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LISTEN

UNDERSTAND

EMPATHY

SYMPOSIUM

"Intercivilisational Dialogue Toward Peace,
Harmonious Coexistence and Sustainability"

Keynote :
**Tun Dr Mahathir
Mohamad**



Public Lecture :
"Whither the Dialogue of Civilisations?"
by Dr. Chandra Muzaffar

Public Lecture :
"Dialogue, Multiculturalism and National Unity"
by : Assoc. Prof. Dr. Syed Farid Alatas

External Events and Networking

Publications





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Remarks of UMCCD Director For INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM.

First of all, on behalf of the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue, University of Malaya (CCDUM), I would like to send greetings of peace to all participants of the “Intercivilisational Dialogue towards Peace, Harmonious Coexistence and Sustainability”. The Centre is honoured to be part of the organizing committee for the inaugural symposium in Malaysia and to collaborate especially with esteemed organizations of international stature like the Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Japan and the Soka Gakkai Malaysia.

The symposium fills an urgent need, especially in times when the human race must re-learn the concepts of peaceful coexistence through mutual understanding. We have heard recently of atrocities to ethnic groups that are either religiously or ethnically-motivated that is intolerable for a modern human to accept, if we do indeed call ourselves human. We pray that there will be peace and harmonious coexistence in countries such as Myanmar and Syria and in all other countries in conflicts. We also hope that more discourses and dialogues could take place to nurture the spirit of humanism that would start but would not necessarily end with this symposium. I personally believe that we would be able to reach out through all the differences by bridging the world through dialogue.

Next, I would like to extend my utmost gratitude to all, directly or indirectly, who had made this symposium a reality. My thanks go to the hardworking staff of CCDUM, the University of Malaya’s various departments as well as the National Integration Department. It is my sincere hope that all participants would benefit from this symposium that promise to provide the best platform for the engagement of dialogue on peace and harmonious coexistence. Give peace a chance.

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TUN MAHATHIR : ARE WE CIVILIZED? MAKE WAR A CRIME

“One would think that as men become more civilized, there will be no war,” Y.A.Bhg. Tun Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, former Prime Minister of Malaysia said in the keynote address delivered for “Intercivilizational Dialogue towards Peace, Harmonious Co-Existence and Sustainability” Sym-

Dalam ucapan beliau Tun Mahathir Mohamad berkata kuasa-kuasa besar khususnya Amerika Syarikat (AS) perlu mencontohi semangat ASEAN dan Malaysia yang tidak menggunakan kekerasan serta peperangan dalam menyelesaikan sesuatu pertikaian atau konflik antara negara.

Bekas Perdana Menteri, Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad berkata, hal sedemikian kerana pendekatan rundingan, timbang tara dan menyelesaikan konflik mengikut luns perundangan dilihat lebih bertamadun berbanding keganasan.

Mengambil contoh pertikaian persempadanan dan perebutan wilayah membabitkan Malaysia serta beberapa negara jiran yang diselesaikan secara perundangan, jelasnya, jalan peperangan tidak akan menutup segala konflik secara total sebaliknya menghidupkan dendam pihak yang kalah dalam peperangan itu.



Tun Mahathir delivering his keynote address while offering his insights and experiences

posium at the Academy of Islamic Studies, UM. Talking to about 400 audience, he pointed out that throughout history, there have always been advancement made for weapons, every scientific discovery will be examined for its “killing potential” and that currently, due to the impact of nuclear weapons, some countries have the capability to wipe out the whole human population if they go to war.

Because of the disastrous effect war has on humanity, Tun Mahathir stated that during his administration, he has tried very much to make war a crime since “killing a person is a crime but a million is not”. “When you kill a million people, the society will put up a statue (in honour) for you. So if you want to kill, please kill many people,” he cynically advised the

roaring crowd. He went on to say that Malaysia has been consistently settling its own territorial disputes through peaceful means of negotiations and the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Using peaceful measures has ensured that Malaysia may enjoy the exploitation of natural resources found within the disputed territory, albeit sharing it with other claimants.

He gave examples of territorial disputes with ASEAN neighbours such as Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore where in some cases Malaysia gained the upper hand while in others it did not. Despite all of that, Malaysia never resorted to violence. “But no war, no war,” he reiterated.

Buddhism

Hatreds do not ever cease in this world by hating, but by not hating; this is an eternal truth.

- The Dhammapada

[Bantam], p.8-



DVC (A&I) with Tun Mahathir and organisers

Afterwards, Tun Mahathir witnessed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing ceremony between the Centre for Civilizational Dialogue of the University of Malaya (CCDUM) and the Institute of Oriental Philosophy of Japan (IOP). The areas of the MoU include cooperation in conducting international symposia, seminars, lectures, scholarly meetings and exhibition, exchange of information, and promoting scholarly research. Also attending the

sessions were Acting Vice Chancellor, Prof Dr. Mohd Hamdi Abd Shukor, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Student Affairs), Prof Datuk Dr. Rohana Yusof, Director of Institute of Oriental Philosophy (IOP), Japan, Dr. Yoichi Kawada along with ambassadors and other distinguished guests.

The “Intercivilizational Dialogue towards Peace, Harmonious Co-Existence and Sustainability” Symposium was organized at a time when there is tension among the different communities.

and faith groups in many parts of the world.

Continued on page 7

Tun Mahathir receiving a keris as a token of appreciation



1st session : Environment

Prof Datin Dr Azizan Baharuddin, Deputy Director-General Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia (IKIM)

The importance of religion is in providing ethical framework for the advancement of science and technology. Unbridled scientific and technological advances have led to widespread ecological disturbances in the world. There need for dialogues between experts of various disciplines, such as between the physical sciences and social sciences, and between people who hold religious views and those who profess secular/humanist views, in order to generate solutions towards ending our environmental challenges.



Prof Dr Shuichi Yamamoto, IOP Senior Research Fellow

Symbiosis and sustainability through the lens of Buddhism. Buddhist concept- The interconnectedness of all phenomena, Karma (effect of our actions) and the Middle Way (the way or path that transcends polar extremes) can contribute towards sustainability. Human being ought to move from a “parasitic” relationship with the environment towards establishing a symbiotic one where all living and non-living component of our natural environment can coexist in peace



2nd session : Coexistence

Prof Dato’ Dr Ibrahim Ahmad Bajunid – Deputy Vice-Chancellor INTI-UC Laureate International Universities.

Human beings are most unique living beings because they possess the power of language and creativity. However, as mankind’s knowledge increased, they become arrogant. Such arrogance often lead to conflicts that are the anti-thesis of coexistence. In order to overcome the challenges of coexistence, we must move from state-focused coexistence to citizen-focused coexistence. Respectful mind and the ethical mind will be crucial in future as suggested Howard Gardner’s book : *Five Minds for the Future*. Education curriculum should include avenues where people get to celebrate humanity’s cultural diversity.



Dr Hideyuki Matsumori - Research Fellow IOP

Spoke on the ideas of harmony and coexistence as found in the Lotus Sutra from the perspective of Chinese Tiantai Buddhism. He used the Buddhist concepts of the ten worlds and the mutual possession of the ten worlds, among others, in explaining that Buddhist have a mission to work for the betterment of society and the world.



3rd session : Gender

Dr Toshie Kurihara – IOP Senior Research Fellow and lecturer in women’s studies at Saka Women’s College, Soka University

She spoke about “Buddhism and Women from the viewpoint of Soka Gakkai International”. The discrimination against women in traditional Buddhist teachings, and how Nichiren’s revolutionary view on the equality of men and women have left a lasting impact on Buddhist teachings. She also spoke on SGI President Ikada’s efforts to enable women to blossom to their fullest potential within the SGI community. She also stressed how SGI President Ikada repeatedly stated that the key to creating a century of women and a century of life lies in empowering women.



Prof Dato’ Dr Zaleha Kamaruddin – Rector, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)

She spoke on the challenges facing women in certain segment of the Muslim world, in particular the crime of honour killings. She called for the public health methodology to be used in identifying and solving problems faced by Muslim communities. She urged those present to remember the words of the Prophet Muhammad who said “The best of you are the kindest to your wives”. She also stressed that the protection of life is paramount In Islam



4th session : Peace

Dr Yoichi Kawada – Director of IOP

He spoke on Buddhism’s contributions to inter-civilizational dialogue. He began with sharing how through his individual enlightenment, Shakyamuni perceived the ways in which society can become peaceful. Buddhism states that all living beings are endowed with inherent Buddhahood. By awakening to this Buddha nature and carrying out Bodhisattva practice (nonviolence and compassion), we can create lasting peace.



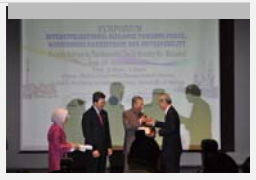
Assoc Prof Dr Syed Farid Al-Attas – National University of Singapore

He spoke on establishing genuine multiculturalism in society. He stressed that we need to promote active peace as opposed to passive peace. Human beings must place emphasis on the unity of existence and our common humanity as opposed to perpetuating perceived prejudices. There is a need for more vigorous interfaith dialogues in Malaysia and also intra-faith discourses (dialogue between and adherents of different denominations of the same faith)



Kesimpulannya menyebarkan budaya keamanan dalam masyarakat ketika ini merupakan sesuatu yang amat penting, lebih-lebih lagi sekiranya masyarakat sendiri mahu keluar daripada bayang-bayang konflik. Minda kita harus dipupuk dengan budaya keamanan yang jelas dan mengetahui baik buruknya sesuatu tindakan yang dilakukan. Budaya keamanan itu melibatkan pelbagai nilai dan kewujudannya bersandarkan pada hak kebebasan, demokrasi, toleransi, perpaduan, menghormati kepelbagaian, dialog dan persefahaman. Hal ini harus bermula dari didikan di rumah sehingga peringkat dunia, bermula dari individu ke peringkat kumpulan dan bermula daripada muda sehingga tua tidak kira pangkat, bangsa, agama dan keturunannya. Peperangan dan konflik tidak membawa apa-apa faedah sebaliknya hanya akan mendatangkan musibah kepada manusia. Peperangan adalah tragedi dan merupakan mimpi ngeri kepada mangsa sepanjang hidup mereka. Hakikatnya, keamanan sebenar tidak akan muncul melainkan minda kita dipenuhi dengan keamanan.

Event Highlights : 2012
Symposium Intercivilisational Dialogue



Continuation from page 4

The conflicts are due to several reasons, the main one being the lack of understanding among the communities. As such, this Symposium is expected to be a landmark in bridging the differences among the various religious communities in Malaysia and other parts of the world.

The symposium, which was held on 23 - 24 October 2012 is featuring some of the most prominent thinkers as its speakers. The speakers are Prof Dr Syed Farid Alatas, Dr Yoichi Kawada, Prof Datin Dr Azizan Baharuddin, Dr

Shuichi Yamamoto, Prof Dato' Dr Ibrahim Ahmad Bajunid, Dr Hideyuki Matsumori, Prof Dato' Dr Zaleha Kamaruddin, Dr Toshie Kurihara. They will address issues of peace, environment, co-existence and gender.

The Centre for Civilizational Dialogue of the University of Malaya (CCDUM), Malaysia and the Institute of Oriental Philosophy (IOP), Japan are the main organizer of this symposium in collaboration with the Soka Gakkai Malaysia (SGM) and the Department of National Unity and Integration (JPNIN), Malaysia.



The signing ceremony for the MoU between (CCDUM) and (IOP)



"Waseda University Study Programme on Malaysia" : Its Islamic Culture and Multiracial Society 2012.

