

**RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN A GLOBALISED SOCIETY:
Challenges and Responses in Africa and Asia**
With a Comparative View from Europe
55 Years after the Bandung Asian-African Conference 1955

In 2010, the UN declared 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity, affirming that “the variety of life on Earth is essential to sustaining the living networks and systems that provide us all with health, wealth, food, fuel and the vital services our lives depend on”. In other words, “the diversity of life”, including “religious diversity”, has been largely recognised as a fundamental condition for the survival of humanity and its habitat, the planet Earth. However, diversity has been suffering from impoverishment, as indicated among other things by the continuous disappearance of rare biological species, human languages and civilisations, including indigenous religions.

Meanwhile, Africa and Asia are the source and the pool of world diversity. While other corners of Earth — North and South America, Australia and New Zealand, Pacific Islands and Oceania, East, Central and West Europe — have largely, if not totally, become lands representing Western Civilisation marked by Christianity, Africa and Asia continue to be based on their own heritages. Africa and Asia are the regions not yet uprooted by Western Civilisation.

Unfortunately, sixty five years after World War II, fifty five years after the 1955 Bandung Asian-African Conference and twenty years after the Cold War, wars and violent conflicts still take place, not only between Nation-States, but also inside the Nation-States of Africa and Asia (e.g. conflicts around ethnic and religious differences). And religious diversity is a potential source if not a real cause of social conflicts and wars between and inside the Nation-States. So, the question is in what way religious diversity poses a problem? In what way the agents of development (States, governments, religious authorities, civil society organisations) deal with the problem? Is there any criticism, denouncement, or diagnosis of the present situation? Is there any proposal for solution? Is there any action taken in favour of religious diversity?

Twenty papers have been proposed to feed our knowledge on the issue, nineteen of them concern Africa and Asia, and the last is a comparative view from Europe. They are written by Boutros Labaki (Lebanon), Chijioke Ndubuisi (Nigeria), Collective Centre Lebret-Irfed (France), Darwis Khudori (Indonesia/France), Duanghathai Buranajaroenkij (Thailand), Frans Wijsen (The Netherlands), Hamah Sagrim (Indonesia), Julius Gathogo (Kenya), Laura Steckman (USA), Matthew O.C. Kalu (Nigeria), Maung Zarni (Burma/UK), Mohamed Kacimi (Algeria/France), Moussa Mara (Mali), Mussolini Sinsuat Lidasan (The Philippines), Nasreddine El Hage (France/Lebanon), Oscar Gakuo Mwangi (Lesotho), Pushpraj Singh (India), Raphael Susewind (Germany), Sudha Chauhan (India), Suhadi Cholil (Indonesia), Thomas Ndaluka (Tanzania), Tiburce Koffi (Ivory Coast). In addition, a closing remark by M. Faishal Aminuddin (Indonesia/Germany) ends the book.



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EDITOR : **Darwis Khudori**

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CONTENT

PREFACE	3
INTRODUCTION	
Diagnosis, Proposals and Actions related to Religious Diversity in Africa and Asia	
Darwis Khudori	5
DIAGNOSIS	
Monotheism Over Other Religions	
The Spiritual Evil of Africa – Christianity and Islam: Reflection around the Spiritual Liberation of the Africans	
Tiburce Koffi	23
Indigenous Belief and Trans-Faith in Indonesia: The Case of the Maybrat, Imian and Sawiat Tribes in West Papua	
Hamah Sagrim	29
Visualising African Traditional Religion from a Non-African Perspective	
Pushpraj Singh	35
Religious Pluralism and the Problems of Secularism: The Nigerian Experience	
Chijioke Ndubuisi	46
Communitarism Over Individual	
Religious Diversity and Juridical Pluralism in Lebanon	
Nasreddine El Hage	57
Pancasila vs. the Ormas: Challenges to Indonesian National Development	
Laura Steckman	75
Islam and Religious Diversity in Indonesia: The Case of Muhammadiyah	
Darwis Khudori	85
Majority Over Minority	
Religion – for World Peace or Conflict	
Sudha Chauhan	98
Confessional Diversity in the Arab World: Tensions in the Christian – Muslim Relations	
Boutros Labaki	111
Violence in the Name of Buddhism: How the Marriage of Burma's Popular Islamophobia and the neo-Fascist State Led to Rohingya Genocide	
Maung Zarni	124

Men Over Women	
The Veil: A Symbol of 3,000 Years of Religious Male Domination	
Mohamed Kacimi	137
Hijab: Ethno-Markers and Political Negotiation	
Duanghathai Buranajaroenkij	141
PROPOSALS	
From Liberation to Reconstruction	
Diversity and Homogeneity in African Religious Discourses	
Julius Gathogo	151
Establishment, Protection and Reinforcement of Secularism	
Religion as a Shield Against Religious Extremism. The Case of Mali	
Moussa Mara	166
Inter-faith Dialogues	
Religion and Civil Crisis: An Imperative for Inter-Faith Dialogue in Nigeria	
Matthew O.C. Kalu	174
ACTIONS	
Campaign	
Managing Religious Toleration and Sustainable Development in the Context of Kenya's War on Terror: The Role of Religious Authorities	
Oscar Gakuo Mwangi	185
Dialogue	
Religious Diversity: A Chance or a Threat for Peace and Development in the Bangsamoro New Political Entity?	
Mussolini Sinsuat Lidasan	195
Research	
"This is Why We Make Noise": National Unity and Religious Diversity in Indonesia and Tanzania	
Frans Wijisen, Suhadi Cholil, Thomas Ndaluka	210
Unity in Diversity? Muslim Civil Society and Muslims in Civil Society in Gujarat, India	
Raphael Susewind	221
A Comparative View from Europe	
Asia-Europe People's Forum Workshop Report on Religious Diversity, Secularism, Citizenship and Democracy	
Centre Lebret-Irfed, Pax Romana, Bandung Spirit, AREDS India	229
CLOSING REMARK	
State and Secularisation: Resolving Problems of Religious Diversity	
M. Faishal Aminuddin	248
BIODATA	251
BANDUNG SPIRIT BOOK SERIES	257