



BAB 8

DECOLONISATION

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- ✓ Explaining the Phenomenology of Natural Destruction - Anthropogenic and the emergence of Human Anthropocentrism / Egoism / Ego logical From the Descartes Cogito Ergo Sum Philosophy (Cartesian Dualism)
- ✓ Explain the necessity of Decolonization by Validating Human Anthropocentrism Destroying the Cartesian Dualism Philosophy based on the development of Epistemology / Eurocentrism
- ✓ Describing Decolonization through a Integrated / Well-Being / Ecological Human Approach Becoming More Obedient, Synthesis of Science and Charity, Integrated Knowledge Humans who are the epistemological liberation movement, science and humanity
- ✓ Analyze the production of new knowledge through the Integrated / Welfare / Ecological Philosophy of Philosophy approach



CHAPTER CONTENT

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COLONIALISM & DECOLONIALISM

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EFFECTS OF DECOLONIZATION: ETHICS

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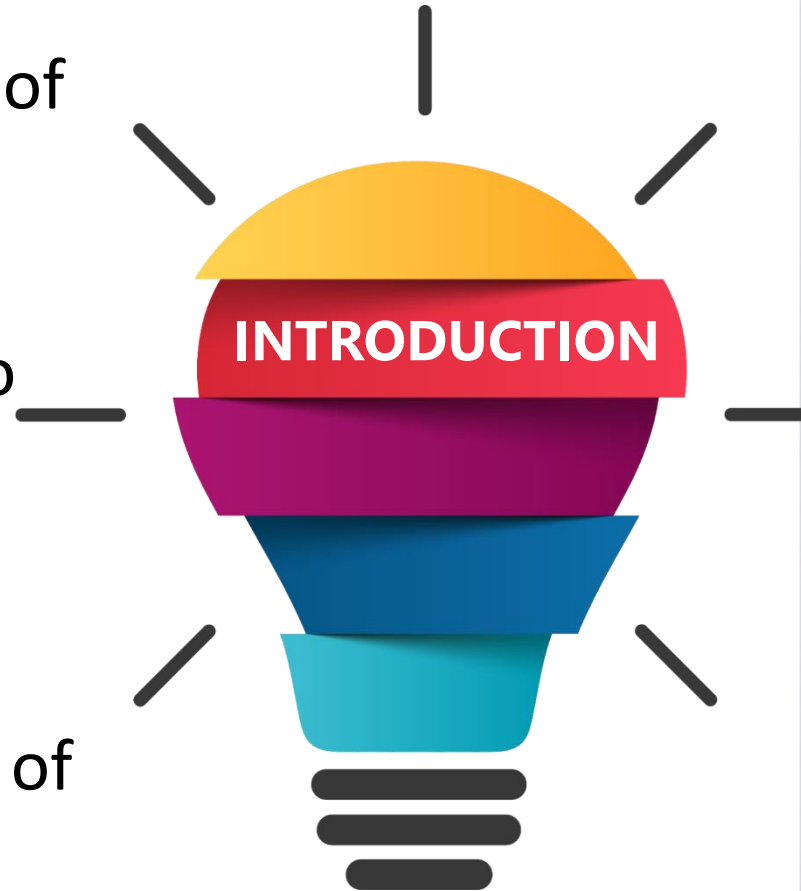
**RENE DESCARTES DECOLONIZATION WORK
IN THE FIELD OF ETHICS**

04

**SUCCESSFULLY INTEGRATING A
PROSPEROUS/ECOLOGICAL HUMAN BEINGS**

INTRODUCTION

- Colonization is the colonialism of material, mental and mental aspects.
- Decolonization is an attempt to liberate from colonialism.
- Understand the influence of colonialism on world history.
- Also affects the modernization of the world.



COLONIALISM & DECOLONIALISM



COLONIALISM

Language (from Latin words):

- Colere: *to cultivate* (untuk memupuk)
- Colonia: *a landed estate* (ladang/tanah)
- Colonus: *a farmer* (petani)

COLONIALISM

Terms:

- Colonial rule over the region and its inhabitants.
- It occurs when a country dominates, conquers, exploits and imposes language and cultural values on a colonized country.

Continuation...