"Universiti Waseda Program Pengajian di Malaysia" : Kebudayaan Islam dan masyarakat berbilang kaum 2012.

Katha Room, Centre for Civilisational Dialogue, 18 - 21 September 2012

Organizers by 1. Centre for Civilisational Dialogue 2. Waseda University, Japan 3. Department of Science and Technology Studies, Faculty of Science

University of Malaya Centre for Civilisational Dialogue (UMCCD) and University of Malaya UNESCO Club (UMUC) has been forging good relationships with Waseda University especially via Professor Dr. Tomoaki Tsuchida, Professor from the School of Human Sciences. Professor Dr. Tomoaki Tsuchida is an expert on bioethics, research ethics and history of religious.

From 18 - 21 September, 2012, Professor Dr. Tomoaki Tsuchida and his students embarked on the Waseda University Study Programme on Malaysia: Its Islamic Culture and Multiracial Society 2012 which was aimed to promote the cultural exchange among the Malaysian and Japanese University students.

This Study Tour was also joined by a number of UMUC & Science & Technology Studies Club (STS) members in order to boost up

the cultural interaction among the students. The Waseda University's delegation also paid a visit to UMCCD on September 21, 2013. Among the other aims of this visit is to strengthen further collaboration between UMCCD and Waseda University and consequently to enhance the internationalisation of both Universities. Besides students' presentation from both the University of Malaya and Waseda University, the students of University of Malaya and Waseda University also exchanged views on bioethics and the different culture of Malaysia and Japan.

In this study programme, students from Waseda University had the chance to visit some places of interest in Malaysia, for example, Batu Caves, Central Market, Putrajaya, Merdeka Square, Islamic Arts Museum and etc



Professor Dr. Tomoaki Tsuchida



students from Waseda University



Group picture after public lecture

From Conflict to Collaboration: Strengthening unity in multicultural societies - An Interactive Training Workshop for Mediators

Dari Konflik kepada Kerjasama: Pengukuhan perpaduan dalam masyarakat pelbagai budaya - Satu Bengkel Latihan Interaktif untuk mediator

By Prof. Dr. Carolina López C

28 September 2012 at Katha Room, Centre for Civilisational Dialogue, UM

Organizers 1. Centre for Civilisational Dialogue 2. Department of National Unity and Integration (JPNIN)



This lively workshop provided both theoretical lenses to study conflict as an academic exercise, and practical exercises for working with groups in conflict. This workshop was conducted by Prof. Dr.

Carolina López C was held on 28 September 2012. It was jointly organized by the University of Malaya Centre for Civilisational Dialogue (UMCCD) and Department of National Unity and Integration (JPNIN).

In these workshops – whose theoretical foundation is the Ideological-Structural Analysis – emphasis is placed on truly knowing the nature of the local context, the web of relationships, and the nature of interactions among groups in each locality. For Malaysia, which does not suffer from entrenched conflict, the skills acquired through the workshop are useful for bringing people from diverse ethnic backgrounds together to discuss potentially contentious issues, thereby transforming them in order to ensure that members of the community work together toward common goals which are to the benefit of the locality and of the Malaysian nation.

Through JPNIN, we would like to offer 'training the trainer' workshops at JPNIN headquarters in each state of Semenanjung as well as Sabah and Sarawak. JPNIN staff trained in the Ideological-Structural Analysis and its applied techniques could then work with local communities through the Rukun Tetangga or other venues, to

help ensure that lines of communication always remain open for citizens throughout the country.

All the respondent appeared to enjoy the workshop, laughing at times, with the dynamic exercises offered. At other moments, they engaged in questioning and analysis of the techniques offered. During the Question and Answer Session, several participants spoke of how they could potentially apply these techniques in their own milieus. Research:

Quantitative

A quantitative questionnaire was applied after the workshop to assess participants' views concerning the applicability of workshop content to their own local contexts.

Qualitative

Two individuals were interviewed in order to obtain more in-depth qualitative information about the usefulness of the workshop in their respective contexts.

The workshop seemed to be enjoyable and fruitful for participants. It is our hope to continue collaborating with JPNIN to share these communication skills, making full use of the excellent infrastructure for such projects which already exists within the JPNIN System



Prof Carol received token from Dr Zuraidah



Prof Carol giving her speech



Participants of the workshop



Bengkel ini adalah untuk menerapkan dan memantapkan pengetahuan mengenai keadaan budaya dan pengetahuan setempat, hubungan jaringan dan interaksi antara kumpulan yang besar. Kemahiran yang diperoleh ini sangat berguna dan mampu untuk menyatukan kepelbagaian etnik untuk bersama-sama berbincang mengenai isu-isu yang berpotensi mewujudkan perbalahan dan seterusnya mencari jalan penyelesaiannya

“Anatomy of Transnational Dialogue: Ways to Forge Cooperation for Peace and Harmony”

Anatomi Dialog Transnasional : Cara Menjalinkan Kerjasama Untuk Keamanan dan Keharmonian

By Prof. Dr. Golam Dastagir

5 September 2012 at Katha Room, Centre for Civilisational Dialogue, UM



Prof Shaharir listen carefully to the public lecture



Question and answer session



Group photo of the public lecture



Participants of the public lecture

The Centre for Civilisational Dialogue was pleased to hold a public lecture on the 5th of September 2012 on the topic of “Anatomy of Transnational Dialogue: Ways to Forge Cooperation for Peace and Harmony”, which was presented by a Visiting Scholar at the Centre, Prof. Dr. Golam Dastagir. Prof. Golam is a Professor of Islamic Philosophy at Jahangir Nagar University, Dhaka, Bangladesh and a Visiting Professor at the University of Toronto, Canada. Prof. Dr. Shaharir Md. Zain, a Senior Research Fellow of the Centre, acted as the moderator for the event.

According to Prof. Golam, the present world is embroiled in multi-faceted crises such as violence, terrorism, aggression, invasion, agitation, intolerance and the like posing threat to the existence of humans on earth. Religion is believed to be responsible prima facie for all these atrocities. Despite, we observe that nothing has made more peace and love than religion; contrarily, nothing has engendered more fierce and hatred than religion.

Through his presentation, he stressed for a focus on virtue ethics based on social justice to be developed and maintained by dedicated philosophers, political think-tanks and religious high-ups. For a lasting and peaceful world seems impossible unless various traditions and cultures are understood in their proper perspectives and disputed political issues concerning those victimized by ruthless and unwarranted ‘tug of war’ or ‘terror in error’ are justly resolved. This necessitates a constant communication and exchange of beliefs, views, ideas and thoughts between different

traditions. For the conflicts lying amongst the communities of the present global village could be narrowed through education, dialogue and demonstration.

This talk attaches importance to meaningful transnational dialogue as a process of mutual learning and mutual understanding of the commonalities while acknowledging the differences of the major traditions of the world. Moreover, our exposure to participants from diverse backgrounds will enable us to address the following pertinent issues:

- I. Advance efficient and interactive knowledge and information resources.
- II. Institutionalize knowledge, promote education and exchange information which can help prop up cultural, social, economic, and political ties between the Muslim world and the West.
- III. Increase connectivity in Islam as a way to buttress relationship with the stakeholders of other traditions.

Continued on page 11



"Southeast Asian Studies in the Era of a New Dialogue between Asia and Africa"

"Pengajian Asia Tenggara dalam Era Dialog antara Asia dan Afrika"

Prof. Dr. Arndt Graf

11 September 2012 at Dewan Cempaka Akademi Pengajian Melayu



Participant of the public lecture



Group photo after public lecture



Question and answer session



On the 11 September 2012, a public lecture with the title, "Southeast Asian Studies in the Era of a New Dialogue between Asia and Africa" was delivered by Prof. Dr. Arndt Graf, is the Chair of Southeast Asian Studies at the Goethe-University of Frankfurt, Germany, since 2009, and Director of the Interdisciplinary Center of East Asian Studies (IZO) of the State of Hesse at that same university, since

2010. Prof. Dr. Arndt Graf also held visiting positions at Cornell University, the State Islamic University Jakarta and the University de La Rochelle, France.

In the opening of his lecture, Prof. Dr. Arndt Graf stated that until the middle of the 20th century, systematic academic inquiries into the languages, literatures, cultures, societies, and economies of Southeast Asia were mostly carried out by the colonial centers. Leiden, London, Paris were therefore most important for the shaping of these historical versions of Southeast Asian Studies. After the Second World War, American and Soviet scholars joined in and, often, took over the leading role. However, the situation changed profoundly with the emergence and increasing professionalization of systems of higher education after the independence of more and more countries of Southeast Asia. Now it is scholars from Southeast Asia who are producing most of the relevant

academic discourse on Southeast Asia, while the former "centers" in Europe and America are becoming increasingly less relevant.

This rise of the Southeast Asian agency in Southeast Asian Studies is enabled by the increasing economic status of most countries of Southeast Asia and carries also the possibility to establish the languages of Southeast Asia, including Malay and Indonesian, not only as domestic academic languages, but also as the internationally most important academic languages in Southeast Asian Studies. Since the countries of Southeast Asia are increasingly active as global players in the fields of economy, politics, higher education and culture, new interactions and exchanges between Southeast Asia and other areas of the world are taking place. In Southeast Asia, this leads to a growing demand for area studies expertise on other parts of the world, including Africa.

Prof Dr Arndt Graf menyatakan bahawa sehingga pertengahan abad ke-20, sistem akademik diterjemahkan dalam pelbagai bahasa, kesusasteraan, budaya, masyarakat, dan ekonomi Asia Tenggara kebanyakannya dipelopori oleh pihak penjajah berpusat di Leiden, London, dan Paris. Ia menjadi pusat pengumpulan pengajian sejarah Asia Tenggara. Selepas Perang Dunia Kedua, para sarjana Amerika dan Soviet turut juga terlibat menyertainya dan mengambil alih peranan utama. Walau bagaimanapun, keadaan berubah secara drastik dengan kehadiran para iktisad yang terlibat dengan sistem pendidikan tinggi selepas kemerdekaan negara-negara Asia Tenggara. Pada masa kini para sarjana dari Asia Tenggara sendiri yang lebih banyak menghasilkan wacana akademik yang berkaitan Asia Tenggara, sementara di Eropah dan Amerika pula menjadi semakin kurang relevan.

On the other hand, new interest in Southeast Asia, its languages, cultures and economies, is emerging in Africa, South America, the Middle East and many other world regions. For specialists of Southeast Asian Studies, this phenomenon constitutes a complex challenge, leading not only to questions of an increasing deterritorialization of area studies in general and Southeast Asian Studies in particular, but also of reassessing the international relevance of Southeast Asian Studies.

In this lecture, Prof. Dr. Arndt Graf not only focused on the bigger context, but also on exam-

ples of how Southeast Asian Studies, including Malay Studies, might change due to the new global status of Southeast Asia and Malaysia.

The talk began at 10:00 am and ended at approximately 12:00 pm with sufficient time for the questions and answer (Q & A) session. The audiences were very co-operative and their questions incited a very educative and thought provoking discussion.

In conclusion, the public forum was successful and it was attended by approximately 20 participants that came from a

wide array of backgrounds. The participants hoped that similar activities will be organized by the Centre in the near future.



Continuation from page 9

- IV. Explore the ways and means to frontally address complex issues that prevent peace process.
- V. Exchange expertise on topics which are of mutual interest for bridging gaps.
- VI. Assist in the design of international development programs to promote peace and harmony involving educational institutions such as the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue.

