**Aktualisasi Dasa Sila Bandung Dalam Menghadapi Tantangan Perdamaian Dunia Pada Konflik Rusia-Ukraina**

**Actualization of the Dasa Sila Bandung in Facing the Challenges of World Peace in the Russia-Ukraine Conflict**

**Rizky Budi Prasetya Sulton1, Pujo Widodo2, Bayu Setiawan3**

1,2,3Program Studi Damai dan Resolusi Konflik, Fakultas Keamanan Nasional, Universitas Pertahanan RI

email: 1budiinajabelajar10@gmail.com, 2pujowidodo78@gmail.com, 3bayu.setiawan1961@gmail.com

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| Information Article |  | **ABSTRACT** | |
| Submissons: December 23, 22  Revision: May 19, 23  Online Published: June 30, 23 | This paper discusses the history of the Ten Principles of Bandung and their actualization in facing the challenges of world peace today, especially the War between Russia and Ukraine. This research is motivated by the similarity of the socio-political conditions when the Dasa Sila was made with the current context where there was a Cold War between two opposing world powers. This qualitative research combines a historical approach with case studies with sources from various scientific writings plus valid and actual reporting to describe the current conflict situation. The purpose of this research is to actualize the value of peace contained in the Ten Principles of Bandung to answer problems and create peace. From this research, it resulted that the Dasa Sila Bandung can be a good impartial attitude for state and non-state actors in the world in responding to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. | |
| Keyword |
| Actualization, Dasa Sila Bandung, Conflict, Peace |
| **A B S T R A K** | |
| Tulisan ini membahas mengenai sejarah Dasa Sila Bandung dan aktualisasinya dalam menghadapi tantangan perdamaian dunia saat ini, khususnya Perang Rusia dan Ukraina. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi kesamaan kondisi sosial politik saat Dasa Sila itu dibuat dengan konteks saat ini dimana terjadi Perang Dingin dua kekuatan dunia yang saling berlawanan. Penelitian kualitatif ini menggabungkan pendekatan sejarah dengan studi kasus dengan bersumber dari berbagai karya tulis ilmiah ditambah pemberitaan yang valid dan aktual untuk menggambarkan situasi konflik yang sedang terjadi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengaktualisasi nilai perdamaian yang terdapat dalam Dasa Sila Bandung untuk menjawab persoalan dan menciptakan perdamaian. Dari penelitian ini dihasilkan bahwa Dasa Sila Bandung dapat menjadi sikap imparsial yang baik bagi aktor negara maupun non negara di dunia dalam menyikapi konflik Rusia dan Ukraina. | |
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**Introduction**

Human civilization develops over time, leaving behind various things that humans can learn in the future. Positive historical development shows the progress of human society in the past that can continue to be developed by humans who live afterward. Conversely, the adverse or dark effects of human history in the past can become a burden of history that causes excellent impacts in the future. The immaturity and wisdom of people living in the past give rise to harsh realities in the future. Therefore, history can teach people about the law of causality or cause and effect that an event can cause. History not only describes the reality of events that occurred in the past, but what happened in the past and actually in the present can overshadow what will happen in the future (the ghost of the past), which has dichotomous results, has a positive impact in the future, or vice versa (Azra, n.d.)

History is always linked to today's events, and potential future events affirm that history is always up-to-date. However, history as an event once happened and cannot be repeated in the same position, object, subject, and time. (Kuntowijoyo 2013). This is the starting point that, as an event, history cannot repeat itself, but similar events will likely occur on other occasions in different times and spaces. The potential for the account to repeat itself also follows the development of the existing era where the event will occur. Studying the history of the future does not mean being able to predict what will happen in the future because the task of history is to reconstruct the past. However, historical patterns can be predictors and take anticipatory steps so humans can be wiser in making decisions.

The history of past civilizations leaves various cultural remains that can be studied in the present and future. (Koentjaraningrat 1990) It divides cultural results into three aspects, namely, mentifact (ideas), sociofacts (activities), and artifacts (works). Mentifact is related to the basis of cultural thought and philosophy, socio-fact is associated with the behavior and accurate application of video facts in life, and artifact is tangible, namely cultural results that can be in the form of goods, dances, texts, or songs. (Murtianis, Andayani, & Rohmadi 2019). From these three remains, humans living in the present can learn what happened and what was done by society in the past to inform the community in the present.

