International Conference on Civilisational Dialogue 2019 (ICoNCiDi 2019)
15 & 16 August 2019 | University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Theme:
‘Youth Role in Managing Cultural Diversity: Towards Sustainability’

Sub-themes:

(a) Peace, Heritage & Security

- Maritime culture
- Technology
- Geopolitics
- Cultural heritage
- Energy & Environment
- Strategic Management

(b) Cultural Understanding & Diversity

- Interfaith dialogue
- Shared culture
- Gender
- Youth and the changing world
- Language and identity
- Organisational & cultural practices
- Global green economy
- Visual arts

(c) Diversity in Education

- Inclusive education
- Pedagogy
- Assessment
- Ethics in education
- Language policy
- Knowledge sustainability
- Educational technology
- Minority education
- Future education
- Philosophy and religion

Co-organised by:
IConCiDi 2019 COMMITTEES

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# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

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Keynote Session 1
Thursday, August 15th, 2019
2.30 pm – 3.30 pm

Title: The Youth and Making Sense of a National Agenda: Unity, Cohesion and Reconciliation in Malaysia

Distinguished Professor Datuk Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin

Abstract

There is an urgent need for the youth in Malaysia to make sense of Malaysia’s notion of ‘unity in diversity’ and how Malaysia has successfully managed the diversity, since Merdeka 1957. The desire for unity, still unattained, has nevertheless survived in the midst of stable tension as a result of a social coalition and cohesion it has managed to maintain. This has been guided by the basic principles of “agree to agree” and “agree to disagree” that implies that cohesion is an open-shut situation, generating a number of social deficits, or areas that still need discussion and some sort of solution mediated through the formation of ‘integration platform.’ The discussion involved various strategic groups (vertical and horizontal membership) that continuously seek temporary or permanent solutions, through some sort of reconciliation. The recent Indeks Perpaduan Nasional (IPNas), or the National Unity Index, constructed by the Institute of Ethnic Studies or KITA-UKM, commissioned by the Prime Minister’s Office, gives us some ideas where we are in Malaysia in terms of ethnic relations and how we have managed the multi-ethnic diversity, maintained its resilience and generally avoiding ethnic violence. The youth needs to understand and embrace this analytical and empirical reality to be more effective in its role in managing cultural diversity.

Keywords:
managing multi-ethnic diversity, unity, cohesion, reconciliation, social deficits, integration platform, avoiding ethnic violence, society's resilience a pre-condition for sustainability to achieve SDG

Biodata of author

Shamsul AB, BA, MA (Malaya), PhD (Monash) trained in the field of social anthropology; he is one of the only five Distinguished Professors appointed by the Ministry of Education, Malaysia; was inducted as a Fellow, Academy Science in Malaysia in 2018; and in February 2109 was awarded the UNESCO CHAIR (Communications and Social Cohesion) @ UKM. He is the Founding Director, Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA), The National University of Malaysia (UKM). He is known as the architect of Malaysia’s first ever National Unity Index 2018 (IPNas 2018). For his detailed biodata and academic activism please browse his website; www.ukm.academia.edu/ShamsulAB
Title: The Four Pillars of An Enlightened Cultural Diversity
Defining a Role for Youths

Distinguished Professor Datuk Dr Osman Bakar

Abstract

Cultural diversity is a social fact in Malaysia just as it is in many other parts of the world. It is a reality that we could hardly ignore. It can either be source of societal strength or source of societal weakness. To become strong and prosperous in the civilizational sense, a cultural diversity needs to be enlightened. The fundamental question that needs to be addressed, therefore, is how can a cultural diversity become enlightened? This paper puts forward the thesis that there are four main pillars on which an enlightened cultural diversity is based. First, the principle of mutual understanding (ta'fahum). There must be a healthy level of mutual understanding among the different constituent parts of the cultural diversity in question regarding their common sense of belonging, their mutual rights and responsibilities, and their common national destiny. Second, the principle of mutual acquaintance and familiarity (ta'aruf). The actualisation of this principle would lead to cultural literacy in its various degrees of achievement. As applied to Malaysia, for example, every part or group of its cultural diversity needs to be literate or sufficiently informed about the cultural identities and habits of all the other groups. These two principles are meant to strengthen commonalities and empower respect for irreconcilable or unbridgeable differences. Third, the principle of mutual help and cooperation (ta'awun). Each part of the diversity is to cooperate with its other parts in working for the common good. Fourth, the principle of healthy competition (tasabiq). Healthy competition is good for society. It would guarantee sustained growth and dynamism in society. The last two principles are meant to achieve prosperity. When all the four principles are put into practice in the life of the nation, then its cultural diversity will become enlightened to the point of enabling it to realise the true meaning of unity within diversity. The role of erecting and strengthening these pillars applies to all age-groups. But more than any other age-group it is the youth perhaps who could play the most instrumental role in putting these pillars into shape and Malaysia’s nation-building on a strong foundation.