Prof. Golam concluded his talk by remarking that concrete and effective efforts should be made to

promote all types of initiatives to resolve conflicts in the wake of the 'shared security' concept and necessary steps should be considered which may leverage the sharing of talents, cultures, and knowledge among the religious and political stal-

warts - both local and global - as a means of 'GloCal' mechanism.

At the conclusion of the lecture, participants were invited to a Q&A session, which was a lively and interesting session.

Islam

O Mankind! We have created you from a single (pair) of a male and female, and made you into nations and tribes, so that ye may know each other. Verily, the most honored of you in the sight of God is (he who is) the most righteous of you.

- The Qur'an, Chapter 49, Verse 13 -

Prof Golam berkata, dunia zaman sekarang terdedah dan terlibat dengan pelbagai krisis di antaranya keganasan, kekejaman, pencerobohan, dan ketidak fahaman yang boleh membawa kehancuran pada masa depan manusia seluruhnya. Agama dikatakan penyebab utama berlakunya masalah-masalah tersebut, namun begitu jika dilihat dengan lebih teliti tiada yang dapat mengharmonikan dunia dan membawa kepada keamanan lebih daripada agama itu sendiri

Dalam pembentangan beliau, Prof Golam dengan tegasnya menekankan perlunya fokus pada nilai etika berdasarkan keadilan sosial untuk dibangunkan dan dikekalkan oleh ahli-ahli falsafah yang berdedikasi, pemikir politik dan juga golongan agamawan dalam menentukan masa depan manusia keseluruhannya.

“Whither the Dialogue of Civilisations?”

“Di manakah Dialog Peradaban?”

By Dr. Chandra Muzaffar

18 September 2012 at Conference room, International Institute of Advance Islamic Studies, Malaysia (IAIS)

Organizers : 1. Centre for Civilisational Dialogue 2. International Institute of Advance Islamic Studies, Malaysia (IAIS)

On 18 September 2012, IAIS Malaysia in collaboration with the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue University of Malaya were pleased to host a public lecture by Professor Dr. Chandra Muzaffar, a world-renowned social activist and academician. He was the co-founder of the Centre and is currently the President of the International Movement for a Just World (JUST). The event was moderated by Dr. Karim Douglas Crow, Principal Research Fellow at the IAIS.



The title of Dr. Chandra’s talk was “Whither the Dialogue of Civilisations?”, in which he spoke in great details about the historical phases of civilisational relations and conflicts that arose amongst them, where he stressed the importance and needs of civilisational dialogue are growing more than ever before. Among the contributory causes of conflict were the competition for resources, the contestation for power and the lack of knowledge and subjugation of the ‘Other’.

According to Dr. Chandra, the hegemonic system of world politics whereby the interpretation of material truth were dominated by an elite few have not been able to address the concerns of real social and economic issues faced by the so-called less developed nations and races. He suggested that a more equal platform -- in addition to the already established ones such as the

United Nations’ Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) -- needs to be constructed so that the ideals of the promotion of universal values such as justice, respect and pursuit of knowledge can be attained.

In summary, Dr. Chandra called for a greater understanding, empathy and trust among different civilisations. The lecture, which was followed and concluded by a lively Q&A session where a lot of excellent ideas emerged, is considered to have achieved its objectives.



Question and answer session



Group picture of the organizer and Prof Chandra



Some of the participant



Dr Chandra receiving a little token of appreciation

Dr Chandra juga mengulas mengenai isu semasa mengenai sentimen video penghinaan terhadap nabi Muhammad SAW. Beliau mempersoalkan tentang kebebasan dalam menyuarakan pendapat iaitu sejauh manakah kebebasan perlu diberikan? Kebanyakan individu tidak memahami konsep kebebasan bersuara dan memberikan pendapat sehingga menyakiti orang lain atau pihak yang lain dengan pendapat yang diberikan. Oleh itu setiap individu perlu bersikap lebih berhati-hati dalam membicarakan sesuatu isu sampai mempermainkan isu-isu yang sensitif sehingga mengganggu keamanan yang telah sedia ada. Masyarakat perlu bersikap saling memahami antara kehendak sesuatu agama dengan agama yang dianuti bagi mengelakkan salah faham dan mencetuskan konflik dan keadaan huru-hara.

"Sunni-Shi'i Relations: Lesson from Indonesia"
"Hubungan Sunni dan Shi'ah : Pengamatan dari Indonesia"

Dr. Zulkifli Harmi

26 September 2012 at Katha Room, Centre for Civilisational Dialogue, UM
 Centre for Civilisational Dialogue



Director of PDP giving some opinion



Question and answer session



The participants of the public lecture

On the 26th of September 2012, the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue held a public lecture titled "Sunni-Shi'i Relations: Lesson from Indonesia", which was presented by

Dr. Zulkifli Harmi, a lecturer at the Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University in Jakarta, Indonesia, who is also a Visiting Scholar at the Centre. The public lecture was moderated by the Senior Research Fellow of CCD, Prof. Dr. Shaharir Md. Zain.

In his lecture, Dr. Zulkifli highlighted the history of relations between the Sunni majority and Shi'i and how the developments of this relation are defined by the marring and conflicts that arose from the different views based on theological and philosophical issues. To counter and remedy this problem, Dr. Zulkifli mentioned that various ways and efforts have been carried out to establish a sense of unity amongst them but with the different cultures and backgrounds of a multitude of countries, the varied ways of which the efforts have been constructed prove to be a challenge in creating that ideal.

Dr. Zulkifli specifically brought upon the issue of a religious this relations in Indonesia, where there is a small Shi'i minority group amidst the overwhelming Sunni majority which the group have attempted to struggle to gain recognition from the state and society. To achieve the goal, strategies have been taken through da'wah, education, publishing, and socio-religious organization. How the Sunni majori-

ty have responded to the existence of Shi'is, what forms of response, and what is the position of Shi'is in the eyes of religious authorities in Indonesia are among questions that were answered in the public lecture.

The public lecture was followed by an engaging Q&A session, whereby a number of people raised the issue in a constructive way.



Dr zulkifli delivering his speech

Dr Zulkifli menegaskan segala masalah ada jalan penyelesaiannya. Semuanya bermula dari diri sendiri. Sememangnya percanggahan pendapat itu tetap akan terjadi disebabkan setiap individu atau kelompok mempunyai pendirian dan kefahaman yang berbeza tetapi apa yang diinginkan adalah mencari titik persamaan bagi merapatkan jurang dan mengeratkan hubungan antara agama, saudara, rakan, negara dan hubungan antarabangsa bagi mewujudkan keharmonian di kalangan kelompok manusia sesama manusia dan alam sekeliling.

“Dialogue, Multiculturalism and National Unity” “Dialog, Pelbagai Budaya dan Perpaduan Nasional”

By Assoc. Prof. Dr. Syed Farid Alatas

05 October 2012 at Conference room, International Institute of Advance Islamic Studies, Malaysia (IAIS)

Organizers 1. Centre for Civilisational Dialogue 2. International Institute of Advance Islamic Studies, Malaysia (IAIS)



Question and answer session



Dr Syed giving some advice to the student



Organizer with Dr syed after public lecture

On 5 October 2012, IAIS Malaysia in collaboration with the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue University of Malaya were pleased to host a public lecture by Associate Professor Dr. Syed Farid Alatas, the Head of the Department of Malay Studies, National University of Singapore. The title of the public lecture was “Dialogue, Multiculturalism and National Unity” and was moderated by Dr. Karim Douglas Crow, Principal Research Fellow at

the IAIS.

In his talk, Dr. Alatas noted that, unlike other nations, Malaysia did not undertake large-scale investment in national education in its formative years. The problems in nation building that Malaysia is currently experiencing stem to some extent from this phenomenon. There is little of what he called “admiration and interest in other cultures.” Malaysia’s education system still does not foster multiculturalism, which indirectly perpetuates racial stereotypes. More importantly, he stressed on the importance of education and having a solid education system that encompasses the entire national social spectrum as the fundamental aspect in order to build and develop a continuously harmony and stable nation.



Some of the participant of the public lecture

Another problem is the socio-economic divide that still presents a significant obstacle to nation building. He also touched on the issue of the limitations and scope of tolerance, and higher levels of acknowledgement and appreciation toward the cultural and historical dynamics of the society in themselves and as a whole. The challenge for Malaysia is to find ways to overcome lingering inequality and stereotypes by building a society in which differences are not only tolerated and accepted but even celebrated. The presentation was followed by a Q&A session.

Overall, the public forum was successful and it was attended by approximately 110 participants that came from a wide array of backgrounds. The participants hoped that similar activities will be organized by the Centre in the near future.

Sebagai kaedah menanamkan semangat memahami kepelbagaian budaya, beliau menyarankan dilakukan transformasi sistem pendidikan yang menggalakkan kefahaman kepelbagaian budaya bagi melenyapkan mitos stereotaip etnik yang tertanam sejak dulu.

Prof Syed Farid berkata, sistem pendidikan tidak memberi gambaran sebenar termasuk menerangkan kepada pelajar sesuatu perkara daripada perspektif berbeza dan bagi tujuan itu, banyak perlu dilakukan.

“Kita tidak menerangkan kepada pelajar situasi sebenar. Apabila pelajar diajar Matematik, mereka tidak dimaklumkan mengenai sumbangan bangsa Cina dan India. Matematik bukan sumbangan orang Arab atau Barat saja. Pelajar berhak tahu sesuatu perkara daripada perspektif lain,” katanya.

“Inter-religious Dialogue in Malaysia” “Dialog Antara Agama Di Malaysia”

By Assoc Prof Dr Khadijah Khambali@Hambali

13 Disember 2012 (Thursday) , Katha Room, Centre for Civilisational Dialogue, UM

Organizers : 1. Centre for Civilisational Dialogue 2. National University of Singapore (NUS)

On 13 December 2012, the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue University of Malaya (UMCCD) was delighted to host a lecture programme by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khadijah Mohd Khambali @ Hambali of Academy of Islamic Studies UM (APIUM) entitled “Interfaith Dialogue in Malaysia” to a student delegation from the National University of Singapore (NUS). The delegation, who were here in Malaysia on a 5-day study programme of inter-civilisational dialogue (ICD), was led and supervised by the Head of Department of Malay Studies in NUS and a long-time friend of UMCCD, Assoc. Prof. Syed Farid Alatas. The event was moderated by Miss Nurhanisah Senin from APIUM.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khadijah began her lecture by stating that the establishment of interfaith dialogue is not only to tackle the problems and challenges of religious understanding between Muslims and Non-Muslims but more importantly rather, it is to imbue and promote the “dialogue of life”, which is dialogue at the grass-root level, regardless of ethnicity and social differences. Basing her usage of the term ‘dialogue’ on a multitude of definitions and historical accounts by established scholars across cultures, she commented that dialogue is a skill which is needed by society in order to create mutual appreciation of each other and to coexist harmoniously.

As the central thesis in her lecture, “dialogue of life” involves the engagement of a diverse religious societies which emphasise the elements of living together and daily interaction beyond religious differences. And as a grass-root mode of dialogue, it needs to be participated by non-elite members of society where these interactions and interactions on the grounds of interfaith dialogue and comparative religion

matter and affect the ‘real’ people. This provides an alternative method from any structured dialogue in academia and political spectrum in the national and global level.

Before proceeding with the scenario of interfaith dialogue in Malaysia, Dr. Khadijah briefly touched on the issue of ethics in dialogue, one of which participants must engage with complete honesty and sincerity; in addition the need for them to define themselves for the rest can only give a superficial descriptions which is limited by physical descriptors.

