that might otherwise be overlooked, with more immediate connection with audiences worldwide. This paper further argues that media coverage is not always neutral and unbiased—it often influences international attitudes, policies, and also activism. Biased or selective reporting can cause power imbalances, while more ethical and inclusive journalism can provide greater global understanding about the issue. The paper focuses on the need for bias free reporting that centers the experiences of those most impacted by the conflict.

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*Vulnerability and Resilience After Disasters: Lessons from Japan for Emerging Cities in the Global South*

Natural disasters expose the vulnerabilities of urban communities, particularly in rapidly urbanizing areas. Japan's recent experiences with earthquakes have highlighted critical challenges in maintaining social cohesion and supporting vulnerable groups, including children, elderly individuals, and hospitalized patients. Disruptions to daily life often leave children without essential activities like playing and socializing, exacerbating trauma, while elderly and hospitalized individuals face increased isolation and health risks. These challenges underscore the need for resilient community structures to address social and emotional vulnerabilities after disasters. This paper focuses on the lessons Japan's challenges offer to emerging cities in the Global South, where rapid urbanization risks weakening traditional community bonds. Unlike large urban centers, small- and medium-sized cities often maintain stronger social cohesion, which can serve as a foundation for disaster resilience. By examining practices from Japan and culturally embedded approaches in the Global South, this study calls for interdisciplinary collaboration to develop guidelines for urban planning and disaster recovery that prioritize community building. Inspired by the spirit of Bandung, this paper advocates for knowledge exchange between regions to address shared challenges in disaster resilience. It highlights the importance of integrating social, cultural, and spatial dimensions into urban planning to sustain community cohesion in the face of increasing urbanization and frequent natural disasters. This approach aims to provide emerging cities with frameworks for fostering resilience while preserving the solidarity needed to protect their most vulnerable populations.

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*India in the multipolar world order - Indian diplomacy in the new Eurasia era*

In the new multipolar world order, the emerging powers of Eurasia are playing an increasingly important role, and the world's most populous country, India, is no exception. None of the countries has remained indifferent to the geopolitical tensions in the world. However, under the leadership of Narendra Modi, who is now in his third term as Prime Minister, India has not only

told the world that contrary to the expectations of the West, it is not willing to take sides in the Russia-Ukraine war and the Middle East conflict, but is also ready to play an active role in mediating and building peace through bold diplomatic steps. The Indian government's position and its efforts in Europe deserve attention not only because it is one of the leading states in world politics, but also because New Delhi - like the Hungarian government - believes that conflicts cannot be resolved on the battlefield and that peace is the only alternative. The aim of this talk is to highlight the key elements of India's foreign policy under Narendra Modi and describe India's attempts to mediate in the Russia-Ukraine war and the Middle East conflict, thus showing how India is trying to play a potential role in the new Eurasian era and seize the opportunities of multipolarity. According to India's Foreign Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, the country is pursuing a multi-layered foreign policy, the core of which is that India itself wants to decide on the form of cooperation with the major powers and their balance.

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*A Sea Change in Tunisian Strategic Diplomacy? Tunisia's Bid to Join BRICS*

As a result of Tunisian President Kais Saied's increasingly authoritarian drift, which culminated in his power grab in 2021, the North African country found itself more and more isolated from its Western allies, investors, and donors. The erosion of Tunisia's democratic integrity, coupled with Saied's infamous January 2023 speech in which he identified the growing number of sub-Saharan migrants in his country as an imminent national security threat, has significantly worsened its political and diplomatic leverage in the international arena. As a consequence, Tunisia, a traditionally invaluable strategic partner of Western powers in the fields of counterterrorism, security, and migration, found itself alone in the battle against the deepening economic crisis that also fuels massive social tensions. The emerging power vacuum, exacerbated by the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war and the recent armed conflicts in the Middle East, was quickly filled by other extra-regional actors. China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia, inter alia, have progressively gained political and economic clout at the expense of Europe and the United States. Similarly to other MENA countries, Tunisia sees this as an opportunity to diversify its strategic partnerships, and to strengthen its relations with the aforementioned countries to an unprecedented level. In this context, the argument of creating a balancing force in the transition to a new, and increasingly multilateral economic world order, voiced by BRICS, has become particularly alluring to developing nations like Tunisia, seeking greater strategic autonomy. The presentation will explore Tunisia's recent diplomatic aggiornamento, with special emphasis on its deepening cooperation with Iran and its possible BRICS membership, and outline the possible implications of this rapprochement. Additionally, the presentation will also elaborate on whether it will elicit a rupture with Tunisia's traditional allies.

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*Who are They?: Female Japanese in Colonial Mauritius*

The presentation is to show the naming lists on the shipping log and a photo that I found at the National Archives and a private museum in Mauritius, and to identify who they are and how they ended up in Colonial Mauritius. Are they "Karayuki-san" recognized as international sex workers who existed during the Meiji era, or indentured laborers?

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**KOZANAYI Witness**

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*The invisible hand of social networks and forest products in the advancement of indigeneity in southern Africa*

Migration has deep historical roots in Southern Africa, and Zimbabwe in particular. Epochal shifts in the mobility of people across national borders in southern African can be discerned. In the past three decades, that migration has intensified in response to transnational trade in non-timber forest products (NTFP) to South Africa. Cross border trade in NTFPs has helped to spread and maintain indigeneity, while exerting ecological pressure on the resource base. Fortuitously, countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) push a mantra that promotes free movement of goods and people between nations. Yet, reality on the ground is different- there are cumbersome border crossing requirements and efforts to formalize trade in NTFPs has resulted in unintended consequences including marginalization of weaker groups in particular women and negation of cross border indigeneity. Cross border trade in baobab products is used as the lens to elucidate the dynamics of cross border migration of people and natural products in the maintenance and reconfiguring of indigeneity. Data used in paper was collected using qualitative and ethnographic methods including the author spending time with some of the actors involved in the cross-border movement of goods and people. Results show that, travelers use agency, and well-knit social and ethnic relations to traverse national borders to trade natural resources. They also use ethnicity to negotiate their passage at the border, while a diaspora population in the receiving country provides another layer of support to facilitate mobility and permeation of indigeneity across nations. Conclusions underpin the need to pursue solutions that are better informed and more respectful of traditional boundaries and local cross border arrangements. Administrative borders homogenize people yet there are mosaics of ethnic groups across nations and similarities in cultures which bodes well for seamless movement of people across nations.

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*Geopolitical Rivalry for Outer-Space: Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century*

Space has emerged as one of the major domains for warfare in the 21st century. The success of Sputnik-1 in 1957 or the testing of nuclear weapons by the USA and Russia in the 1950s-1960s at higher or lower altitudes has marked the Cold War rivalry since then this sector has dominated global geopolitics. In the post-COVID-19 era, the geopolitics of outer-space has gained prominence and marked competition among countries as various space programs have been started by countries. This sector is also witnessing the participation of private players for (a) sending payloads; (b) developing launch vehicles; (c) developing new satellites; (d) 5G-6G network; (e) laser-guided missiles; and (f) creating Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (drones) technologies. Most countries are putting their resources into the domain to become a part of the global space market. Moreover, space-based technologies are impacting the world i.e. emerging technologies 5G, Quantum Computing, and 3D printing. There are 57 active space agencies around the world. The idea of exploring space is gaining strength to know (a) about the universe, and (b) to find new materials; (c) for asteroid mining; (d) for moon missions; and (e) finding new planets for expanding human civilization. Satellites are also used for exploration, communication, GPS, medical services, and video conferencing. This satellite system has given rise to digital diplomacy. This sector is relevant for hard and soft power. It has brought the world closer to each other via digital platforms. Now almost half of Earth's population has access to the internet for global communications and sharing knowledge digitally. From networks in phones to sending missiles into orbit- space technologies are leading. Satellite Communications, medical imaging, and miniaturized electronics- have changed human lives. Space is also becoming



relevant for finding (a) new metals; (b) raw materials; (c) revealing new secrets of the universe, and (d) for building space colonies. The proposed paper will analyze the global strategic rivalry for the space domain. While analysing this it would also highlight the impact of ASAT and nuclear tests in space.

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*BRICS: A Balancer to Shape the New World Order*

BRICS grouping following the recent meeting in Kazan, Russia highlighted the new chapter for the organisation in the global politics. The grouping has the potential to alter the existing global order. As it showed its organizational strength, structure, goals with major powers such as India, China and Russia on one podium. The membership of BRICS comprises world's 8th, 11th, 5th, 2nd and 7th biggest economies which together reflect 35 percent of global economy and 45 percent of world's population. The meeting in Russia marked the rapprochement between India and China, the two big powers in BRICS-highlighting they have more big targets to achieve hence must come to terms with internal differences as the membership of the grouping grows. Saudi Arabia, Iran, UAE, Egypt and Ethiopia have already attained the membership. While other countries such as Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Laos in Indo-Pacific and Türkiye from West Asia showed willingness to join the grouping to balance against the US and West-led order. The Indo-Pacific countries and India have issues with China but at the same the Western-led dominance in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), World Trade Organisation (WTO), and Dollar-induced trade brakes the backbone of Global South countries. The same states are seeking a new alternative as BRICS against the Western dominance in the economic institutions. And BRICS aims to foster new economic order; free from western dominance and de-dollarization of the global trade. It has also made Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) and New Development Bank (NDB) for loan and help to countries. BRICS wants to say, no to the Western dominance and dollar-led global trade- to establish a new economic order based on cooperation and mutual growth. Such economic manoeuvring has potential to change the current global order, as the grouping has become an option against G7 and NATO; marking the significant challenge to Western dominance Therefore, the global order would remain multipolar or not will be decided by BRICS and how it will shape the new order irrespective of the internal political differences' will be examined in this paper.

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*Deepening Africa-Asia Opportunities for Learning and Collaboration in Response to Environmental Degradation*

Africa-Asia cooperation since the 1955 Bandung Asia-Africa Conference tends to have been driven by trade, finance and technology ambitions. Meanwhile natural resource degradation continues unabated along with inequitable resource distribution, compromising forest-based livelihoods. Obviously, there is a need to make cooperation be more focused on socio-ecological sustainability and equity.

We identify colonial legacy and mismatch between administrative and territory-based resource governance on the one hand, and ecosystem functions on the other, as the root causes of the resource degradation in Africa and Asia. Asia and Africa share similarities and differences in

terms of their histories and resource governance. Particularly, colonial legacies related to environmental governance has created path-dependency in understanding and governing the environment, creating tunnel visions in policymaking, in turn leading to deadlocks in decision making and planning.

We propose to tackle this problem by applying Adaptive Collaborative Management (ACM)-an emergent governance approach to resolve such complex social-ecological systems that connects the learning function of adaptive management with the linking function of collaborative management. ACM and was coined by CIFOR in the early 2000s. Its applicability in research and practice lies particularly in the merging of collaboration with knowledge-oriented processes. It is characterized by conscious efforts among groups to communicate, collaborate, negotiate, and seek out opportunities to learn collectively about the impacts of their action.

We zoom in on Zimbabwe and Indonesia as cases and propose that multilateral and multiscale collaborative platforms relevant to African-Asian social-ecological landscapes should be put in place and be strengthened for effective global environmental governance. Such platforms can be built on existing commitments, such as the New Asia-Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP). ACM-like processes offer a plausible model for the attainment of effective decolonised resource governance in the global south.

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*The Evolution of BRICS in India :Integration strategic, sectoral growth and policy implementation*

A major force in influencing global governance, promoting economic cooperation, and advancing South-South cooperation is the BRICS grouping, which is made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. India has established itself as a key player in this framework, using the alliance to further its own interests as a country and advance the bloc's overall goal. With an emphasis on integration tactics, sectoral growth, and policy implementation, this paper explores the development of BRICS in India. It looks at how India has matched the goals of the BRICS in sectors including trade, finance, energy, technology, and sustainable development with its own domestic policies and efforts. With a focus on significant turning points such as the creation of the New Development Bank (NDB), the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), and the adoption of BRICS joint statements on international issues, the article explores India's strategic involvement in BRICS programs and choices. It also assesses how well India has used the BRICS alliances to tackle internal issues like financial inclusion, infrastructural development, and the switch to renewable energy. Special emphasis is placed on sectoral growth fueled by partnerships led by the BRICS, including developments in digital technology, agriculture, healthcare, and education. The study also evaluates India's policy responses to the changing BRICS agenda, including its proactive support of sustainable development goals, fair global governance, and multilateral reforms. It also looks at how difficult it is for India to balance bilateral dynamics within the group and negotiate conflicting objectives among member states. This study seeks to shed light on how India's active participation in BRICS has influenced its course in regional and international politics while attending to local demands by examining integration tactics and results. The report emphasizes India's dedication to enhancing multilateral cooperation within the BRICS framework and its function as a link between industrialized and poor countries.

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*Strengthening BRICS+ through education: building capacity via global knowledge exchange networks*

Education cooperation has been a cornerstone of the soft power strategies of BRICS nations, fostering knowledge exchange and promoting equitable global relationships (Chatin and Gallarotti, 2016). Initiatives such as the BRICS+ Universities Association (2023), the BRICS Universities League (2013), and the BRICS Network University (2015) aim to facilitate student and faculty exchanges, joint research, and dual degree programmes while addressing shared challenges in areas such as energy, computer science, and sustainable development. However, despite their ambitions, these frameworks remain largely conceptual, delivering limited practical outcomes in capacity building, knowledge exchange, and knowledge transfer for member universities. Established networks such as the Association of Commonwealth Universities and the Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie demonstrate how collaborative frameworks can effectively share information and resources, coordinate research agendas, and provide mutual support. These organisations focus on specific regions or linguistic groups, such as the Commonwealth or French-speaking countries, including former colonies. For instance, the £110 million UK-Canada CLARE (Climate Adaptation and Resilience) programme currently supports 24 research projects involving 136 organisations across 38 countries, three-quarters of which are in Africa and Asia. These projects not only address pressing global challenges like climate change but also exemplify the transformative impact of targeted funding and strategic collaboration. Developing robust networks and investing in real-world research projects present a significant opportunity for BRICS+ countries to challenge Western soft power dominance through education and foster locally relevant innovations. However, the current lack of substantial investment and structured capacity-building initiatives undermines the effectiveness of these efforts. By identifying the structural gaps in BRICS education cooperation and learning from successful Western models, this paper argues that BRICS+ nations have to prioritise tangible investments and collaborative frameworks to transform education into a strategic pillar of global influence. Only through sustained commitment to capacity building and knowledge sharing can BRICS+ realise its vision of equitable and impactful multilateralism in the global order.

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*The Dynamics of Cooperation Between BRICS+ and the SCO: Towards a New Multilateral Framework*

This study explores the evolving relationship between BRICS+ and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), focusing on their complementary roles in shaping a multipolar global order. BRICS+, following its recent expansion, and the SCO, as a well-established regional security and economic bloc, share overlapping memberships and common objectives, such as promoting multilateralism, ensuring regional stability, and fostering sustainable development. The paper examines areas of cooperation, including coordinated economic policies, joint security frameworks, and collaborative projects in energy and infrastructure. By analyzing the strategic interactions between these two institutions, the research highlights their potential to synergize efforts in addressing global challenges and advancing reforms in international governance. This cooperation underscores a collective push towards a more inclusive and balanced global system.

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*The paradigm of multipolarity within BRICS: Conceptualization and strategies for international order transformation*

The BRICS is associated not only with a certain platform for cooperation but also with the articulation of aspirations to transform the international order. They share the thesis of a multipolar world, but there are significant differences even in its presentation: for example, the Chinese concept of multipolarity is assessed by India as a multipolar world but a unipolar Asia,

which contradicts the Indian concept. The presentation of the newly created constellation of powers in the international arena is also different: the BRIC states, articulating their own claims to an increased role, do not always support similar narratives from others. Therefore, it is important to conceptualize the updated worldview of the BRICS actors, which will allow for a deeper understanding of the distribution of paradigms within the organization and emphasize the lack of a unified and coherent vision of the renewed world from the BRICS. To this end, the peculiarities of their concepts/narratives of representing multipolarity and the renewed world order will be analyzed using the example of the main members—China, India, Russia, Brazil, and South Africa. Also, their strategies for changing the international order will be analyzed based on case studies. The literature notes that the strategies of states to achieve their claims at the global level can be either reformist or revisionist. However, these directions will be detailed by additional dimensions put forward by P. Verkauteren: the use of informal or formal space and the preference for multilateral or bilateral cooperation. Thus, the following matrix is used to evaluate the strategies. The success of these strategies in shifting the international status quo will also be assessed.

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*“Les Noirs Americains, Un Peuple Frere,”: Haitian Revolutionaries, the US Black Power Movement, and Global Subaltern Politics*

After François Duvalier assumed power in Haiti in 1957, he enacted numerous “anti-communist” laws to gain favor with the United States amidst its Cold War with the Soviet Union. These punitive Cold War policies led to thousands of Haitians fleeing Haiti to avoid persecution. By 1970, led by younger college educated Haitians who were inspired by non-aligned anti-Cold War politics, anti-imperialist politics emerged as the dominant force in exiled Haitian politics in the U.S. These Haitians embraced a form of transnational Black empowerment which resisted Duvalier by articulating his regime as an extension of U.S. Cold War imperialism. They did this through an expression of a transnational sense of subaltern solidarity and global Blackness. During this same period in the U.S., the Black Power movement argued that Black people in the U.S., particularly poor and working-class Black Americans, were part of an internally colonized people in the colonizing nation. In response, they embraced the subaltern revolutionary rhetoric of the global anti-imperialist non-aligned movement becoming increasingly revolutionary in both actions and words. Within this context, both exiled Haitians and Black Power activists in the U.S. imagined a world apart from western imperialism, capitalism, and white supremacy. This paper examines the ways that these movements in the U.S. embraced anti-imperialism and rejected U.S. Cold War politics while espousing a global understanding of human rights and solidarity with the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America based on the legacy of resistance to colonialism and imperialism, and within the Spirit of Bandung. It concludes by demonstrating how these connections still manifest today in the U.S. based Black Lives Matters Movement and protests against police violence and mass incarceration.