One of the essential historical relics of modern human civilization, especially the Indonesian nation, is the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung City on April 18-24, 1995. This event was an international response to the dynamics of world politics after the Second World War, which resulted in the instability of peace in the world into the threat of nuclear war, ideological war, and other wars known as the Cold War period (Akbar, T. H., Subagyo, A., & Oktaviani 2020). The newly independent nations, fighting for independence in Asia and Africa, then established their position between the two warring blocs. The Allies' victory in the Second World War caused world political power to be divided into two axes or blocs: the Western Bloc, with capitalism led by the United States, and its allies against the Eastern Bloc, with communism led by the Soviet Union. Each bloc made various attempts to control weak and newly independent states ideologically. As a result, the existence of freshly independent Asian-African countries was threatened by the hegemony of the two blocs. So at the initiation of several third-world heads of state, a new force known as the Non-Aligned Movement was formed, which was preceded by the Asian-African Conference in Bandung.

The historical events of the Asian-African Conference produced a mentifact in the form of values mutually agreed upon by all participating countries to fight for and affirm the principle of standard foreign policy. At least three main issues were discussed at the Asian-African Conference, namely economic, cultural, and political cooperation. In the political realm, the Conference discusses Human Rights (HAM), determinism, disarmament, and coexistence. (Akbar, T. H., Subagyo, A., & Oktaviani 2020). The discussion resulted in ten mutually agreed upon universal precepts known as Dasa Sila. The consensus principles then became a spirit for the generally newly independent Asian African nations to fight against the hegemony of the two superpowers that threatened their existence and peace.

Meanwhile, the world is also being hit by a war that has not yet been resolved, namely the Russian and Ukrainian conflict, which has erupted since February 24, 2022, and has caused various international impacts that have overshadowed multiple countries. The threat of energy crisis, food crisis, humanitarian crisis, economic recession, and others raises the global community's concerns and drags various actors to participate in peace in the region. Two major political forces are accelerating this conflict to become large and have a broad impact internationally, namely, NATO hegemony against Russian hegemony. The subsequent development of the competition not only dragged down the two actors, but many countries were not part of both but had a close relationship and equally determined the attitude of alignment with the two powers. As a result, the settlement of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine cannot be immediately de-escalated; instead, it escalates to a more destructive level, and neither side can impartially reconcile the parties to the conflict because of the alignment of many countries. The United Nations (UN) also cannot do much because Russia has great power, including veto power in the Security Council.

Dasa Sila Bandung, the fruit of the spirit of impartiality to the two superpowers at that time, gave birth to the Non-Alignment Movement as the basis for third-world powers to maintain their national identity from undermining capitalism and communism. Its values emphasize the importance of respect for human rights, political independence, anti-intervention to other countries, rejection of aggression, rejection of defense alliances, and peaceful settlement..

Therefore, activities need to understand the values and norms in the Dasa Sila Bandung with the pattern of foreign relations of countries in the world. It is essential to have an in-depth analysis to actualize these values to be reapplied in the face of world peace challenges affected by the Russia and Ukraine conflict. This study will answer several problem formulations, including the history of Dasa Sila Bandung, the peace challenge of the current Russia-Ukraine conflict, and how to actualize the value of Dasa Sila Bandung in answering these problems.

**Method**

The method used in this research is a qualitative research method with a historical approach combined with a case study approach. The method of historical course is carried out through steps in topic selection, source collection, verification, interpretation, and rewriting or historiography (Kuntowijoyo 2013) This approach analyzes and describes the Dasa Sila Bandung and its historical context as past events. The sources used are journals, books, and other secondary sources related to the object. The second approach is a case study focusing on the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and its impact on world peace. Case studies can be interpreted as investigating or examining a particular or special event in depth and detail. (Mindari, 2021). The sources used are literature in the form of journals and actual online news discussing the dynamics of the conflict.