Entering the core theme of interfaith dialogue in the country, Dr. Khadijah first introduced an overview of Malaysian traditional thinking. By remarking a distinction between religion and knowledge, the culmination of these aspects in terms of their physical and social constructs pave the meaning and values of culture and civilisation. Islam, as the official religion of this country, placed a deep importance on the idea of dialogue and unity as stated in the famous verse of Surah al-Hujurat in al-Quran (49:13). Dr. Khadijah remarked that in the comparison of Malaysian values versus modern values lies in the aspect and basis of Islamic law and theological ideals against the liberalism and ideas of personal and material liberty which has no bounds.

Dr. Khadijah then briefly turned to the social and cultural spectrum of this topic. She pointed that, the Malay civilisation, in their old poems and idioms, also represented a high degree of wisdom in its emphasis on elements of values which are evident in the aspects of self-identity and personality. Though slightly on a different emphasis but in line with these ideals and spirit are the values of the Chinese civilisation,



Dr Syed and Dr Khadijah before public lecture



Dr Raihanah giving some speech



Question and answer session



Group photo after public lecture



Some of the participants

where Dr. Khadijah touched on the values propounded by the Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism. Similarly, the same ideals are found in the Indian civilisation whereby from the perspective of their beliefs, the notion of affection, modesty and moderation and wisdom are shared by all three cultures.

In the context of organisations that promote interfaith dialogue in Malaysia, there are multiple of governmental and non-governmental bodies which do so

such as the Prime Minister's Department of National Unity or JPNIN (notably the Committee Between Religious Adherents under the National Unity Advisory Panel (JKMPKA)), Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia (IKIM), Malaysian Consultive Council of Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, and Sikhism (MCCBCHS), Interreligious Spiritual Fellowship (INSAF), Asian Women Resource Centre (AWRC), International Movement for A Just

World (JUST), Malaysian Interfaith Network (MIN) and the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue UM. These bodies often work hand-in-hand to establish a culture of dialogue in society.

After the conclusion of the lecture, participants were invited to a Q&A session, which was a lively and interesting session with the students from both UM and NUS exchanged their viewpoints intellectually.

Siri Wacana Keterlestarian Ilmu II- "Jatuh- Bangunnya Ilmu"

Public Lecture Series : "fluctuations of knowledge"

Oleh : Prof Dr Shaharir Mohamad Zain,
27 November 2012 (Selasa) bertempat di Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP)

Wacana keterlestarian ilmu siri ke 2 yang disampaikan oleh Dr. Shaharir Mohamad Zain telah berlangsung pada 27 November 2012 jam 10.30 pagi bertempat di Dewan Kuliah Tingkat 4, Menara DBP, Kuala Lumpur. Wacana ini merupakan anjuran Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka dengan kerjasama Pusat Dialog Peradaban Universiti Malaya.

Menurut Dr Shaharir, jatuh bangunnya ilmu selama ini, tidak dibicarakan sebagai mauduk besar semata-mata seperti apa yang diusahakan oleh beliau, walaupun jatuh bangunnya sesebuah peradaban atau kekuasaan (empayar dan sebagainya) memang menjadi judul kegemaran para sarjana sepanjang zaman. Sebab-sebab berlakunya hal sebegini diterangkan dalam wacana ini yang juga perkara baharu. Oleh sebab ilmu yang ditegaskan oleh beliau dalam wacana ini lebih mendasari sesebuah takrif peradaban, maka beberapa faktor jatuh bangunnya peradaban dipaparkan semula dengan mengaitkannya dengan ilmu sehingga dijadikan juga sebagai sebab-sebab jatuh bangunnya ilmu, termasuklah ilmu dalam tamadun Islam serta ilmu dalam tamadun Malayonesia.

Namun bagi beliau lagi faktor jatuh bangunnya ilmu yang

lebih ketara lagi yang selama ini memang belum dikaitkan dengan kejatuhan peradaban telah dibentangkan buat pertama kalinya di sini kecuali dua faktor yang telah disebutkan sebelum ini tetapi di tambah data dan diolah semula di sini, iaitu ilmu dan kuasa serta ilmu dan kekayaan. Faktor ini ialah paradigma ilmu yang sekali gus semestinya menyentuh agama, ideologi dan bahasa. Semua perbincangan ini dikaitkan bukan sahaja ilmu dalam peradaban barat dan peradaban yang diiktiraf barat, tetapi juga dengan ilmu Islam dan ilmu Malayonesia.

Antara faktor yang menyebabkan jatuh bangunnya ilmu menurut Dr Shaharir adalah seperti revolusi agama dalam bidang ilmu, revolusi bahasa ilmu dan beberapa faktor lain lagi termasuklah kuasawan yang mencengkam penyebaran dan mematikan ilmu, ilmu untuk kekayaan sahaja dan yang paling biasa terjadi di alam Malayonesia ini adalah penjajahan ilmu pengetahuan dengan mengambil ilmu penjajah hingga menimbuskan ilmu sendiri yang sudah lama digunakan sebelum kedatangan penjajah.



Dr Shaharir menyampaikan syarahan beliau



Sebahagian peserta yang terlibat



Dr Awang Sariyan dan kakitangan DBP

Executive Training Course "Creative Thinking & Problem Solving" Kursus Latihan Eksekutif "Pemikiran Kreatif & Menyelesaikan Masalah"

By Chang Lee wei

17 – 28 December 2012 at Grand Millennium Kuala Lumpur

Organizer : University of Malaya Centre for Civilisational Dialogue (UMCCD) & Embassy of Sutanate of Oman



*Assoc. Prof. Dr Raihanah
give some speech*



*professional officers from
the Sultanate of Oman*



Trainees' response was good,



The participants from Oman

Good responses had been shown by the trainees in the training course consists of 55 hours lectures which provided by both the consultants/trainers (Dr. Ahmad K Kasar & Dr. Ashraf M. Zedan Al-Dulaimi) to a total of 7 professional officers from the Sultanate of Oman in the Executive Training Course entitled "Creative Thinking & Problem Solving" under the program of "Leadership and Dialogue" which was held at Grand Millennium Kuala Lumpur, 17 -28 December 2012.

Trainees' response was good, and the benefits/advantages gained from this training course were very clear through the interaction between the trainers and trainees. Their understanding about this course had improved especially after the second day of the training period. Most of the trainees seemed to be interested in copying down extra notes during the lectures.

Statistical analysis showed that the trainers had scored "excellent" in their service of providing this training course. All the trainees agreed that the provided training module and course are easy to understand and the content of the program is very useful for them to improve their services in the

future. At the end of the training course, the trainees suggested the Centre provide digital material like CD to the participants as well.

The trainers had also suggested the Centre could develop cooperation with some Arab countries, to attract more trainees, giving them the benefit to required expertise from the University of Malaya. Courses and trainings that would assist in developing personal soft skills can also be developed to suit the requirements of the Arabic country. At the end of the program, the trainers also expressed their opinions and vision to encourage the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue to outreach their services/training/consultation to other countries, such as Britain, Denmark and Sweden as this kind of training course has proven its importance and good responses from the previous trainees from the Sultanate of Oman. The trainers also expressed their willingness to continue to cooperate with the Centre to develop and provide training on similar program in the near future with the aims of disseminating knowledge as well as to raise the image and reputation of the university to the world.



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Raihanah with the officer s from Oman

Penerbitan ISI dalam Bidang Pengajian Melayu

Oleh : Prof Dr. Arnt Graf (Jerman)

8 Oktober 2012, Bilik Khata Pusat Dialog Peradaban Universiti Malaya.



Prof Arnt Graf sedang berdiskusi



Sebahagian peserta yang hadir



Prof Arnt Graf menerima cenderamata



Jika dilihat sekarang ini penerbitan jurnal yang bertaraf Institute of Science Index (ISI) memainkan peranan penting dalam menaikkan kedudukan sesebuah Universiti itu di mata dunia. Namun begitu masih banyak lagi masalah dan perbincangan demi perbincangan sedang dijalankan. Bukan sahaja perdebatan mengenai ISI tetapi menyentuh juga mengenai penarafan universiti sedunia yang hangat diperkatakan, khususnya sejak Phil Baty dari Times Higher Education World University Rankings dan Times Higher Education (THE) magazine, mengaku bahawa penarafan dari THE selama ini mempunyai beberapa masalah besar dan oleh kerana itu tidak sah. Sayang sekali, sebelum pengakuan yang mengejutkan itu dibuat, kebanyakan universiti di seluruh dunia termasuk di Malaysia, telah banyak membelanjakan wang untuk 'naik' dalam penarafan yang digembargemburkan itu, termasuk meningkatkan jumlah pensyarah antarabangsa. Secara tidak sedar mereka selama ini ditipu oleh data-data yang tidak sah, Oleh kerana sikap terlalu percaya pada data-data penarafan universiti sedunia itu, Nunzio Quacquarelli, Pengarah Urusan Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), pula mengatakan bahawa "Apa yang lebih mengejutkan ialah kecenderungan pemimpin universiti dan kerajaan menggunakan ranking untuk menentukan sasaran strategik."

Kejutan demi kejutan menyatakan penarafan THE dan QS itu palsu mungkin juga membawa kebaikan. Kini kita semua boleh merenung kembali mengapa penarafan universiti sedunia seperti yang dilakukan oleh

THE dan QS boleh menjadi begitu penting dalam waktu beberapa tahun sahaja. Bagaimana pula situasi dahulu sebelum syarikat swasta seperti THE dan QS menerbitkan penarafan mereka? Harus diakui bahawa universiti-universiti sedunia sebelum ini juga ditarafkan, iaitu secara tidak formal dan berdasarkan kriteria yang amat bermasalah. Misalnya, pada zaman kolonial dan mungkin sampai akhir-akhir ini, kerana banyak profesor di Eropah atau di Amerika Syarikat dan Australia tidak mengiktiraf mutu universiti-universiti di luar Barat secara umum.

Prof Dr. Arnt Graf berkata lagi "Saya sendiri termasuk orang yang diminta pandangan oleh THE dan QS dalam penarafan universiti-universiti sedunia, dan saya seperti semua profesor lain yang ditanya, diminta untuk memberi persepsi subjektif saya. Kebetulan saya tahu tentang sistem universiti di Malaysia, kerana saya telah berkhidmat di Universiti Sains Malaysia selama dua setengah tahun sebagai Profesor Madya dan seterusnya Profesor. Namun begitu, bagaimana dengan profesor asing lain yang pandangannya diterima ke penarafan THE dan QS? Adakah mereka memang tahu bahawa contohnya Universiti Malaya, institusi yang berbeza dari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia?"

Di luar negara, istilah "Malaya" dan "Malaysia" juga sampai sekarang sering dicampur-aduk! Jelas, penarafan universiti-universiti sedunia berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas dan rasional akan membawa kemajuan jika faktor-faktor stereotaip dan prasangka dapat diatasi. Ini membawa kepada pertanyaan, apa sebenarnya faedah penarafan universiti sedunia? Untuk negara seperti Malaysia yang ingin menarik banyak pelajar asing, jawapannya jelas: Kedudukan yang tinggi dalam penarafan universiti sedunia berfungsi sebagai maklumat kepada pelajar asing bahawa universiti di Malaysia dapat di-

The debate on world university rankings is becoming more heated, especially since Phil Baty from Times Higher Education World University Rankings and Times Higher Education (THE) magazine recently admitted that THE rankings all this while have had major problems because they were not valid.