Biodata of author

Osman Bakar, who earned a doctorate in Islamic philosophy from Temple University, Philadelphia is currently a Distinguished Professor and current holder of al-Ghazali Chair at International Institute of Islamic Thought (ISTAC), International Islamic University Malaysia. He was previously a Distinguished Professor at Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddien Centre for Islamic Studies (SOASCIS), Universiti Brunei Darussalam, which he formerly headed. He was formerly Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic & Research) of University of Malaya, Malaysia Chair of Southeast Asian Islam at the Prince Talal al-Waleed Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding, Georgetown University, Washington DC and Deputy Chief Executive Officer (CEO), International Institute of Advanced Islamic Studies, Malaysia (IAIS). An Emeritus Professor of Philosophy of Science at the Department of Science and Technology Studies, University of Malaya Dr Bakar is an author and editor of 37 books and more than 300 articles on various aspects of Islamic thought and civilization, particularly Islamic science and philosophy and Islam in Southeast Asia. He was a member of the Council of 100 Leaders of the West-Islamic World Initiative for Dialogue founded by the World Economic Forum, Davos, Switzerland. He has been named among the 500 most influential Muslims in the world since 2009. In 1994 he was made a Dato’ by HH the Sultan of Pahang and in 2000 a Datuk by the Malaysian King. His two most well-known books, Classification of Knowledge in Islam and Tawhid and Science have been translated into numerous languages. His latest books are Islamic Civilization and the Modern World: Thematic Essays (2014), Quranic Pictures of the Universe: The Scriptural Foundation of Islamic Cosmology (2016), Islamic Perspectives on Science and Technology (co-editor, 2016), and Al-Farabi: Life, Works and Significance (new edition, 2018).
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Studi Korelasi Kompetensi Personal Religius Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam dengan Perilaku Keagamaan Siswa di SMA Negeri 2 Kota Bogor

Ummi Fadhilah

Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Ibn Khaldun Bogor

ABSTRAK

 Salah satu problematika yang sangat kompleks saat ini yaitu dalam bidang pendidikan yang berbasis religiusitas serta pengaruh pendidikan karakter terhadap perilaku keagamaan siswa di sekolah maupun di luar lingkungan sekolah. Adapun faktor yang menjadi pemicu hal tersebut tidak lain ialah faktor internal dan faktor eksternal, yang mencakup salah satunya adalah pribadi seorang guru yang menjadi suri tauladan bagi para peserta didiknya. Karena segala sesuatu yang dilakukan maupun dicontohkan oleh guru akan digugu dan diterima oleh para siswanya. Selain itu, perilaku siswa juga merupakan cerminan dari seorang gurunya di sekolah. Runtuhnya perilaku maupun karakter bangsa Indonesia, yang ditandai dengan berbagai bencana dan musibah di negeri ini, baik dari ranah sosial-keagamaan maupun kesadaran-keagamaan. Hal ini menjadikan tantangan bagi guru Pendidikan Agama Islam dalam menanamkan nilai-nilai perilaku keagamaan pada peserta didik dengan mengamalkan kompetensi personal religius agar menjadi sosok guru yang berkaracter tangguh dan mampu mengemban amanah untuk membina serta mendidik siswa khususnya di SMA Negeri 2 Kota Bogor.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Untuk teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan kuesioner. Adapun analisis data menggunakan korelasi product moment dengan bantuan SPSS 20 berdasarkan penelitian dan pembahasan mengenai studi korelasi kompetensi personal religius Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam dengan perilaku keagamaan siswa di SMA Negeri 2 Kota Bogor, maka hasil yang diperoleh $r^{25}$ yaitu $0.500 \geq \alpha$ yang terletak di antara 0,40-0,70 sehingga terdapat korelasi yang positif antara variabel X dan variabel Y dengan kategori sedang atau cukup. Hasil yang diperoleh derajat bebas (db) $r^{25} \geq$ dari pada r tabel untuk taraf signifikan 5% diperoleh sebesar 0,275 sedangkan 1% diperoleh sebesar 0,355. Dengan demikian $r^{25}$ lebih besar dari pada r tabel baik pada taraf signifikan 5% atau 1%. Sehingga hipotesis nol (Ho) ditolak, dan hipotesis alternatif (Ha) diterima.

Kata Kunci: Personal Religius, Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam, Perilaku Keagamaan

The Different Approaches of Managing Diversities and Difference between Netherlands and Indonesia

Xia Menghu

Asia-Europe Institute, University of Malaya

ABSTRACT

The world has seen dramatic changes after “new world” were found subsequently controlled by western Europeans. Especially after the World War II, the world is tending to be a more connected and interdependent village. Economically, the unprecedented development of economies dragged numerous people out of hunger and poverty. However, there are also a portion of citizens were left behind during this process both in developing and developed states. In the meantime, millions of people left home and travelled long distance to seek safe life, better education, advanced medical resources and promising future because of wars, conflicts or dreams. Some of these travelers settled down and became the citizens of the local communities, while some of them stayed illegally. These people who live with the local communities unavoidably communicate, negotiate and sometimes compete with the locals for jobs. The former unitary societies became multicultural entities in most parts of the world.

Generally, most of migrations are coming from less developed region to developed states. Europe as a highly developed region attracted a great number of migrants and became one of the most popular immigrant destinations after two disastrous wars and start of regional integration, among which Netherlands is viewed as a typical state which implemented multiculturalism and contributed immigrants to integrating the society. For instance, Netherlands has struggled to preserve the rights of the minorities, teach minorities in their native languages and establish state-funded schools for minorities (Sniderman and Hagendoorn, 2007).

On the other side of the Asia-Europe continent, the archipelago ruled by the powerful Dutch in the history became a united Muslim majority state. Hundreds of different indigenous groups, overseas Chinese and other races lives together under the same constitutional principle called “Pancasila”. The independence of Indonesia was through fierce fighting with the Dutch. After that all the tribes and small kingdoms decided to unite as a nation despite difference of languages, cultures and races.