- The concept of colonialism is closely related to ‘imperialism’: the imposition of policies and values on the colonized nation.
- Uses power and influence to control the country or others.
- The belief that the values and culture of the colonizers are higher than those of the colonized.

EXAMPLE OF COLONIZATION FROM AN ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE

- The colonization of Columbus into the American continent was considered a ‘white men’s burden to civilize the uncivilized people’.
- Reconquista (Penaklukan semula) by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella (1492):
 - Burned 500,000 books in Cordoba library, and 250,000 books in Granada for ethical reasons
 - Giving Muslims and Jews a choice whether to convert to Christianity or to be killed.
 - Continuous monitoring of Moriscos (Islamic Origins) and Marranos (Jewish Origins).

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- Improved infrastructure and trade
- Spreading medical and technological knowledge
- Encourage literacy
- Implement Western-style human rights standards
- Introducing the democratic system in government
- Improving food and health resources
- Increasing the spirit of nationalism

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- Environmental destruction
- Spread of disease
- Economic instability
- Ethnic competition
- Human rights violations
- Colonial-element education
- Social problems

DECOLONIALISM

Language (from English words):

- *Decolonization consisting of de (not) and Colonization (penjajahan).*
- These two words can be defined as independence.

DECOLONIALISM

Terms:

- The process of abolishing colonialism.

‘Penyah-jajahan’:

1. Removal of external powers from the occupied territories.
2. Removal of ideology that degrades and weakens the soul of the colonized society.

The effect of Decolonization

1. Restore the worldview (pandangan dunia) of the locals.
2. Restoring traditional culture and way of life.
3. Replacing Western (Eurocentric) historical interpretations with a local perspective.
4. Establishment of a new nation-based nation(*Nation State*)
5. The existence of new unions among former colonial countries such as the Commonwealth Union.

EFFECTS OF DECOLONIZATION: ETHICS



DEFINITION OF ETHICS

Language (from Greek words):

- Ethics comes from the term 'ethos': traits and habits.
- Principles or mastery of human practice, morals.

Term:

- A branch of philosophy that concerns morals and behavior and the assessment of human actions.

ETHICS AND MORALS

- These two terms are used interchangeably.
- In the field of philosophy:
- Ethics is the study of practiced values.
(Example: Caring / fair / joy / keeping promises)
- Morality is the evaluation of a practice that is a guide (good/bad; right/wrong).

Value theory: Western perspective

1. Teleology

Telos - end/goal (good or bad),

If the effect is good, then the deed becomes good

Examples: Corruption & stealing

2. Hedonism / Utilitarianism

Usability / pleasure as the main value

If the result brings happiness, then it can be done

Example: Extreme entertainment/ hiburan melampau

3. Deontology

Deon: moral responsibility

What should be done

Example: Stealing is bad and should not be done without seeing the purpose.

4. Relativism

Good and bad are different according to the customs of society.

Example: Wearing shoes indoors for western society is common.

Ethical issues in various fields

1. Business - profit, fraud, corruption, social responsibility
2. Medical - mercy killing, privation, abortion, surrogate mother, test tube baby
3. Law - lawyer of liar?
4. Nutrition - genetic modification (GMO),
5. Science and technology - test materials, clones, artificial intelligence
6. Weapons - robots, drones, chain bombs, nuclear weapons
7. Art - negative and positive
8. Politics - Pursuing power, influence, pleasing God
9. Social - Synthetic materials in various forms, fashion, socialization

Morals and ethics: Islamic perspective

Morals and ethics - akhlak are more appropriate in Islam

Directly linked to faith

Religion determines values of akhlak

Ethics and values in Islam are closely related to issues of good or bad, criteria for determining actions and the motives of a case based on al-Quran dan Sunnah.

Dimensions of morality in Islam: Vertical and Horizontal Relations

Vertical - Human (servant) with Allah (Faith)

Horizontal -

- To fellow human beings - including to ourselves

- To other creatures - including animals, jinn, plants and the environment

RENE DESCARTES DECOLONIZATION EFFORTS: IN THE FIELD OF ETHICS



Who is Rene Descartes?

