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SUSURGALUR: Jurnal Kajian Sejarah & Pendidikan Sejarah (Journal of History Education & Historical Studies) will provide a peer-reviewed forum for the publication of thought-leadership articles, briefings, discussion, applied research, case and comparative studies, expert comment and analysis on the key issues surrounding the history education and historical studies in general and its various aspects. Analysis will be practical and rigorous in nature. The SUSURGALUR journal, with print ISSN 2302-5808 and online ISSN 2684-7388, was firstly published on March 24, 2013, in the context to commemorate the BLA (Bandung Lautan Api or Bandung a Sea of Flames)'s Day in Indonesia. Since issue of September 2013 to date, the SUSURGALUR journal has jointly been organized by the Lecturers of APB UBD (Academy of Brunei Studies, University of Brunei Darussalam) and the Lecturers of International and Historical Study Program FASS (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences) UBD in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam; and published by Minda Masagi Press owned by ASPENSI (the Association of Indonesian Scholars of History Education) in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. This journal is published twice a year i.e. every March and September. Available online also at: www.journals.mindamas.com/index.php/susurgalur

FOREWORD



Alhamdulillah, thanks God, the SUSURGALUR journal, March 2020 edition, can be published and meet with readers now. Not felt, apparently, a journal published in collaboration between the ASPENSI (Association of Indonesian Scholars of History Education) in Bandung with the UBD (University of Brunei Darussalam) in Bandar Seri Begawan has been going on for more than 7 years, since 2013. Publishing a scientific journal – and managing it, so that it can be published continuously – is not an easy job. It requires many supporting factors, in addition to the availability of quality articles from various countries, as well as the commitment of its managers, in this case the journal editors from the ASPENSI in Bandung and the UBD in Bandar Seri Begawan.

The publication of the SUSURGALUR journal, March 2020 edition, featured articles written by the Lecturers from three countries, namely: Hungary, Brunei Darussalam, and Nigeria. The articles from various countries are very important to show that SUSURGALUR is not a local and national level journal, but has a regional level in Southeast Asia, even at an international level. Getting articles from various countries is also not an easy matter. Required “trust” from potential writers; and that requires a long time to get “trust”. One of the emergence of “trust” is the seriousness and hard work of the journal editor in managing and editing articles that want to be published, so it is readable and deserves to be cited by many academics around the world.

The editor of SUSURGALUR journal, from the beginning, has committed that scientific journal must be managed professionally. One of the characteristics of professionalism in managing the articles is that there must be a distinguishing feature between article sent in the early period with article that has been edited and published in journals, both printed and online versions. An author of article in a journal, generally, will feel happy and proud if the article that has been published is better and more complete than the article that was sent to the journal editor previously. This is, I think, the characteristics and distinguishing features of SUSURGALUR journal, when compared to other scientific journals in general. And this also causes the SUSURGALUR journal never to lack of articles, because there has been a growing “trust” of writers to submit their articles and be published in the journals that we manage.

The articles in the SUSURGALUR journal, March 2020 edition, continue to present matters around the discipline of History and Historical Education. The first article, written by Sipos Xénia Zsuzsanna from Hungary, examines the Islamic fundamentalism and extremism movement in Tunisia, North Africa. What is interesting about the article is the root causes of the emergence of the fundamentalism movement in Islam, which apparently did not have a single dimension, but varied in political, economic, social, and even cultural terms.

The second article, written by Farahaina binti Anchong & Haji Awang Asbol bin Haji Mail from Brunei Darussalam, examines and compares the history of the concepts of “sovereignty” and “treason” between the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam and the Sultanate of Aceh in Indonesia. As a comparative historical study, in addition to the elements of similarity, the differences are also revealed, namely that although the two Sultanates were colonized by the Western powers, the Sultanate of Brunei is still in existence today, while the Sultanate of Aceh was lost or collapsed in the beginning of the 20th century, and finally became part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia currently.

The third article, written by Malai Yunus Malai Yusof from Brunei Darussalam, examines the process of Indian migration to Brunei Darussalam. What is interesting here that Indians who initially came as laborers and manual laborers, then gradually managed to become successful traders, especially in the field of textile business, in Brunei Darussalam until now.

The fourth article, written by Lateef Omotosho Adegboyega from Nigeria, is also interesting, because it examines the history of Guidance and Counseling in the federation state of Nigeria. Although initially the Guidance and Counseling organization in Nigeria was influenced by the United States of America, but in subsequent developments, it became a typical and important Guidance and Counseling organization, including the position and role of its counselors, in the federation state of Nigeria today.

The fifth article, lastly, written by Hajah Roziana binti Haji Mahmud from Brunei Darussalam, examines the history of Malay education for Brunei women. It is interesting to note here that the government of the State of Brunei Darussalam, as a country that witnesses MIB (Melayu Islam Beraja or Malay Islamic Monarchy), apparently still pays great attention in the development of education to advance its women.

Happy reading the interesting articles from the SUSURGALUR journal, March 2020 edition. Hopefully you will find many benefits.

Bandung, West Java, Indonesia: March 30, 2020.

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