Netherlands and Indonesia are the typical states of Europe and Asia which are afflicted with identity politics. More precisely, these two states are the standard-bearers of multiculturalism in European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) after the democratization of Indonesia. These two democracies
are both homes for more than one religion, race, language or culture. Recently, this two states are confronted with challenges such as extremism, terrorism and weakening national identity. Whether Netherlands and Indonesia are able to deal with these challenges determine how strong their national resilience will be. How these two states managed the diversities within the society with different approaches will be compared and analyzed in this paper. History as an important factor will be considered as a bridge between Netherlands and Indonesia. On one side, history of Netherlands and Indonesia individually have provided basic information about what have changed within these two regions along the years. On the other side, the colonial history of the Dutch to Indonesia which caused several vital reactions or consequences will also be explored. The consequences such as religious migrants from Indonesia to Netherlands, the overreaction of Indonesians towards outsiders caused by colonial history proved that the influence of external actors should not be neglected. For instance, a portion of immigrants in Netherlands are from Indonesia. Also Indonesians generally are afraid of being taken advantage by external powers and the sense of anti-foreigners can be strong once feeling threats. Through comparing these related but long distance two countries, we could conclude that their policies of managing difference change from time to time. The ideas and experience of both western and eastern states such as Netherlands and Indonesia of managing difference would enable to further contribute to regional identity building as regional organizations such as EU and ASEAN consists of more various groups and communities.

Educational Coping Mechanisms of Refugee Children under Non Formal Education in Malaysian Context

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ABSTRAK

Migration becomes one of the largest and fastest features of history in this world. People, including, children face tremendous challenges in their phases of migration such as social segregation, inability to shape their lives and deprivation of secured life conditions. Refugee children become the emotionally, socially, and educationally vulnerable population. This study was based on twenty refugee children from Myanmar who have been receiving education in spite of encountering a multitude of challenges under faith-based learning centers in the host country, Malaysia. The source of the data was based on semi-structured interviews, the observations of the learning environments, and the analysis of the public and private documents. The findings indicated that refugee children are facing three types of challenges: school-based challenges, home-based challenges, and societal based-challenges. These children received the protective factors in their lives that have a strong effect on adaptation to stressful life events and their educational attainment. Their coping mechanisms in education were judged in terms of their problem solving skills, emotional development, rational thinking, language improvements, spiritual resistance etc. The life stories of these children shed light on the fact that the lives of the refugees are directly proportional to the immigration policies, support system and availability of intervention strategies of the country of asylum.

Keywords: Refugee children, Malaysian context, educational coping mechanisms, non formal education
Ethic and Recommendation on Resolving Flaming on YouTube: One Perspective of Policy Makers

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ABSTRACT

One of the major acts of cyber-bullying in today’s Internet era is flaming. Flaming refers to the use of offensive language such as swearing and insulting as well as posting hateful comments through an online medium. In this study, the act of flaming was explored in the context of social media, particularly YouTube. The research aims to understand views of policy-makers in perceiving the issue of ethics of YouTube. The Social Influence Model of Flaming was used to explain the ethical concepts of the users in order to access the media (YouTube). This study uses a qualitative methodology. In-depth interview was conducted with five informants who were the policy makers to understand their views on this issue. Thematic analysis method was implemented in order to analyze the data. The views of policy makers on the ethics flaming YouTube is that unhealthy moral, individual perception, content beyond limit, lack of cyber education and anonymity. In terms of policy makers’ recommendation on resolving flaming on YouTube, informants stated that this recommendation means ethical consideration, good guidelines, think before action, correct exposure and education, and empower education. This study will be an advantage for the communities and governments such as YouTube users, parents, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission and Cyber Security Malaysia as it will provide input findings from YouTube on the policy makers’ point of view.

Keywords: Social Influence Model of Flaming, YouTube, Policy Makers, Ethics, and Recommendations

The Adaptation of the CPM Members for Resettlement in Thailand After the Haadyai Agreement in 1989

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research is to study the life and cultural society of the former Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) members, who have lived in Thailand after the peace agreement in 1989. The study focused on the communities in Piyamit village one and two in the Tanoh Maera Subdistrict, Betong District, Yala Province, which were the major settled areas of the former CPM members in Thailand.

The study found that following peace negotiations involving the Malaysian and Thai governments, including the Order of the Prime Minister’s Office No. 66/2523 since 1980, some former CPM members who settled in Thailand, were transformed from being members of an armed group to Thai national developer, allowing them to live a normal life in Thailand. With regard to the social and cultural conditions, many of them were of Chinese descent, had also developed an affinity for agriculture, adapting themselves to their local geographical conditions and terrain and seeing opportunities to use their unique history to develop tourism in the area. Nevertheless, there still remain some concerns regarding the disparity of the quality of life for former members of the CPM and ordinary Thai citizens, which is reflective of the economic disparity and mutual interaction, as well as with that of the Malay Muslims in the same area.

Keywords: The Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), the Haadyai Agreement 1989, the Piyamit village, Thai national developer
The Great Book Bindings of Iranian Quran Manuscripts in Malaysia; Masterpieces for Civilizational Dialogue

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ABSTRACT

The art of bookbinding as one of the arts and book publishing books in the history of Iranian civilization has always experienced diverse changes in the direction of the spread of culture and science and the quality of its attractive and artistic construction and the preservation of scientific books and most importantly the civilizations dialogue. These developments continued from the first Islamic centuries to the end of the 12th AH century / 18th AD century and have been strikingly unique in terms of the invention of gluing techniques, the use of diverse materials and materials, and the creation and execution of subtleties. One of the best prominent examples of Iranian book-covers - which represents the prestigious presence of its artists in Far East Asia - is an excellent collection of Iranian Quranic manuscripts in the Museum of Islamic Art in Malaysia.

This research - which is done through a descriptive and field-based review of existing versions in Malaysia - tries to examine the most important developments in the art of Iranian bookbinding art in various historical periods and to analyze the exquisite extras of the Iranian Quranic manuscripts in Malaysia in terms of technical features and artistic and historical values for civilizations dialogue.