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*Building material recycle as an ecological and economic means of construction: the case of Bali*

Eastern philosophy influences Balinese culture, which emphasizes collectivism, values social cohesion, and strives for common life goals. This is impacted by traditional society's work ethic, which prioritizes community interests over personal ones. However, the inflow of global cash in the form of tourism has significantly altered this viewpoint. Bali's economic success as a result of strong investment in the tourism industry benefits investors and some parts of society. However,



the distribution of prosperity is not uniform across all strata. In various sections of the island's east, untouched by tourists, many community members continue to struggle for appropriate accommodation. We discovered this issue and developed a plan to address the community's demands as well as Bali's overall development conditions. Tourism drives rapid development. Business trends frequently shift, leading to a constant renewal of physical development patterns. The demolition of existing, out-of-use facilities to make way for the construction of new ones wastes many building materials. Using the app "sareng-sareng," which literally means "working together," we created a platform that allows people demolishing buildings to donate unwanted materials for reuse. The materials become the primary raw material for providing quality housing to underserved communities that do not benefit from tourism. This development pattern allows for a more equitable allocation of welfare. We have already successfully constructed three houses in this manner. Architectural inventiveness and project management are required to accomplish this program and generate high-quality results. We invite both students and young lecturers to join. This involvement aims to provide students and young professionals with new insights on real-world social circumstances. "This kind of operation can benefit many parties, including those in need of homes, groups of investors with excess materials, and the environment in general. The platform provides collectivism over individualism in coping housing problems.

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*BRICS and Terrorism*

The Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism has been negotiated for more than twenty years, with recent advances perpetrated by some countries belonging to the BRICS. As the only international legal instrument in the fight against this global scourge, the countries that compose it are active in the diplomatic agenda on the subject, and are not overlooked in any of its negotiating summits.

Thus, this work is a continuation of the 2019 and 2024 article, punctuating recent developments within the BRICS, the enlargement, both in relation to the external performance of the group and also in the internal legislative changes of each country that reflect how these countries see this global problem.

Contrary to the mere assumption that the group does not have concrete activities in the international arena, the BRICS continue to act together in a variety of themes, ranging from financing to development projects (Bank of the BRICS) to the remodeling of the architecture of world trade, even with apparently opposite governments, revealing the importance and its weight in International Relations.

Nevertheless, the theme of terrorism is a concrete agenda for the countries that integrate it, functioning as an amalgamation that unites them in a common objective. The Convention on Terrorism continues to be part of the group's diplomatic language, appearing again in the recent international policy statements made at the latest summits.

Even with the advent of a Pandemic capable of monopolizing and reshaping the international agenda and the efforts of countries, the work of terrorist groups has been increasing, with the activation of new cells and the maintenance of internet advertising. In this sense, the group's countries have passed new laws and policies on the topic, which further reinforce the ambiguity between genuine combat against terrorist groups and freedom of expression and destruction of opposition within a country, undermining democracy.

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*Discrimination of Religious Minority in South Asia: ( With Special reference to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka)*

The condition of minorities in South Asia, home to a fifth of humankind, is grim, to say the least. According to South Asia State of Minorities Report 2022 – Religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities face persecution. Behind much of the failure is South Asian states' poor engagement with international human rights mechanisms. The tension between the freedom to spread one's religious beliefs and the freedom of others to not be coerced is at the heart of an alarming majoritarian trend in South Asia.

The proposed paper will highlight on existing state of discrimination and coercion of religious minority in in two South Asian states i.e. Bangladesh and Sri Lanka .severe s One can notice two distinguishing marks of the minority groups in South Asia. These are numerical strength and non-dominant status

Bangladesh's Constitution makes Islam the state religion. However it protects the rights of all citizens. Article 28 (1) states 'The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. More recently when the elected Prime Minister Hasina was ousted from power an she has taken asylum in India ,the Hindus as the main minority group are facing uncontrolled persecution by the jihadi groups encouraged by the major opposition party like BNP .

In Sri Lanka, national identity is an amalgam of Buddhist and ethnic Sinhalese elements. The Tamil speaking population –mostly Hindus, inhabiting the country's north-east and eastern areas is the principal minority that has felt largely excluded and tortured by the majoritarian Buddhist groups and supported by the Sri Lankan government.

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*Rohingya refugees and the attitude of Bangladesh and India*

Rohingyas are an ethnic group of people originally belonging to the Rakhine state of Myanmar(Burma). They have been subject to hatred by the majority Burmese leading to violent attacks on these people by fanatic elements and killings which had increased more since the last decade. They had been expelled from their homeland in Rakhine region and had entered the neighbouring nations of Bangladesh and India as refugees.

This article speaks about the status of Rohingya refugees and the attitude of the South Asian neighbours like India and Bangladesh. Bangladesh has taken a proactive step in rehabilitating the Rohingya refugees by setting up a colony for them. But at the same time the ruling elites of Bangladesh have often kept them in ghetto like conditions. In the long run, the Rohingya refugees are living in sub-human conditions. In this process the sustainable development goals in that nation have been neglected. Talking about India, its ruling elites in place of rehabilitating them have put the Rohingyas in some slums and are determined to deport them back to Myanmar.

The paper starts with an introduction of the Rohingya problem and their plight in Myanmar. Second, it follows with an attitude of the Bangladeshi govt. towards them since the last decade. Third, it speaks about the attitude of the Indian government towards these refugees. While summing up on the status of the Rohingya people in these two nations the issue of human development and sustainable development goals as set up by the UN has been highlighted. The methodology used is a qualitative analysis with a combination of primary documents and secondary sources like books and articles.

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*A Grassroots Perspective on Climate Change and Women in Rural Odisha, India*

Climate change has impacted people's lives and livelihoods in diverse ways, with unequal outcomes across nations, regions, communities, and genders. The impacts are particularly severe in the global south due to the high dependence on natural resources and limited adaptive capacities. The unequal ability to respond to and cope with climate shocks results from interconnected structural inequalities, requiring interventions across multiple spatial scales. Using Odisha as a case study, this research examines climate change's impact from grassroots women's perspectives. Odisha, located on the eastern coast of India, is among the relatively poorer states and is among the states most exposed to climate-related risks. The study explores how uneven climate change effects interact with women's access to opportunities, ownership rights, and institutional practices. Across Odisha's varied regions, women face distinct challenges based on their local contexts. While direct climate impacts affect these women significantly, indirect effects further push them into poverty and vulnerability.

Analysis of information from secondary sources, including reports, journals, newspaper articles, and micro studies, reveals that women increasingly face livelihood losses due to weather variability, extreme heat, cyclones, floods, and recurrent droughts. Results from our primary survey confirm not only that these climate events have disproportionate gender impacts but also that rural women experience these impacts differently than their male counterparts. Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns affect agricultural productivity, particularly impacting women, as they are disproportionately concentrated in agriculture. Women become especially vulnerable when crop failures trigger farmer suicides and male outmigration, leaving them solely responsible for families, farms, and livestock. Furthermore, as climate-induced environmental stress reduces access to vital resources—land, water, forests, and pastures—women face additional challenges in both their productive and reproductive roles. Local perspectives must take precedence over top-down approaches to address these climate challenges. This study advocates for an inclusive strategy, incorporating region-specific action plans, gender-sensitive institutional support systems, and policies to reduce women's climate vulnerability.

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*Beyond the Neoliberal Optimism: Circular Migration and Uneven Development in India*

The virtuous cycles of growth underpinning the 'migrating-out-of-poverty' discourse are generally based on the notions that increasing levels of migration from relatively less developed areas to the pockets of growth would necessarily result in the counter flow of remittances, technology and information. However, in large developing countries like India, despite the increase in mobility in a relatively robust period of growth, migration outcomes are highly uneven among different sections of the migrants. While migration to relatively fast-growing metropolitan areas and regions has opened up new possibilities for social and economic mobility for a section of the workers, most of them are employed in the informal economy with low wages and virtually no social security. The way migration flows are structured at the origin as well as destinations points to the structural nature of the exclusion and adverse incorporation that the marginalised sections of migrants face. Seasonal and circular migrants are among those who constitute this rapidly expanding army of mobile workers, who remain invisible in policy discourses, even though they play a major role in keeping labour costs low.

This chapter, drawing upon the insights from a field survey in the Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput (KBK) regions of Odisha, attempts to analyse the ways through which the livelihood diversification of seasonal migrants is constrained both at the origin and the destinations. Seasonal and circular migration started as a response to food and employment insecurity in this rainfed belt and was largely distress-driven. However, over a period of time, both the nature and the outcomes of such migration show remarkable variations. Yet, the economically and socially marginalised groups continue to face unfreedom both during and after the episodes of migration. The paper uses the findings of the micro-study to pose some theoretical questions regarding the relationship between circular migration and unfreedom among migrant workers under contemporary capitalism.

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*BRICS plus as geopolitical player in multipolar world*

The “BRICS plus” strategic grasp and its broad framework could provide needed political support, an economic framework, and mechanisms for South-South cooperation, as well as a geopolitical shift towards a multipolar global order. The enlarged BRICS, which started on the first day of 2024, represents a forceful and united group of developing nations that can more effectively define, represent, and realise the interests of the Global South on global agendas. Even before its enlargement, the BRICS represented over 40 percent of the world’s population, with a combined population of 3.24 billion. It also consisted of the five most prominent emerging economies.

At the 15th BRICS summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, over 40 countries expressed interest in joining BRICS, and 23 formally applied to join. The expansion they chose to make has geo-economic, geostrategic and geopolitical logic and effect. Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates were invited to join as full members starting January 1 2024. Beyond that, several strategic shifts were proved. One was the creation of more opportunities to trade with each other using national currencies and avoiding using US\$. When selecting new members, the original BRICS members wanted the bloc to be more potent on energy security terms. The latest member’s choice in October 2024, during the Kazan summit, where it expanded with 13 “partner nations, proved BRICS’s Plus intention to provide energy security for the block and become an essential player in that field, able to avoid sanctions and other volatilities of the global market. By financially and politically empowering the New Development Bank (the “BRICS bank”), the grouping has proven its mission as an essential additional financier for the Global South. The enlarged BRICS now has even more potential to demand reforms in global governance institutions and frameworks, transforming them into entities that serve the interests of the vast majority and the entire Global South. In this sense, empowered by new members and a long list of potential candidates, BRICS sends a significant message to the Global North and its institutions.

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*BRICS+ as a transformative force in global governance: Westphalian versus Glocalist model of collective identity*

The proposed article is a attempt to verify an hypothesis based on the scientific innovative methodological analysis of this Author describing alternating cycles of history, with a current prevalence of the collective identities’ Westphalian State model (with ideal coincidence between State frontiers and community’s limits) over the Glocalist model (with local communities’ limits within the State, or transnational borders transcending the State’s frontiers).

This Author’s methodological hypothesis of alternating historical cycles contextualizes BRICS+ as a defender of Westphalian principles, prioritizing State independence and multipolar order, in contrast to the disruptive dynamics of Glocalist governance epitomized by policies forecast in the upcoming US Trump’s presidency, which is expected to both dismantle key multilateral agreements contributing to instability in both national and global governance frameworks.

In contrast, BRICS+ promotes an inclusive, multilateral approach that emphasize cooperation, collaboration and the active engagement of states. This cooperative approach is particularly evident in their diplomatic initiatives, where BRICS+ seeks to address global issues



through peaceful means and multilateral efforts. The bloc has played an active role in mediation efforts in the Middle East, seeking to facilitate dialogue, resolution and support UN frameworks. The group's priorities, as outlined in the Kazan Declaration, include researching solutions that prioritize food security, economic diversification, and climate resilience. For instance, the establishment of the BRICS Grain Exchange aims to improve food security, the introduction of alternative, localized currency frameworks seeks to reduce the global dominance of the U.S. dollar, reinforcing BRICS+'s commitment to promoting greater economic autonomy for its members.

BRICS+ is positioning itself as both a challenger and a complement to existing frameworks like the G20, proposing tangible solutions for global economic restructuring, climate action, and sustainable development, all while respecting the independence of its member states.

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*Urban/ Rural Paradigm Shift in The Global South*

The contemporary urban settlement model, western imposed and one-sided, based on technical and economic solutions to address issues of urbanisation, is responsible for losing sight of the conditions facing humanity in cities and requires a drastic review.

A new, resilient, territorial balance must be struck between urban, peri-urban, and less populated regions, which accounts for the needs of all people, particularly the most vulnerable. The extent of the current crisis in cities, and to reduce and prevent the growing societal and environmental negative impacts, requires urgent action. The imposed urbanization paradigms of the 20th century are no longer responding to the 21st century challenges and a new approach is needed. Different contexts and characteristics require unique responses and solutions fitting each country and culture characteristics.

A necessary shift as stated in the previous conferences can and must start from the Global South in the legacy of the "Bandung Spirit", and taking into account how the architecture and urbanism has evolved in these countries in the last decades, indicating the path for an alternative governance of urban settlements, aimed to collective and individual wellness.

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*BRICS plus strengthening and empowerment evaluations*

With this note I would like to express some updated evaluations on the evolution of the grouping in this last period, after those presented in the past years starting from 2019, a year of challenges, in 2021 a decline or rebirth was almost hypothesized, in 2022 a turning point following the enlargement with in 2023 new prospects together with the NAM. Now, with the integration of the five new members, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates, of those already participating in the NDB such as Uruguay and Bangladesh, and the 13 recently added as BRICS partner nations: Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. The next accession formally manifested by various other countries without a doubt the BRICS grouping takes on a much greater weight and relevance at a global level and becomes one of the fundamental players for a renewed global sustainable development. This entire enlargement process is undoubtedly advancing, even if with slower times than those which perhaps with too much optimism given the novelty was hoped for at the beginning, attracting more and more emerging countries and economies, becoming in fact the most relevant representative of the "global south." The updated data of the BRICS PLUS regarding demographic, territorial, GDP shares, etc destined to become the majority, is significant demographic and economic weight, accounting for nearly half the world's population

with 46%, a share of world GDP 35.6% in 2022 larger than the G7. This gap is set to widen further according to forecasts by the International Monetary Fund. However, to date, perhaps also because the BRICS do not have fixed or physical bodies, but present themselves as a movement with many souls, the international bodies and the "Global North" countries continue to underestimate the already weight achieved and the greater role in global economic governance as the mouthpiece for the "Global South, with also the objective to reduce its dependence on the US dollar by increasing the use of local currencies in trade invoicing and financial flows. The ongoing expansion is combined with a favourable momentum for BRICS+ at the G20, as the three successive holders of the G20 presidency for the period 2023-25 are BRICS+ countries: India in 2023, Brazil in 2024 and South Africa in 2025. Therefore, in my opinion, it is now inevitable that the BRICS will have a dominant weight in a future multilateral scenario, even if the times are not exactly predictable.

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#### *The Asia Africa Conference: The Influence that the Cold War's Opposing Poles must win*

This paper explores Indonesia's social and political landscape during its first twenty years of independence (1945-1965), a period marked by ideological conflicts and efforts to define the nation's identity. A key event during this time was the 1955 Asian-African Conference (AAC) held in Bandung, which brought together leaders from 29 nations. The conference, seen as a milestone in global history, advocated for the equality of all nations and the right to independence, laying the foundation for the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War. The absence of Western representatives, labelled as the "Old Forces" by Indonesian President Sukarno, underscored the emergence of the "New Forces" from Asia and Africa, who had previously suffered under Western colonialism.

Indonesia's successful hosting of the AAC significantly boosted its international standing. Sukarno's invitations from the United States and the Soviet Union in 1956 highlighted Indonesia's strategic importance in the Cold War, with both superpowers eager to win its influence. This dual courtship symbolized Indonesia's pivotal role in the global geopolitical landscape, as both powers sought to secure their interests in the region.

In my work titled "AAC and 1955," exhibited in April 2024 at the George Paton gallery, I delve into an alternative perspective on the AAC. While the conference is often celebrated for its positive impact on Indonesia and the broader international community, it also had unintended consequences. The attention it drew from the world's two major powers foreshadowed the negative implications that would unfold in Indonesia by 1965, as the Cold War's influence deepened within the nation.

Info: This paper has been presented in a conference titled "Bandung to Berlin: Art, Decolonization, and the Cold War", at Princeton University, USA, on 1st of November 2024. However, it has not been published in any journal or proceeding. I will use this opportunity to finalize the paper to become a full, publication-worthy, paper.

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#### *Impact of the Ukrainian Crisis on Global Food Security: Challenges and Responses*

The ongoing Ukrainian crisis since the Russian invasion in 2022, has affected global food security. As one of the world's largest grain producers, Ukraine plays an important role in food supply to regions across Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Ukraine's wheat, corn, and sunflower oil are vital to many countries' food supply, but the war has affected agricultural production and caused decline in Export routes through the Black Sea, which has affected global grain supplies.

This has led to rising food prices and food insecurity, particularly in nations that rely heavily on Ukrainian food exports.

This paper focuses on how the crisis has directly or indirectly affected global food security, with focus on regions most at risk, such as sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Countries like Egypt, Lebanon, and Tunisia, relying on Ukrainian grain, have seen shortages of food supply imports. The conflict has also raised global food prices, which has made it difficult for low-income populations to access basic foodstuffs at cheap prices.

In response, international organizations, governments, and businesses have asked for intervention to resolve the crisis. Efforts like the UN-brokered Black Sea Grain Initiative in 2022, which opened up alternative shipping routes, and increased food aid have been significant in addressing immediate food supply and trade needs. However, challenges still remain, as logistical and political obstacles often delay relief efforts.

The Ukrainian crisis has highlighted the vulnerability of the global food system, which is heavily dependent on a few key regions for essential food commodities. The paper concludes with discussing long-term solutions to prevent food security crises in future, including diversifying food supply chains and having greater international cooperation to ensure a more reliable global food security system.

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*OCDE and “BRICS+Alliance” facing an unavoidable issue: Currency War or Currency Peace In International Relations?*

Institutional comparative approach the author did about OCDE and BRICS (before BRICS Plus) in 2023 colloquium The rise of Asia, this text explores an issue which is considered as unavoidable, particularly in the international relations, and according to the evolution of economic doctrines or economic ideologies promoted by USA in OCDE countries, on one side, and mainly by China, between BRICS+ Alliance, on the other side.

The issue is: how can all the nations avoid currency wars and build a sustainable currency peace in international relations?

“History teaches us that currency peace is the most important world public good” wrote the Keynesian economist Jacques Mistral (2014) in his book *Guerre et paix entre les monnaies*. That book was published in the academic context of a debate in China about the currency war in order to defend a keynesian State capitalism system.

Two hypotheses for the world economy from 2025:

First: The perspective of a currency war will be promoted by the leaders of libertarian ideology in USA, according to the role of the “Techno Bro” and some other emblematic members of Trump Administration. In the same time, considering the role of cryptocurrencies, Trump Administration shouldn’t say only the well known sentence: “The dollar is our currency but their problem”. In this hypothesis could the rest of OCDE members promote currency peace?

Second hypothesis: The perspective of a currency peace will be promoted by the BRICS+ Alliance. In that hypothesis, would all the rest of the BRICS and the new partners follow China in Keynesian State capitalism model? And what about cryptocurrencies in that Alliance?

