



Volume 12(1), Mei 2019

ISSN 1979-0112 (print), ISSN 2622-6855 (online)

Contents

Foreword. [ii]

HILAL WANI & SAKINA KHAZIR,

*Discourse on Minority Rights, Identity, and Exclusion:
An Indian Perspective.* [1-18]

MULYANA ABDULLAH,

*Kajian Sosiologis tentang Kontribusi Agama dan Lingkungan Sosial
terhadap Perilaku Politik pada Generasi Muda.* [19-30]

JUANDA,

*Analisis Percakapan Mahasiswa Urban dalam Proses Pembelajaran di Kelas:
Studi Kasus pada Mahasiswa FBS UNM di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia.* [31-48]

SITI SURIANI OTHMAN,

Actor-Network Theory as a Supplement to Study News. [49-68]

PURWADHI,

Peranan Ilmu-ilmu Sosial dalam Menggapai Kebenaran Ilmiah. [69-80]

Info-sosio-edutainment. [81-92]

SOSIOHUMANIKA: Jurnal Pendidikan Sains Sosial dan Kemanusiaan. This journal, with print-ISSN 1979-0112 and online-ISSN 2622-6855, was firstly published on May 20, 2008 in the context to commemorate One Millenium of National Awakening Day in Indonesian. The SOSIOHUMANIKA journal is published twice a year i.e. every May and November. For period 2013 to 2018, the SOSIOHUMANIKA journal has been accredited by Ditjendikti Kemdikbud RI (Directorate-General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia). Since firstly issue of May 2008 to date, the SOSIOHUMANIKA journal has been published by Minda Masagi Press as a publishing house owned by ASPENSI (the Association of Indonesian Scholars of History Education) in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. All articles in PDF form are able to be read and download freely from the journal website at: www.journals.mindamas.com/index.php/sosiohumanika

FOREWORD



Education serves the humankind as a tool for transformative change. It can revolutionize the way we perceive things, events, people, or society at large. In this context, Nelson Mandela, as cited in "Top Nine Nelson Mandela Quotes about Education", once said that education is the tool to transform mankind or society. All over the world, we can see almost every nation gives proactive attention to develop new technologies with the advancement of politics and strategies in education.

Historically, Renaissance in Europe had been benefited from Muslim civilization in Andalusia. During that era, students from Europe came and studied under Andalusian scholars and returned home and transformed their societies. Due to the exchange of knowledge and science in Andalusia, European civilization was transformed from "dark ages" to a "world of enlightenment". It is obvious that education is of utmost importance to drive individual and society to a greater height.

Nowadays, countries in South East Asia, relatively young generations, are struggling with many issues in relation to nation-building. Political upheaval and uncertainties added more headache to government and people at large. Furthermore, the issues of poverty and social inequality still remain unresolved. There are more problems rather than solutions. How do we tackle all these challenges? Can we just ignore and let this phenomena to gradually vanished and all our problems are solved? Something drastic needs to be done, but what and how?

As mentioned earlier, education is the solution. Education serves many essential functions for successful nation-building. Among the pertinent goals of education are: unleashing and developing individuals to their highest potentials; moulding a good citizenship with knowledge, skills, and virtue; producing competent and knowledgeable workers; and, more importantly, eradicating poverty in the community. It is due to the vitality of education for nation building that motivated every nation to placed greater emphasis and commitment to educational policies at home.

A huge portion will be allocated in national budget to support education agenda. Malaysia by no means an exception. For illustration, Malaysia Ministry of Education is among the biggest beneficiary of government's yearly budget, which signifies the government's consistent commitment to materialize knowledge economy in the future. Obviously, it is inevitable for developing and less developed countries to leverage their attention and commitment in educational aspect in order to achieve developed nation status as well as to successfully face the challenges of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

However, in reality, there are many external factors which can dilute nation's vision and mission. The national aspiration, which was collectively agreed upon by our forefathers, also faced the test of time. Firstly, the demand for white-collar and blue-collar workers in industries, which sometimes surpassed the supply. This may result in universities, colleges, etc to mass-produce graduates which may lack the required knowledge and skills. Secondly, education as a business entity which mainly concern about profit making. Corporate-managed schools as how public wants it. Thirdly, exam-oriented instead of holistic character-building. Society might believe that excellent exam result equate with higher paid jobs, which is not necessarily correct. Fourthly, communities and ethnicities which have aspirations that are not aligned with national aspiration. Ethnically-centred principles are upheld with tenacity which resulted in multi type of education systems in Malaysia, with no end in sight. All these factors may negate what our forefathers vision of a united Malaysian, a cry for "Satu Negara, Satu Bangsa, dan Satu Bahasa" (One Nation, One Race, and One Language).

In this millennium, education is the tool to foster peace among the citizen and nations, eradicate poverty, and develop human potential through social and professional program. In order to achieve those above objectives, education must be accessible to all without sacrificing its quality. With education, students from a low and high socio-economic strata would have the same opportunity to realize their life dream.

Another one, national unity which is an integral part of nation-building, which is part and parcel of education. As a conclusion, education must become the core business of a nation; for instance, the Americans in 1960s had made a concerted effort to send a man on the moon by focusing on science education; why can't we?

However, the articles in the SOSIOHUMANIKA journal, this May 2019 edition, are not fully focused on studying the importance of education for a nation-state in the world. Indeed, educational factors still play an important role and are needed by many residents, especially the younger generation, as shown in the first article about Muslim minority communities in Kashmir and Jammu in India state. The authors of this article, two lecturers from universities in India, stated that the problem of backwardness, poverty, and discrimination against the Muslim community in Kashmir needed careful attention and policy from the Indian government, including in the field of education.

The second, third, and fifth article, written by lecturers from various universities in Indonesia, examines the Religious Education in relation to the General Election; Language Education in relation to the process of communication and democratization in the classroom; and the importance of the discipline of the Social Sciences in reaching scientific truth. One thing that is also important is noted here that individuals who have good knowledge, insights, attitudes, and behaviors, also because they are influenced by the level of education and hard work to continue learning in order to obtain better achievements and work results.

When article written by lecturer from university in Malaysia examines how to understand the position and role of mass media, theoretically, also in the context of participating in educating the public and encouraging a more democratic, prosperous, and civilized life process in Malaysia as one of the nation-states in the world.

A have nice to read articles in the SOSIOHUMANIKA journal, May 2019 edition. Hopefully there are many benefits.

Melaka, Malaysia: May 30, 2019.

Assoc. Prof. Syed Najmuddin Syed Hassan, Ph.D.

Guest Editor of SOSIOHUMANIKA Journal in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia; and Director of MyCeL (Malaysia Centre for e-Learning), Ministry of Education in Malaysia.

E-mail: syednajmuddin@utem.edu.my