Persian masterpieces The Qur'anic covers in Malaysia is diverse and varied in two categories: Lacquer and leather. The Laquare bookbindings aer from the Safavid to the end of Qajar, such as "Gol-O-Barg" (Flower and leave), "Gol-O-Bothe" (Flower and Bush), "Gol-O-Morgh" (Flower and Bird), "Katibeh" (Calligraphy) and "Toranj" (Medallion). The most of Leather covers are the type of "Sukht" (Burned), "Moarraq" (Mosaic) and "Zarbi" (Stamping) and their descendants related to the Safavid and Qajar periods with arranged shrine designs such as "Islimi" (Arabesques) and "Hatayi", "Gol-O-Barg" (flowers and leaves), "Shamseh", "Toranj" (Medallion) and "Katibeh" (Calligraphy).

Keywords: Qur'anic Manuscripts of Iran, Art of Bookbinding, Iran Civilization, Civilization Dialogue, Malaysia

Violations of religious freedom of Indonesian migrant workers in Taiwan

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ABSTRACT

Although Taiwan guarantee freedom of religion in the constitution, it is not applicable for foreigner, especially for migrant workers. This due to the exclusion under the labour standard law (IRFR 2016). Though the labour standard Act has been amended, the factual situation of freedom of religion for migrant workers is really worrying. These rights are under treat. Violations of religious freedom of migrant workers varying from forcing to eat pork (Huang 2010), exclusion from weekly rest day (IRFR 2016) and preventing the workers from attending religious services (Lowther 2015). According to the Ministry of Labour of China-Taiwan, there are nearly 258.084 Indonesian migrant workers presumably lacks of religious freedom protection in Taiwan. In fact, religion is the key to unlocking some of the most fundamental components societal life (Grim & Finke, 2011). This article explores the issues of violations of religious freedom of Indonesian migrant workers in Taiwan by using theory of religious freedom and general principles of human rights recognised under the universal declarations of human rights where Taiwan is a signatory of it. The article purpose is to explore and to understand why do Taiwan government violate religious freedom of Indonesian migrant workers. The author uses mixed research methods to answer the problems. Taiwan government must out of religious discrimination and need better scrutiny and understanding of the importance of religious freedom for Indonesian migrant workers' life.

Keywords: migrant workers, religious freedom, discrimination.
Animal Thematic Postage Stamps of Malaysia: Study of State Narratives from The Colonial to The Postcolonial

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ABSTRACT

This research explores the visual representation of animals in postage stamps, that ever issued in North Borneo, Sarawak, British Malaya and Malaysia from 19th to 20th century. Since postage stamps were the official product of the State, this research exemplifies the postage stamp as a part of the visual culture that facilitates different State narratives and reveals how they contributed to the formation of colonial or national identities. This research explores visual art from a social cultural perspective, with the intention to raise its value as a historical evidence. This research records different animals’ representation in official disseminations across eras: visual changes from the wild land’s colonial lens to the national patrimony of biological diversity. More than hundreds of animal thematic stamps that ever issued in Malaysia are rearranged chronologically and categorised under respective animal classes to identify the animal selection’s preference in both colonial and postcolonial era. Following that, this research is conducted in 2 phrases. The first phrase is data collection/background studies while the second phrase is the theoretical analysis and visual methodologies. This paper addresses research gap that State narratives are disputable without any visual cultural element or ideological construct.

Keywords: Malaysia, postage stamps of animals, state narratives, colonial stamps, postcolonial stamps.

Auteur Drama Islamik: Makna Dalaman Mior Hashim Manap Auteur Of Islamic Drama : Interior Meaning Of Mior Hashim Manap

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ABSTRACT

Mior Hashim Manap, through his production company, Al-Kahfi Pictures, he is more comfortable to lead and produce Islamic drama. Thus, by using the Auteur Theory by Andrew Sarris, this study chooses this prolific director, and his three Islamic dramas to identify in more detail how far these dramas comply with Islamic shariah and preaching through Mior’s technical knowledge and creativity, personal influence on Mior’s style and the interior meaning of director's soul. This study uses qualitative content analysis on the production technique for the dramas as well as in-depth interviews with production crews who were involved in these dramas including Mior and two academics. The results showed that all three Islamic dramas have a characteristics of shariah-compliance and achieve the purpose of preaching. Results also showed that Mior has characteristics that fits the Auteur Theory which is he have skills in technical knowledge, consistent personal style and his internal meaning seeks to ensure the dramas compliance with the Islamic sharia and preaching. In conclusion, Mior’s main motif in these three dramas is to convey the message of the character (akhlak) of a Muslim according to Islamic sharia, which also influenced by his personal experience in this industry and life.

Keywords: Islamic drama; Auteur theory; director's creativity; shariah-compliance drama
Prophetic Formulas For Religious Behavior Formation

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ABSTRACT

In the 19th century, psychological research progressively expanded by extending psychological studies in religious aspects. Psychology scholars have put forward various theories to explain their views on religious behavior. They are presented their theories based on empirical studies and observations towards certain subjects. Their theories have a great influence on various fields until today including religious behavior aspects. However, their theory has been criticized because of the confusion in their argument that tends to be contrary to the nature of a human being. Based on this issue, the formation of religious behavior requires something that fits the nature of human being. Therefore, this paper describes formulas of humanity for religious behavior formation in order to coincide with the nature of a human being. This study uses qualitative methodology that analyzes the classic documents that illustrate the history of the changing religious behavior performed by the Prophet and its formation process. The data were analyzed using thematic method to answer the research question. Through the themes then the formulas of religious behavior formation based on the prophetic method is developed. This study concludes that formula for religious behavior formation is the prophetic formula, which is contains purification of faith, education and training. This formulas is a prophecy formulas that emphasizes the concept of improvement and reform that facilitates the process of developing religious behavior because prophetic formulas develops religious behavior in stages according to one's situation.