Most unfortunately, before this shocking admission was made, some universities world-wide, including those in Malaysia have been duped by invalid and inaccurate data. Because they trusted and believed the data on university rankings, a lot of money has been spent to 'rise' in the rankings that have been publicized, including increasing the number of 'international' lecturers.

percai, walaupun usia kebanyakan universiti di Malaysia belum begitu "panjang" jika dibandingkan dengan universiti-universiti lama di Eropah. Dari segi itu, penarafan boleh membantu universiti muda dan negara berkembang dalam usaha mereka untuk menarik pelajar asing. Ini dapat menjadi faktor ekonomi dalam persaingan dengan negara industri yang lama.

Walau bagaimanapun, erti dan faedah sebenar penarafan universiti sedunia tetap amat terbatas. Hal ini kerana aktiviti penarafan tidak mungkin mengukur semua kegiatan akademik di semua universiti sedunia secara

rasional, jelas dan sah. Bidang penyelidikan dan penerbitan sahaja amat kompleks - dan amat berbeza umpamanya antara sains dan ilmu kemanusiaan. Begitu juga dari aspek bahasa. Misalnya, apakah kita semua harus mengabaikan penerbitan dalam bahasa ibunda kita masing-masing, hanya kerana dalam penarafan universiti sedunia hanya terbitan dalam bahasa Inggeris? Tentu tidak! Bahasa Melayu, Perancis, Rusia, Arab, China, Jerman dan lain-lain mesti terus digunakan sebagai bahasa ilmiah. Kalau perlu, yang patut dihapuskan adalah penarafan universiti sedunia, bukan bahasa ibunda kita masing-

masing.

Jika dilihat Negara China baru-baru ini berjaya mendesak Negara Barat untuk menerima pakai Bahasa China dalam Institute of Science Index (ISI) telah menyebabkan Universiti di China melonjak naik dalam penerbitan jurnalnya. Oleh itu Negara Asia juga mesti sepakat untuk mendesak Negara Barat supaya mengiktiraf bahasa lain diguna pakai dalam penerbitan Institute of Science Index (ISI), dengan itu barulah kita dapat menjulang bahasa ibunda kita sendiri dan bersaing secara sihat.

PROGRAM INTERAKSI KEPIMPINAN UMUC 2012 (INTKEP)

Oleh : Zazren Ismail

22-23 September 2012 bertempat di Bukit Fraser, Pahang

Dalam usaha mewujudkan kerjasama dan persefahaman sesama ahli dan antara ahli dengan sekretariat, pendedahan dan pengetahuan mengenai Kelab UNESCO Universiti Malaya (UMUC) perlu dijelaskan, difahami dan dihayati. Justeru, Program Interaksi Kepimpinan UMUC 2012 telah dirangka untuk menjalinkan dan mengeratkan hubungan antara ahli "keluarga" UMUC seterusnya menjayakan visi, misi dan perjuangan UMUC. Program Interaksi Kepimpinan UMUC 2012 telah diadakan pada 22-23 September 2012 bertempat di Bukit Fraser, Pahang. Dalam program ini, peserta akan didedahkan dengan visi dan misi UMUC untuk memastikan kefahaman yang jelas akan arah tuju UMUC bagi memastikan setiap aktiviti yang bakal dijalankan berada dilandaskan yang sepatutnya.

UMUC memegang visi untuk menyediakan platform dalam mewujudkan persefahaman dalam kalangan masyarakat yang terdiri daripada pelbagai latar belakang akademik, bahasa, agama, budaya dan kepercayaan. UMUC memberi peluang kepada setiap masyarakat untuk menyatakan pendapat, pandangan, serta menjalankan penyelidikan bagi mendapatkan penyelesaian terbaik mengenai sesuatu isu.

Program ini melibatkan pelbagai aktiviti untuk memberi peluang kepada semua peserta untuk saling berkomunikasi dan berinteraksi. Hal ini kritikal kerana, hubungan yang erat dan positif dalam kalangan ahli dapat membantu UMUC melaksanakan program kelak dengan

jayanya seterusnya mencapai objektif penubuhan UMUC. Selain itu, program ini juga akan mempraktikkan bentuk-bentuk interaksi sosial yang ada seperti kerjasama, akomodasi, asimilasi, akulturasi, persaingan, kontravensi, dan konflik dalam kalangan ahli-ahli Kelab UNESCO Universiti Malaya (UMUC).

Bagi memantapkan program ini, UMUC telah melibatkan kerjasama daripada beberapa pihak seperti Living Lab dan Centre for Dialogue and Transformation, Bukit Fraser. Seramai 26 orang ahli UMUC dan sekretariat telah terlibat.

Pihak sekretariat UMUC mensasarkan penyertaan program ini kepada penyertaan daripada pelajar-pelajar tahun pertama dan kedua bagi membantu satu kumpulan jawatankuasa muda yang dapat mencipta kesepaduan dan kesinambungan dalam organisasi UMUC.

Terdapat empat objektif yang telah digariskan bagi program ini iaitu:

- Membentuk dan mengukuhkan kemahiran kepimpinan dan pengurusan
- Membina hubungan dan keserasian antara ahli
- Mengenalpasti potensi diri dan nilai modal insan di kalangan peserta/ahli

2.4 Mencetuskan budaya pemikiran kritis dan kesedaran dalaman (*inner awareness and consciousness*) ke arah mencapai misi keamanan dan hak asasi manusia melalui platform dialog dan menghormati alam sekitar sejagat



Gambar peserta sepanjang program di Bukit Fraser

HARI UNESCO PERINGKAT KEBANGSAAN 2012

Dataran KLCC Kuala Lumpur, 3-4 November 2012

Oleh : Zazren Ismail

Sambutan Hari UNESCO peringkat kebangsaan 2012 telah diadakan pada 3 dan 4 November 2012 bertempat di KLCC. Suruhanjaya Kebangsaan UNESCO Malaysia (SKUM) telah menganjurkan program ini dengan tujuan untuk memberi penekanan kepada agensi kerajaan dan badan bukan kerajaan serta orang ramai di Malaysia mengenai fungsi dan peranan SKUM dan secara tidak langsung dapat meningkatkan visibiliti SKUM kepada warganegara Malaysia secara khususnya.

Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi selaku Jawatankuasa Tetap Pengajian Tinggi (JKPT) SKUM telah dilantik sebagai Jawatankuasa Pameran. Kementerian ini akan melibatkan penyertaan pameran daripada Kelab UNESCO, Jabatan Pengajian Politeknik, Jabatan Pengajian Kolej Komuniti, BPKP, Jabatan Pengajian Tinggi dan PTPN.

Sehubungan itu, kelab UNESCO Universiti Malaya telah menghantar enam orang ahlinya untuk menyertai pameran tersebut. Mereka adalah Cik Zazren Ismail, En. Shamsudin Bin Abdul Rahman, Cik Siti Nur Syakirah Binti Mat Tazali, Cik Masitah Binti Othman, Cik Norlaila Binti Kasum dan En. Razin Fahmi Bin Rosman.

Dalam pameran tersebut, kelab UNESCO Universiti Malaya

(UMUC) telah mempamerkan poster-poster yang berkaitan aktiviti-aktiviti yang telah dianjurkan olehnya sepanjang kewujudannya. Selain itu, terdapat juga poster yang berkaitan latarbelakang UMUC dari segi sejarah penubuhan dan juga profilnya.

Sebanyak 40 buah booth daripada agensi-agensi kerajaan, swasta dan institute pengajian tinggi telah mengambil bahagian dalam pameran sempena sambutan Hari UNESCO Peringkat Kebangsaan.

Program ini telah dirasmikan oleh YAB tan Sri Dato' Haji Muhyiddin Bin Haji Mohd Yassin, Menteri Pendidikan merangkap Presiden SKUM. Upacara perasmian telah diadakan di Hotel Mandarin Oriental.

Sepanjang dua hari program ini berlangsung, ia dapat menarik perhatian ramai pengunjung yang mengunjungi KLCC untuk sama-sama memeriahkan sambutan ini. Booth UMUC turut menerima kunjungan daripada orang awam sepanjang sambutan berlangsung.



Mesyuarat Agung Suruhanjaya Kebangsaan UNESCO Malaysia (SKUM) Ke-38

Parlimen, Malaysia, 26 November 2012

Oleh : Zazren Ismail



Ahli Mesyuarat SKUM



Dr Zuraidah mendengar pembentangan yang diberikan

Suruhanjaya Kebangsaan UNESCO Malaysia (SKUM) telah mengadakan Mesyuarat Agung Suruhanjaya Kebangsaan UNESCO Malaysia (SKUM) ke-38 bil. 2/2012 pada 26 November 2012, bertempat di Bilik Mesyuarat Khas, Tingkat 4,

Bangunan Menara Parlimen Malaysia, Parlimen.

Mesyuarat Agung ini telah dipengerusikan oleh Y.Bhg. Dato' Dr. Rosli bin Mohamed, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM). Ia telah dihadiri oleh wakil-wakil daripada pelbagai jabatan dan kementerian yang terlibat sama ada secara langsung mahupun tidak langsung dengan SKUM. Antaranya, Setiausaha Agung SKUM, Pengerusi JKT Pendidikan (Ketua Pengarah Pelajaran Malaysia), Pengerusi JKT Komunikasi dan Kebudayaan (KSU Kementerian Penerangan, Komunikasi dan Kebudayaan), Pengerusi JKT Pengajian Tinggi (KPT), Pengerusi JKT Sains (Kementerian Sains, Teknologi & Inovasi), Pengerusi JKT Sains Sosial (Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat), Pengerusi JKT Hubungan Luar (Kementerian Luar Negeri), Bahagian Dasar dan hubungan Antarabangsa, KPT, Kelab UNESCO UM, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jabatan Peguam Negara dan ramai lagi.

Mesyuarat ini bertujuan untuk membentangkan laporan pro-

gram dan aktiviti SKUM dan Jawatankuasa Kecil Tetap (JTK) dari Jun 2012-November 2012 serta cadangan program dari Disember 2012 hingga Mei 2013.

Selain itu, dua buah kertas cadangan telah dibentangkan iaitu mengenai Minggu Kesedaran Pengurangan Risiko Bahaya Bencana dan Program Sambutan Hari UNESCO Malaysia 2013. Dua buah Kertas Makluman turut dibentangkan dalam mesyuarat iaitu yang berkaitan Minggu Pendidikan Untuk Semua (EFA) 2012 dan Lawatan PYT Irina Bokova, Ketua Pengarah UNESCO ke Malaysia dari 21 hingga 25 Mei 2013.

Seterusnya, mesyuarat diteruskan dengan pembentangan laporan program dan aktiviti Jawatankuasa Kecil Tetap (JKT) dari Jun 2012-November 2012 serta cadangan program dari Disember 2012-Mei 2013. Enam buah JKT terlibat iaitu JKT Pendidikan, JKT Pengajian Tinggi, JKT Komunikasi dan Kebudayaan, JKT Sains, JKT Sains Sosial, dan JKT Hubungan Luar.

The Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه و سلم)

Narated By Abu Huraira : I heard Allah's Apostle saying, Allah divided Mercy into one-hundred parts and He kept its ninety-nine parts with Him and sent down its one part on the earth, and because of that, it's one single part, His creations are Merciful to each other, so that even the mare lifts up its hoofs away from its baby animal, lest it should trample on it."

[Sahih Bukhari, Volume 8, Book 73, Number 29].

Narrated Abu Huraira: Allah's Apostle said, "There is a Sadaqa to be given for every joint of the human body; and for every day on which the sun rises there is a reward of a Sadaqa (i.e. charitable gift) for the one who establishes justice among people."