Finally, is a kind of Bretton Woods Conference (1944) possible again? In order to explain the institutional conditions of a currency war and a currency peace, this paper gives elements concerning the history of international monetary relations, before presenting each hypothesis.

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*UNEFO Library: Oasis of Knowledge*

This studio project underlaid by “The Three Golden Inks of the 20th Century” which resonates the Bandung Spirit to build the UNEFO Campus in Burkina Faso. The collaboration between AFRASI and Universitas Gadjah Mada manifests the building planning into an assignment where students must translate the Bandung Spirit into architectural expressions, specifically focusing on the design of the campus library. This library addresses contextual issues in Burkina Faso, including desertification, educational empowerment in primary sector, and gender equality. This library expected to be more than just a place to store book collections, it has to represent the Bandung Spirit ideas to support national independence and community involvement. It was developed with the concept of “Oasis of Knowledge” with the vision to be the new center of education development in Burkina Faso. The building was designed with circular mass to make it feels dynamic and orienting into the center to avoid direct sun radiation. It features an inner-court with a rain-harvesting pond, integrated with seating areas to enhance functionality to collect rain water, cool the building, and provide gathering areas for the users. The two-storeys building is also unconventionally connected by two circular ramps, considering the ease of mobility of the individuals with disabilities. This project contributes to provide early visualization of how the UNEFO Campus, particularly the library, should be developed.

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*Imagining a Post-Western World*

This presentation invites us to envision a future where the West no longer serves as the sole reference point for political, economic, and cultural systems, but instead becomes one voice among many in a truly global conversation. In this imagined future, diverse civilizations, traditions, and knowledge systems are given equal weight, fostering a world where multiple perspectives contribute to solving global challenges. By challenging the hegemony of Western-centric paradigms, we open the door to new ways of understanding and addressing issues such as inequality, environmental sustainability, and cultural representation.

Central to this vision is a critical assessment of how equity, sustainability, and cultural pluralism can thrive in a world that embraces diverse epistemologies. The presentation focuses on three interconnected areas. First, it explores the redefinition of global governance in a multipolar world, where emerging powers and regional coalitions play an increasingly significant role in shaping international policies and norms. Second, it examines the diversification of cultural narratives in media and education, highlighting how non-Western voices especially civilizational states are reclaiming their place in global storytelling and redefining collective memory. Finally, it investigates the emergence of alternative economic systems that challenge the dominance of Western capitalism, such as community-based economies, Indigenous models of resource management, and transnational trade systems driven by mutual benefit rather than competition.

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*Asia's Green Leap : Renewable Energy as Asia's Roadmap to Global Leadership*

Asia, home to the major developing countries, has lately emerged as a key player in the global energy transitions. With rapidly growing economies with significant energy demands, Asia's emerging economies such as China, India and South Korea are adopting innovative strategies to reshape their energy landscapes. China's expansion of renewable energy through Belt and Road Initiative and emphasis on ecological civilization in the 13th Five year Plan, India's remarkable commitment to the solar energy transitions through flagship initiatives such as National Solar Mission and International Solar Alliance and South Korea's Green New Deal reflects their improved commitments towards green energy and climate change mitigation. Rather than being



projects merely aiming at domestic energy security, they are also ambitious initiatives which holds the potential to be affective models to the rest of the world in green energy transitions. Along with the individual commitments , there have been significant multilateral commitments for green energy transitions such as ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation and Green Growth Framework. The shared climate challenges and need for diversifying the energy resources have brought the countries of varying interests together for the common cause of climate action and thereby ensuring a better regional integration in Global South. This significant progress in the renewable energy transitions in the major Global South economies such as India and China, challenges the traditional domination of fossil fuels based systems and energy powers, thereby asserting their leadership in renewable energy diplomacy and positioning Asia as a key player in global sustainability. Thus the paper aims to examine the implications of Asia's wide spread green transitions to the Global South and further to the global energy governance. Along with delving into the question of how Asia is dominating Western dominated traditional energy frameworks, the paper also underlines the possible challenges. Guided by the qualitative analysis of the policy documents and thematic content such as press releases, speeches along with literature review and a wider comparative case study of India, China , South Korea and ASEAN's green energy initiatives, the paper aspires to underscore the significance of Asia's green transitions in shaping a sustainable future, aligning with Bandung Spirit of South – South solidarity and cooperation with a broader narrative of Asia's rise in 21st century.

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*Shifting Narratives and Lessons of Bandung Spirit : A Case of Global South Women Solidarity in 21st century*

The 21st century feminist movements emerging from the Global South, plays a significant role in challenging the persistent gender inequalities and creating new narratives in an emerging multipolar world order. Potentially drawing from the vision of Bandung sprit such as mutual cooperation and solidarity , within greater anti- colonial legacies, these movements challenge the mainstream feminist activism, which is shaped by the Western ideologies and experiences alone, ignoring the subaltern realities. The feminist networks such as, African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET) and the Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) have championed the South – South solidarity to address the pertaining issues such as gender- based violence, political exclusion and economic inequalities, crossing the national and regional boundaries. These networks have driven major global campaigns such as 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, which have prominently influenced legal reforms in countries like India and South Africa particularly regarding sexual violence. The microfinance initiatives in Africa inspired from Grameen Bank model from Asia , and enhancement of women political participation through reservations and parliamentary quotas in countries such as Rwanda and India, stands out as some of the major outcomes of the feminist solidarity from the Global South. The feminist movements have been considerably vocal in issues like climate change and peace building initiatives. The paper thus aims to examine the role of the transnational feminist solidarity and subsequent feminist movements, and their possible challenges in redefining the gender norms, regionally and globally. Guided by the qualitative analysis of existing literature, and policy documents, qualitative thematic analysis of reports and media coverages and further case studies of FEMNET and ARROW , the paper aims to bridge the gap in the wider feminist literature, by underscoring the significance of South – South solidarity in reshaping the global gender paradigms in 21st century.

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The issue of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem has been a fundamental and sensitive point in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, generating serious legal and ethical concerns. Legally, the creation and growth of settlements is usually seen as a breach of international law, notably the Fourth Geneva Convention, which forbids the transfer of an occupying power's civilian population to occupied territory. Resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council, which demanded Israel to withdraw from territory captured during the 1967 war, emphasise the unlawful existence of settlements. Israel contests these assertions, claiming that the conventions of Geneva do not apply to the West Bank and East Jerusalem, citing historical and security considerations for settlement operations. Ethically, the settlements have faced criticism for their impact on Palestinian populations. The growth of settlements frequently results in the displacement of Palestinian families, limits on their freedom of movement, and limited access to critical resources including water and agricultural land. Settlers, with the support of Israeli authorities, have been accused of undermining Palestinian human rights via violence and property destruction. At the same time, some supporters of settlements say that they are important for the safety of Israel and historical ties to the area. This paper will investigate these legal and ethical issues, including opposing opinions, the role of international law, and the moral quandaries created by the continued settlement program in the larger context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

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*International Economics Lebanon*

The policies aimed at attracting investments in the Middle Eastern market have undergone significant evolution in recent decades, reflecting the growing importance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a key tool for economic diversification and sustainable development. Governments, aware of the need to reduce dependence on natural resources, have implemented a series of strategies and reforms to create a more favorable environment for foreign investments. One of the most emblematic examples is that of the United Arab Emirates, which has developed free zones and economic cities like Dubai and Abu Dhabi, offering tax incentives, wholly foreign ownership, and cutting-edge infrastructure. Saudi Arabia, with its ambitious Vision 2030 plan, aims to transform itself into a global economic hub by opening key sectors such as tourism, entertainment, and renewable energy to international investors. Other countries like Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman are following a similar trajectory, adopting proactive policies to attract FDI. These countries offer competitive advantages such as relatively low operating costs, a strategic geographic location, and access to expanding markets. However, despite these advancements, there are still significant challenges that need to be addressed to further enhance FDI attractiveness. Political stability, regulatory transparency, investor protection, and the fight against corruption are crucial issues that governments must continue to manage carefully. Additionally, it is important to note that the regions are characterized by great economic and social diversity. Some countries are highly developed, while others are still developing and face significant challenges in terms of economic, social, military, and energy-related issues.

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*Interpopular Connections dislodge International Relations*

“We the peoples ...” read the historic first words of the UN Charter. However, the United Nations is not literally interpopular, but legally purely international. The “people” (Latin *populus*,) find

formal representation in the UN only indirectly and through political recognition as “nations” by the other “nations”, already members in this closed club of the “Westphalian System”. Ironically, it was the drawing of borders in faraway South-East Asia by Europeans already early in the 17th century that conflicts between these colonisers had led to “international law” ruling the claims for maritime access against the rights of colonial settlements on land. Not only for numerous wars between nations (literally “inter-national”) but also waves of globalisation by peaceful people moving beyond borders the term “international” was hitherto used indiscriminately, even for personal exchanges. Here, these people-to-people i.e. interpopular connections ought to be clearly distinguished from those between nations, i.e. truly international relations; as well as private law differs from public law.

In particular among Asians, historically the notion of the “nation” with fought-over fixed territorial borders for “natives” has no history like in Europe, most evident is the central case of China, the origin of the long-lasting ‘Middle Kingdom’ (i.e. 中国 still nowadays in its own and Japanese naming). Their pattern of thinking about the state has long been less as a comprehensive area-wide institution with fixed borders for those native on that territory to call it a “nation” in the European sense of this hackneyed term. The Chinese mandarines of the past and present would not imagine China as only a “nation” in hard rivalry with neighbouring nations like in Europe until WWII, but rather rely on radiation of soft power from its centre over the others, e.g. now interpopularly spreading their Global Civilisation Initiative.

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*Exploring Digital Sovereignty within BRICS+*

The consolidation and expansion of the BRICS+ cooperation framework represent a significant evolution in international affairs. As digital technologies become more and more critical for global economic and political power, digital sovereignty emerges as a pivotal dimension of the bloc's agenda. This presentation examines the opportunities and challenges associated with fostering digital sovereignty within BRICS+. BRICS+ nations are facing similar concerns in navigating global internet governance, balancing national security with innovation, and asserting autonomy by countering external dependencies on Western technology giants. However, despite such commonalities, digital sovereignty takes on unique dimensions due to their diverse political systems, economic strategies, and levels of technological development. The presentation explores the role of digital infrastructure, cybersecurity strategies and data governance in reinforcing the bloc's internal integration. Special attention is given to the first-year outcomes of BRICS+ enlargement, highlighting the experiences of new member states in navigating digital policy alignment and collaborative initiatives, such as the BRICS Innovation Network. Finally, the presentation will emphasize the implications of BRICS' digital sovereignty for the global landscape. It concludes that by advocating for a reformed digital order and leveraging shared technological aspirations, the bloc can position itself as a leading actor in shaping a multipolar digital architecture.

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*Gender, Health and Climate Change*

Economics of Gender and Development sees a connection between exploitation and degradation of the natural world and the subordination and oppression of Intersectionally vulnerable populations facing multiple marginalities of race, caste, class, ethnicity and gender. Ecofeminism emerged in the mid-1970s alongside second-wave feminism and the green movement. Ecofeminism brings together elements of the feminist and green movements, while offering a

challenge to both. It takes from the green movement concern about the impact of human activities on the non-human world, and from feminism the view of humanity as gendered in ways that subordinate, exploit and oppress women. It is both an activist and academic movement which sees critical connections between the domination of nature and the exploitation of women. Eco-feminist activism grew during the 1980s and 1990s among women from the anti-nuclear, environmental and women's rights movements. Despite heroic resilience shown by women when faced with climate change, the impacts of climate change on women are not a mainstream focus in the key international agreements on climate change such as the Kyoto Protocol and the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change). All key decision-making institutions related to climate change have a male-dominated hierarchical structure. It is important that knowledge from grassroots women's collective wisdom on climate issues gets visibility on the official global platforms. Gender-differentiated strategies for responses and capacity-building are needed due to differences in gender-specific roles and responsibilities created by society. These findings should feed into the climate negotiations as well as national debates to enable decision-makers to have a better understanding of how different groups of people are affected and what kind of capacity and support are needed. More specifically the following actions are required: Recognise that women are more vulnerable in climate change-driven scenarios.

The nation states should analyze and identify gender-specific impacts and protection measures related to floods, droughts, diseases, and other environmental changes and disasters.

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*Shaping Futures: Educational Public Policies and Democratic Collaboration in the BRICS+ Context*

This study investigates how public policies in education and scientific collaboration within the BRICS+ framework can promote the principles of Bandung – especially emancipation – and disseminate democratic values among member countries. Grounded in Marilena Chaui's critiques of the commodification of education, Boaventura de Sousa Santos's transformative “ecology of knowledges”, José Murilo de Carvalho's analysis of citizenship in Brazil, and Paulo Freire's conception of education as a practice of freedom, the study proposes an agenda that positions education and science as essential tools for global equity and democracy. The central question is: how can the BRICS+ conceive and implement public policies in education and science that incorporate the spirit of Bandung and strengthen democratic principles and citizenship? The hypothesis suggests that structured and collaborative public policies, based on ideals of emancipation and multilateralism, can strengthen intrabloc cooperation, democratize access to knowledge, and offer a model of more equitable global governance. The main objectives are (a) to assess the potential of academic exchanges and joint projects to enhance multilateral solidarity and the democratization of knowledge; (b) to propose frameworks for interdisciplinary research and educational programs that address global challenges such as inequality, sustainability, and technological sovereignty; (c) to advocate for curricula aligned with the concepts of Paulo Freire, Boaventura de Sousa Santos, and Marilena Chaui on emancipatory education and the university as a public good; (d) to connect these efforts to the historical struggle for citizenship and rights analyzed by José Murilo de Carvalho. It concludes that implementing public policies focused on education is essential for the BRICS+ to embody the spirit of Bandung. By institutionalizing these initiatives, the bloc can lead global efforts toward a more just, participatory, and democratic world order.

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*Global Geopolitical implications on ascension of McCarthyism in Cold War and in the present US competition against China- An comparative reflection*

The aim of this presentation is to reflect on the relation between political speech, geopolitical strategy and the exportation of McCarthyism to the world by the US during the Cold War and in the present competition against China and Russia. In our view, this process was deeply involved with the confrontation against the USSR due to economic and political questions which used the ideological speech as a base for building the US infrastructure of hegemony. We will argue which the amalgamation of the political concepts of the Cold War and McCarthyism with the American strategy of world hegemony created a centered geopolitical ideological framework for the repression of any political alternative to the US-lead system after Second World War. We will show some examples of the consequence of this at Cold War through the military coups in Brazil and Indonesia, which represents the ascension of National Security Regimes on many Third World countries. Our presentation will also compare some elements of US political speeches and actions today in competition with China and Russia with the past rhetorical McCarthyism and giving some examples of the results of this political strategy across the globe, but we will emphasize that the present world is very different, particularly the role and strength of the Global South. We conclude that McCarthyist rhetoric, which was crucial to US hegemony during the Cold War, has been revived by recent White House administrations as part of a geopolitical strategy to confront China and Russia, and in response to the political transition of the US-West-Centric System to a possible multipolar global order.

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*The EU and the BRICS: The Urgency of Renewed Multilateralism and More Effective Global Governance after the Kazan Summit*

The recent summit in Kazan, Russia, further highlighted the growing influence of the BRICS group in a multipolar world, raising important questions about the challenges of achieving effective global multilateralism. Originally composed of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and later South Africa, the BRICS recently expanded to include Ethiopia, Egypt, the UAE, and Iran. Many other countries from the Global South are gradually aligning with the group, with some already seeking membership. The BRICS members share common goals such as reshaping global governance, making the international financial order more equitable and less Western-centric, amplifying the voice of the Global South, and strengthening South-South cooperation. However, internal divisions persist, and the group's progressive expansion, as envisioned by the BRICS Plus strategy, raises further questions about its future cohesion. In any case, this presentation focuses on the relationship between the European Union (EU) and the BRICS. In light of urgent global challenges, the EU should view the Kazan summit as a decisive signal to develop and implement a strategy for engaging the Global South in the much-needed reform of global multilateralism. For instance, collaborating with the BRICS to promote industrialization in the Global South could yield positive outcomes on issues critical to the EU, such as migration management. This effort becomes even more pressing considering that the re-election of Donald Trump as President of the United States could have profound implications for EU-US relations, including economic ties, climate change, security, and defense, as well as broader divergences in visions and approaches to multilateralism.

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*ASPC and the Security Challenges*

ASEAN is one of the major forums for discussing regional security issues. Indeed, according to its charter, its main objective is to implement cooperation among member states to respond to all forms of threats. In the context of difficult US-China relations and regional tensions, I may ask whether ASEAN, as the only regional organization in Southeast Asia, can transform itself into an integrated security cooperation organization that can address current and future regional challenges. In order to maintain stability and security in the region, ASEAN has in fact committed to building the APSC or ASEAN-Political Security Community. In this paper, I would like to highlight how ASEAN, through the gradual implementation of the APSC, has begun to ensure security cooperation and implement responses to external and internal threats while addressing the persistent gaps in these policies vis-à-vis increasingly multifaceted challenges. To understand the progress made in security matters, I want to study in particular the contents of the ASEAN forums on security policy. I intend to analyze the kind of measures that would be taken in order to thwart possible military attacks including cyber attacks and to understand the efficiency of the policies put forward against the threats of trafficking such as drugs, arms and human beings.

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*Lifeskills education for children and youth through Pranata Mangsa: a genuine tradition season system calendar of Indonesia to enhance cultural.souverignty for world food hunger issue.*

The article explores the transformative potential of life skills education for children and youth in Indonesia through the integration of “Pranata Mangsa”, the traditional seasonal calendar. In the context of a post-COVID-19 world marked by global financial crises, food insecurity, and environmental degradation, Indonesia faces unique challenges due to its colonial legacy, declining agricultural practices, and a formal education system that prioritizes industrial needs over holistic development. The piece argues for reconnecting education with Indonesia’s rich cultural heritage and ecological wisdom to address these issues. By incorporating sustainable indigenous practices such as organic farming and traditional ecological knowledge into curricula, education can empower youth to contribute to food security and environmental preservation. Life skills education focusing on practical abilities like problem-solving, entrepreneurship, and sustainable agriculture is highlighted as vital for reducing unemployment and poverty, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, culturally-based education fosters empathy, resilience, and environmental stewardship, essential for social cohesion and sustainability. The article emphasizes the need to decolonize the education system, preserve traditional practices like batik production and herbal medicine, and promote community-based learning. This approach positions Indonesia as a global leader in sustainable education, addressing its own challenges while contributing to worldwide efforts for equity and ecological balance.