Key Terms: Prophetic formulas; Psychology; Religion; Religious behavior; Formation

Pendekatan AKP Dalam Menangani Ketegangan Hubungan Antara Sivil-Tentera Di Turki

(The AKP’s Approach in Overcoming Tensions between Civil-Military Relations in Turkey)

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ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: AKP, hubungan sivil-tentera, pendemokrasian, sekularisme, Perlembagaan Turki
Flowers of the Great Steppe
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ABSTRACT

There is an artist in each of us. I invite you to go on a journey discovering the Kazakh culture through my art works. My greatest ambition is to create an Art Dialogue across cultures to share my joy of painting that Educates and Empowers. My canvases depict Symbols of ancient Nomads - Kazakh National ornament “Koshkar Mayiz”. From ancient times the symbols were a token of luck and blessings. Our ancestors are “The Saka” - Great Nomadic Warrior, “The Scythians” – Horse Lords of the Steppe and “The Huns” - Children of the SUN. I draw the inspiration from the very rich Kazakh artistic traditions from the Bronze Age Petroglyphs at Tamgaly to the Iron Age The Golden Man at Issyk kurgan.


I adore the Tulips of Almaty - my home city. Spring time in Almaty in Nauriz/march is unparalleled by no other. The beginning of spring is associated with the first flower rising through snow to grasp the first lights of the Spring Sun. I savor every breath of aromas of first blossoming of the Alma/apples trees of Ala-Tau mountains! My Kazakh floral ornaments are captured in traditional colours such as blue/sky, yellow/sun, green/nature, red/love. Kazakh Folk Art decorates the interior of a Yurt – kyiz yj/felt house and illustrates myriad artefacts of the craftsmanship. My art works translate my thoughts and energy into symbols, which are universally understood. The most important aspect of my flowers is the emotional significance! Real Art knows no bound. Each person regardless of race, religion, citizenship, gender or age aims to reach harmony and beauty within. My Volunteering Project “Art Ambassador” is an open stage for lectures and workshops about Kazakh Culture. I hope that my painting help you to explore the colourful world of Great Steppe. Welcome to Kazakhstan!

Keywords: Kazakh Culture, Art Dialogue, Art Ambassador, Flowers of the Great Steppe

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Hindu-Muslim relationships in British Colonial Bengal

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ABSTRACT

The British colonial rule in Bengal started in 1757 through the defeat of Nawab Siraj-ud Daulah in the battle of Palashi due to betrayal and conspiracy of Nawab’s commander in chief Mir Zafar and other close associates and lasted until 1947 through the creation of India and Pakistan. The purpose of this study is to show how colonial rulers played disruptive role in making divisions between Hindus and Muslims in Bengal. The study is based on qualitative content analysis of the existing literatures which includes books (both Bangla and English), research articles, magazine, conference paper and so on to understand the nature of Hindu-Muslim relationships in British colonial Bengal. The research shows that the colonial rulers started to suppress the Muslims from the beginning of their rule considering that they might resist them and take revenge for snatching power from them, and promote Hindus considering them their close associates. This continued toward the end of the nineteenth century until the Hindus became powerful and started to oppose the British rule. In the beginning of the twentieth century, the British rulers inclined to Muslims and started to empower them for getting their support which created dissatisfaction among Hindus and turned into conflicts between two communities. Finally, this caused the partition in 1947 on the basis of religion. The study concludes that the double standard policy of the British has remained a major cause toward Hindu-Muslim conflicts in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Hindu- Muslim relationship, colonial Bengal, suppression of Muslims, promotion of Hindus, interreligious conflicts.
Tinjauan Amalan Gaya Hidup Sihat Dalam Kalangan Masyarakat Bandar

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ABSTRAK

Hampir separuh daripada populasi dunia kini tinggal di kawasan Bandar. Namun dengan persaingan dan kos sara hidup di Bandar yang tinggi menyebabkan masyarakat lajai dan tidak mengamalkan kehidupan harian yang seimbang seperti amalan gaya hidup sihat. Rata-rata masyarakat Bandar mempunyai tahap pendidikan yang tinggi dan tahu tentang kepentingan amalan gaya hidup yang sihat namun masih ramai yang tidak mengamalkannya. Oleh itu, kajian ini dijalankan bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti tahap amalan gaya hidup yang sihat dalam kalangan masyarakat Bandar di Kuala Lumpur Sentral. Kajian ini adalah kajian kuantitatif menggunakan reka bentuk tinjauan dengan menggunakan instrumen soal selidik. Instrumen yang digunakan merupakan soal selidik yang diadaptsikan daripada Burton pada tahun 1999. Bagi tujuan menganalisis data, pemerhati telah menggunakan analisis deskriptif untuk melihat tahap pengetahuan amalan gaya hidup sihat dalam kalangan masyarakat Bandar, dan analisis statistik inferensi Korelasi Pearson r untuk melihat hubungan antara tahap pengetahuan serta tahap amalan gaya hidup sihat. Analisis keputusan menunjukkan tahap pengetahuan gaya hidup sihat responden adalah tinggi dengan min 3.92, manakala tahap amalan gaya hidup sihat responden adalah rendah dengan min 2.64. Analisis korelasi menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan dengan tahap amalan gaya hidup sihat dalam kalangan masyarakat Bandar (r=0.114*, p=0.42). Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan implikasi bahawa pengetahuan semata-mata tidak memberikan faedah jika kita tidak mengaplikasikannya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari kita. Oleh itu, kepentingan amalan gaya hidup sihat haruslah lebih didedahkan lagi dalam mewujudkan masyarakat yang sihat sejahtera dan harmoni.