**Result & Discussion**

**History of Dasa Sila Bandung**

Human history has always been inseparable from socio-political dynamics that have permanently changed over time. Humans always try to meet the needs of life. Abraham Maslow divided the hierarchy of basic human needs into several levels from the bottom up, namely physiological conditions, the need for security, the market to be owned and loved, and the need for self-esteem (Pariyatman, M. H., Santoso, P., & Madjid 2022) The fulfillment of these needs gives birth to various disputes and conflicts that continue to occur between humans, which in turn gives birth to conflicts and wars. Humans always defeat each other and try to control the resources of other humans, who often use violent methods. Heraclitus of Ephesus said that war is the mother of the law of nations. War is first and foremost in relations between countries since time immemorial. In the 3,400 years of recorded history, only 250 years of world peace have passed (Pictet, n.d.).

Uniquely, in addition to humans always being in conflict, there are also efforts to unite the military power of the human community to jointly seek the security of life with alliances with other human societies. Human social cognition tends to pursue a higher status and maintain what one has by allying with other human groups who share the same goals. (Barreiros, D., & Vainfas 2019). Some wars that existed in ancient times used a system of alliances and alliances between one political entity and another political entity to fight enemies who also made alliances. Call it the Peloponnesian War in Greece, which occurred hundreds of years BC and involved various great power axes between Athens and the Peloponnesian League led by Sparta with the help of Persia, or the Crusades in classical times entangling Christian alliances against Islamic forces, or the Napoleonic Wars entangling alliances of various countries in Europe to resist French aggression led by Napoleon Bonaparte. World political turmoil continues in modern times. The First World War (Great War) that occurred from 1914 to 1918 also involved an alliance of world powers between the Central Powers, including Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and the Ottomans, against the Allied Powers, including Britain Russia, France, Italy, Serbia, the United States, and 28 countries behind it. (Bourne 2000). The Second World War also involved two principal world power axes, namely the Axis Powers, Germany, Italy, and Japan, against the Allied Powers, including the United States, Britain, Russia, France, and other countries.

After the war, the world experienced a semi-medium known as nationalism. Many colonized nations escaped the bondage of colonialism and imperialism into independent countries. However, their independence and political integrity were still inseparable from the threat of hegemony from the victors of the war. The ideological differences espoused by the victors of the Second World War caused them to form their political axis and expand their influence in the world. The United States, Great Britain, and their democratic allies were so concerned about the proliferation of Soviet communism in Eastern Europe that they were on the defensive against the ideology in Europe and throughout the world. Instead, the Soviet Union sought to maintain its influence in Eastern Europe to stem the tide of Western capitalist ideology. It pursued Marxist rhetoric to advance communism around the world. (Philip 2000).

The emergence of international solidarity among newly independent nations fighting for their independence is fresh air amid the dominance of the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc. The governments of Asia and Africa became one of the new power motors in the world to be impartial and not involved in the latent conflict between the two Powers. One of the monumental events that became one of the memories of world diplomacy at that time was the Asian-African Conference, which took place from 18 to 24 April 1955 in Bandung, West Java. The conference was attended by 29 Asian and African countries that were newly independent or were struggling for independence. (Wulandari 2021). This activity was initiated by five countries, Indonesia, India, Burma, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan, through the Colombo Conference in 1954. The Conference aims and objectives to promote goodwill and cooperation among nations in Asia-Africa, as well as to explore and pursue both mutual and everyday interests, consider social, economic, and cultural issues about participating countries, consider matters concerning special interests concerning the peoples of Asia-Africa, in this case relating to national sovereignty, realism, and colonialism, review the position of Asia–Africa and its peoples in today's world that can be given to the promotion of world peace and international cooperation (Agustin, P. A., Andriyani, L., & Setiawan 2020).

From the implementation of the Asian-African Conference, the "Spirit of Bandung" was born, which became the basis for nations in Asia and Africa to gain freedom in determining the future of their countries without pressure and intervention from world hegemony powers at that time. The "spirit of Bandung" was then manifested in 10 precepts, which were consensus accepted by all participants and became known as Dasa Sila Bandung, which can be described as follows. (Kusmayadi 2018):

1. Respect for the fundamental human rights and purposes and principles contained in the charter of the United Nations,
2. Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations,
3. Recognize the equality of all peoples and the equality of all nations, large and small,
4. Do not intervene or interfere in the internal affairs of other countries,
5. Respect the right of each country to defend itself alone or collectively, following the UN charter,
6. Not to use rules and collective defense to act in the interests of one one of the major powers and not to exert pressure on other states,
7. Not to commit acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of all shapes,
8. Resolve all international disputes by peaceful means such as negotiations, agreements, arbitrations, legal settlements, or other peaceful means again according to the parties concerned, following the Charter of the United Nations,
9. Promote common interests and cooperation,
10. Respect international law and obligations.