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**RAIMONDI Paolo**

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*BRICS 2024 : New Economy and New Finance*

The Author recalls, in the introduction, the value of the Final Declaration of the XVI BRICS Summit in Kazan (23 October 2024) which reflects the will of the countries of the Global South to strengthen the central role of the United Nations, as the main "global institutional venue" where reforms can be carried out in the main areas of political and economic intervention, and recognizes the G20 as the primary global forum for multilateral economic and financial governance.

It then examines and evaluates the main commitments made at the XVI Summit with the New Development Bank, the strengthening of the Interbank Cooperation Mechanism, the

mechanism to facilitate practices and the definition of innovative financial instruments, credits of various types, including through the use of local currencies, a practice that has a central role in financial transactions and settlements, as already foreseen by the Cross-Border Payments Initiative, which provides for the creation of a cross-border deposit and settlement infrastructure called BRICS Clear, independent of the SWIFT system.

On the basis of these elements of knowledge, the Author analyses and presents proposals on the problem of global public debt, its distribution between developed and emerging countries and the need for a new international financial architecture, to build a more balanced system, also according to the indications expressed by Dilma Rousseff, president of the New Development Bank in the IX annual summit of the bank's governors (Cape Town, 2024). These are the two fundamental aspects of the future of global political and economic stability.

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*Learning from Dong Settlements*

Dong are a marginalised ethnic minority group who have lived in peripheral southwestern mountains of China for around 600 years. Unusually with no written language until the 1950s, Dong have carried on their distinctive orally-based culture, which is reflected in their architecture and settlement form. In the past 20 years to date, Dong settlements have been under increasing pressure to mitigate natural disaster and to reduce economic poverty. Introducing the modern rural tourism seems the inevitable way forward, particularly regarding the 160 listed Dong settlements, but the new sector is easily intervening in a rush and often with inconsistent approaches. To strike a sustainable balance between Dong heritage at risk and the emerging profit-driven tourism requires a deeper understanding of Dong settlements. Yet their architectonic substance have been very little documented, nor have their fundamental models been theoretically debated in the Euro-centric or post-colonial architectural discourses.

This conference paper is part of the results from the research project 'Decoding Dong: Documentation of Dong Minority Villages' Drum Tower and Wooden Heritage' (EWAP2039LG), funded by Arcadia via its Endangered Wooden Architecture Programme Large Grant 2023-2025. By studying the rich built heritage of Dong through 3D LiDAR scanning and modelling, aerial and terrestrial photogrammetry, documentary film-making and architectural drawings, this paper argues for two potential paradigm shifts: one from the tourism-led rural regeneration of Dong settlements to community-led rural regeneration, and the other from following Euro-centric drawing tradition to learning from the oral tradition of Dong settlements.

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*The catalytic role of BRICS+ in public debt of developing countries: the proposal RELEASE*

For the BRICS+, strengthening Multilateralism for Just Global Development and Security must consider the real stand of nations in the international fora. The public debt is hampering the real potential of many developing countries. G20 has touched upon the issue in 2021 and more recently under the Brazilian Presidency. However a leadership action is needed. Pope Francis is providing the line with his words and very recently made clear that this un-sustainable issue will be part of the Jubilee plan of action in 2025. BRICS+ shall be forthcoming on partnership with developing nations could take the leadership on this international problem. A just global sustainable development for all and therefore it seems plausible align ideas on debt conversion to investments for SDGs and agenda 2030 signed up by all BRICS+ countries. A proposal is here analysed and launched called RELEASE. It was elaborated and discussed at G20 and now can receive a real boost in the Jubilee year by also profiting from a continuing Brazilian presidency

from G20 in 2024 to BRICS+ in 2025. The internal integration process of BRICS+ and the debate around it can positively shape decisions, acts, plans and programs in this essential economic-financial thematic. The proactive role of BRICS + on the initiative RELEASE for international public debt can influence positively the system of relations with international institutions at continental, regional, and sub-regional level particularly in AFRICA. Multilateralism according to the vision and commitment of BRICS+ inspired by South-South principles and by true and honest partnership can play a vital role in conversion of public debt. This aims to provide an opportunity for a reflection on the role that the BRICS+ can play

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*Designing the Library for the University of New Emerging Forces Using the Foundation of the Five Principles of the Bandung Spirit in Koudougou, Burkina Faso*

After a long history of struggle by the nations of Asia and Africa to achieve their independence, and a series of conferences and speeches that inspired the spirit of Asian and African nations, that struggle and spirit must endure. The five principles of the Bandung Spirit that declared in the first Asian-African Conference, must continue to be echoed today: independence, peace, emancipation, equality, and solidarity. Unlike in the past, when the struggle was fought with weapons, today's fight must be carried out through internationally-oriented education and continually advancing knowledge to build our own nations. Through the collaboration of Asian and African nations, the idea of establishing University of New Emerging Forces (UNEFO) was born as a representation of the intellectual progress of these nations in Koudougou, Burkina Faso, Africa. The development of UNEFO as a university must begin with the most fundamental unit from which knowledge originates: the library. The library to be constructed should embody the values of history, locality, and the functional needs of the space itself. From history, the Bandung Spirit must undeniably serve as the soul of the building. Locality should involve the contribution of the surrounding community and the use of local materials as a form of respect for the land where knowledge will grow and enlighten its students. This also symbolizes the idea that a nation can build itself using the resources available within its own borders. The spatial program should accommodate the needs of a university library while also serving as a supporting space during the construction of the university. Even though the speech proclaimed years ago, its spirit is alive to this day, so this library is conceptualized as The Crystal of Resilience.

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*The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in South Asia – Status and Prospects*

The "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI) was formally established in 2015 by the National Reform and Development Commission through a document titled "Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-century Maritime Silk Road," which was a proposal made by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013. South Asia plays a pivotal role in the BRI due to its strategic location connecting East Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Key South Asian countries such as Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, and the Maldives are actively engaged in various BRI projects, primarily focusing on infrastructure development, energy, and trade. Pakistan is central to the BRI through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), encompassing projects worth over \$62 billion, including Gwadar Port and energy and road infrastructure developments. In Sri Lanka, BRI investments like the Hambantota Port and Colombo Port City aim to position the nation as a regional hub, though concerns over debt sustainability persist. Bangladesh has leveraged BRI financing for infrastructure improvements, such as the Padma Bridge Rail Link project, boosting connectivity and trade. Nepal and the



Maldives are also participants, with projects ranging from hydropower to maritime infrastructure. Despite significant achievements, challenges remain. Debt sustainability concerns, transparency issues, and geopolitical tensions, particularly between India and China, have raised skepticism in the region. India, a major regional player, has refrained from joining the BRI, citing sovereignty concerns over projects in disputed territories like Pakistan-administered Kashmir. Currently, the BRI's progress in South Asia reflects a mix of successes and hurdles. While infrastructure development has advanced, ensuring equitable benefits, environmental sustainability, and regional stability is crucial for the initiative's long-term success. The evolving geopolitical landscape and the growing emphasis on sustainable development will shape the future trajectory of the BRI in South Asia. This paper explores the current status, achievements, and challenges of the BRI in South Asia, emphasizing its implications for regional development and cooperation.

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*Public Policies and Antiracist Education: an analysis of the relation between Constitution and multiculturalism in Brazil*

In the text *El horizon del constitucionalismo pluralista: del multiculturalismo a la decolonización*, Raquel Yrigoyen presents the main novelties of recent constitutional cycles drawn up within the scope of Latin America with regard to the rights of indigenous peoples, since the 1980s, from the 20th century to the first decade of the 21st century. The author states that the changes presented by the aforementioned constitutional cycles were capable of reconfiguring the relationship between the State and indigenous peoples to the point of impacting the state configuration, enabling us to speak of a horizon of pluralist constitutionalism. Furthermore, we share the theoretical position elaborated by Lélia Gonzalez and Sánchez regarding the fact that both indigenous people and descendants of enslaved people present, due to their common past, struggles guided by the recognition of their dignity and the enjoyment of individual and collective human rights. Thus, this work discusses the relationship between the Constitution, Multiculturalism and Anti-Racist Education in Brazil. It starts from the theoretical perspective of pluralist constitutionalism. This perspective includes the country in the phase of multicultural constitutionalism with regard to the Constitution of the Republic promulgated on October 5, 1988, known as the Citizen Constitution. In this sense, we analyzed the existence of elements of what later became known as anti-racist education, in the speeches of activists from the Brazilian black movement who participated in the 1987-8 National Constituent Assembly. Furthermore, it highlights the commitment of black movements to multiculturalism when drafting infra-constitutional legislation and guidelines that would be the basis for implementing anti-racist education as a public educational policy explained through Law no. 10,639/2003. The method is historical-legal, based on a bibliographical review and primary and secondary sources. The general objective of this work is to contribute to the implementation of anti-racist legal education in Brazil.

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*Lifeskills education for children and youth through Pranata Mangsa: a genuine tradition season system calendar of Indonesia to enhance cultural.souverignty for world food hunger issue.*

The article explores the transformative potential of life skills education for children and youth in Indonesia through the integration of "Pranata Mangsa", the traditional seasonal calendar. In the context of a post-COVID-19 world marked by global financial crises, food insecurity, and environmental degradation, Indonesia faces unique challenges due to its colonial legacy, declining agricultural practices, and a formal education system that prioritizes industrial needs

over holistic development. The piece argues for reconnecting education with Indonesia's rich cultural heritage and ecological wisdom to address these issues.

By incorporating sustainable indigenous practices such as organic farming and traditional ecological knowledge into curricula, education can empower youth to contribute to food security and environmental preservation. Life skills education focusing on practical abilities like problem-solving, entrepreneurship, and sustainable agriculture is highlighted as vital for reducing unemployment and poverty, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, culturally-based education fosters empathy, resilience, and environmental stewardship, essential for social cohesion and sustainability.

The article emphasizes the need to decolonize the education system, preserve traditional practices like batik production and herbal medicine, and promote community-based learning. This approach positions Indonesia as a global leader in sustainable education, addressing its own challenges while contributing to worldwide efforts for equity and ecological balance.

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**SAPIOPER Simon**

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*The Papuan Struggle and the Future of Humanity Shaped by Nature*

The Papuan people, who live in one of the last great rainforests of the world, experience a fundamental duality between their deep relationship with nature, carefully developed over thousands of generations, and both a human rights and a cultural struggle. This paper will illustrate how such a relationship influences the Papuan identity, but also the common destiny of humankind, within a climate change context.

New Guinea, which hosts the third-largest rainforest in the world, has an important role in cooling Earth through carbon dioxide absorption, and the regulation of local and global temperatures. For Papuans, these are more than forests; it is a source of livelihood, identity, and cultural resilience. The ecosystem and its stewards increasingly face threats from forest loss, exploitation, and blatant lack of recognition of Indigenous peoples' rights.

In order to have a major impact on the survival of the great rainforests, a proposed Peace Park along the frontier of Papua New Guinea and West Papua (Indonesia) is envisioned. A collaborative stewardship model with local communities, governments, and global stakeholders would work to protect the region's biodiversity while responding to the needs of its Indigenous inhabitants. In its presentation of the rainforest as an active agent offering a source of cooling services to communities, the Peace Park thus frames compensation mechanisms for sited areas in which environmentalist priorities go hand-in-hand with human needs.

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*Middle Powers as Architects of a New World Order: Indonesia's Strategic Foreign Policy Amidst Global Flux*

Seventy years after the Bandung Conference, the global order is undergoing a profound transformation driven by the rise of Asia, the emergence of multipolarity, and the assertiveness of middle powers. This paper explores Indonesia's foreign policy under President Prabowo Subianto, examining its potential to serve as a blueprint for middle powers to act as architects of a rebalanced world order amidst intensifying US-China rivalry. Indonesia's long-held doctrine of "independent and active" diplomacy positions it as a bridge-builder between North-South and West-South divides. However, its strategic ambitions must evolve to harness emerging opportunities in technology transfer, renewable energy cooperation, and interregional connectivity.

This study argues that Indonesia's leadership lies not merely in its ability to navigate between great powers but in its capacity to proactively foster equitable partnerships among the Global South and other middle powers. The paper addresses three critical challenges for Indonesia: leveraging its geopolitical and geostrategic position without alienating great powers; spearheading initiatives that democratize access to technology and green energy transitions; and consolidating its role as a regional leader while aligning with broader global aspirations. Through a critical analysis of Indonesia's positioning and policy tools, this paper outlines actionable strategies for middle powers to shape a more just and inclusive global order in an era of unprecedented flux.

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*"The New Silk Road": Implementing the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in the Hungarian Economy*

The use of vehicles such as cars, buses, trains, ships, planes, and others to transport people or goods is an integral part of modern life. However, this would not be possible if roads did not exist. Roads are communication systems; they connect settlements and people. In addition, roads have other functions – geopolitical, economic, commercial, military, etc. (Savova 2024). In their geopolitical function, roads facilitate the connection between the international relations and policies of the investing country and the natural resources of the place and foreign country in which the investment is made. In their economic and commercial function, roads contribute to the development of trade, ensure the movement of goods and access to markets (Savova 2024a).

A perfect example of the interrelationship between goods and roads is the Route associated with a very valuable commodity, silk, which gave its name to the network of Eurasian trade routes connecting China with the Mediterranean – the ancient Silk Road, also known as the greatest road connecting East and West (Savova 2024b). Nowadays, there is a "New Silk Road." This is the very important Eurasian route called The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), known in China as One Belt, One Road, combining the geopolitical, economic, and trade functions listed above. The Belt and Road Initiative is a Chinese government strategy adopted in 2013 that aims to develop global infrastructure by investing in 150 countries and international organizations, with more than 140 countries already part of the BRI as of early 2024. The aim of this lecture is to present some of the examples of Chinese government investments in the Hungarian economy and infrastructure through the "One Belt, One Road", as Hungary was the first European country to sign a BRI cooperation agreement with China.

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*BRICS's Middle East Engagement: Implications of Inclusion*

In the beginning of 2024, three countries from the Middle East region Egypt, Iran, and United Arab Emirates joined BRICS by becoming full members of what is now referred as BRICS+. The region's involvement was meant to be even bigger with Saudi Arabia weighing its options to join while Turkey and State of Palestine seen as prospective members. Given the region's history as a deeply penetrated region by Western powers and high economic dependence on them, current conflict ridden situation and aspiring middle powers within the region projecting leadership as well as exploring platforms for multi-alignment, it suggests a significant chapter in the extension of the multilateral group. The new members seek balanced and equal opportunities for development and equitable partnerships away from the western dominated institutions, underscoring the original purpose of BRICS. They aim to solidify existing economic relationships and explore market opportunities in other countries through this multilateral group. BRICS began as an informal economic group but has neatly commented on political happenings

particularly giving collective reaction to the upheaval that shook the Arab world in early 2010s. The presence of Middle Eastern leaders at Kazan, reinforced discussion on the impact of the ongoing war in the region and attacks in Gaza and Lebanon. Though not radically, much can change for BRICS with the inclusion of the Middle Eastern countries in respect to funding, raw materials, infrastructure development as also geopolitics. The paper aims to reflect on the involvement of the Middle Eastern countries in BRICS and its implications for the group, the region and the global affairs.

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*Vietnam's Pivotal Role in Bridging BRICS and ASEAN: Shaping a New Era of Global Governance*

The expansion of BRICS into a broader BRICS+ system marks a pivotal moment in its evolution. The 2024 Kazan Summit which saw the cooperative participation of 13 new countries, including four ASEAN members (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam), underscores the BRICS's commitment to promoting a new balanced and comprehensive multilateralism, particularly in a strategic region that represents a dynamic and fast-growing economic area crucial to global trade and geopolitics. The values promoted by the ASEAN group make it an ideal partner for the BRICS in promoting a new global governance framework that complements, rather than disrupts, the existing world order.

Taking Statista reports, among the ASEAN countries, Vietnam stands out for several reasons. In addition to its strategic geographic location in the Indo-Pacific, its sudden growth in GDP and HDI cannot go unnoticed. In addition, its strong economic ties built through its FDI with both Eastern and Western markets and its strong diplomatic relations with China and some European countries, paired with its own constructive involvement in cultural and humanitarian contacts, economic, political, security, connectivity and development gap narrowing cooperation, make it suitable as a dialogue partner and facilitator of cooperation between BRICS and ASEAN. With the prospect of profound changes at the international level and the prospect of closure by the United States, cooperation between these two coordination bodies, with Vietnam as a key intermediary, would offer mutual benefits: ASEAN can strengthen its regional cohesion and global influence, while BRICS gains strategic leverage, particularly in accessing Western markets through established ASEAN networks. This partnership could thus contribute to the emergence of a multipolar world order, in which ASEAN engagement strengthens global governance, creating a win-win scenario for all actors involved.

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*Muisca Lowlands : Water, Resiliency and Community*

Bajo Tunjuelo in Bogotá, once an expanse of life integrated with the Muisca indigenous community, has undergone significant transformations due to colonization, urbanisation and globalization. The concretization of Muisca canals during the Spanish era disrupted natural flows, causing extreme flooding events and displacement of vulnerable communities. Followed by the rapid influx of population since the 1950s led to extensive urban development, resulting in environmental neglect and infrastructure interventions that encroach upon wetlands and exploit the Tunjuelo river.

The site sits at the confluence of the Bogota and Tunjuelo rivers, where social housing developments are infringing upon the wetlands. The current housing strategy goes against the ways of living with water that was once an integral part of the Muisca community. An alternative densification strategy following the "Bandung Spirit" that seeks to restore and nurture people's relationships with water by reintroducing indigenous ways of living integrated with gradients of



wetness is proposed. The strategy expands existing canals and uses the Muisca's traditional camellones method of cut and fill to sculpt highgrounds and lowgrounds, and strategically breaks existing levies brought in by colonial planning and allows water to breathe. With infrastructure elevated high and activities below, we weave a new tapestry of living, decolonizing ways of planning; a symphony of agriculture, aquaculture, and community where water is no longer confined or a means of economy but flows freely, guided by its natural rhythms and seasonal variations, like the practices of the Muisca community.

We acknowledge that planned social housing developments have lost the vibrant and diverse character found in self-built homes, which offer people access to varied communal and economic opportunities. Our proposed housing typologies build upon the foundations of self-built structures, creating shared spaces and vertical green areas that accommodate diverse lifestyles, economic scales and foster connectivity and interactions.

We redefine urban agriculture as a practice that becomes an integral part of our daily lives and is interwoven with our urban fabric. Walkable street networks prioritize collective spaces and small community pockets, and urban agriculture becomes an integral part of daily life. To foster community engagement and involvement, programs such as the Muisca School of Thought, the Bogota Care Block, community gardens, and compost hubs are dispersed in the site's no-development areas.