- Lived between 1596-1650 in the West
- Thinker, philosopher, mathematician and scientist from France.
- Known as the founder of modern philosophy and rejected many other thoughts in Europe.
- Made skepticism (doubt) as the basis of thought.

Descartes' words of wisdom

- "Having good thoughts alone is not enough, the more important thing is to use common sense"
- "The best thoughts can be used for evil or good"
- "Humans have nothing but good thoughts"

The Basis of Rene Descartes' Thought

1. Anthropogenic

- The term antropo (from Greek): *ánthrōpos* "human"
- The term genic - production, production, relevance, impact

2. Anthropocentrism

- Meaning: humans as the most important entity in the universe

Both terms give the meaning:

1. human beings are able to judge the world based on their thoughts and experiences
2. Humans have absolute freedom in exploiting nature.

Continuation...

3. Skepticism (Cogito Ergo Sum)

- I think, therefore I am
- *dubito, ergo cogito, ergo sum*
- I doubt, therefore I think, therefore I am
- he doubts whether he exists or not, after which he thinks and is convinced that he exists
- Decartes proves he exists after he thinks, uses the brain, not external factors.

Descartes' Theory of Dualism

- there are two elements- mind (brain) and body (physical)
- both are different - mind-body dualism.
- the basic / function of the brain - thinking, not the same as body - physical, not thinking,
- each one can live without help from the other,
- there is no connection between the two because of different functions

The main question: Dualism

What is the relationship between brain and body/physical?

- Humans have both
- Among the physical examples - size, weight, shape, color, movement and space.
- Among the non-physical properties of the brain - awareness, experience, belief.
- Thus, the brain differs from the body and can exist without the body.

Egoism as a human nature that needs to be rejected

- The meaning of egoism:
 - The main purpose of action is for personal gain
 - Excessive attention to self
- Ethical theory that prioritizes personal interests
- Descartes rejects selfishness and is replaced by:
 - Sacrifice, love, passion,
 - Reject ego
 - Prioritize others

RENE DESCARTES 'THOUGHTS NEED TO BE GIVEN A NEW BREATH

In accordance with the culture and
thinking of Malaysian society

SUCCESSFULLY INTEGRATING PROSPEROUS HUMAN BEINGS (*EPISTEMIC HUMILITY*)



PROSPEROUS INTEGRATED HUMAN BEING DEFINITION

- ***Epistemic Humility***: a person humble themselves to learn.
 - 1) Mutual respect & ethics
 - 2) Object to differences in opinion
 - 3) Shared responsibility for handling challenges

PROSPEROUS INTEGRATED HUMAN BEING

Values:

- ❖ Like rice, the more it contains the more it bows down
- ❖ Synthesized Science and Practical
- ❖ Integrated Knowledgeable People

PROSPERITY VALUE: ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

❖ Prosperity Values (harmony: peaceful and prosperous) of Eastern civilization:

Prosperity according to Islamic Malay Civilization

“O humanity! Indeed, We created you from a male and a female, and made you into peoples and tribes so that you may (get to) know one another. Surely the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous among you. Allah is truly All-Knowing, All-Aware.”

(Al-Quran: Surah al-Hujurat, verse 13)

PROSPERITY VALUE: CHINESE CIVILIZATION

Prosperity according to Chinese Civilization

Thousands of years ago, the Chinese carved the character "He", which means harmony and peace, on tortoise shells, and philosopher Confucius (551 B.C. to 479 B.C.) expounded the philosophical concept of "harmony without uniformity", meaning a world is full of differences and contradictions, but the righteous man should balance them and achieve harmony.

PROSPERITY VALUE: INDIAN CIVILIZATION

Prosperity according to Indian Civilization

The royal path to abundance consists of five important attributes, which are vital to achieve success or abundance in life:

1. Determination
2. Clear goals
3. Hard work
4. Relationships
5. Perseverance

STRATEGY TO BUILD A PROSPEROUS INTEGRATED HUMAN BEING

- ❖ Free ourselves from the philosophy founded by the colonizers
- ❖ Develop the thought and foundation of knowledge based on the local wisdom of eastern civilization:
 - 1) Philosophy that emphasizes the aspect of beliefs
 - 2) The universal view of eastern civilization: man as a servant of God
 - 3) Man has to carry out the responsibilities that God has entrusted to them; humans are not free to exploit nature
 - 4) Using nature for the well-being of all beings
- ❖ Refers to the source of knowledge in the tradition of eastern civilization