[Sahih Bukhari, Volume 3, Book 49, Number 870]

Majlis Jamuan Hari Raya Aidil Firti dan Menduduki Pejabat Baru

17 September 2012 (jumaat) bertempat di bilik Khata, Pusat Dialog Peradaban
Dianjurkan oleh Pusat Dialog Peradaban



Keheningan pagi yang mendamaikan ditambah pula dengan tiupan angin yang menyapa wajah menyegarkan lagi suasana pada hari tersebut, tanggal 17 september 2012 iaitu bertepatan dengan hari jumaat penghulu segala hari, Pusat Dialog Peradaban telah mengadakan Jamuan Hari Raya dan jamuan sempena menduduki pejabat baru bertempat di bilik Khata, Pusat Dialog Peradaban. Majlis tersebut bermula seawal jam 11 pagi namun begitu para tetamu jemputan sudah mula hadir sejak jam 10:30 pagi lagi. Majlis jamuan tersebut diadakan secara santai dan dimei-riahkan dengan lagu-lagu hari raya.

Diantara menu yang sediakan ialah ketupat, lemag, lontong, laksa penang, satay ayam dan daging, mee bandung, nasi beriani, ayam masak rendang, kari kambing dan pelbagai lagi juadah-juadah yang disediakan termasuk pencuci mulut. Wakil-wakil dari pelbagai fakulti datang bagi memeriahkan lagi suasana pada hari tersebut termasuk juga pelajar-pelajar yang mempunyai kelapangan

waktu. Majlis jamuan ini dihadiri hampir 180 orang para jemputan. Suasana meriah dan saling bertukar-tukar pandangan ketika majlis jamuan ini secara tidak langsung mengeratkan lagi hubungan silaturrahim dan persahabatan diantara kakitangan Pusat Dialog dengan para hadirin.

Majlis jamuan hari raya dan menduduki pejabat baru ini berakhir pada jam 4 petang. Kakitangan Pusat Dialog Peradaban berpuas hati dengan sambutan yang diterima dan mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada para hadirin yang sudi datang memeriahkan lagi majlis sambutan hari raya yang dianjurkan oleh Pusat Dialog Peradaban. Diharapkan kerjasama yang terjalin menjadi lebih erat dan padu dimasa akan datang.



Persidangan Antarabangsa Kecemerlangan Melayu: Ketahanan Melayu Menghadapi Cabaran Wawasan 2020

10-11 Disember 2012, bertempat di Hotel Crystal Crown
Oleh : Zazren Ismail

Pada 10-11 Disember 2012, Pusat Kajian Kecermelangan Melayu telah menganjurkan Persidangan Antarabangsa Kecemerlangan Melayu dengan tema **Ketahanan Melayu Menghadapi Cabaran Wawasan 2020** bertempat di Hotel Crystal Crown, Petaling Jaya.

Pusat Dialog Peradaban diwakili Dr Zuraidah dan Zazren turut serta didalam persidangan ini. Persidangan ini bertujuan mengupas isu tentang sejauhmana masyarakat Melayu dapat mempertahankan perkara-perkara berikut dalam konteks pembangunan dan pemodenan arus perdana iaitu peruntukan utama dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia berkaitan dengan kedudukan raja-raja Melayu, agama Islam, Bahasa Melayu dan hak istimewa Melayu; taakul ekonomi (*economic postulates*) yang berlandaskan tuntutan duniawi dan ukhrawi; ancaman dan pengaruh hedonism, sekularisme dan amalan yang bertentangan dengan ajaran agama dalam kehidupan seharian; dan warisan pengetahuan atau kearifan local (*indigenous/local knowledge*) sebagai asas kekuatan dan kegoan bangsa.

Persidangan ini telah dirasmikan oleh YBhg. Tan Sri Prof Dr Ghauth Jasmon, Naib canselor Universiti Malaya. Persidangan ini telah disertai oleh ahli-ahli akademik yang hebat dalam arena masing-masing. Pembentangan kertas kerja telah disampaikan oleh Dato' Ghazali Dato' Mohd Yusof, Prof. Emeritus Dr Clive Kessler, Prof Emeritus Dato' Dr. Abdul Rahman Embong dan prof Emeritus Dato' Dr Asmah Hj Omar. Persidangan ini telah digulung oleh Prof Madya Dr Zahir Ahmad, Pengarah Akademi Pengajian Melayu Universiti Malaya.



Seminar Commemorating World Philosophy Day: "Responsibilities Towards Future Generations And On Youth"

Seminar Sempena Hari Falsafah: "Tanggungjawab Pada Generasi Masa Depan Dan Pada Belia"

By Muhammad Amiriskandar

29th November 2012 at University of Malaya Art Gallery

Organizers 1. Centre for Civilisational Dialogue 2. Unesco Club University of Malaya

The main aim of this seminar commemorating the World Philosophy Day is to call public attention to the enlightening role that philosophical reflection and knowledge can play in public life and in facing world problems, especially in encounter of different cultures and civilisations due to globalisation.

Because of the importance and great benefits of dialogue via philosophy and in-line with the crucial roles of Philosophy of Moderation, University of Malaya UNESCO Club under the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue and the National Commission of UNESCO Malaysia have taken the initiative to organize a one day seminar on the 29th November 2012 with the following objectives:

- i. To promote and popularise philosophical reflection and the responsibilities of the present generations towards future generations to achieve a better understanding in promoting peace, harmonious coexistence and sustainability,
 - ii. To facilitate recognition of the importance of dialogue as a vehicle to contribute to social cohesion and stability, thus finding ways to enhance mutual respect for others in the context of a plural world through philosophy,
 - iii. To enhance commitment to being a Moderate Society that promotes moderation as part of the culture of life through a dedication to peace-building and the construction of world peace.
- The programme was invited a few prominent person and youth who are doing a lot of contribution to the field to share their thought and experience to the audience.

This first session was presented by **Datuk Dr Rajmah Hussein** on the topic of **"The Role of Youth towards Sustainability"** and moderated by Mr Muizzuddin Mohd Fared.

As a former diplomat, she certainly agrees on the importance of dialogue in having a win-win situation rather than war-war situation. World

Philosophy Day is a "brain child" of UNESCO. It is a day for people to share thought, openly explore and discuss some ideas and inspire public debate for discussion on society challenge. It is a great pleasure for her to talk to youth, to train them in order to open their mind. It is because, the youth today will become the leaders of tomorrow. That is why, she think that why is important that youth are exposed to crucial topic like sustainability development since they can do their part and play their role in protecting and improvement on the environment for sustainable future.

To sustain mean to maintain, to support and to endure. Sustainable is the capacity to endure to renewal sustenance and maintenance. Sustainability development is the developments that need the need of the present without compromise the ability of future generation meet their own needs.

Next session is a forum fully participated by youth. This effort was done due to the awareness of the voices of youth will be able to create more fresh thought and idea to contribute the betterness. Hence, four panel have been chosen to carry the responsibility to discuss this issue. They were:

- Ms Choy Kim Lee: Youth and the Future: Challenges and Opportunities
- Mr. Bintang Pamungkas: Youth, Apathy and Society
- Mr Cher Ruey Huat
- Mr Collin Chong Yew Kiat; The world in a quandary: A Clash or Alliance of civilisation? Impact on future generations and youth.

This forum was successfully moderated by Mr Adrian Yeo.



Participant of the seminar



Datuk Rajmah at the first session



Assoc. Prof. Dr Raihanah give some speech



Forum fully participated by youth

Datuk Rajmah Hussein berkata, beliau bersetuju tentang pentingnya dialog dalam mewujudkan situasi "menang-menang" (semua pihak berpuas hati) dari melihat situasi "perang-perang" (wujudnya pertelingkahan). Beliau berkata lagi "Hari Falsafah Sedunia" ialah hari kita patut meraikannya dengan bertukar-tukar pendapat, menerokai idea baru dan berbincang mengenai cabaran masyarakat di sekeliling kita. Beliau berbangga berada di kalangan remaja dan memberikan pendapat ini kerana remaja merupakan pemimpin pada masa hadapan.

EXTERNAL EVENTS AND NETWORKING

IIUM Global forum : Symposium on the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Initiative's for Dialogue among Civilizations and Followers of Religions

At Royale Chulan Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, 4th October 2012

Muslims have all the potential to engage in dialogue with other faith communities and they should do it effectively in order to bring about communal harmony and strengthen global peace and stability, said Professor Zaleha Kamaruddin, rector of International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). She made her remarks yesterday while addressing an international symposium on the significance of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah's Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue Initiative. The initiative was organized by the Madinah Islamic University in association with IIUM. Professor Zaleha Kamaruddin commended King Abdullah's initiative, saying it would remove misconceptions among the followers of different faiths and culture and promote peaceful coexistence among them. "Islam is a peaceful religion and it was sent as a blessing to all mankind. We Muslims should address other faith communities with respect and open dialogue with them."



Dr. Bachir Soualhi, director of international promotion and scholarships at IIUM and one of the organizers, said the symposium called for enhancing ways to strengthen King Abdullah's dialogue initiative by establishing more TV channels and websites and holding more seminars and conferences. "Since this initiative has come from the holy land, it will receive the support of all Muslims and will have a big impact." Soualhi stressed the need for popularizing the initiative. "All religions call for peace and tolerance. The problem is with the followers of these religions who have misunderstood their religious teachings of tolerance, the problem comes from followers who have misunderstood the teachings. So the dialogue message should reach the grassroots level," he added.

The symposium also called for greater cooperation and coordination among the various interfaith and intercultural initiatives launched by different countries including Turkey, Egypt and the US. "All these forums have a common agenda and work in a coordinated manner to have greater impact," Soualhi said. He said the symposium was timely as it was held at a time when Muslims were protesting against an anti-Islam film and cartoons that abused Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). It has resulted in the death of about 60 people. The participants discussed this issue in detail and stressed that Muslims should be taught how to respond to provocations in a rational manner. Soualhi commended the Madinah Islamic University for selecting Malaysia for the conference. "Malaysia is one of the most peaceful nations in the world. One nation and one Malaysia is its slogan. It is a model for communal harmony," he said, adding that the country offers a good platform for interfaith dialogue.



Majlis Kesepakatan Antara MAN PARUNG PANJANG BOGOR INDONESIA DAN SMK SEKDYEN 18 SELANGOR MALAYSIA

14 November 2012, Bilik Mesyuarat SMK Seksyen 18, Shah Alam

Pada 14 November 2012 (Rabu), bertempat di SMK Seksyen 18 Selangor Dr Zuraidah Abdullah Timbalan Pengarah Pusat Dialog Peradaban, Universiti Malaya telah dijemput sebagai saksi Majlis menandatangani kesepakatan antara MAN Parungpanjang Bogor Indonesia dan SMK Seksyen 18, Selangor Malaysia. Majlis ini juga dihadiri oleh Drs. Hamidi, M.Pd Kepala Jabatan MAN Parungpanjang Bogor dan Tn. Hj. Mohammed Ghazali Bin Hamzah, Pengetua SMK Seksyen 18, Selangor. Dr Zuraidah Abdullah telah menjadi koordinator bagi menghubungkan aktiviti dan program permuafakatan ini semenjak tahun 2010 lagi.