Muisca Lowlands also emphasizes seasonal variation and ecological preservation. The planting of specific species, particularly the Andean alder native trees, preserves and manages soil and water in lowland areas. Which were once replaced by eucalyptus to dry up the land by the colonizers. During the wet season, expandable bamboo structures provide temporary shelter for street vendors and inhabitants, and during extreme weather events, resilient hubs ensure accessibility and community safety, as shared spaces serve as refuges. Muisca Lowlands promotes a sustainable and resilient way of life, adapting to the natural ebb and flow of water, recognizing the connection between human activities and the environment, and embracing the possibilities and challenges of each season. We envision Muisca Lowlands as an agent for change, extending its impact along Bogota and Tunjuelo rivers, fostering a paradigm shift towards a sustainable landscape where humans and nature coexist in harmony, and water is embraced as a key element within the urban built environment.

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*The Global Exchange of Knowledge: Africa's Contributions and Integrations in Education, Society, Science and Technology*

This paper explores the dynamic exchange of knowledge between Africa and the rest of the world, focusing on how African teachings have been collected, integrated, and adapted across different regions. The study examines the historical and contemporary flow of knowledge in fields such as philosophy, medicine, agriculture, arts, science, education, and social systems, emphasizing how African contributions have influenced global practices and ways of life. It also analyzes how external influences have been reinterpreted and incorporated back into African societies. This give-and-take of knowledge has shaped local actions, lifestyles, and worldviews, fostering a rich, interconnected global intellectual landscape. The paper highlights key examples of this exchange, challenges misconceptions about African knowledge, and underscores the importance of recognizing Africa's role in the global knowledge ecosystem.

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*The Rise of Anti-Western Sentiment in French-Speaking West Africa: The Formation of a New Sahelian Sub-Complex*

## The Rise of Anti-Western Sentiment in French-Speaking West Africa: The Formation of a New Sahelian Sub-Complex

Seventy years after the Bandung Conference, anti-imperialist ideals continue to resonate in regions historically subjected to colonial exploitation, such as French-speaking West Africa, showing significant geopolitical shifts. This presentation examines the formation of a distinct sub-complex in the Sahel comprising Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger, as opposed to the broader G5 Sahel coalition that includes Chad and Mauritania. The analysis draws on Kwame Nkrumah's concept of neocolonialism and the Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) articulated by Buzan and Wæver to understand the unique trajectory of these states.

While Chad and Mauritania maintain closer ties with Western powers, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger have increasingly distanced themselves, forming a more cohesive bloc characterized by shared anti-Western sentiment and alignment with alternative global powers. These states have severed longstanding neo-colonial ties, exemplified by the expulsion of French troops, the rejection of the CFA franc's monetary control, and the pursuit of indigenous security frameworks without Western involvement. This sub-complex reflects a demand for sovereignty in political and economic affairs.

This presentation explores three interrelated dimensions:

- 1) Neocolonialism and Sovereignty: Analyzing how French-speaking West African states have resisted neocolonial practices, as defined by Nkrumah, including economic dependency (e.g., the CFA franc), military interventionism, and cultural domination.
- 2) Formation of the Mali-Burkina Faso-Niger Sub-Complex: Using RSCT, the presentation navigates the security and political cooperation among these states, emphasizing their shared experiences of coup-led transitions, grassroots anti-imperialist movements, and a turn toward multipolar alliances.
- 3) Future Directions: Assessing the implications of this sub-complex for the region's stability and development.

By situating these developments within the broader framework of post-Bandung decolonization, this paper argues that the Mali-Burkina Faso-Niger sub-complex represents a pivotal change in regional security and political identity in West Africa. This bloc's rejection of neocolonial influence and its bid for autonomy challenge global power hierarchies and exemplify the Global South's broader aspiration to "build the world anew."

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### **SHAMEEM Chunda Chalil**

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#### *The Economic Reforms and BRICS Countries: A Successive Experience from the Global South*

The Economic reforms in the Global South refer to a series of policy changes and initiatives aimed at improving economic conditions and fostering development in countries located primarily in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Oceania. Each BRICS country has pursued various economic reforms to drive growth and development. The reforms are often pursued to address various economic challenges, such as poverty, inequality, underdevelopment, and dependence on external factors in the BRICS countries. The Economic reforms can encompass a wide range of measures and strategies, including trade liberalization, deregulation and monetary policies of BRICS countries. This paper is seeking to examine the impact of economic reforms on trade growth among the BRICS nations. And also explores the challenges and consequences of the economic reforms in their trade sector.

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### **SHILINA Marina**

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#### *National creative sovereignty in the BRICS nations in the New Realty*

Last decade, the new directions of the future personal and national prosperity are connected with innovation and creativity, creative economy and industries. The BRICS PLUS strategies, with its corresponding enhancement of intra-BRICS relations (Ricceri, 2023) represent a structural, political, economic, and cultural innovation since 2009.

The creative industries in the BRICS countries are supported by the governments, first of all, to measure the value of culture and heritage to society. The creative economy paradigm presents the way of personal, corporate and national changes (Shilina, 2024).

The main research questions of this study are about the features of the national creative industries and economy, innovations and national traditions and cultural heritage as the basics of national creative sovereignty (NCS), as well as the new NCS global and local alliances in the New Reality since 2022, and the specificity of innovation creative decision making and content.

To answer these questions, in this ongoing research, we are starting with the relevant theoretical framework formation, then analyse the case study of the creative sovereignty of the Russian Federation, in the context of creative industries and then compare the results with the other BRICS countries cases.

The results will present the relevant essential features, different levels, whole structure, and essence of a new concept of the national creative sovereignty (NCS) - as intra, extra and meta one.

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*BRICS+ and Right-Wing Populist Discourses: Reimagining Regional and Subregional Multilateralism*

The BRICS+ coalition, with its expanded framework, seeks to redefine multilateralism by engaging with continental, regional, and subregional institutions. However, the rise of right-wing populism within member states presents a paradoxical influence, simultaneously supporting and challenging the coalition's objectives. This study investigates how right-wing populist discourses, as conceptualized by Ernesto Laclau, impact the BRICS+ system of relations with international institutions. Explicitly, the research asks: How do the narratives and policy decisions of right-wing populist leaders shape the engagement of BRICS+ with regional and subregional institutions?

The objective of this study is to critically analyze the influence of populist rhetoric and policies on BRICS+ multilateral dynamics, particularly the tensions between collective governance aspirations and the sovereignty-centric ideologies of populist regimes. Drawing on Laclau's discourse theory, the study argues that right-wing populist leaders employ key signifiers such as "sovereignty," "autonomy," and "anti-elitism" to reframe regional and subregional cooperation in ways that both advance their domestic political agendas and disrupt the integrative potential of BRICS+.

The methodology is qualitative, utilizing secondary data sources, including policy statements, speeches, and agreements from BRICS+ member states, as well as analyses of regional institutional interactions. By examining these discourses, the study evaluates the policy implications of populist leadership for BRICS+, focusing on how their rhetoric and actions influence the coalition's cohesion and its capacity to collaborate effectively with other multilateral institutions.

This analysis highlights the duality of populist engagement with BRICS+: while leveraging anti-hegemonic narratives aligns with BRICS+ goals, the unilateral tendencies of populist policies risk undermining its collective vision. The findings underscore the need for BRICS+ to navigate these discursive tensions to sustain its transformative agenda in the evolving global order.

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*Revisiting equality in housing and urban development: an analysis of balanced housing implementation in three housing projects in Gedebage, Bandung city*

The housing sector in Indonesia exhibits a significant deficit, including a lack of access to affordable housing. Discussions on housing planning that support affordability and social integration are included in balanced housing regulations. This study aims to describe the reality of implementing balanced housing in three housing projects in Gedebage Area, Bandung City. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach and examine the implementation of balanced housing in housing projects constructed by private developers. The importance of a more integrated approach with government-driven initiatives to achieve the goals of balanced housing is highlighted. development of Gedebage Area in Bandung City into the second city service centre has shifted the target market towards the upper-middle class. In response, the Bandung City Government keep attempt to implement balanced housing regulations to ensure more equitable housing access for all segments of society. Based on this background, this study examines how developers in Gedebage have attempted to implement the concept of balanced housing in housing projects. The study focuses on analyzing the diversity of housing types and facilities provided by developers to maintain harmony from various socio-economic levels. An analysis of balanced housing classification based on selling price reveals that Bumi Adipura Housing Project and Griya Cempaka Arum Housing Project offer housing units that are affordable to the middle to upper class, while Summarecon Bandung Housing Project is exclusively accessible to the upper class. Over this study on housing projects in Bandung, it can be concluded that property business practices in many big cities in Indonesia have struggled to gain the maximum profit, while the government program resulted in systemic neglect and creating inequalities within urban areas. This paper would elaborate more about the governance challenges, including its weak institutional frameworks in order to the implement the more equitable urban policies.

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*The need for mobility's decolonization in African narratives and literature*

Decolonisation was described in African narratives and literature as an ongoing process, but also a fact of the evolutionary stage and a need of African countries, but also from other decolonised regions that follow the aspirations and values shared as a legacy of the Bandung Conference. From sovereignty, political and ideological freedom, or the freedom of the mind, the various concepts that reigned the world of ideas and perspectives on decolonization pointed lastly to mobility and the facets of its interconnections with decolonisation.

I propose to unpack such relations, showing that the concept of mobility and the philosophy of movement need to be shaped from an African perspective also and be weighted under broader views on the imbalance between the desire and the need to move. Some of the perspectives are: the right to live in peace, the right to move and the right to access, which will be analyzed from a holistic post-structuralism perspective considering works of African analysis on mobility, the discourses and African narratives on decolonized borders (territorial, identity and conceptual), and the decolonization's perception status in the literature produced in three key regions for Sub-Saharan Africa (Western, Eastern, Central and Southern).

The analysis is critical and comparative, based on secondary data, focusing on the African philosophy of movement, domain of the philosophy that I, as researcher, have approached lately and intend to deepen and support.

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### *Asian Diplomacy at Intra-Regional Level*

From this angle. Let us accept it, spread of war and violence points to failure or limited role being played by diplomacy to check the same. Perhaps, Asian countries need to give greater importance to promoting and spreading their intra-regional diplomacy. Issues such as importance of cultural interaction, intra-regional events/festivals- with emphasis on gathering of representatives from different Asian countries to participate in competitions- sports, fashion-shows and in other areas may be promoted. Asian diplomacy needs to be promoted significantly to help countries of this region know more about each other through various means of communication, including media. Intra-Asian regional diplomacy needs to be strengthened to help these countries move towards a brighter future. It is possible, realization of diplomacy's importance at this level, contributing to better relations, may also contribute to growth of sectors such as intra-regional tourism, and help each member country move towards greater development. Sadly, diplomacy in several parts of world is being reduced to rhetoric and wars. It is important for Asian countries to rise above this danger and move towards strengthening their own diplomatic ties!

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#### *Human Settlement*

This research aims to propose a 'reconstitution of oceans' as a redescription of becoming human in settling through temporality of rhythmic landscapes connected by the world of oceans. In the times when shifting landscapes are associated with impending doom, the research project aims to identify emerging patterns of time of 'ocean' in the temporal cartography of 'land' and 'water'. In turn, the study scrutinizes the constitution of humans in the lingering thresholds that unsettles the visibility to be at 'home' to somewhere else. Using assemblage thinking, the research gathers riverine settlement in Jakarta, Jayapura, and Dakar to interweave narratives of inhabitants. It will bring together the spirits of water in the vitality of becoming human in the ethereal yet differentiated rhythms of landscape.

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#### *The Role of Local Government towards the Environmental Preservation and Women's Empowerment in East Java's Coastal Villages*

The focus of this study is to reveal the role of local government and women's empowerment towards the environmental preservation of coastal villages. This study was conducted in 3 District in the Province of East Java, namely: 1) Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency; 2) Tanjung Bumi District, Bangkalan Regency and 3) Kenjeran District, Surabaya City. The subjects of this study were married women who have children and lives in the locations of the study. Data collection had been conducted during 2 (two) months using a structured interview technique (questionnaire) to 377 respondents that have been selected purposely. This study also applied in-depth interview technique on women and local leaders as many as 15 informants (mixed method of data collection). The results of this study show that the local governments play a role in increasing women's awareness of the environment by holding meetings and providing environmental cadres who are ready to accompany the community on daily basis. Local governments also play a role in improving the health of women and their children by providing community health centers/health services for the community in each village and sub-district, the availability of village midwives (midwives who have been trained by the local government), and health cadres, the majority of whom are women. Women's activities in environmental

preservation based on the local social groups, such as village-level women's empowerment working groups and religious study groups empowering coastal women in their villages community.

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*The Evolution of BRICS in India: Integration Strategies, Sectoral Growth, and Policy Implementation*

A major force in influencing global governance, promoting economic cooperation, and advancing South-South cooperation is the BRICS grouping, which is made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. India has established itself as a key player in this framework, using the alliance to further its own interests as a country and advance the bloc's overall goal. With an emphasis on integration tactics, sectoral growth, and policy implementation, this paper explores the development of BRICS in India. It looks at how India has matched the goals of the BRICS in sectors including trade, finance, energy, technology, and sustainable development with its own domestic policies and efforts. With a focus on significant turning points such as the creation of the New Development Bank (NDB), the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), and the adoption of BRICS joint statements on international issues, the article explores India's strategic involvement in BRICS programs and choices. It also assesses how well India has used the BRICS alliances to tackle internal issues like financial inclusion, infrastructural development, and the switch to renewable energy. Special emphasis is placed on sectoral growth fueled by partnerships led by the BRICS, including developments in digital technology, agriculture, healthcare, and education. The study also evaluates India's policy responses to the changing BRICS agenda, including its proactive support of sustainable development goals, fair global governance, and multilateral reforms. It also looks at how difficult it is for India to balance bilateral dynamics within the group and negotiate conflicting objectives among member states. This study seeks to shed light on how India's active participation in BRICS has influenced its course in regional and international politics while attending to local demands by examining integration tactics and results. The report emphasizes India's dedication to enhancing multilateral cooperation within the BRICS framework and its function as a link between industrialized and poor countries.

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*Solidarity*

This paper discusses the condition of Muhammadiyah philanthropy in Yogyakarta in 1955. Muhammadiyah is the largest organization for Muslims in Indonesia after Nahdlatul Ulama. This research aims to explore the role of Muhammadiyah philanthropy in 1955 in strengthening the Indonesian nation and Muslims, especially in the early days of independence. The focus of this research is on how Muhammadiyah through its philanthropic activities was able to make significant contributions in the fields of social, education, and health, which at the same time served as a strengthener of the solidarity of the people and the nation. In this context, Muhammadiyah is seen as one of the important actors in the post-independence nation-building process. This research uses the historical method, with an emphasis on analyzing primary source archives derived from internal Muhammadiyah documents, government reports, newspapers of the time, and records of Muhammadiyah figures. This approach allows the reconstruction of Muhammadiyah's role in the Indonesian socio-political context in 1955, when the country was facing major challenges such as national integration, economic growth, and the development of educational and health institutions. In general, Muhammadiyah is one of the largest Islamic organizations in Indonesia that was founded in 1912 by KH Ahmad Dahlan. The organization

focuses on Islamic renewal, education, and social services. By 1955, Muhammadiyah had grown into a significant social force, with education and health networks spread across Indonesia. At the same time, Indonesia as a new country was trying to establish itself as a democracy by holding its first elections in 1955. In this context, Muhammadiyah's philanthropic activities have an important role, not only in developing Muslims but also in supporting the stability and development of the nation. The results of this study show that Muhammadiyah philanthropy in 1955 contributed greatly to strengthening the social structure through education, health services, and social assistance.

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*The Past as Capital for Friendship and Cooperation in the Present and Future: Knowledge Production in Indonesian and South African Societies*

This paper will discuss how Indonesian and South African societies utilize the past (historical similarities influenced by the role of charismatic clerics who fought the colonial government and freed people from slavery) to create the present and the future. In fact, both societies recreate their space sustainably with an awareness of internationalism and indigenism to achieve shared prosperity for the people of both countries. For that reason, this paper will discuss two things as follows: First, Why was the desire formed in Indonesian and South African societies to utilize the past (historical similarities) as capital in friendship and sustainable cooperation to achieve shared prosperity goals in the present and the future. Second, How is the process of producing new knowledge of Indonesian and South African society related to the past, namely the historical similarities influenced by the contribution of charismatic scholars in the nation's struggle such as the figures of Sheikh Yusuf (1626-1699) from Makassar and Tuan Guru Abdullah bin Qadhi Abdussalam (1712-1897) from the Tidore Sultanate and forced human mobility carried out by the Dutch against Indonesian society from various regions such as Tidore, Makassar and current and future needs related to forms of friendship and cooperation to achieve the national and regional interests of each country in the present and the future.

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*Significance of Translanguaging*

Translanguaging is a dynamic language practice in which multilingual individuals alternate between, combine, and amplify their languages in order to communicate more effectively and navigate various social, cultural, and linguistic contexts. It's a pedagogical approach to teaching the target language using multiple languages in the classroom. The learners can also use translanguage in the classroom, while learning the target language. Translanguaging is becoming increasingly popular in India, and many teachers are utilizing it to create a more engaging and inclusive classroom environment. It is being used across all subject areas, from math to language arts. In learner-centered teaching the basic tenet of teaching is making the students understand what the teacher teaches and evaluating their learning on the basis of their understanding, whether in the target language purely or in translanguage. I conducted a survey online choosing my friends in the academic world, across the length and breadth of India.

The questions asked were as under:

1. What is translanguaging?
2. Do you use it in your classes?
3. Do you find bilingual teaching more useful or comfortable?
4. Are students happy and learn better in bilingual environment?
5. Do you feel learners are more comfortable in responding in translanguaging environment?

Responses received were encouraging and diverse. This presentation seeks to establish that through translanguaging alone languages can survive as tools of dissemination of knowledge in contemporary class rooms. Monopoly of a few languages as global languages is a forgotten chapter.

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**TINAMEI Ade**

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*Decolonizing Urbanism: The tension between Ethical Policy, the Bandung Conference, and the spatial evolution of Bandung's Urban Planning*

This paper explores the link between the 1955 Bandung Conference and the 1901 Ethical Policy (Ethische Politiek) implemented by the Dutch colonial administration in Indonesia. While the Ethical Policy was not designed as an anticolonial initiative, its unintended spatial consequences fostered a nationalist consciousness to resist the occupied urbanism and awaken anti-colonial legacy that later reshaped urban planning approaches of Bandung's public space.

This research aims to answer the following questions: Did the Ethical Policy unintentionally contribute to decolonization? How did Bandung's urban landscape chosen as the host of anti-colonial movement? Did the Bandung Spirit and the 1955 Conference, intensify and integrate the decolonial paradigm into contemporary urban planning practices, or the impact was largely symbolic?