Kata kunci: pendidikan, amalan, gaya hidup sihat, masyarakat Bandar

The Impact Of Cultural Differences On Arab Refugee’s Experience In Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

In the last two decades Malaysia, a multi-cultural country, has received refugees from various cultures and become a unique example of an environment with a wide range of interacting cultures. At the end of April 2019, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNCHR) in Kuala Lumpur, registered 170,460 refugees and asylum seekers from the Middle East, South-East Asia, Africa. Few researches have been conducted to examine the experience of refugees settling into a multi-cultural country which is significantly different from their home culture. As such, this paper presents the findings of an empirical study investigating the impact of interaction between Arab refugees and local Malaysians on the adjustment to their new lives in Malaysia. The study focused on three important domains of successful migration including access to education, health care facilities and housing. Semi-structured in-depth interview was conducted with Arab refugees from Yemen, Syrian and Palestine who lived in Malaysia for more than a year. The study found some difficulties at the early stage of different cultures meetings. Further and direct interactions clear the sphere between different cultures. Shared aspects of culture and faith have facilitated Arab refugees’ interactions with the locals and adjustment to their new lives in Malaysia. Understanding the refugee’s settlement experience in multicultural country will contribute to a better understanding of their settlement needs and assist in provision of programs and policy making.

Keywords: Refugee, cultural diversity, refugee experience, refugee education and integration
Leadership Qualities Presented in Early Buddhism to Create Sustainable Peace in the Globe

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this article is to gather the message of the Buddha’s leadership qualities in the ethical and social perspective which begins with the development of oneself or the good of the many. Buddhism’s core values have been the primary inspiration for leadership behind many successful civilizations. The main focus of this research paper is to identify the principles of self-development for leadership and the qualities of leadership. So, this research will demonstrate the examples on how to be a good leader or anyone who preparing to step into the leadership role by following the noble teachings of the Buddha. The essential leadership principles of Buddhism will motivate leaders to guide with goodwill and compassion and inspire them to identify and achieve what is best for one-self and the entire community. Some of the principles of self-development for leadership like initial power (iddhipāda), self-development (sammāpadhāna), hospitality (sāṅgaha vatthu) and an accomplishment of life (cattaro sampāda). The qualities of ‘universal monarch’ (cakkavatti), serving the subordinates with appropriate treatment, righteousness of the ruling party, ten imperative duties of the leader and many other qualities of leadership are discussed in details to identify leadership qualities for a sustainable society. Finally, it is obvious that the leader who is endowed with doctrine is capable of leading the society for a sustainable peace. The discourses like Cakkavatti Sihanada provide the great peaceful strategy for a person to be a great leader and create positive feelings and attitudes such as friendship, loyalty, courage, love, enthusiasm, patience, trust, tolerance, responsibility and prudence among the people. So, exploring the noble teaching of the Buddha and putting the leadership qualities into practice will be helpful to create sustainable peace in the globe. The principles of self-development for leadership and the qualities of leadership will be analysed in this research with special reference to create sustainable peace in the entire world.

Keywords: leadership, peace, qualities

The Context Theory in Support of Interfaith Dialogue: The Case of the Verse (Q 9.5)

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ABSTRACT

Depending upon the diametrically opposed views of interpreting the sacred text, religion, an increasingly more vital and shaping force in both personal and public life, can either promote global peace or pervasive conflict. Therefore, peace among nations cannot be achieved without peace among religions. The verse (5) of chapter (9) is assumed to have abrogated numerous verses advocating peaceful coexistence and religious freedom. Accordingly, Muslim extremist discourse takes this verse as basic foundation in dealing with peoples of other faiths. Since awareness of the context is of prime importance, this paper explores how the verse is understood through an analysis of its historical circumstance and linguistic setting and seen in relationship to other verses of religious freedom and dialogue. The paper concludes that the above verse, when appropriately read within its circumstantial boundaries, never condones coercive conversion or endorses militancy.

Keywords: The verse (Q 9.5), dialogue, religious freedom, context, idolaters.
Role of Gratitude in Building Social Relationships and Peace in Multi-Cultural, Multi Religious and Multi National Society - A Buddhist Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The emotion of Gratitude, also known as return kindness that must resides in the minds of mankind to appreciate the service done by others for oneself is thought to have positive effects on social relationships. In early Buddhism, the term “Kattaññū” has been used to introduce this concept of gratitude. Then, Kataññutā is remembering repeatedly the help either small or big done by someone. For example, knowing the help done by others at least given food for one day. If a person can give even his kingdom for the person who gave food for a day is true gratitude. Even the Buddha also had dedicated His own time to pay gratitude to parents, disciples and so on. Animisalochana Puja is one of the best examples in His life which signifies that humans can be grateful even to non-living things for the given supports. Hearted, jealousy and some other negative emotions can be extirpated towards others One who practises this noble emotion is called Sappurisa which demonstrates the meaning of worthy man or better person. Inhale love and exhale gratitude are the characteristics of such persons who are very rear in the human society due to the lack of understanding and positive effects of the aforesaid noble emotion. Introduction and Implications of such teachings from every religion should be a possible way of building cultural, social and religious relationships among individuals to establish peace, harmony, mutual respect and understanding in a multi-cultural, multi religious, multinational society. Hence, in this attempt, the purpose is to find out and introduce significant and sufficient fundamental teachings in early Buddhism that everyone can individually practice for the well establishment of a peaceful society.

