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Alhamdulillah, thanks God, the SUSURGALUR journal, September 2020 edition, can be published and meet with readers now. The SUSURGALUR journal has been published in collaboration between the ASPENSI (Association of Indonesian Scholars of History Education) in Bandung with the UBD (University of Brunei Darussalam) in Bandar Seri Begawan since 2013 to date.

Researching and studying History, as a discipline about the past, has always attracted the attention of many people. An interesting and actual history is a story in the past whose form is related to the present context. This is why many people claim the importance of history based on their perspectives and political interests. History, as a reconstruction of the past, can indeed be used as a means of legitimacy and justification for individuals, social groups, institutions, and even nations. History, in the context of reconstruction in the past, is much debated until now, because it involves a strong element of subjectivity. As long as the element of subjectivity is supported by logical and rational facts, we can still understand and accept it as a perspective in studying History. History as an event, thus, can be interpreted and understood differently, based on their perspectives and social interests. The more so if that history, as a reconstruction of the past, involves the life of a very large nation-state.

For the nation-states that became independent in the mid-20th century, such as the nation-state of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries, it is clear that a new perspective is needed in understanding history as the collective memory of the nation. If in the pre-independence era, figures from the colonial side played a central role; then in the post-independence era, national figures played a significant role in the historical stage. This is true not only in Indonesia, but also in other countries in Southeast Asia, and even in around the Globe.

The articles presented in the SUSURGALUR journal, September 2020 edition, do not specifically examine the central role of figures, both in the stage of colonial and national history. What is important to note here is the perspective and way of interpreting history as a reconstruction of the past based on national interests. The history of an independent nation-state is no longer constructed and interpreted monolithically by the colonial side, but is explained and analyzed based on its perspective national historical contexts. The field of historical studies is also not only political, but also other non-political issues, such as culture, education, social, and even health, with an interdisciplinary approaches.

The first article, written by Rizki Darmawan & Muhammad Wasith Albar of Indonesia, entitled “Punk Music Group Movement in Jakarta: Margjinal Band, 2001-2009”, for example, clearly explained that Punk is a socio-cultural movement that communicates its expression through music and mainstream media. Punk music that had developed in Jakarta, Indonesia, generally had criticizing lyrics toward various government's policies. Meanwhile, the second article, written by Haji Awang Asbol bin Haji Mail of Brunei Darussalam, entitled “Education and Educational Policies of Brunei Darussalam, 1914-1962: A Transformation Study”, explained that Brunei education needs an educational policy to determine its direction. Thus, there is an Education Policy of 1954 and 1962. However, the Education Policy of 1962 failed to be implemented, especially the Malay Language as the main medium of instruction in schools of Brunei Darussalam.

The third article, written by Gina Siti Rahmah, Andi Suwirta & Moch Eryk Kamsori of Indonesia, entitled “Position and Political Role of Harmoko during the New Order, 1983-1999: From the Minister of Information to the Chair of Parliament in Indonesia”, described that in the political field, Harmoko made distinctive political communications to support the New Order development programs in Indonesia, 1984-1999.

The fourth article, written by Florence Bosede Famolu of Nigeria, entitled “Influence of Parents’ Socio-Economic Status on Career Choice of Undergraduates in Kwara State, Nigeria: Implications for Counselling”, clearly stated that parents should properly guide their child in the career choice after graduating.

The last but not least, fifth article, written by Zulhimi bin Haji Jaidin of Brunei Darussalam, entitled “The Importance of Social Support in Strengthening Social Control of Former Drug Users: A Literature Review Study”, finally stated that former drug users needed social support from social support groups for survive without drugs.

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


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