Drawing on theories by Samir Amin, Henri Lefebvre, and Michel Foucault, this research analyzes Bandung's public spaces as sites of power struggles. Amin's critique of global capitalism highlights the counterpoint to Ethical Policy's role through NAM's liberation movement and nationalism. Lefebvre's spatial triad framework—conceived, perceived, and representational space—is used to examine how nationalist consciousness emerged through Bandung's public space. How prominent Gedung Merdeka and its Urban Network became a symbol of anti-colonial struggle for the locals? Foucault's insights on power and control inform the exploration of decolonization as a reclaiming urban space process. The research also examines the contributions of architects such as Thomas Karsten, Henri Maclaine Pont, and Schoemaker, whose work shaped Bandung's colonial and postcolonial urban landscapes. Using historical tracing, spatial analysis, and archival research, the study tracks the evolution of Bandung's public spaces as symbols and tools of decolonization.

The findings reveal the tension between Ethical Policy initiated infrastructural changes and the spatial interplay of Bandung, which was inspired by the nationalist, NAM establishment, and the Asia-Africa Conference that catalyzed a broader decolonial urban identity among Global South discourse.

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*BRICS enlargement and future management issues*

BRICS was initially created at the initiative of Russia and China as a forum for defending emerging economies' interests against West-induced financial crisis. of 2008/ Later it developed into a broader inter-civilizational format for intra-BRICS cooperation and creating synergy to improve the members' place in global order. The West-dominated global governance system, created after World War 2 and consolidated by the West in the wake of COld War termination, however, proved to be immune to changes. BRICS effort to create a parallel system showed only a limited progress.

However later at the beginning of 2020s, BRICS emerged as a platform for consolidation for the Global East and South nations to defend common interests and try to formulate new rules of international engagement. The enlargement of BRICS has, in effect, changed its nature as a new



dialogue platform with the West. However there is a number of challenges, associated with enlargement^ diversity of the countries, conflicting interests and low common denominator, lack of institutionalization to negotiate and formulate consensus decisions, monitor their implementation and access the progress of it. The role and extents of the rights and obligations of the new category of partners is yet to be defined. The principle of consensus of all the members on any decisions can paralyze the decision taking. One solution is selective participation, when only directly-related parties participate in certain formats. Such sub-platforms can be useful for more useful cooperation in more narrow areas.

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*Women's resilience against Climate change in South Asia: An Analysis*

Women constitute a sizeable workforce in agricultural activities in South Asia. If we observe critically we shall find that women outnumber men in this sector (Akter et al, 2017). The reasons may be traced to the social phenomenon of male migration to cities and foreign lands in search of livelihood to counter possible agricultural distress in a condition of climate change and disaster. Women are stepping into new and active roles in farming and allied activities in addition to their supportive traditional agricultural roles. Indigenous women are engaged in some additional work such as the collection of fuel and Minor Forest Produce from the forests.

Climate change has deepened existing gender inequality and further perpetuates it by limiting their access to information, relief, technology and skills to influence climate change policy and actions.

This paper aims to investigate the ways of resilience exhibited by women against climate change and disasters. The study has been conducted in Odisha, an eastern region federal unit in India. The respondents are women affected by sea-level rise and are resettled in a relocation colony and the women in an area worst affected by large migration. The findings suggest that women have shown resilience in coastal as well as dry areas, but experience many challenges due to lack of recognition as farmer and control over natural resources such as land and water.

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*Bandung Principles: A Path to Equitable Global Water Governance?*

The Bandung Principles emerged from the Asian-African 1955 Bandung Conference – a historical milestone of global solidarity between nations in the Global South. This paper explores some of the interlinkages between the Bandung Principles and global water governance. Four key areas of potential alignment are proposed; areas through which international cooperation on water could be reinvigorated or redirected through an appreciation of the Bandung Principles: international cooperation, equity, the human right to water, and dispute settlement. We propose that Bandung Principles could serve as a potential framework to support a more inclusive and equitable water future.

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*Lifeskills education for children and youth through Pranata Mangsa: a genuine tradition season system calendar of Indonesia to enhance cultural.souverignty for world food hunger issue.*

In the context of a post-COVID-19 world marked by global financial crises, food insecurity, and environmental degradation. Indonesia faces unique challenges due to its colonial legacy, declining agricultural practices, and a formal education system that prioritizes industrial needs over holistic development.

By incorporating sustainable indigenous practices such as organic farming and traditional ecological knowledge into curricula, education can empower youth to contribute to food security and environmental preservation. Life skills education focusing on practical abilities like problem-solving, entrepreneurship, and sustainable agriculture is highlighted as vital for reducing unemployment and poverty, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, culturally-based education fosters empathy, resilience, and environmental stewardship, essential for social cohesion and sustainability.

The article emphasizes the need to decolonize the education system, preserve traditional practices like batik production and herbal medicine, and promote community-based learning. This approach positions Indonesia as a global leader in sustainable education, addressing its own challenges while contributing to worldwide efforts for equity and ecological balance.

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**VEDUTA Elena**

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*Economic Cybernetics – The Science of Constructing a Postcapitalist Economy*

The first experience in overcoming capitalism by introducing an alternative system of state management based on planning of economic development was realized in the USSR. After the socialist revolution the country gradually developed the planning experience. In 1927 the USSR took a course on industrialization. Its core was planning, developed by the method of successive approximations (iterations), considered feedback from enterprises to coordinate the planned calculations of "costs-output" of all levels of management. Thanks to such planning, production chains were built that ensured the release of the final product necessary for the implementation of the country's strategic tasks, and the distribution of production investments was determined. This model of the USSR ensured the country's victory in World War II and made it a pole of the bipolar world after the war.

In the 1950s, the country faced new problems: transition from models of military economy to a model of improving the quality of life and from manual control to the state automated control system (GASU), quickly responding to changes in final demand and in technologies. To create GASU, based on the new model, it is necessary to apply knowledge of economic cybernetics, which studies social production as a living organism, applying a systemic approach, concreteness, mathematization and automation

In the 1960s several institutes received an order to create GASU, which, if successful, according to J. Kennedy's advisers, would have led to the US losing the Cold War. However, almost all institutes directed their efforts to copying Western experience in economic and mathematical modeling, or to lobbying for the mass introduction of computers without the required software.

In 1971 was published the book "Economic Cybernetics" by N. Veduta, who developed iterative planning into cybernetic planning. It contains a dynamic model of input-output balance as a system of algorithms for calculating a balanced plan that considers feedback from producers and consumer market. The model, simulating the functioning of a market economy under conditions of perfect competition, implements the target function of utility growth. Model is the basis of GASU organizing information flows in the sliding planning mode.

Economic cybernetics overcomes the liberals' criticism of the lack of influence of the market on the proportions of the plan and the abstractness of socialist theories into the practical implementation of GASU. It is a scientific alternative to the narratives of the Davos Forum on digital management of people. "Hindering" the researchers who occupied "niches", it was blocked in the USSR, and continues to be blocked in all countries. However, the need for a peaceful exit from the global crisis brings its public recognition closer.

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**VERMA Shailen**

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*The region-building scenario in South Asia: A critical study of regional trends and opportunities*

This study examines the contemporary region-building scenario in South Asia, analyzing critical regional trends and identifying potential opportunities for enhanced cooperation. The research employs a multidimensional approach, incorporating geopolitical, economic, and socio-cultural perspectives to evaluate the complex dynamics of regional integration. Drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data, the study investigates the historical context, current challenges, and future prospects of regionalism in South Asia.

The findings reveal that while significant obstacles persist, including longstanding political tensions and economic disparities, there are emerging trends that suggest a gradual shift towards greater regional cohesion. These include increasing inter-regional trade, growing people-to-people contacts, and a shared recognition of transnational challenges such as climate change and terrorism. The study argues that these developments provide a foundation for more robust region-building initiatives. The research not only highlights the limitations of existing regional frameworks, particularly the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), in addressing contemporary challenges, but also contributes to the scholarly discourse on South Asian regionalism by offering actionable recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders to capitalize on emerging opportunities for regional integration.

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*Decolonization and the Bandung Spirit: Lessons for Today's Global South*

The 1955 Bandung Conference marked a watershed moment in postcolonial history, establishing principles of solidarity and cooperation among newly independent nations. This article examines the contemporary relevance of the "Bandung Spirit" for Global South nations facing modern manifestations of economic and political domination. Through analysis of historical documents, conference proceedings, and contemporary policy frameworks, we investigate how the core principles of Bandung—mutual respect, non-interference, and economic cooperation—can inform current South-South relationships and development strategies. Our research reveals three key findings: First, the Bandung principles continue to offer viable frameworks for challenging structural inequalities in the international system, particularly in areas of trade, technology transfer, and climate justice. Second, while the geopolitical landscape has transformed significantly since 1955, the fundamental challenges of economic sovereignty and political autonomy persist in new forms. Third, successful contemporary applications of Bandung principles are evident in regional cooperation initiatives and multilateral institutions led by Global South nations. We argue that revisiting and recontextualizing the Bandung Spirit can provide valuable insights for addressing contemporary challenges, from debt dependency to technological colonialism. This study contributes to ongoing discussions about alternative development paradigms and South-South cooperation, suggesting that the decolonize vision of Bandung remains relevant for navigating current global power dynamics and fostering more equitable international relations.

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BRICS+ is expanding in those countries on the “Global South”, stepping into almost very continent. After Kazan’s Summit, numerous countries manifested the willingness to join the Coordination, seeking economic development, cooperation, and expanding partnerships with countries that share the same goals and principles. Among those groups of countries, are the ones in the Central Asia region.

The BRICS+ projection in Central Asia is evolving along with their relationships, due to existing geopolitical, economic, and strategic interests. Historically, Stan countries have always had profound relationships with China and Russia, key BRICS members, developing through the time trade relations; for instance, initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union. These countries see BRICS+ as an opportunity to diversify partnerships while remaining open to opportunities with the Western world. India, another key member of the BRICS coordination, has also recently been intensifying its cooperation and exchange initiatives with the neighbouring Central Asian region, thereby contributing to determining new development prospects for the area.

On the other hand, BRICS has a crucial interest in the region, since the strategic location and connectivity, provide it with a platform to engage in multilateral diplomacy. The richness of natural resources, the strong trade and infrastructure, the Middle Corridor, and the gas pipelines make it attractive to the organisation, which has sought a reciprocal platform for economic growth and a critical role in regional energy supply. This vision has been enhanced with the participation of the Secretaries General of the UN, the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation), the CIS (Organisation of Independent States), and the EAEU (Eurasian Economic Union), along with Heads of State of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan at the Kazan XVI Summit, October.23 -24, 2024.

The mutual benefits of this collaboration - from enhanced trade routes to energy security - suggest that BRICS+ involvement in Central Asia will likely deepen in the coming years, potentially serving as a model for similar regional integrations within the BRICS+ framework.

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*BRICS: Non-Western or Anti-Western? The Evolution of Russia's Position*

“Multipolarity” as a factor in the formation of a new international order is increasingly recognized in world politics. The architecture of this multipolarity largely depends on the position of the BRICS member states. The group now comprises both official adversaries of the United States, such as Russia and Iran, and countries recognized as “Major Non-NATO Allies” of the United States, such as Egypt and the UAE, each with its own goals and vision for its role within BRICS. The author proposes to discuss the objectives pursued by BRICS member states in using this group as a tool of their foreign policy and the extent to which these goals align with one another. The possible consensus on this issue among BRICS members also depends on whether BRICS membership has facilitated the strengthening of political, financial, and economic relations among its member states and whether it has successfully mitigated external trade competition in various regions, such as between South Africa, China, and India in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In this regard, it is important to consider Russia’s position and role within BRICS, the evolution of Russia’s rhetoric regarding BRICS and its practical actions in this regard. A pivotal moment for Russia came in 2014, when the country began to articulate a vision of BRICS not merely as an informal and non-confrontational group vis-à-vis the West, as had been the narrative in earlier years, but as an expanded platform for action. At this time, as hopes for agreements with the European Union faded, Russia’s rhetoric regarding BRICS became more assertive, incorporating a moral dimension. This shift included framing BRICS as a group aimed at defending the interests of the Global South against the economic dominance and pressure exerted by the Global North. In line with this perspective, the BRICS framework was reconceived



as an institution designed to address global governance challenges, moving beyond its original focus on economic and financial coordination. It was during this period that Russia first raised the idea of BRICS expansion, which materialized a decade later in 2023. This expansion marked a new stage in the evolution of BRICS. The practical doubling of its membership posed a challenge for the organization, as it now included countries with vastly different national interests and foreign policy orientations. A key issue under consideration is how the geo-economic and geopolitical role of BRICS has evolved amidst the escalation of conflict between Russia and the West from 2022 to 2024, and how significant this organization has become for the Kremlin's efforts to build an anti-Western front among the leading nations of the Global South.

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*The New Narrative of Asia Africa: Shifting Paradigm From Confrontation to Cooperation*

April 2025 will be the 70th inauguration of the Asia Africa Conference. The conference was hosted by Indonesia in Bandung and attended by 29 countries representing 1.5 billion (54%) of the world's population to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and fight against colonialism or neocolonialism in any country. The results of the conference were known as the Ten Principles or Bandung Spirit, containing 10 points of foreign policy principles in dealing with the then East-West competition in light of the Cold War. The Bandung Spirit emphasized a stance of rejection of military alliance subservient to superpowers and foreign pressure. Therefore, the 70th inauguration of the Asian-African Conference is not merely a celebration of the event of the Conference. Rather it commemorates the value embedded in the event itself, namely self-reliance and independence in foreign policy.

During the Cold War, many Asian and African countries took a confrontational stance against developed nations. However, Indonesia, during its leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the hosting of the 1992 NAM Summit, marked a significant shift in the paradigm of North-South relations—from confrontation to cooperation. This new spirit of cooperation inspired Asian and African nations to foster South-South cooperation, which later gained momentum with the introduction of the term "Global South." These countries actively sought partnerships with developed nations for funding specific initiatives, often utilizing a triangular cooperation model. This innovative framework involves two developing countries collaborating with one developed nation, thus creating a powerful narrative for Asia and Africa. While championing self-reliance and an independent foreign policy, these regions demonstrate a commendable openness to cooperate with developed nations—turning potential rivalry into enriching partnerships that benefit all.

The value of cooperation aligns with the speech given by Indonesia's President Soekarno at the UN entitled "To Build the World Anew" on September 30, 1960, which was recognized with a Memory of the World award by UNESCO. In his address, Soekarno introduced Indonesia's state ideology to the international community, stating that while the two dominant ideologies — Liberal-Capitalism and Socialism-Communism — clashed and undermined one another, Pancasila offered principles that could be embraced by both. Pancasila embodies values of universality, serving to "reconcile" the differing beliefs held by these competing ideologies. The reconciliatory values inherent in Pancasila are essential for uniting a multicultural nation. Cultural factors play a crucial role in international relations and are vital in fostering friendly relations among nations. In a world fraught with conflicts arising from ethnic, racial, cultural, and religious sentiments, the values of tolerance, moderation, and respect for multiculturalism embedded in Pancasila are particularly relevant. These three principles—tolerance, moderation, and respect for multiculturalism—are at the core of Pancasila and can help unite and promote solidarity among Asian and African nations. Commitment to internalizing these values in national life can contribute to the efforts of Asia and Africa towards peace and the development of humankind.

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*IKN Nusantara: Integrating Sustainability, Language Diplomacy and Education for a Reimagined Future*

Seventy years after the Bandung Conference, Indonesia continues to uphold the “Bandung Spirit” through transformative initiatives. The development of Nusantara (IKN), Indonesia’s new capital city, goes beyond addressing climate resilience and urban sustainability—it also strengthens the nation’s role in cultural and language diplomacy. As a hub of inclusivity and innovation, IKN integrates linguistic diversity, cultural heritage, and literacy programs, creating a platform for local and global collaboration.

Grounded in Amartya Sen’s Development as Freedom, this paper examines how IKN promotes socio-economic empowerment by linking sustainability with education and cultural exchange. Indonesia’s rich linguistic diversity, encompassing 718 local languages, is a cornerstone of this effort. IKN embeds multilingual education, literacy campaigns, and digital literacy initiatives into its urban framework, ensuring equitable access to knowledge and empowering indigenous and marginalized communities. These programs align with Indonesia’s commitment to fostering linguistic preservation and advancing the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Furthermore, IKN exemplifies how cultural diplomacy can elevate Indonesia’s global influence. By serving as a center for international collaborations in education, arts, and heritage preservation, IKN enhances Indonesia’s soft power. The city’s design promotes intercultural dialogue, aligning with ASEAN’s vision of regional unity and South-South cooperation. This integration of sustainability, language, and culture positions IKN as a model for innovative urban development.

This paper argues that IKN represents a tangible response to the Bandung Conference’s call “to build the world anew.” By leveraging its linguistic and cultural assets alongside climate-focused development, Indonesia demonstrates how nations can address 21st-century challenges while promoting equity and inclusivity. As Asia rises, IKN Nusantara solidifies Indonesia’s legacy as a leader in cultural diplomacy, sustainable governance, and global cooperation.

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*The Indian Ocean Basin: the return from Atlanticism*

Prior to the 15th century, the Indian Ocean Basin was the fulcrum of world trade and cultural interaction. The world system is returning to an uneasy equilibrium after five centuries in which the distortions of Atlantic power have marginalized the centre of human commerce. CEAUP is initiating a project to support a network which complements this historical process. The aim is to develop an interface for such research and exchange. Portugal, as the country which made the first substantial “Atlantic” intervention in the historical Indian Ocean trade and with one of the longest continuing official relationships to the Chinese state and earliest establishment in India (e.g. the Estado do India, with its headquarters in Goa, that only effectively terminated in 1961), are appropriate points of reference from which to begin such an undertaking. The role of India in the region is rarely treated as controversial in the West, despite the long and complex relationship with Africa, especially under British rule. A return of the world’s economic and trading focus from the North Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and the adjoining continental landmasses, enhances the importance of research, scholarship and teaching throughout the region. Cultural history is the guiding paradigm for this undertaking.

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*Bandung Young Artists Residency at Center Intermondes La Rochelle, France*

Since the creation of the Centre Intermondes La Rochelle - France in 2003, nearly 500 artists from 60 countries have worked in this international cultural space, including 10 emerging Indonesian artists. These artists are winners of the Bandung Contemporary Art Award (BaCAA), a biennial award program to promote Indonesian artists to a wider audience, organized by Lawangwangi Creative Space Bandung, which will be in its eighth year in 2024. Over the past twenty years, artist residencies have become more widespread in the international context, especially for contemporary art. Today's discussion on the topic links several key issues, i.e. between artists and their hosting institutions as well as their artworks. Our presentation aims to describe global artist connectivity, Indonesian contemporary art in La Rochelle and the institutional perspectives of hosting residencies in both countries, and to discuss the artworks created by Indonesian artists during their residency at the Centre Intermondes cultural space. A retrospective observation will be used to show the evolution of Indonesian contemporary art represented by these young Indonesian artists.