Keywords: Gratitude, Kataññutā, Early Buddhism, Social relationship, Peaceful society

Multiculturalism And Liberalism

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ABSTRACT

The beginning of modern liberal thoughts stem from the religious fight in the 16th century, when people learnt after long periods of religious war different views held by religions should be respected. From then on, more liberal institutions were set up to promote the rights of the individuals such as democratic government and constitutional rule of law. Jumping to the 20th century, however, we saw violent movements in the United States which empowered both African Americans and women. These movements have two major implications. First, it appeared that the United States, the country which treasured and advocated liberal democratic institutions around the world, failed to protect or empower minorities. Second, these movements were often fought in blood and violence, such as the Black Panther Party, which were opposed to liberal values. Since multiculturalism originates from liberalism and identity politics, the above scenario indicates that minority rights were obtained not within the liberal institution but actually overthrowing the existing values. The purpose of this paper is therefore to understand the dynamics within the progress of multiculturalism, and to apply it carefully to the context of Malaysia.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, liberalism, violence, minority rights
Abilympics Antarabangsa: Pertandingan Kemahiran Pekerjaan Dan Melahirkan Modal Insan Berbakat Dikalangan Golongan Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU)

(International Abilympics: Competition On Working Skills To Produce Talented Youths Among Special Needs People)

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ABSTRACT

Abilympics (originated from the phrase Olympics of Abilities) is a programme of working skills at the national and international levels for the special needs people. Malaysian delegates participated in the International Abilympics competition in 2016 at Bordeaux, France from 23rd to 27th March 2016. Besides that, it acts as a channel to exhibit the ability and the potential of these special needs people in the field of art and vocational, to the public. In addition, Abilympics support the inclusion of these special group into the society as high professional skills worker as well as promoting employment opportunities for a stable income generation. Hence, this proved that there is no barrier for any individual to create a name and gain success at the national and international levels. This working paper is a collective experience throughout the competition. One of the authors was the jury at the International Abilympics in Seoul, Korea 2011 and Bordeaux, France 2016. He was also the trainer for the local delegate in the Painting and Silk Painting category.

Key words: abilympics, special needs people, ability, potential, art and vocational.

An Investigation Into User Acceptance Towards Producing Craft Products From Empty Fruit Bunches

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia oil palm by products such as trunks, leaves, branches and empty fruit bunch (EFB) are usually dump or burn. The usability of all these material never been fully utilise especially in producing art and craft products. The study on the user acceptance towards natural material particularly EFB from oil pam tree is still below par of the craft development. Therefore, in this study, the user sensitivity on usability and functionality of EFB, may need to be study thoroughly. In this study, we conducted a survey on the acceptance of public users for the new craft product from EFB fibers. Specific research formation, additional advancements are organized in capturing the acceptance outcome from respective respondent commitment. This initiative is geared to meet the needs of design innovations of textile craft products and in respecting the natural resources that available in Malaysia. The result, implication and development of textile craft products in this research may significantly benefit various stakeholders, especially crafters, designers, art and design students, and art and craft industries in Malaysia.

Keywords: Oil Palm, Empty Fruit Bunches, Fiber, User acceptance, Material, Usability, Art and Carft
Cultural Reproduction And Resistance Of Akit Tribe Community In Mangrove Society

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ABSTRACT

The mangrove society belief that Akit people came from an ancestor that the division of labor on panglong arang was better done by the Akit tribe. Working all day gets relatively low wages. The provision of wages that are not comparable to the hard work of farm workers to work on the employer's land seems to cause significant inequality. Local knowledge of the Akit tribe community in utilizing nature has a trade-off between the nature of fulfilling the needs of life and the conditions of natural sustainability, the Akit Tribe of Berancah village utilizes mangrove forest as their livelihood as a supplier of Mangrove wood to Panglong Arang. Using qualitative-descriptive methods, this research involves 6 informants namely the Akit Tribe community and 4 key informants including Batin. Through interviews with research subjects in Berancah village, Bengkalis Regency, it shows that the local knowledge of the Akit Tribe community based on the value orientation concept has its own definitions according to local aspects. It has a relationship in the pattern of acting in the face of nature, therefore it is necessary to focus on local knowledge, especially in intrinsic values regarding to the work that is very closely related to the existence of mangrove forests, for their using of mangrove wood wisely brings the preservation of forests in coastal areas to be well maintained.

Keywords: Cultural Reproduction, Resistance, Akit Tribe, Mangrove Community

Muzium Sebagai Institusi Pendidikan Sepanjang Hayat Untuk Generasi Muda

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ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: muzium, pendidikan sepanjang hayat, generasi muda, Kem Konservator Remaja, Bermalam di muzium
Mesej Visual Generasi Muda Melalui Seni Grafiti: Kajian Kes Karya Abdulrashade

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**ABSTRAK**


**Kata kunci:** Seni grafiti, seni visual, generasi muda, Abdulrashade, budaya Nusantara

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Istana-Istana Kerajaan Negeri Sebagai Warisan Kebudayaan Ketara Dan Warisan Kebudayaan Tak Ketara

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**ABSTRAK**


**Kata Kunci:** Tamadun, Istana Kerajaan Negeri, Warisan Kebudayaan Ketara, Warisan Kebudayaan Tak Ketara
Vaccine Acceptance Amongst Parent From The Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Since the introduction of vaccine, modern medicine has managed to eliminate many once fatal and devastating childhood diseases in countries where the immunization of children is widely available. Diseases like measles, mumps, tetanus, tuberculosis, and diphtheria has been significantly reduced in developed countries that have better access to immunization. Thus, this study examines what are the current acceptance level of parents from the perspective of science and Islam. The objective of this study are to investigate the vaccine acceptance among parents, to study how Islamic understanding influence vaccine acceptance, and to explore the alternative immunization taken other than vaccine. This study was done through quantitative method by distributing questionnaires. 150 respondents were recruited from Petaling Jaya area which consists of various demographic such as income level, education level, gender, ethnicity, age group, and number of children. This study only involve Muslim respondent since this study aim to capture the perspective of Islam. The result shows that the acceptance level of parents towards vaccine are still high (96.7% accept). Meanwhile the understanding on Islamic term such as Haram, Dharurah and Istihalah does influence the acceptance level of vaccine. Finally, majority of respondents would choose natural immunity (33%) as alternative immunization followed by breastfeeding (16%), vitamins supplement (13%), and homeopathy (7%), while 31% were unsure.