Kesepakatan ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan mutu pendidikan internasional dan mengatur hubungan luar negeri, khususnya pendidikan di negara-negara OECD (Organisasi untuk Kerjasama Ekonomi dan Pembangunan) dan ASEAN (Assosiation South-Bangsa Asia Tenggara), dan juga peningkatan kualiti pendidikan di MAN Parungpanjang - Bogor, dengan ini kedua belah pihak telah sepakat untuk membuat perjanjian berkonsepkan *sister school*. Persepakatan ini diharapkan akan dapat melaksanakan aktiviti seperti i) pertukaran siswa dari sekolah masing - masing, ii) pertukaran guru dari sekolah masing-masing, iii) berkolaborasi dalam penyelidikan dan iv) bertukar maklumat tentang inovasi pembelajaran dan budaya. Kesepakatan ini diharapkan dapat berlangsung dalam jangkamasa 5 (lima) tahun. Seramai lima kepala Madrasah Aliyah telah menandatangani bersama SMK Seksyen 18 Selangor.



Seminar Kebangsaan Majlis Dekan-Dekan Pendidikan IPTA 2012

7-9 Oktober 2012, The Zon Regency, Johor Bharu

Pada 7 - 9 Oktober 2012, Dr. Zuraidah Abdullah, Timbalan Pengarah Pusat Dialog Peradaban (PDP) telah menghadiri Seminar Kebangsaan Majlis Dekan-Dekan Pendidikan IPTA 2012 di The Zon Regency By The Sea, Johor Bharu. Tema pada kali ini adalah tentang "Memperkasa Minda Memacu Transformasi Pendidikan" yang mengupas pelbagai isu menarik dalam meningkatkan pembangunan pendidikan dan akademik. Objektif seminar ini adalah untuk menyediakan wahana dan menjana idea bagi warga pendidik, mewujudkan jaringan usaha sama, mempertingkatkan kreativiti, inovasi dan keusahawanan dalam kalangan pendidik serta membincangkan isu-isu global dan holistik dalam dunia pendidikan.

Seminar yang dianjurkan ini telah memberi peluang kepada sarjana tempatan dalam bidang pendidikan berkongsi ilmu, pandangan dan membentangkan hasil kajian mereka berkaitan dengan masa depan pendidikan negara. Sebanyak dua puluh (20) hasil kajian telah dibentangkan dalam seminar ini yang melibatkan 51 orang sarjana tempatan yang pakar dalam dunia pendidikan. Dr. Zuraidah Abdullah, telah membentangkan kajian yang

bertajuk "Komuniti Pembelajaran Profesional (PLC) dalam Warga Sekolah Menengah di Malaysia". Selain beliau Prof Datin Dr Rahimah Hj. Ahmad, dari Fakulti Pendidikan Universiti Malaya juga telah membentangkan kajian bersama Dr Hailan Salamun yang bertajuk, "Kepimpinan Guru di Sekolah".



Seminar Internasional Melayu Gemilang

20-21 Disember 2012, Rumah Melayu Kalimantan, Indonesia

Seminar Internasional Melayu Gemilang yang diadakan di Rumah Melayu Kalimantan Barat, Pontianak, Indonesia pada 20 - 21 Disember 2012. Seminar yang bertajuk, "Warisan Kearifan Lokal dan Pendidikan Karakter Nusantara" ini dianjurkan oleh Pusat Penelitian Kebudayaan Melayu (PPKM), Universitas Tanjungpura dan Majelis Adat Budaya Melayu (MABM), Kalimantan Barat. Dr. Zuraidah Abdullah, Timbalan Pengarah Pusat Dialog Peradaban (PDP) Universiti Malaya, telah diberikan penghormatan membentangkan kajian beliau yang bertajuk, "Resiliensi Pelajar Melayu Universiti Malaya: Satu Kajian Tinjauan". Beliau telah mengupas tahap risiliensi yang dimiliki oleh pelajar Melayu di Universiti Malaya yang meliputi faktor penyumbang dan penghalang kepada pemupukan tahap risiliensi pelajar Melayu dan telah mengenal pasti faktor yang menyebabkan pelajar-pelajar ini mempunyai tahap resiliensi yang sederhana ke rendah. Walau bagaimanapun, hasil kajian ini masih berada pada tahap tinjauan awal dan mendapati beberapa perkara perlu diberikan perhatian kepada pelajar-pelajar ini seperti bantuan dan sokongan yang meliputi latihan dan motivasi serta peranan pensyarah penting sebagai penasihat akademik. Selain itu, penglibatan dalam pelbagai aktiviti seperti persatuan, kelab, sukan dan kegiatan di universiti dapat membantu pelajar Melayu membina *softskill* pelajar-pelajar dari segi komunikasi, kepimpinan dan ketahanan daya saing.

Seminar ini sangat menarik kerana terdapat pelbagai perbincangan penyelidikan di kalangan sarjana tempatan (Malaysia), Brunei dan Indonesia yang berfokus kepada kearifan tempatan (Local Knowledge) dan pembangunan pendidikan di setiap negara yang terlibat. Ini dapat membuka minda rakyat untuk maju dalam bidang sains perubahan, sejarah Melayu di nusantara, pemeliharaan alam Melayu, ekonomi nusantara dan sebagainya. Seminar yang dianjurkan ini telah dihadiri oleh 132 orang sarjana dan telah membahaskan 107 pemakalah. Pertemuan sarjana dari tiga negara ini telah berjaya menggali khazanah budaya di kawasan Nusantara, memberi sumbangan pemikiran dalam pelbagai bidang keilmuan dalam bidang pendidikan karekter dan kearifan lokal. Ini telah ditegaskan oleh Ketua Majelis Adat Budaya Melayu Kalbar, Prof Dr Chairil Effendy, "Alam Melayu yang luas terbentang memamerkan banyak kearifan lokal dan pendidikan karakter masyarakatnya, ini yang harus dieksplorasi, sekaligus diperbincangkan dan dipublikasikan". Oleh itu, Dr Zuraidah Abdullah telah mencadangkan agar sarjana tempatan yang hadir pada seminar tersebut dapat berbincang dan berdialog di peringkat Kebangsaan di Malaysia pada tahun 2013.



Visit to the University of Dhaka and Uttara University, Bangladesh

21st to 23rd of November 2012

This visit was an academic tour supported and funded by the University of Malaya (UM), to establish links with the University of Dhaka (DU) and Uttara University (UU) and to understand the academic and cultural practices of the people in Dhaka and Bangladesh in general. In line with the university's primary objective of global partnerships and collaboration, we found that this is a golden opportunity to create a mutually beneficial bridge between these two nations.

On the Centre for Civilisational Dialogue's (CCD) side, together with the aforementioned purposes, we aimed to promote our Centre to the faculty members and students of DU and UU by expounding the ideas, vision, mission and roles of CCD by means of presentations and discussions with them, especially with the fellows at DU's Department of World Religions and Culture and Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue, in which we share common aspirations.

The visit was a pleasant experience whereby many fruitful dialogues and constructive exchanges took place. We observed that they placed a strong emphasis on the importance of preserving old and historical buildings and documents for the usage and appreciation of current and future generations. Above all, we found that the people of Dhaka were very friendly and welcoming, which has made our stay delightful.

This visit was held from the 21st to 23rd of November 2012 and the delegation was headed by the Director of CCD, Associate Professor Dr. Raihanah binti Haji Abdullah and Deputy, Dr. Zuraidah binti Abdullah. We visited two universities in Dhaka: The University of Dhaka and Uttara University. Both of these universities have academic departments and centres that are rooted in the fields of religious and civilisational dialogue, in which we can benefit from and by the exchanges of knowledge between our Centre and their institutions.

Our objectives of this visit are:

- To promote the University of Malaya and the aspirations of our Vice-Chancellor to propel our University to a higher level of international acknowledgement by producing world-class academicians and publications, parallel with the status of UM as the number one university in Malaysia.
- To promote our Centre with its vision and philosophy that inspires the strong academic work behind the ideals of civilisational and religious dialogue in order to inculcate universal empathy and understanding of one another amongst not only Malaysians but people from other countries as well.
- To exchange ideas, knowledge and research of other cultures in the field of civilisational dialogue by means of social and academic cooperation that will produce mutual gains and benefits. This includes holding international conferences and continuous seminars and workshop by the academic members between UM and both DU and UU.
- To expand international linkages and achieve global partnership between said institutions with the construction and formalisation signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).





Muzakarah Ulama MABIMS

16-18 November 2012 bertempat di Hotel Orchard, Republik Singapura

Bioteknologi adalah satu bidang sains yang meliputi pembiakan buatan, pengklonan, pemindahan organ dan kejuruteraan genetik dalam bidang pertanian, makanan, ubat-ubatan dan sebagainya. Pencapaian yang menakjubkan dalam bidang bioteknologi oleh para saintis membuktikan bidang ini mampu menghasilkan dimensi baru dalam kehidupan manusia. Ia juga menimbulkan persoalan-persoalan baru dan membuka ruang kajian untuk menetapkan perspektif agama, moral dan etika dalam bidang tersebut.

Sejak ia mula muncul pada tahun 1960an. Bidang bio-etika ini telah berkembang pesat ke seluruh dunia dengan pencapaian baru yang tidak pernah tergambar sebelum ini. Pencapaian dan dapatan ini disebar luas melalui seminar, persidangan, penerbitan, institusi, dan juga kurikulum pengajaran di pusat-pusat pengajian tinggi. Dalam pada itu, di dalam masyarakat dunia telah wujud kerangka nilai-nilai yang dapat digunakan dalam menilai baik atau buruk sesuatu penemuan dan aplikasi sains dan teknologi.

Pencapaian dan potensi bioteknologi ini menimbulkan perspektif baru dan permasalahan moral dan etika baru dalam kita melihat kehidupan, kemanusiaan, dan hubungan manusia, sains, alam, Pencipta dan hakikat kehidupan. Tentunya ini semua menuntut petunjuk agama dalam menjelaskan prinsip-prinsip dan kerangka etika yang berdasarkan kepada Al-Quran dan Sunnah. Ia juga mempunyai implikasi pada sistem perundangan yang memerlukan sumbangan aktif kepimpinan agama.

Penyertaan para ulama serta ahli akademik Islam dalam perbincangan bioetika di peringkat tempatan dan antarabangsa amat penting dan genting. Ia juga membuka ruang dialog bagi memupuk persefahaman dan rasa saling hormat antara masyarakat dunia yang berbilang agama, kaum dan bahasa.



Perbincangan Ulasan Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Negara 2013-2025, Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia di DBP . Ulasan ini dihantar kpd TPM/MPeIM mewakili GMP (Gerakan Hapuskan PPSMI), pada 31 Dis 2012.

Pendidikan memainkan peranan penting dalam perkembangan ekonomi dan pembangunan sesebuah negara. Untuk itu, proses pembelajaran dan pengajaran yang berlaku di dalam bilik darjah merupakan penentu utama kejayaan masa depan negara. Dalam ekonomi global masa kini, kejayaan sesebuah Negara bergantung pada pengetahuan,

kemahiran dan kompetensi yang dimiliki oleh rakyatnya. Maka tidak menghairankan sekiranya sesebuah Negara yang mempunyai rakyat berpendidikan tinggi mampu menjana ekonomi dengan pesat demi kemakmuran negara. Pendidikan juga merupakan asas pembentukan negara bangsa yang bersatu padu.

Melalui pendidikan, individu berpeluang meningkatkan kualiti hidup, menjadi ahli masyarakat yang berjiwa, serta aktif menyumbang kepada pembangunan negara. Pendidikan juga menyumbang kepada penghayatan nilai dan perkongsian aspirasi apabila individu dari pelbagai latar belakang sosioekonomi, agama dan etnik berinteraksi serta belajar memahami dan menerima perbezaan. Nilai dan pengalaman yang dikongsi akan mengukuhkan lagi perpaduan dan membentuk satu identiti nasional. Oleh yang demikian, sistem pendidikan negara mesti berupaya melahirkan generasi yang mempunyai matlamat dan impian yang sama ke arah pembangunan negara Malaysia yang lebih maju pada masa depan.