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*Reviving the Bandung Spirit and Sukarno's Legacy: NAASP as a Resistance to Neo-Colonialism*

The 1955 Asia-Africa Conference, widely known as the Bandung Conference, marked a pivotal moment in the struggle of Asian and African nations against neo-colonialism and imperialism (nekolim). President Sukarno's emphasis on solidarity, independence, and global justice offered a counter-paradigm to the dominance of major powers. However, contemporary global challenges reveal that this spirit has gradually faded amidst the rising tide of capitalism and liberalism. This article examines the enduring legacy of the Bandung Conference and its potential to inspire the revival of the New Asia Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP) as a counter-narrative to economic blocs such as BRICS, MIKTA, G7, and others, which often perpetuate nekolim structures. Employing a qualitative explanatory method and grounded in critical theory, this study explores the ideological and political dynamics shaping current global policies while identifying opportunities to revitalize NAASP. The findings suggest that NAASP can serve as an alternative platform to promote values of justice, balanced power, and sustainability by strengthening solidarity-based cooperation among developing nations. Furthermore, this study provides strategic recommendations to integrate Sukarno's ideological politics into multilateral diplomacy practices, aiming to reinvigorate the Bandung spirit as a foundation for resisting global nekolim.

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*BRICS+ strive for innovations and technology transfer*

There is no denying the fact that, actually, BRICS play the key role in global economy and banks contribute to the development of our member-countries. In its turn, effective banking depends on accurate assessment of common problems and mutual solutions in business and funds accumulation for innovations and technology transfer. BRICS are rich in human and natural resources (water, forest, bio-resources, minerals, energy, large domestic market, etc.) and BRICS financial markets are of particular importance for the development. Experts believe that in the nearest future due to the growth and development of BRICS+ financial and credit institutions the world economy and stock markets will rapidly develop. In this regard, BRICS financing attracts

attention of scientists and practitioners. Actually, BRICS private and public financial institutions occupy leading positions in international deposit and loan transactions in spite the sanctions. Banks with international and intergovernmental participation play an active role in BRICS economy. The analysis of current developments of BRICS+ emerging markets has proved that financial institutions are able to support the growth of partnership, backed by economic interest of member - countries, encouraging trade development and technology transfer that increases cooperation. Banking support for the least protected market participants creates favorable conditions for sustainable economic development; generate employment, production of goods that are under market demand. Effective cooperation of BRICS countries and its partners, connected with the relevant design of financing is especially required by consumers. Consequently, creation of a reasonable BRICS+ strategy for development, including innovations and technology transfer is possible by using holistic analysis of economic demands of each member-country. The results of the study on these subjects is planned to be presented.

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*Evaluating Digital Translation Services for Low- and Medium-Resource Languages in Public Governance*

The rapid development of digital technologies, especially in AI, has made machine translation an instrument for open and accessible government. However, the seeming disparity in maturity between translation models of low- and medium-resource languages challenges their practical use. This study investigates if digital translation services as offered by Google and Microsoft can respond to public governance's need for those languages.

The research question: Can AI-driven translation models for low-and medium-resource languages effectively be integrated into public governance and align with the goals laid down in the Global Digital Pact? The study evaluates the quality of the translations for a set of representative low- and medium-resource languages in Europe and Asia, using metrics such as BLEU scores, semantic coherence, and user feedback by professional bilinguals. The study also carries out comparative analyses, looking at how these models do in comparison with translations into high-resource languages.

The study contributes to the goals of the Global Digital Pact, notably Objectives 1, 2, and 5: closing digital divides, enhancing inclusivity, and improving AI governance. It will help in identifying the gaps in the translation technologies of smaller languages and allow fair digital inclusion and the inclusive deployment of AI.

The findings of the study offer valuable insights for policy measures by policymakers, technology developers, and governance bodies. The reduction of digital inequalities in language resources will contribute toward more inclusive governance frameworks where all languages, irrespective of resource levels, can play their due active role in public administration. The study offers useful data for a collaborative roadmap between public institutions and private tech providers for the improvement of language technologies and the promotion of sustainable, linguistically diverse governance systems.

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*Framing Conflict: How Public Debate and National Dynamics in the Netherlands and Germany Shapes Support for Israel or Palestine*

*(For the Special session: STRATEGIC ISSUES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA)*

This study focuses on the public debate about the Israel-Palestine conflict in the Netherlands and Germany and how this impacts support for either party. It analyzes how media narratives and



official governmental communication shape and reflect societal views about the conflict. It also answers the following research questions: How is the Israel-Palestine conflict framed in Dutch and German public discourse? And to what extent are such stories influenced by domestic political struggles, including debates on multiculturalism, migration, the rule of (international) law, and populism? How do these debates impact the balance of public and institutional support for either Israel or Palestine?

The methodology involves a qualitative content analysis of media coverage and government communications in the two countries. The media analysis looks at mainstream media outlets for recurring themes or biases, and at the official communications with regard to policy framing and how it conforms to international norms.

The study finds that the public discourse in both countries is closely intertwined with national power dynamics and broader societal tensions. Debates in the Netherlands over multiculturalism and migration often shape the framings of the conflict, whereas in Germany, debates are rooted in a historical responsibility and rising populism, both in public and political narratives. By investigating these dynamics, the paper shows how domestic factors mediate Dutch and German foreign policy as well as public attitudes to obtain a detailed understanding of how national identity and international politics interact to shape support for Israel or Palestine.

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#### *BRICS Expansion: Quo Vadis?*

The expansion of BRICS began when South Africa joined in 2010 to make it a five nations bloc representing five continents. This expansion was meant to achieve legitimacy by inclusion a region of 55 countries plus its diaspora of 8 Caribbean countries. It was also meant to give BRICS ability to claim a global voice and presence immediately. Since then, countries expressed interest in joining BRICS and by 2018 an estimated ten countries had expressed interest and this number moved up to about 24 when BRICS decided to invite ten interested countries into membership in 2023. Nine of ten countries accepted the invitation and joined in 2024. This increased African representation by two with Egypt and Ethiopia joining in and the Western Asia/Middle East global region also saw a boost of three countries. Three major energy economies became members and the BRICS global stature grew immediately. The question is to what end? What purpose does this expansion serves that could not be fully achieved with five members? What bearing will this have long standing questions of balance of power and inequality in global affairs? The proposed paper will suggest answers to these questions.

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#### *Geoffrey Bawa's reinvention of the Indian Ocean as a united space*

The 1955 Bandung conference jointly organized by Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan was a new point of departure for those new decolonized countries worldwide.

In the Bandung conference, the non-aligned states offered their own staging by creating a space where they can make their voices heard and take control of their own history. Architecture was clearly seen as a military tool used by the colonial power to control territorial spaces and populations. In fact Amilcar Cabral revolutionary writings put on the table culture as a weapon as important as politics or guerrillas movement.

In this paper I will adress architectural language as a key point for the construction of a new state nation.

Non aligned movement as a way to develop south-south discussion through culture, peace making and economical development can be seen as a new point of departure for architectural

language as well but not in relationship to a national identity but a non western and globalized identity.

The birth of a postcolonial architecture stands out from the modern architecture movement, but not in opposition to it.

I will focus on a specific period of the production of Geoffrey Bawa, from the grand design to the 10 000 \$ project (as defined by David Robson). This two decades of projects (1970 to 1990) are full of varied projects in size, location and programs ...

In all of them there is a reflexion for the lost traditions of Sril Lanka and the larger Indian Ocean. "We have a marvellous tradition of building in this country that has got lost. It got lost because people followed outside influences over their own good instincts. They never built right "through" the landscape ... You must "run" with the site ; after all, you don't want to push nature out with this building" Geoffrey Bawa.

Moreover Geoffrey Bawa 10 000 dollars projects' period can be seen as very political. It created a global south-south network, not only in terms of individual power of the architect himself but also looking at the emergence of a characteristic architecture of post colonial countries.

To conclude I will open a discussion with the project of Constitution Hill in Johannesburg, an international architectural competition chaired by Geoffrey Bawa for the most important project of the post apartheid era.

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## ABSTRACT IN FRENCH

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*La mise en tourisme de la Médina de Tozeur (Sud-ouest tunisien) : Une valorisation territoriale du patrimoine architectural controversée*

Tozeur est une ville oasienne du Sud-Ouest Tunisien. Elle représente le pôle du tourisme saharien. Dès les années soixante du 20ème siècle, cette ville valorisait ses atouts naturels et culturels dans les activités touristiques sahariennes pour conserver sa place dans le réseau touristique tunisien. La mise en tourisme de sa Médina représente la valorisation la plus délicate de son patrimoine architectural.

La Médina est parmi les sites urbains les plus fragiles et les plus fréquentés par les touristes dans la ville de Tozeur. La Médina a subi plusieurs inondations consécutives et dévastatrices, notamment dans les années 1969, 1975 et 1990, qui ont causé des dégâts et démolie une grande partie de celle-ci. Aujourd'hui, ce patrimoine architectural exige des grands travaux de réaménagement et de réhabilitation pour recevoir des flux supplémentaires de touristes qui pourraient le détériorer davantage.

Dans le cadre de mes recherches sur le tourisme saharien j'ai réalisé des enquêtes concernant la perception des habitants et des touristes de ce patrimoine architectural de la ville de Tozeur. Ces recherches partent de quelques problématiques : Quels sont les différents aspects de valorisation touristique de ce Médina ? Quels sont les risques éminents qui la menacent ? Comment ses habitants et les touristes perçoivent cette valorisation ?

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### **EBI N'godo Filomène**

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*Expertises chinoise et française au service de l'infrastructuration de la Côte d'Ivoire de 2000 à 2024 : les exemples du pont Henri Konan Bédié(HKB) et le quatrième pont d'Abidjan*

Si depuis les premières heures des indépendances jusqu'à la fin du XX -ème siècle, la quasi-totalité des infrastructures étaient financées et réalisées par les entreprises occidentales, spécialement françaises, on observe en ces débuts de XXI -ème siècle, un changement voire une cohabitation avec de nouveaux partenaires au développement de la Côte d'Ivoire, dont la République Populaire de Chine. Cette collaboration se traduit sur le terrain soit, par des accords de sous-traitance passés entre des entreprises française et chinoise pour la réalisation d'infrastructures d'envergures, soit par de grands projet remportés et réalisés par une entreprise chinoise ou par une entreprise française. Le pont HKB, le quatrième pont d'Abidjan illustrent bien ce paysage. C'est de cette réalité que vient l'idée d'analyser les actions de ces deux partenaires au développement de la Côte d'Ivoire.

L'objectif général de cette étude est de montrer la spécificité de ces deux partenaires et leurs méthodes d'aide à l'infrastructure de la Côte d'Ivoire de 2000 à 2024 à travers deux réalisations de renom que sont, le pont HKB et le quatrième pont d'Abidjan. Spécifiquement, il s'agit de voir de près à travers une étude comparée le fonctionnement d'une entreprise française (Bouygues) et chinoise (CSCEC), dans le domaine des infrastructures en Côte d'Ivoire.

Pour ce faire, en plus des données collectées dans les centres de documentation, nous privilégions les enquêtes de terrain auprès des structures, parties prenantes à la réalisation de ces deux projets.

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#### *Fernand Pouillon et l'Esprit de Bandung dans l'architecture algérienne*

Dans notre étude, nous mettons en lumière l'architecture de Fernand Pouillon dans le contexte postcolonial algérien, en lien avec les principes de la Conférence de Bandung de 1955. Pouillon incarne une modernité décolonisée, intégrant les valeurs de solidarité, de justice sociale et de développement durable. Ces principes, au cœur de l'Esprit de Bandung, se reflètent dans ses projets architecturaux, répondant aux défis de l'Algérie indépendante tout en rompant avec l'héritage colonial.

Le complexe touristique de Sidi Fredj, par exemple, illustre son approche pragmatique et moderne. En combinant des éléments traditionnels algériens et des conceptions modernes, Pouillon a respecté l'environnement naturel et le climat local. Ce projet s'inscrit dans la philosophie de Bandung, prônant une modernité respectueuse des cultures locales. Selon Maiiza (2008), Sidi Fredj témoigne de l'effort de Pouillon pour dépasser l'architecture coloniale et proposer des solutions qui bénéficient aux Algériens.

Les projets de logements populaires comme Dar El Lahssour et Dar Saâda, construits dans les années 1950, suivent cette orientation. Ils cherchent à répondre aux besoins de logements tout en évitant les grands ensembles impersonnels de l'époque coloniale. Pouillon a conçu des espaces fonctionnels et adaptés aux réalités sociales et climatiques locales, incarnant l'Esprit de Bandung, au service des masses plutôt que des élites coloniales.

Pouillon a également appliqué une méthode pragmatique, la "méthode Pouillon", visant à construire rapidement et à moindre coût tout en impliquant des artisans locaux, renforçant ainsi la dimension de solidarité et de développement durable. Cette approche, fidèle à l'esprit de Bandung, redéfinit la modernité en Algérie, en l'adaptant aux réalités locales et aux besoins sociaux.

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#### *Les enjeux de la présence militaire russe dans la région du Sahel / The stakes of the Russian military presence in the Sahel region*

Cette contribution étudie la présence de la Russie dans la région du Sahel, en analysant l'approche russe qui est distincte de celle d'autres acteurs puisque Moscou s'appuie souvent sur des moyens irréguliers, ainsi que sur les enjeux de cette présence.

Après un retrait et une longue absence de la Russie en Afrique de 1991 aux années 2000, dus à des facteurs internes et externes –comme l'effondrement du bloc soviétique-, la Russie a accru son influence ces dernières années et a fait un retour en force dans certains pays suite à la stratégie du président Poutine visant à étendre l'influence de la Russie en Afrique et à concurrencer l'Occident. En dix ans, Vladimir Poutine a réussi à rétablir l'influence politique et militaire de la Russie qui a gagné du terrain sur le continent africain, notamment au Sahel, au détriment de l'Occident, et de la France en particulier.

En effet, la Russie a réussi à s'implanter, militairement et diplomatiquement, au Sahel et au Soudan, au point de chasser les forces françaises et américaines d'une partie du Sahel qui était considéré comme une zone d'influence politique, culturel et militaire française.

Cette région (Le Sahel ) représente une nouvelle zone d'intérêt pour la Russie, et en même temps elle constitue un défi stratégique et une menace évidente pour les intérêts français, tel l'exploitation de l'uranium au Niger par la compagnie Areva dans le but d'approvisionner les stations nucléaires en France qui nécessite et exige de l'uranium pour produire l'électricité , ainsi que pour maintenir son emprise et sur le Sahel et l'Afrique comme zone traditionnelle d'influence depuis la période de la colonisation.

Par ailleurs, la Russie redouble d'efforts dans la région afin de renforcer sa présence et son emprise dans plusieurs États du Sahel ( Mali, Niger et Burkina Faso) et cherche à consolider et à étendre sa présence dans les États côtiers d'Afrique de l'Ouest, à travers une stratégie qui repose sur trois instruments essentiels ; l'utilisation des incitations diplomatiques, et dans le domaine militaire et sécuritaire, à travers le Corps Africain les mercenaires de la milice Wagner qui a joué un grand rôle dans les coups d'État au Mali en septembre 2021, le Burkina Faso en octobre 2022, le Niger en mars 2023, et cette société par-militaire s'est débarqué au Tchad en avril 2024.

En outre, la Russie exploite de plus en plus le sentiment anti-occidental et le ressentiment postcolonial des élites et d'une partie de la population africaine pour renforcer son influence sur le continent dans un contexte de concurrence géopolitique entre la Russie et l'Occident, accompagnée de l'expansion de l'influence russe - avec l'introduction du terme " russophonisme " comme la France ( France-Afrique) et la Chine (China-Afrique)... etc. et enfin en déployant la désinformation, ce qui a suscité le refus d'autres tels la France, l'Europe et des États-Unis.

Cette présence russe au Sahel est liée à des enjeux symboliques de projection de puissance et à des ambitions sur la côte ouest-africaine comme la Chine, ce qui l'a mené à la conclusion de pactes militaires, diplomatiques et économiques avec les dirigeants de ces nations en échange d'un accès stratégique à l'océan Atlantique.

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*L' Afrique, une éternelle assistée? analyse d'un pan de la coopération Côte d'Ivoire - Chine pour un vrai partenariat*

La tendance générale aujourd'hui en Afrique, est de célébrer la coopération avec l'Asie, nouveau pôle d'attraction économique et technologique du monde, clouant de passage au pilori, les anciens partenaires occidentaux. Les initiatives au demeurant ne manquent pas avec la multiplication des sommets chine- Afrique ; Japon –Afrique, Inde- Afrique, etc.

La Chine, pour mieux marquer de son empreinte, cette coopération tous azimuts, a conçu le concept " Une ceinture, une route".

Parlant de cette coopération Asie – Afrique, certains analystes sont critiques ; Il est même reproché à la chine entre autres concernant ces projets de constructions, d'importer de chine, toute la matière première et même les ouvriers. Quelle est la véracité de ces assertions ? N'est-ce pas une manière subtile de maintenir l'assistance ?



L'étude que nous voulons conduire à la lumière des faits sus-évoqués sera circonscrite à un pays, la Côte d'Ivoire, avec pour question centrale, l'état de la coopération entre ces deux pays. Ce travail s'appuiera sur la recherche documentaire et une enquête de terrain.

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*Scolarisation, facteur de dynamisme du commerce féminin en Afrique : Étude du cas pratique du zanzan une région de Côte d'Ivoire de 1998 à 2014*

Les principales localités du zanzan que sont Bondoukou, Bouna et Tanda, ont été les premiers chefs-lieux de sous-préfecture puis de département à accueillir les premières écoles primaires ainsi que les tous premiers lycées et collèges, faisant ainsi d'elles, les centres privilégiés des migrations scolaires régionales. Par les populations qu'elle draine et par les infrastructures qu'elle nécessite, la scolarisation permet de booster l'économie par le biais des activités commerciales dont les chiffres d'affaires sont arimés au calendrier scolaire. Le zanzan n'offrant pas d'énormes opportunités d'emplois dans les domaines dits « modernes », les populations, en particulier les femmes, très souvent sans qualification, n'ont d'autres choix que de se tourner vers les activités commerciales informelles. Ce constat n'est pas seulement le propre de cette région mais, pour les besoins de l'étude nous allons nous focaliser sur cette zone où le taux de scolarisation est généralement faible.