Keywords: vaccine, halal pharmaceutical, MMR, vaccine safety, parental acceptance, istihalah, modern medicine

Sisik Ikan Sebagai Bahan Penghiasan Alternatif Dalam Penghasilan Kerja Tangan Yang Pintar.

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ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: Sisik ikan, potensi, bahan penghiasan dan kreativiti.
Words Disarmed: The Feminisation of Feminism in the Civilisational Dialogue of Season of Crimson Blossoms

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ABSTRACT

This is not about Assia Djebar’s civilisational novel, *Loin de Médine*, but it would be from its being classed for its “avant-propos” which is often celebrated as running riot against silencing of women in the early Muslim works – talking of Ibn Hicham, Ibn Saad, and Tabari. This article is motivated by Djebar’s novel to challenge through Abubakar Adam Ibrahim’s Islamic feminist novel, *Season of Crimson Blossoms*, the fact of wrongful feminism in the religious patriarchal north of Nigeria. As a theoretically fluent and often brilliant close reading of both feminism, gender, and patriarchy, *Season of Crimson Blossoms* examines the crucial moments of the patriarchal north of Nigeria. As a theoretically fluent and often brilliant close reading of both feminism, gender, and patriarchy, *Season of Crimson Blossoms* examines the crucial moments of the patriarchal north of Nigeria, arguing that many feminist and patriarchal lines have been over-done and need feminisation of feminism. *Season of Crimson Blossoms*, as we see it, consciously reconstructs female experience in an era that has largely become the property of man-haters. In consequence, patriarchal indices are isolated and critiqued.

Keywords: Feminism, feminisation, gender, cultural studies, patriarchy, postfeminism

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Kepentingan Pemikiran Kritis Dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Seni Visual (PSV)

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ABSTRACT

Thinking is a process of building knowledge and understanding that involves mental activity in the human brain. There are three stages of thinking namely concrete thinking followed by critical thinking and creative thinking. Critical thinking includes logical practice, predictive accuracy, scientific and chronological (Split Brain Theory, 1981). Though critical thinking is not taught as a subject, the element must be integrated into PSV excellence. The purpose of this study is to identify the critical level of critical thinking and how critical elements of thinking can be applied in solving PSV learning problems. A total of 73 PSV trainers from the Teacher Education Institute, International Language Campus (IPGKBA) involved in this study. The form of the study was a survey using the questionnaire. For the findings of first objective, it shows that 83.6% is the medium level of high-medium critical thinking ability and only a small number has a low level of critical thinking ability. While the findings of second objectives, the mean of each critical thinking element that can be applied in solving problem, are all at a high level with the highest problem-solving skills (4.23) and the decision-making skills record the lowest mean value (4.15). Among the suggestions made is the study of industrial employers can be done to see the critical thinking elements needed. In conclusion, PSV trainee teachers should apply critical thinking elements in their teaching.

Keywords: critical thinking element
Patterns and Motifs of the Malay Woodcarving on Traditional Boats in the East Coast of Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Traditional Malay woodcarving is a precious heritage for the Malays; it has been inherited since generations. It is a national treasure not only from aesthetic point of view but also as symbolized to the Malays civilization, cultures, social values, beliefs and customs. Traditional woodcarving is a true identity of the Malays arts. This study will look at the application of woodcarvings on the traditional boats. Attention will be given to the use and development of the motifs and patterns of wood carvings on boats in Terengganu and Kelantan. Malay community in the East coast of Malaysia is well-known for their craftsmanship in carving and also as professional traditional boat makers. These patterns and motifs not only served as an ornament for its aesthetics’ but also has its functional value as to get incomes from the marine products.

The Essence Of Spirituality And Tragedy In Kawamoto’s Ningyō

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ABSTRACT

A doll, the object-human may generally recognize as a toy or may at least stands as a statue, effigy or idol in respect to the aesthetical or religious demeanor. Ningyō, on the other hand, may reflect more than these attributes. Ningyō is the Japanese doll, which creation may speak of classes, divisions, religion, spirituality, emotion, state of health, prosperity and more. In one of its ancient roles, a ningyō may epitomize the unwanted born caused by abortion or infanticide. In another case, a little ningyō may be seen as a carrier of a human sins or sickness. The doll is also a symbol of intermediary between god and human, and has been used in many spiritual acts. Ningyō has also took part in stage performance, way down from its beginning as religious ceremony into entertainment as in Bunraku. On the stage, the meaning of ningyō is prolonged via the theatrical text of Joruri with tragedy as one of its narrative essences. Today, the color of Ningyō might as well perceived in puppet animations, particularly by Kihachiro Kawamoto. In his animations, the role of ningyō is extended not only as a narrative carrier which imbued with Japanese identity and spirituality but is weighted with emotions and tragedy. In this article, I will discuss on Kawamoto’s ningyō and its attendance between its real identity as inert object and the human being.

Keywords: Ningyō, Joruri, Kihachiro Kawamoto, Puppet and Animation.
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