NEW PHILOSOPHICAL KNOWLEDGE ON PROSPEROUS INTEGRATED HUMAN BEINGS

- ❖ Prosperous Philosophy: sustainable development based on the local wisdom of eastern civilization - a balanced relationship between physical, emotional, spiritual & intellectual
- ❖ Brings benefits and avoids damage
- ❖ Preservation & conservation of the environment
- ❖ HOLISTIC- ecological human beings based on the local wisdom of eastern civilization

ECOLOGICAL HUMANITIES (INSAN EKOLOGIKAL)

Humanistic questions about meaning, culture, values, ethics, and responsibilities to address pressing environmental problems

“Aspek kemanusiaan meliputi makna, budaya, nilai, etika dan tanggungjawab dalam menghadapi dan menangani isu-isu persekitaran”

EASTERN ECOLOGICAL HUMANITIES

Humanistic questions on the meaning, culture, values, ethics, and responsibilities to deal with environmental problems based on LOCAL KNOWLEDGE of Eastern civilization

EASTERN ECOLOGICAL HUMANITIES

- ❖ Western Scholars before the Renaissance learned from Eastern Scholars and exploited knowledge to produce 'new' knowledge based on the Western secular universe - until such knowledge dominated the world today
- ❖ Eastern Scholars now need to return to mastering the knowledge of previous Eastern Scholars to produce 'new' knowledge based on the views of the Eastern universe

NEW KNOWLEDGE OF INTEGRATED HUMANITY PHILOSOPHY

- ❖ Production of new knowledge: Philosophy, Social Sciences & Humanities, Science & Technology
- ❖ Study and develop new knowledge based on local wisdom from:
 - 1) Philosopher of Islamic Civilization and Malay
 - 2) Philosopher of Chinese Civilization - Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, Islam
 - 3) Philosophers of Indian Civilization - Hinduism, Buddhism, Skhism, Islam

Philosopher of Islamic Civilization and Malay

Abd-al-Baqi al-Zurqani, Al-Qushayri, Abu Bakr al-Turtushi, Abu'l-Barakāt al-Baghdādī, Ibn Arabi, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Sina, al-Farabi, Imam Haramayn, al-Ghazali, Al-Baydawi, Al-Biruni, Ibn Khaldun, al-Kindi, Miskawayh, Malek Bennabi, Abul A'la Maududi, Shah Waliullah Dehlawi, Ali Shariati, Muhammad Iqbal, Mohammed Arkoun, Muhammad Asad, Hossein Nasr, Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Ansari, Hamzah Fanshuri, Shamsuddin al-Sumatrani, Nuruddin al-Raniri, Abdul Ra'uf al-Singkili, Yusuf al-Makasari, Daud al-Fattani, Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas, Osman Bakar

Philosopher of Chinese Civilization (Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, Islam)

Confucius, Dong Zhongshu, Gaozi, Mencius,
Wang Fu, Wang Mang, Xunzi, Yan Hui, Zengzi,
Zheng Xuan, Zisi, Ge Hong, Laozi, Lie Yukou,
Yang Xiong, Zhang Daoling, Zhang Jue, Zou
Yan, Mo Tzŭ, Lu Ban, Guan Zhong, Chao Cuo,
Han Feizi, Li Kui, Li Si, Shang Yang, Shen Buhai,
Shen Dao, Yang Zhu, Deng Xi, Hui Shi, Xu Xing,
Guiguzi, Su Qin, Zhang Yi, Yue Yi, Sun Tzu, Sun
Bin, Wang Daiyu, Liu Zhi, Ma Zhu