1998 et 2014 permettent de déterminer et d'observer l'évolution des caractéristiques sociodémographiques et économiques de la population.

L'objectif de cet article est d'établir un lien entre établissements scolaires et naissance d'activités commerciales féminines dans le Zanzan. Ainsi au-delà de ces effets démographiques, quel est le lien entre présence d'écosystème scolaire et activités commerciales féminines dans le Zanzan de 1998 à 2014 ? Pour répondre à cette interrogation, nous allons répertorier les activités nées du fait de la présence d'établissements scolaires dans le zanzan puis, analyser leur impact sur la vitalité des activités commerciales.

Nous avons eu recours à la documentation diversifiée et aux enquêtes orales pour écrire cet article.

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*Présentation d'une ONG spécialisée dans les problématiques de l'eau potable et du climat en Afrique et dans le Sud global - Alliance Internationale pour le Climat (ALIC).*

Cette communication consiste à présenter une ONG spécialisée dans les problématiques de l'eau potable et du climat en Afrique et dans le Sud global.

Le texte devrait conduire à discuter avec les chercheurs et les experts pour tirer des conclusions permettant d'améliorer l'approche conceptuelle et méthodologique à la lumière des expériences asiatiques.

Fondée à Paris le 31 août 2022, l'Alliance Internationale pour le Climat (ALIC) est une organisation non gouvernementale internationale qui place l'humanisme – inspiré par le principe Ubuntu – au cœur de son engagement pour la justice climatique. Elle œuvre en faveur d'un « climat vivable localement et d'une vie saine durablement » en Afrique, dans la diaspora africaine et à l'échelle mondiale.

En conjuguant action locale et coopération globale, l'ALIC se positionne comme un acteur clé de la lutte climatique, apportant des solutions durables et inclusives pour un avenir résilient.

La présentation de l'ONG internationale ALIC devrait permettre de discuter sur certaines questions précises avec les acteurs asiatiques dans le domaine du climat.

Trois principales questions :

- 1) Y a-t-il des ONG qui travaillent à l'échelle régionale ou sous-régionale en Asie comme l'ALIC a décidé de le faire en Afrique ?
  - 2) Comment les acteurs asiatiques, en Indonésie en particulier, abordent-ils les questions du financement de la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique ? Par exemple, pour lutter contre la déforestation et promouvoir la forestation ?
  - 3) Comment les savoirs endogènes ou traditionnels sont-ils sauvegardés ?
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*L'Afrique, une éternelle assistée ? Analyse d'un pan de la coopération Côte d'Ivoire - Chine pour un vrai partenariat.*

La tendance générale aujourd'hui en Afrique, est de célébrer la coopération avec l'Asie, nouveau pôle d'attraction économique et technologique du monde, clouant de passage au pilori, les anciens partenaires occidentaux. Les initiatives au demeurant ne manquent pas avec la multiplication des sommets Chine-Afrique ; Japon -Afrique, Inde-Afrique, etc. La Chine, pour mieux marquer de son empreinte, cette coopération tout azimut, a conçu le concept " Une ceinture, une route".

Parlant de cette coopération Asie -Afrique, certains analystes sont critiques ; Il est même reproché à la Chine entre autres concernant ces projets de constructions, d'importer de Chine, toute la matière première et même les ouvriers. Quelle est la véracité de ces assertions ? N'est-ce pas une manière subtile de maintenir l'assistance ?

L'étude que nous voulons conduire à la lumière des faits sus-évoqués sera circonscrite à un pays, la Côte d'Ivoire, avec pour question centrale, l'état de la coopération entre ces deux pays. Ce travail s'appuiera sur la recherche documentaire et une enquête de terrain.

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*« Nouvelles Alliances Sud-Sud » : Repositionnement stratégique ou renouvellement de la tutelle ?*

Les progrès actuels de l'Asie et le redéploiement de la Russie redessinent les cartes géopolitiques et géostratégiques du monde, induisant au passage une profonde restructuration de celui-ci et impulsant sur le coup un nouvel ordre mondial dont l'initiative semble venir du Sud. Ces facteurs inspirent la constitution de nouvelles alliances économiques, politiques-idéologiques et culturelles se réclamant du Sud. Ces dernières rendent compte de deux attitudes majeures. D'abord, le repositionnement stratégique de certains Etats du Sud (d'Afrique) animés par une réelle et profonde volonté d'autonomie et par un besoin pressant de sortir de l'ordre mondial asservissant actuel. Ensuite, la diversification des accords bilatéraux d'autres Etats avec ce qu'il convient d'appeler suivant la littérature marxiste contemporaine les puissances du Sud, avec une attention particulière sur les accords de coopération militaire et économique. Le but ici est de limiter progressivement l'influence de la tutelle occidentale et ainsi d'impulser dialectiquement sa neutralisation. Il en résulte un même objectif : se déconnecter de l'ordre mondial actuel et construire un nouvel ordre sous l'initiative du Sud. Seulement, au regard de la structure de ces nouvelles alliances et de leurs implications économiques, politiques et culturelles, peut-on réellement croire à la prétention à la déconnexion qu'elles affichent ? Certes, leurs implications idéologiques restimulent la conscience vigilante et éveillent la conscience historique des peuples les plus profondément assujetties par l'ordre mondial actuel, donnant ainsi à voir un changement, quoique lent et imperceptible, mais croissant, dans leurs attitudes à l'égard d'eux-mêmes et dans la manière de se représenter. Mais le fait qu'elles soient calquées sur le modèle hiérarchique occidental, où les rapports sont structurés de façon verticale, c'est-à-dire autour d'un Etat central qui n'associe les autres qu'à titre mineurs comme ses subalternes, ne laisse-t-il pas plutôt voir un

renouvellement de la tutelle ? C'est la réponse à de telles préoccupations qui nous a conduit à défendre la thèse suivante, selon laquelle les alliances induites par les progrès actuels observés en Asie, en Chine plus spécifiquement, et par le redéploiement de la Russie sur la scène mondiale offrent à certains pays du Sud (d'Afrique en l'occurrence) de véritables opportunités de repositionnement stratégique favorables à de réelles possibilités d'émancipations. Mais ces pays doivent faire face aux risques d'un revirement de la situation en un renouvellement de la logique de tutelle.

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*Thème : Expertises chinoise et française au service de l'infrastructuration de la Côte d'Ivoire de 2000 à 2024 : les exemples du pont Henri Konan Bédié(HKB) et le quatrième pont d'Abidjan*

Si depuis les premières heures des indépendances jusqu'à la fin du XX -ème siècle, la quasi-totalité des infrastructures étaient financées et réalisées par les entreprises occidentales, spécialement françaises, on observe en ces débuts de XXI -ème siècle, un changement voire une cohabitation avec de nouveaux partenaires au développement de la Côte d'Ivoire, dont la République Populaire de Chine. Cette collaboration se traduit sur le terrain soit, par des accords de sous-traitance passés entre des entreprises française et chinoise pour la réalisation d'infrastructures d'envergures, soit par de grands projet remportés et réalisés par une entreprise chinoise ou par une entreprise française. Le pont HKB, le quatrième pont d'Abidjan illustrent bien ce paysage. C'est de cette réalité que vient l'idée d'analyser les actions de ces deux partenaires au développement de la Côte d'Ivoire.

L'objectif général de cette étude est de montrer la spécificité de ces deux partenaires et leurs méthodes d'aide à l'infrastructuration de la Côte d'Ivoire de 2000 à 2024 à travers deux réalisations de renom que sont, le pont HKB et le quatrième pont d'Abidjan. Spécifiquement, il s'agit de voir de près à travers une étude comparée le fonctionnement d'une entreprise française (Bouygues) et chinoise (CSCEC), dans le domaine des infrastructures en Côte d'Ivoire.

Pour ce faire, en plus des données collectées dans les centres de documentation, nous privilégions les enquêtes de terrain auprès des structures, parties prenantes à la réalisation de ces deux projets.

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*Quels impacts l'essor du Vietnam en Asie?*

Dans le cadre de la conférence de Bandung 9è édition de la série de colloques La montée de l'Asie, il serait intéressant de voir les impacts de l'essor du Vietnam en Asie. L'essor économique du Vietnam entraîne des répercussions significatives en Asie. Voici quelques points clés :

1. Modèle de développement par les exportations : Le Vietnam continue de suivre le modèle traditionnel de développement par les exportations. Depuis 2020, ses échanges internationaux représentaient 210 % de son PIB. Cela signifie que le pays dépend fortement du commerce extérieur pour sa croissance économique.

2. Dépendance régionale : Plus de 90 % des importations vietnamiennes proviennent d'autres pays asiatiques, principalement de la Chine et de la Corée du Sud. En revanche, seulement 50 % de ses exportations sont dirigées vers ses voisins asiatiques.

3. Croissance économique : Depuis 2020, l'économie vietnamienne a enregistré une croissance de +2,91 %, soutenue par la production industrielle, les ventes au détail et les exportations.

Perspectives : le Vietnam joue un rôle important dans les échanges commerciaux asiatiques et continue de se développer malgré les défis mondiaux. Point fort : la percée des femmes entrepreneures vietnamiennes dans la région.

Son modèle économique axé sur les exportations et sa position géographique stratégique en font un acteur clé dans la région.

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*Les femmes du Vietnam et L'esprit de Bandung*

Le mouvement féministe au Vietnam a effectivement puisé dans les principes de Bandung pour renforcer la lutte pour les droits des femmes et l'égalité des sexes. Les valeurs de paix, d'indépendance, d'égalité, de solidarité et d'émancipation formulées en tant que l'Esprit de Bandung ont joué un rôle crucial dans les progrès réalisés dans des domaines comme l'éducation, l'emploi et la participation politique des femmes vietnamiennes. Les efforts pour améliorer leur situation montrent comment des idéaux internationaux peuvent être adaptés à des contextes locaux pour promouvoir des changements positifs. En particulier, dans les domaines de l'éducation, de l'emploi et de la participation politique.

Éducation : Les femmes vietnamiennes ont vu une nette amélioration de leur accès à l'éducation. Le taux d'alphabétisation des femmes a considérablement augmenté, et elles représentent désormais une proportion importante des étudiants universitaires.

Emploi : Le Vietnam a également fait des avancées significatives dans la promotion de l'égalité des sexes sur le lieu de travail. Les femmes bénéficient désormais d'un congé maternité de six mois avec indemnité de salaire, et il existe des associations pour les femmes d'affaires ainsi que des récompenses pour leur réussite professionnelle.

Participation politique : Le Vietnam a intégré l'égalité des sexes dans ses programmes nationaux et a mis en œuvre des lois pour réduire les écarts entre les sexes. Les femmes occupent désormais des postes de responsabilité dans divers secteurs, y compris la politique. Perspectives : Cependant, il reste encore des défis à relever, notamment dans les zones rurales où les femmes font face à une discrimination accrue et à des opportunités limitées.

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*L'ASEAN-ASPC face aux questions de sécurité ASEAN / ASPC and the Security Challenges*

L'ASEAN est un des principaux forums de discussion sur les questions de sécurité régionale. En effet, selon sa charte, son objectif principal est de mettre en œuvre une coopération entre les États membres pour répondre à toutes les formes de menaces. Dans un contexte de relations difficiles entre les États-Unis et la Chine et de tensions régionales, il convient de se demander si l'ASEAN, en tant qu'unique organisation régionale en Asie du Sud-Est, peut se transformer en une organisation intégrée de coopération en matière de sécurité qui puisse faire face aux défis régionaux actuels et à venir. Pour maintenir la stabilité et la sécurité dans la région, l'ASEAN s'est en fait engagée à construire l'APSC ou ASEAN-Political Security Community. Dans cette communication, je souhaite mettre en relief comment l'ASEAN par le biais de la mise en œuvre progressive de l'ASPC a commencé à assurer à la fois une coopération sécuritaire et à implémenter des réponses aux menaces extérieures comme intérieures tout en relevant les manques persistants dans ces politiques face à des défis de plus en plus multiformes. Pour appréhender les progrès réalisés en matière sécuritaire, il est prévu d'étudier en particulier les contenus des forums de l'ASEAN sur la politique de sécurité, d'analyser la portée de mesures envisagées face à d'éventuelles attaques militaires y compris cyber et d'appréhender l'efficacité des luttes contre les menaces de trafics comme ceux de la drogue, des armes et des êtres humains.

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[zainatul.adha.fajriya.rizqina@mail.ugm.ac.id](mailto:zainatul.adha.fajriya.rizqina@mail.ugm.ac.id)*Designing the Library for the University of New Emerging Forces Using the Foundation of the Five Principles of the Bandung Spirit in Koudougou, Burkina Faso*

Après une longue histoire de lutte des nations d'Asie et d'Afrique pour obtenir leur indépendance, et une série de conférences et de discours qui ont inspiré l'esprit des nations asiatiques et africaines, cette lutte et cet esprit doivent perdurer. Les cinq principes de l'Esprit de Bandung, proclamés lors de la première Conférence afro-asiatique, doivent continuer à être réaffirmés aujourd'hui : indépendance, paix, émancipation, égalité et solidarité. Contrairement au passé, où la lutte se menait avec des armes, le combat d'aujourd'hui doit être mené à travers une éducation orientée vers l'international et un savoir en constante évolution pour construire nos propres nations. Grâce à la collaboration des nations d'Asie et d'Afrique, l'idée de créer l'Université des Nouvelles Forces Émergentes (UNEFO) a vu le jour, en tant que représentation des progrès intellectuels de ces nations à Koudougou, au Burkina Faso, en Afrique. Le développement de l'UNEFO en tant qu'université doit commencer par l'unité fondamentale où naît le savoir : la bibliothèque. La bibliothèque à construire doit incarner les valeurs de l'histoire, de la localité et des besoins fonctionnels de l'espace lui-même. Sur le plan historique, l'Esprit de Bandung doit indéniablement servir d'âme au bâtiment. La localité doit impliquer la contribution de la communauté environnante et l'utilisation de matériaux locaux comme une forme de respect pour la terre où le savoir grandira et éclairera ses étudiants. Cela symbolise également l'idée qu'une nation peut se construire en utilisant les ressources disponibles sur son propre territoire. Le programme spatial doit répondre aux besoins d'une bibliothèque universitaire tout en servant d'espace de soutien pendant la construction de l'université. Même si le discours a été proclamé il y a des années, son esprit reste vivant aujourd'hui. Ainsi, cette bibliothèque est conceptualisée comme "Le Cristal de la Résilience".

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**VOLOSUYUK Olga**

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[ovolosiuk@hse.ru](mailto:ovolosiuk@hse.ru)*BRICS : non-occidentaux ou anti-occidentaux ? L'évolution de la position russe*

La « multipolarité » en tant que facteur de formation d'un nouvel ordre international est de plus en plus reconnue dans la politique mondiale. L'architecture de cette multipolarité dépend largement de la position des États membres des BRICS. Le groupe comprend désormais à la fois des conseillers officiels des États-Unis, comme la Russie et l'Iran, et des pays reconnus comme « principaux alliés non membres de l'OTAN » des États-Unis, comme l'Égypte et les Émirats arabes unis, chacun avec ses propres objectifs et sa propre vision de ses propres objectifs. rôle au sein des BRICS. L'auteur propose de discuter des objectifs poursuivis par les États membres des BRICS en utilisant ce groupe comme outil de leur politique étrangère et de la mesure dans laquelle ces objectifs s'alignent les uns sur les autres. Le consensus possible sur cette question parmi les membres des BRICS dépend également de la question de savoir si l'adhésion des BRICS a facilité le renforcement des relations politiques, financières et économiques entre ses États membres et si elle a réussi à atténuer la concurrence commerciale extérieure dans diverses régions, comme entre l'Afrique du Sud, La Chine et l'Inde en Afrique subsaharienne.

À cet égard, il est important de considérer la position et le rôle de la Russie au sein des BRICS, l'évolution de la rhétorique russe à l'égard des BRICS et ses actions pratiques à cet égard. Un moment charnière pour la Russie s'est produit en 2014, lorsque le pays a commencé à articuler une vision des BRICS non seulement comme un groupe informel et non conflictuel vis-à-vis de l'Occident, comme cela avait été le cas au cours des années précédentes, mais comme un groupe élargi. plateforme d'action. À cette époque, alors que les espoirs d'accords avec l'Union

européenne s'évanouissaient, la rhétorique de la Russie à l'égard des BRICS devenait plus affirmée, intégrant une dimension morale. Ce changement impliquait de définir les BRICS comme un groupe visant à défendre les intérêts du Sud contre la domination économique et la pression exercée par le Nord. Conformément à cette perspective, le cadre des BRICS a été repensé comme une institution conçue pour relever les défis de la gouvernance mondiale, allant au-delà de sa focalisation initiale sur la coordination économique et financière. C'est durant cette période que la Russie a évoqué pour la première fois l'idée d'une expansion des BRICS, qui s'est concrétisée une décennie plus tard, en 2023. Cette expansion a marqué une nouvelle étape dans l'évolution des BRICS. Le doublement pratique du nombre de ses membres représentait un défi pour l'organisation, car elle comprenait désormais des pays ayant des intérêts nationaux et des orientations de politique étrangère très différents. Une question clé à l'étude est de savoir comment le rôle géoéconomique et géopolitique des BRICS a évolué au milieu de l'escalade du conflit entre la Russie et l'Occident de 2022 à 2024, et quelle importance cette organisation est devenue pour les efforts du Kremlin visant à construire un système anti-occidental. à l'avant-garde parmi les principales nations du Sud.

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*Climat, eau, minerais et énergies fossiles : sources de conflictualités multiformes a court terme en Afrique ?*

Du fait des conséquences du dérèglement climatique, dont les effets seront durables, les États africains seront confrontés à plusieurs défis qui impacteront négativement les politiques publiques visant à leur épanouissement économique. Le poids de la démographie continentale des 50 prochaines années, les mouvements de populations, les échecs en matière de distribution équitable des fruits de la croissance économique globale, et l'émergence de nouveaux entrepreneurs politiques aussi bien au plan interne qu'international, constituent les matrices qui engendreront la rupture de la paix dans plusieurs espaces africains. Dans le cadre de la discussion proposée, une attention particulière sera portée sur quelques pays (Ethiopie-Egypte, Côte-d'Ivoire, Nigéria...) afin de dégager les indicateurs de conflictualité qui existent au sein de ces États ou entre eux, et de proposer le cas échéant, les solutions susceptibles de canaliser les actions pertinentes, à même de réduire , voire d'anéantir les raisons des discordes.

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