The Asian-African Conference held in 1955 rallied third-world powers in Asia and Africa to solve problems both regionally and internationally. The impact of this "Bandung Spirit" is the implementation of various other conferences conducted by the Asian-African community, such as the Asian-African Journalists Conference, Asian-African Islamic Community, Asian-African Student Community, and others. This conference also served as the first chapter of the establishment of transcontinental third-world powers that formed a collective consciousness to advance their interests without interference with the hegemony of the two Blocs, namely the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961 (Akbar, T. H., Subagyo, A., & Oktaviani 2020).

**World Peace Challenges in the Russia-Ukraine Conflict**

The dynamics of foreign policy and peace in today's world continue to move in uncertain and increasingly complex directions. Fundamental and rapid change creates several global problems interrelated as a form of causation from one event to another. One of the world problems still happening as of this writing, and there is no sign of peace efforts, is the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, assisted by the West. This war has caused various new problems that have exacerbated the rise of the world after the COVID-19 epidemic.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in late 1991, the 15 breakaway countries have had ups and downs in relations, even getting into disputes with each other several times and creating armed conflicts, such as the conflicts between Armenia and Azerbaijan, Russia and Georgia, and Russia and Ukraine that have not been resolved until now. Russia, as the political and military heir of the Soviet Union, seeks to defend its hegemony in Eastern Europe to protect its national security from the undermining of its rivals, the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Slowly but surely, the West, through the European Union and NATO, is trying to expand its hegemony and influence in Europe, including the countries of the former Soviet Union that have direct borders with Russia. Therefore, Russia always tries to secure countries that have territorial boundaries with Western countries known as buffer zones *(buffer zone)* (Putra, I. K., Yuliantini, N. P., Mangku, D. G., & Dantes 2022).

If analyzed, several factors that cause the conflict between Russia and Ukraine can be explained using a pyramid of conflict sources: conflict triggers, accelerators, and structural roots. (Malik 2017). The conflict between Ukraine and Russia was triggered due to a special operation conducted by Russia to demilitarize and denazify Ukraine. The second element is the accelerator due to NATO's hegemony and campaign over Ukraine. The structural roots of the conflict are due to the polarization of society due to different political views, thus splitting into pro-Western and pro-Russian. One of the precepts that this conflict is not the same as previous conflicts or elsewhere is the condensed role of the world's great powers interfering in wars and escalating them to a level that is more difficult to reconcile.

Ukraine, led by President Zelensky, seeks to shed its dependence on Russia by attracting other powers to Ukraine, namely the European Union and NATO. Russian President Vladimir Putin sees it as a serious threat to Russia. Russia will not allow buffer zone countries to become part of the European Union and NATO because that would mean NATO weapons could easily enter Russia and attack Moscow quickly. In addition, the Black Sea territorial waters are the base of the Russian Navy, which has access to the Mediterranean Sea. Therefore, Russia directly annexed the Crimean Peninsula in 2014 to secure its sea power. Seeing that Zelensky desperately wanted NATO into his country, Putin moved his troops on February 24, 2022, to seize eastern Ukraine, covering the Luhansk and Donbask regions. To maintain balance and peace in Europe, NATO has promised Russia not to expand its influence to Eastern European countries, especially the former Soviet Union. However, the countries themselves want to join NATO, and some are already permanent members, such as Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. (Hidriyah 2022).

At a time when NATO and Russia are still at odds and the "Cold War" over Ukraine. The world community, especially countries in other parts of the world, also participated in various responses. The United Nations responded even before the war broke out. As an international body that seeks world peace, the United Nations certainly has several actions for both sides. First, the United Nations and the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) have facilitated peace negotiations between Russia and Ukraine since 2021. After the outbreak of war, the UN made efforts to resolve the conflict by imposing sanctions on Russia on February 25, 2022, but received a negative veto from Russia, so it had no impact. This issue was brought to the UN General Assembly on March 4, 2022. It resulted in several precepts, namely recognition of Ukraine's integrity, demands for respect for human rights, and condemnation of Russia's invasion and asking it to stop the attack. Although non-binding and may deploy peacekeepers, this resolution became the basis for countries to impose bilateral sanctions on Russia. (Adha, R. M., & Mubin 2022).