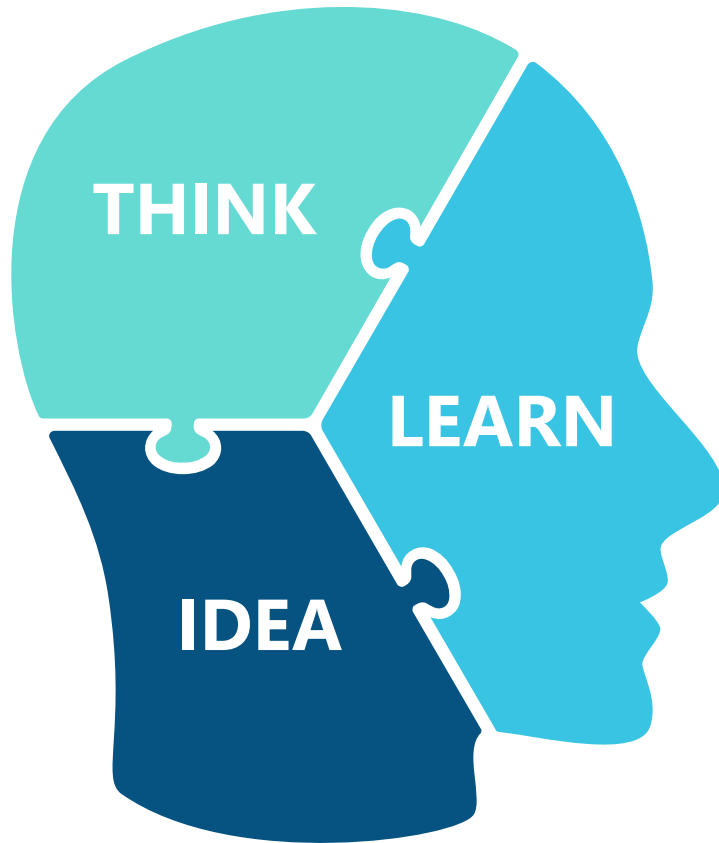
Philosopher of Indian Civilization (Hinduism, Buddhism, Skhism, Islam)

Bodhiruci, Dharmapala of Nalanda, Dignāga, Gaudapada, Jnanasutra, Paramartha, Prabhākara, Udyotakara, Chandragomin, Dharmakirti, Acharya Vamana, Akalanka, Dharmottara, Hastamalakacharya, Kamalaśīla, Kumārila Bhaṭṭa, Maṇḍana Miśra, Śālikanātha, Śāntarakṣita, Shantideva, Anandavardhana, Jayanta Bhatta, Jayarāśi Bhaṭṭa, Adi Shankara, Sridhara, Vācaspati Miśra, Sridhara, Udayana, Utpaladeva, Abhinavagupta, Naropa, Ramanuja, Basava, Hemachandra, Akka Mahadevi, Nimbarka Sampradaya, Ramanuja, Siddheshwar, Virupa, Amalananda, Vedant Desika, Dnyaneshwar, Pillai Lokacharya, Madhvacharya, Makhdoom Sharfuddin Ahmed Yahya Maneri, Manavala Mamunigal, Makhdoom Yahya Maneri, Nimbarka Sampradaya, Gangesha Upadhyaya, Akshobhya Tirtha, Vedanta Desika, Jayatirtha, Madhava Tirtha, Nachinarkiniyar, Vidyadhiraja Tirtha, Vidyaranya, Vallabha, Sarvabhauma Bhattacharya, Kabir, Bhagat Pipa, Sadananda (of Vedantasara), Raghunatha Siromani, Vyasatirtha, Vallabha, Achyutananda, Dadu Dayal, Appayya Dikshita, Eknath, Jiva Goswami, Rupa Goswami, Sayyid Sheikh Muhammad Qadiri, Mulla Mahmud Jaunpuri, Syekh Muhammad Khatiruddin Ghauth, Mahatma Gandhi, Ziauddin Ahmad, Muhammad Shams-ul-Haq Azimabadi, Syed Ahmad Khan

CONCLUSION

- The development of thought needs to emphasize the field of humanity and local wisdom in order to develop its own philosophy
- Form a practical thinking strategy in dealing with universal or local problems.





ACTIVITY: GROUP DISCUSSION

ACTIVITY

- There are 3 superpowers that once colonized namely Portuguese, Dutch, British.
- In groups, select one of the above powers and describe their activities using the '4W1H Question' method.
- Each group is required to present the results of the discussion in front of the class.

THANK YOU