Baru-baru ini, sistem pendidikan negara sering menjadi perhatian dan bahan perdebatan. Polemik ini berbangkit disebabkan jangkaan ibu bapa semakin meningkat, manakala majikan pula menyuarakan kebimbangan tentang keupayaan sistem pendidikan negara dalam menyediakan generasi muda Malaysia dengan ilmu, kemahiran, dan nilai murni untuk menyumbang kepada pembangunan ekonomi abad ke-21. Lazimnya, kepelbagaian dan kompleksiti sistem pendidikan sesebuah negara yang ingin melaksanakan transformasi mengambil masa. selama beberapa tahun sebelum hasilnya dapat dizahirkan dan dilihat.

Oleh yang demikian, Kerajaan dan Kementerian perlu segera memulakan tindakan berani, bersungguh-sungguh, dan drastik dalam melaksanakan transformasi yang penting dan kritikal ini. Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan ini dihasilkan oleh Kementerian melalui kajian dan penilaian yang mendalam serta pelibatan meluas pihak awam. Berdasarkan kedudukan pencapaian sistem pendidikan Malaysia pada masa kini dan cabaran yang bakal ditempuhi, Pelan ini bermatlamat mengukuhkan visi dan aspirasi sistem pendidikan Malaysia sehingga tahun 2025. Pelan ini juga menyediakan hala tuju dasar dan inisiatif pelaksanaan yang direncanakan dengan terperinci bagi mencapai matlamat sistem pendidikan negara yang dinamik serta memenuhi hasrat dan keperluan semua.

Kegiatan Dr. Shaharir Mohamad Zain September-Disember 2012

Penulisan dan pembentangan

22 Sept: "Bidang Ilmu tamadun Malayonesia abad ke-16 dan ke-17 M berasaskan *Hikayat Raja Pasai Taj al-Salatin* dan *Bustan al-Salatin* yang relevan dengan ilmu kontemporer". Bengkel Akademi Ketamadunan Malaysia. Siri 7 Kuliah Teori Kenisbian ASASI:

6 Okt: "Krisis fizik Newton dan falsafah fizik yang memotivasikan penciptaan Teori Kenisbian". Kuliah 1, di AKK, ABIM

13 Okt: "Pembinaan geometri ruang-masa (alam semesta) tanpa jirim dan hukum dinamik di dalamnya yang merevolusikan". Kuliah 2, Siri 7 Kuliah Teori Kenisbian ASASI, di AKK, ABIM

20 Okt: "Kejayaan dan kegagalan Teori Kenisbian Khas". Kuliah 3, Siri 7 Kuliah Teori Kenisbian ASASI, di AKK, ABIM

22 Dis: "Kenisbian am: Aksiom baharu tentang ruang-masa, hokum geometri Einstein, dan model alam Semesta Einstein". Kuliah 4, Siri 7 Kuliah Teori Kenisbian ASASI, di INSPERM, UPM

9 Okt: *Muzakarah Penulisan Buku DBP*

11 Okt-14 Dis. *Siri Jelajah Ilmu Selangor, anjuran PAKSI.*

"Bagaimana al-Qur'aan dijadikan sumber ilmu kini?". Pembentangan 1, di Sg Udang, Kelang 11 Okt., 2012; Pembentangan 2, 11 Nov, di Surau Ehsan, Rawang; Pembentangan 3, di Tanjung Karang, 14 Dis. Makalah ini juga dibentangkan di masjid Subang Jaya, Shah Alam pada 22 Dis. (atas undangan JK masjid tersebut)

2 Nov: "Kaedah pendekatan beretnomatematik Malayonesia dalam pendidikan matematik sekolah di Malaysia". *Seminar Mingguan INSPERM, UPM*

18 Nov: "Ke arah reformasi dalam universiti awam di Malaysia". *Sem. Pendidikan Negara*, anjuran Yayasan Selangor, di UNISEL. Judul yg sama dibicarakan (sebagai ahli Penal) di *Persidangan Meja Bulat: Halatuju Pendidikan Malaysia*, di Hotel Quality Shah Alam.

Penerbitan dlm tempoh September-Dis 2012:

1. Conciousness-based science. Preface dlm Sahtouris E. 2012, *A civilisational Dialogue on Forming Our Global Family*. Monograph Series 23. Pusat Dialog Peradaban, Universiti Malaya, pp .i-v
2. Mantik Melayu Separuh Pertama abad ke-17 M menerusi manuskrip mantik Melayu Jawi yang tertua Setakat ini. Manuskrip Nur al-Dyn al-Ranyry. *Kesturi* 2012, 22(1):
3. Banyaknya Alam mengikut sains moden serasi dengan Islam!? *Kesturi* 2012, 22(2):
4. Yang dihajati tidak menjadi: Ulasan buku Ary Ginanjar Augustian: *ESQ* 2008. Akan terbit dlm *Jurnal Peradaban* 2012.
5. Towards a better Islamic Education: Malaysian Experience. *Muslim Quarterly Education* (UK) 2012, 25(1&2): 56-70
6. *Berakhir Sudahkah Ilmu dalam Acuan Sendiri?* Kuala Lumpur: Pusat Dialog Peradaban, UM
7. *Istilah dan Konsep Pengukuran Tradisional Alam Melayu*. P.Pinang: USM



SOROTAN PERJALANAN 2012



Welcome To The Centre

Norfarhanah binti Abd Razak is currently a research assistant under the research project, "Transgenderism in Malaysia: The Different Perspective" from October 2012. She was born in 1989 in Ipoh, Perak. She is a graduate from University of Malaya in Anthropology and Sociology.



Muhammad Amiriskandar bin Abdul Rahim is a project assistant in research management at the Centre, appointed in October 2012. He is currently working under the research project, "Dialogue Practices in Malaysia and Its Impacts on the 1Malaysia Concept: Case Study of Students in University of Malaya". Formerly a Sociology major at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences University of Malaya, he was born in 1988 in Kuala Lumpur. He has been affiliated with the Centre since his undergraduate years when he joined a programme on Inter-Civilisational Dialogue and became a member of the University of Malaya UNESCO Club in 2009.

Kimlee Rio Choy is currently a research assistant with CCD since oct 2012 with project 'culture of peace: attitudes and beliefs in Malaysia, she is a former student of University of Malaya Bachelor of biomedical science. Former secretary of UMUC, represent UMUC to VOCAL: UNESCO Kinabalu expedition n interfaith programe with NUS in 2009, participated UNESCo youth peace ambassador workshop 2011, currently is committee of UN assoiation Malaysia.



Terima Kasih / Thank You



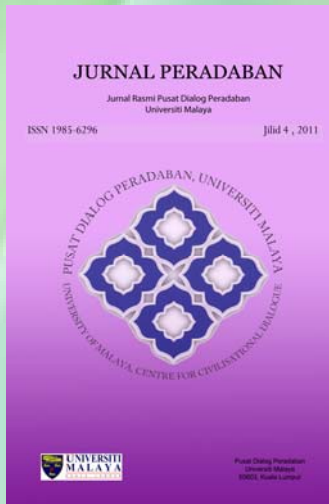
Warga Pusat Dialog Peradaban mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih yang tidak terhingga kepada **Fadhirul Hezley bin Juhari, Mohd Fadhli Rahmat Fakri, Ridzma June, dan Siew Wai Ling** yang telah pun tamat tempoh kontrak bersama Pusat Dialog Peradaban baru-baru ini (2012) . Setiap pertemuan pasti ada perpisahan namun begitu hubungan baik yang terjalin pasti tidak akan luput ditelan masa.

Tiap pertemuan pasti ada perpisahan,
Itu adat, itu lumrah kehidupan,
Begitulah rentetan perjalanan,
Walau sukar untuk ditelan,
Tapi kaki tetap mengorak jalan,
Selagi hayat dikandung badan,
Hidup adalah perubahan,
Perubahan yang menentukan masa hadapan.

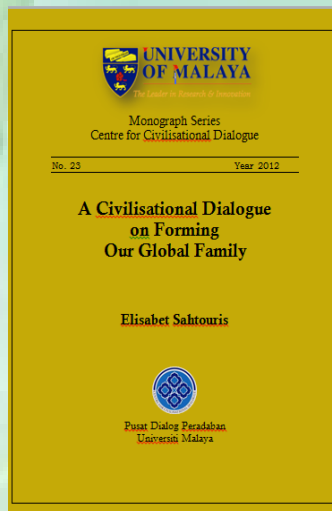


Pusat Dialog Peradaban sekali lagi ingin mengucapkan jutaan terima kasih dan selamat maju jaya dalam apa jua bidang yang diceburi.

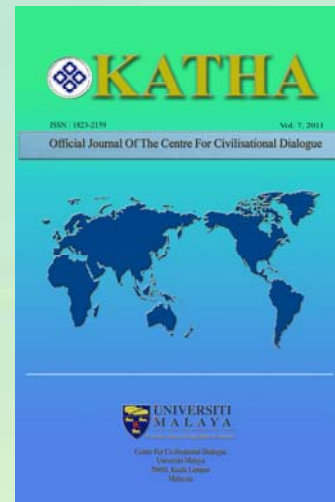
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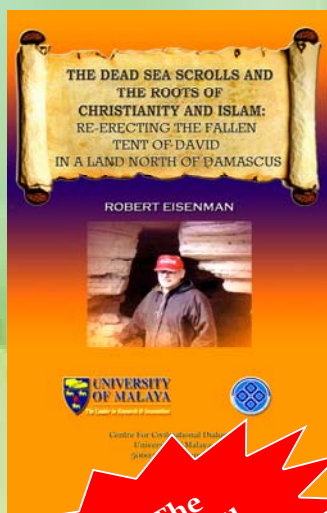
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Monograph 24



Dr Shahrir Mohamad zain

BUKU: Berakhir Sudahkah Ilmu Dalam Acuan Sendiri ?



**PUBLIC LECTURE, CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS,
FORUMS, ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS AND DIALOGUE**

UPCOMING EVENTS

ACTIVITIES

Changing Consciousness/Changing Behaviours: From Conflict to Collaboration Through The Ideological-Structural Analysis. Short Course prepared by Prof. Dr. Carolina López C. (Visiting Scholar at VC Office, UM from Tecnológico de Monterrey University, Chihuahua, México)

International Seminar on Dialogue Towards Peace

International Conference on "Building Future on Peace, Harmonious Co-existence and Sustainability"

Dialogue on Transgenderism in Malaysia: The Different Perspectives. Collaboration with Jabatan Agama Islam Wilayah Persekutuan (JAWI)

The Meaning of Civilisations by Dato' Baharudin Ahmad (Senior Academic Fellow, International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC))

Consumption and Muslims by Prof. Dr. Karim Douglas Crow (Principal Research Fellow at International Institute of Advanced Islamic Studies (IAIS) Malaysia)

Upcoming Visiting Scholars

Professor Dr. Samuel Oluoch Imbo (Hamline University in Saint Paul, U.S.A)

- Field of interest : Comparative philosophy, Africana Philosophy and social & political philosophy

Professor Dr. Golam Dastagir (University of Toronto, Canada)

- Field of interest : Islamic ethics, Islamic philosophy of education

Professor Dr. Arndt Graf (Goethe-University Frankfurt, Germany)

- Field of interest : Malay Studies, Southeast Asian Studies, Literature

Professor Fumiaki Taniguchi (Konan University Japan)

- Field of interest : Ethics



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