Meanwhile, countries in the world also have different attitudes. Countries near NATO and Europe have condemned and sanctioned Russia for its aggression against Ukraine. Some European countries even supply weapons to the Ukrainian military and financial assistance to the country. Even the assets of Russian business people in those countries were frozen and transferred. Conversely, some countries support Russia's efforts by showing bilateral sympathy, rejecting sanctions at the United Nations, and supplying strategic weapons to Russia. Iran is sending Shahid-136 drones to help Russia invade Ukraine. (Cahya Dewi 2019). Meanwhile, some countries maintain cautious neutrality in response to the Russian invasion. They tend not to be involved, or some seek various peace efforts such as those carried out by President Joko Widodo by visiting Kyiv and Moscow to seek peace and raising this issue in the momentum of the G20 Summit in Indonesia this November by inviting the President of Russia as a member of the G20 and President Zelensky who is not a member to negotiate peace between the two Meanwhile, some countries maintain cautious neutrality in response to the Russian invasion. They tend not to be involved, or some seek various peace efforts such as those carried out by President Joko Widodo by visiting Kyiv and Moscow to seek peace and raising this issue in the momentum of the G20 Summit in Indonesia this November by inviting the President of Russia as a member of the G20 and President Zelensky who is not a member to negotiate peace between the two.(Saryono, et al. 2022).

**Actualization of the Value of Dasa Sila Bandung in Facing the Challenges of World Peace**

The events of the Asian-African Conference and the birth of Dasa Sila Bandung, which was held in 1955, were unique events that happened and could not be repeated. However, its universal values can still be adjusted to the context of current global political dynamics. The historical conditions behind the emergence of the consensus are either conscious or have some resemblance to what is happening today. First, Dasa Sila Bandung was born from the reality that the world is divided into two opposing camps, the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc. Second, Dasa Sila Bandung was taken from the spirit of third-world nations that wanted peace and independence. Third, Dasa Sila Bandung was born from the desire to become the mediating force of the two opposing blocks. Fourth, Dasa Sila Bandung gave birth to an understanding to resolve international problems peacefully.

Judging from the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and its large and complex impacts, there are similarities. First, this conflict has divided two significant views of the world's nations in responding to this conflict; some support Russia, and some support Ukraine. This polarization does not solve the problem and adds to a more severe escalation. Second, many developing countries have experienced such a significant and massive impact that they inevitably have to be swayed in the Cold War to meet the needs of their people. Third, several parties, both state and non-state actors, are trying to make peace either through mediation, negotiation, or facilitation of the two parties to the conflict. However, that hope has not been realized. Fourth, this conflict became a show of strength with the threat of using nuclear power. Fifth, as a domino effect, there are international tensions in other regions that overshadow conflicts that will also occur in the area, such as crises in Taiwan, the South China Sea, the Middle East, and the Indo-Pacific region. As a result, there are efforts to reactivate existing pacts or multilateral alliances, and there are even efforts to form new military alliance pacts such as AUKUS, which are precisely the international community's concern.

One of the Center of Strategic and International Studies researchers, Fitri Bintang Timur, stated that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine could be the right momentum to recall the Cold War period, where major nations played a role by conflicting in places outside their direct control. (Ameliya, n.d.), Dasa Sila Bandung contains ideas and ideas that become a consensus among the participants. This means that the value is a universal value that is timeless and can be adapted to the context of the era. These versatile and fundamental values can be referenced and actualized following the reality faced in the present and future so that the Dasa Sila Bandung can answer various problems as a form of the *history of the future.*

Actualization can be done by understanding values and norms and the actions and deeds carried out in life. Therefore, we must re-analyze the values and standards in Dasa Sila Bandung. After getting it, we will relate it to the reality of the current global dynamics, especially the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which is still ongoing today. The description can be explained from each precept as follows:

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

The precept of this first precept is universal respect for human rights. Armed conflict can inflict heavy casualties, both on the part of combatants and civilians. For this reason, the protection of human rights is essential and regulated in the form of International Humanitarian Law derived from several Conventions, such as the Hague Convention of 1907, the Geneva Convention of 1949, and Additional Protocols I and II of 1977. The law was made to prevent and protect victims to avoid acts of violence that have harmful consequences, especially for people who are already helpless (Manitik 2022). In the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, in addition to creating humanitarian disasters such as refugees being driven from their hometowns, various human rights violations are committed by both sides. A report by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, an independent body established by the UN Human Rights Council, explains that war crimes have been committed in Ukraine. They said Russia had committed murder and sexual abuse of Ukrainian civilians in more than 30 residential areas in Kyiv, Cernihiv, Kharkiv, and Sumy. In addition, Ukrainian forces also committed human rights violations against prisoners of war from Russian troops. (UN, n.d.). All parties should make human rights protection a standard orientation in conflict resolution and make various concrete efforts by sending humanitarian assistance to conflict areas. The Russian and Ukrainian governments must be held accountable for human rights violations. Respect for human rights is a vital precept that cannot be compromised.

1. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.

Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of The invasion, which Russia calls a "special operation," disrespects the authority and territorial integrity of the Ukrainian nation. However, Ukraine, independent since 1991, has the right to determine its destiny with territory that has become de facto or de jure territorial sovereignty. The world has also responded to the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula in 2014 with condemnation. Russia has also used the pretext of supporting the independence of Luhansk and Donetsk to avoid the stigma of aggression all nations. (Darmawan, n.d.). But Zelensky's policy of bringing another country's military power, NATO, to his territory could also call into question his territorial sovereignty. Whether NATO's military build-up to its territory is a way to contain Russia's power or Zelensky provides a mandala of war space for these two great powers. This improper policy has destroyed Ukraine greatly because it has been unable to balance its territorial integrity.

1. Recognizing the equality of all peoples and the equality of all nations, large and small nations

In addition to external influences, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine also occurs because of latent and unresolved internal problems, namely discrimination and injustice felt by people of Russian descent on the territory of Ukraine. In the annexation of Crimea, Crimea's parliament, which ethnic Russians and Russian-speaking dominate, prefers to join the Russian Federation and become independent from Ukraine. (Schearf, n.d.). Ukraine, as a nation that has just become independent as a result of the dissolution of the Soviet Union, may be young enough to assert its national identity, so each ethnic group in the country is jockeying for power and bringing down and bringing the country adrift in two choices, pro-Russian or pro-European.

1. Do not intervene or interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is the climax of relations between the two countries that have always experienced the ups and downs of diplomacy. Several times, political issues in Ukraine have put other outside forces to determine its political policy. For example, President Yanukovych, who refused to sign a trade agreement with the European Union and chose to cooperate with Russia, led demonstrations in major cities on Ukrainian territory. Yanukovych was overthrown, but soon Russia annexed Crimea by mobilizing pro-Russian separatist forces that seized the government in Crimea, Luhansk, and Donetsk. (Syahbuddin, & Haryati 2022) Russia played an essential war through the political forces of the "puppets" in the region. Zelenksy's policy became the antithesis of Yanukovych's desire to join NATO. However, Russia, as a neighbor with territorial boundaries on land, sea, and air, does not want this internal policy. All of this is a form of causation due to an imbalance in managing the foreign power of the Ukrainian state.

1. Respect the right of each nation to defend itself alone or collectively, in accordance with the charter of the United Nations,

Every state has the right to protect its country's interests and sovereignty without intervention from other countries. Self-protection and defense efforts can be carried out individually (independently) or collectively. Inevitably, defense in this collective form is a historical inevitability that has existed for a long time. Each country with the same interests will unite in a bilateral or multilateral form. In the Cold War, this collective defense was very evident with NATO in the Western Bloc and the Warsaw Pact in the Eastern Bloc. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, only NATO won the Cold War, and there were no opponents. The AUKUS Pact was also established in the Indo-Pacific to stem China's influence in the region. Ukraine's conflict with Russia was also caused by the Ukraine wanting to join NATO and being responded to as a threat by Russia. (Saryono, Fajarianti, A., Kurniawati, L. D., Akbariah, A. A., Jabar, I. A., & Yulyanti 2022). Self-defense and collective defense may be carried out as long as it is following the Charter of the United Nations.

1. Not using rules and collective defense to act in the interests of one and one of the major powers and not exerting pressure on other countries

The fifth precept of the Bandung Dasa Sila is to respect the right of every nation to defend itself mentally and collectively. The sixth precept governs what collective defense is. Several collective defense pacts in the world often create regional power imbalances. Call it AUKUS, which is feared to bring nuclear to the Indo-Pacific region where ASEAN has agreed that the Southeast Asian part is free from nuclear threats (Wene 2021). This is also the reason Putin moved first to attack Ukraine because the country's entry into NATO could threaten the integrity of Russia, which has always made Ukraine its natural buffer zone. Both Russia and NATO threaten each other, which instability the world.

1. Not commit acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of all States

Russia's act of aggression against eastern Ukraine is unjustified. All states should respect other states' political and territorial sovereignty just as other states respect their countries' political and territorial sovereignty. This step taken by Russia is a classic way that has been done for a long time. Call it the Five-Day War in 2008, where Russia deployed its military to South Ossetia, a territory of Georgia. International pressure caused Russia to retreat but still gave Ossetia political power as an independent state connected to Russia. (Pradananto 2008). The same is true of Crimea, Luhansk, and Donetsk today. Pro-Russian guerrillas control the Ukrainian territory.

1. Determine all international disputes by peaceful means such as negotiations, agreements, arbitration legal settlements, or other peaceful means according to the parties concerned, following the Charter of the United Nations

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia has not reached a meaningful ceasefire to stop the war. Efforts have not been able to get the two leaders to resolve the dispute peacefully. On several occasions, the delegations of the two warring countries sat down together for talks but always did not find common ground. All parties in the world should strive to create peace by setting aside penalties and sanctions that only increase sentiment between the two countries and escalate the conflict more complexly. As a result, the sanctions brought many countries into food and energy crises. (Pamungkas, et.al. 2022)

1. Advancing common interests and cooperation

The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020 had a very significant impact on human life. Recovery that occurs also cannot be done. Rich countries can recover quickly, while poor countries are far behind in a more significant economic recession. The Russia-Ukraine conflict is causing similar and more severe things. The chain of world food and energy forces was disrupted, there was a financial crisis in several countries, unemployment, increasing debt, and so on became the continued impact of the war. It is, therefore, important for all parties to stop the fighting and restore global life to a better place.

For this reason, Indonesia's presidency at the G20 raised the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020 and significantly impacted human life. The recovery that occurs also cannot be dashed. Rich countries can recover quickly, while poor countries are far behind in a more significant economic recession. The Russia-Ukraine conflict is causing similar and more severe things. The chain of world food and energy forces was disrupted, there was a financial crisis in several countries, unemployment, increasing debt, and so on became the continued impact of the war. It is, therefore, important for all parties to stop the fighting and restore global life to a better place. For this reason, Indonesia's presidency at the G20 raised the theme Together, Recover Stronger. To invite the international community, especially the G20 countries, to work together to recover after the pandemic and the consequences of war to become stronger together.

1. Respect for international law and obligations.

All States and the international community must comply with standard rules, laws, and obligations impartially and universally constituted jointly for the world's benefit. Disrespect for existing rules can give rise to the action of the "law of the jungle," where whoever is strong wins and is free to commit unlawful acts and human rights.

The values in the Dasa Sila Bandung can be universally understood and serve as a reminder for all parties to jointly overcome global problems, especially the Russian and Ukrainian War, which is still ongoing today. The abyss of the Cold War that occurred in the decade of the 40s to 90s reappeared in a new form that we need to address wisely and wisely.

**Conclusion**

Dasa Sila Bandung is the result of consensus from the spirit of third-world countries in Asia and Africa that want independence and world peace that is not in favor of the two axes of world hegemony at that time, namely the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc. There is currently a war between Russia and Ukraine that has a significant impact on global life. Dasa Sila Bandung can be actualized with current conditions to answer and be a joint reflection in behaving towards the conflict. This conflict drags the polarization of the international community in the interests of Russia and NATO, so there needs to be an impartial effort to reconcile the parties involved in the conflict. The reality is that peace efforts have not been able to stop the conflict; instead, they have added to the escalation of the dispute to a more complex level. The existence of unbalanced military alliances is also the cause of this growing conflict. The re-emergence of the practice of this alliance in other regions to maintain the supremacy of some parties. By actualizing the Dasa Sila Bandung, we hope we can be wiser and wiser in responding to the dynamics of a world that is developing very quickly, complexly, and unexpectedly.

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