

## *Advance Title Information*

World Rights

### **PARTI ISLAM SEMALAYSIA (PAS): UNIFIER OF THE UMMAH?**

by  
**Wan Saiful Wan Jan**

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#### **About the AUTHOR**

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#### **About the BOOK**

The Islamic Party of Malaysia (PAS) is no stranger to coalition politics. It has a long history of working with others, both in government and in opposition. Up until 2018, it used the framework of *tahaluf siyasi* as the guide to forming coalitions.

Under the pretext of *tahaluf siyasi* or political coalition, PAS joined the Barisan Nasional (BN) government in 1974. It was also a key player in the Angkatan Perpaduan Ummah (APU), Barisan Alternatif (BA) and Pakatan Rakyat (PR) opposition coalitions. But in the lead up to GE14, PAS decided to form the Gagasan Sejahtera coalition with much smaller parties—Berjasa and Ikatan. It dominated this coalition and the two partners were largely insignificant.

After GE14, PAS decided to partner with UMNO in Muafakat Nasional, under the pretext of a new strategy called *ta'awun siyasi* or political cooperation. This is a looser partnership arrangement, in which the partners are not strictly bound to each other.

The formation of Muafakat Nasional is a historic development, as it brings together the two biggest and oldest Malay political parties for the time in an exclusive manner. Bersatu joined the pact in 2020, making Muafakat Nasional the biggest Malay political force in Malaysia today.

PAS sees its role as a unifier of the Muslim ummah, holding and keeping the peace between UMNO and Bersatu. For PAS, creating Malay Muslim unity is not just an effective political strategy but also a religious obligation.

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# CHALLENGES IN TACKLING EXTREMISM IN THE INDONESIAN CIVIL SERVICE

*By A'an Suryana*

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### ***About the Author***

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### ***About the BOOK***

In his second term (2019–24), President Joko Widodo remains committed in combating radicalism. Anti-radicalism measures such as the banning of radical organization Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), anti-radicalism policies at schools and universities and the deradicalization of terrorists have been expanded to include the Indonesian civil service that currently employs over 4.2 million people across the archipelago.

In November 2019, a joint decree was signed by eleven government and state institutions to formalize the new anti-radicalism policy.

This paper argues that some challenges arose during the process of implementing the policy including the lack of cooperation from Personnel Development Officers (PPK) in imposing disciplinary actions recommended by the task force.

The spread of COVID-19 further impedes policy coordination and has hampered efforts to effectively implement the policy.

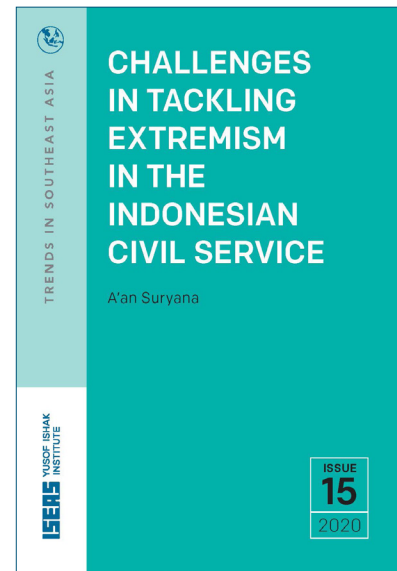
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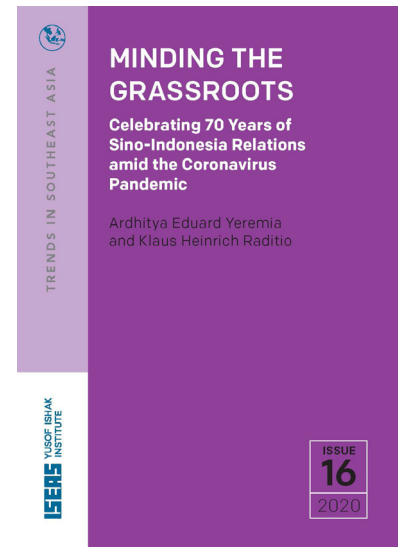
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# MINDING THE GRASSROOTS: CELEBRATING 70 YEARS OF SINO-INDONESIA RELATIONS AMID THE CONRONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

BY ARDHITYA EDUARD YEREMIA AND  
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### About the BOOK

Since the first case of coronavirus was identified in Wuhan in late December 2019, Indonesia has been generously assisting China in coping with the pandemic. In return, when the outbreak occurred in Indonesia, China also rendered support to its strategic partner.

The collaboration occurred at government-to-government (G-to-G) level (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence), business-to-business (B-to-B) level (state-owned companies and private companies), and people-to-people (P-to-P) level (ethnic Chinese associations, philanthropic institution). However, both Indonesia and China have not optimized on the P-to-P or grassroots interaction.

In the Natuna waters, Jakarta shows a shift in tone from confrontation (during Jokowi's first term) to moderation. Although Chinese fishing vessels are likely to continue fishing there, the Jokowi administration is likely to deliver business-as-usual responses in order to maintain cordial relations with China while not compromising on its own territorial claims.

Overall, bilateral relations on the G-to-G level are amicable and even facilitate B-to-B contacts. However, on the P-to-P level, Indonesians remain suspicious of China. Both governments need to make the common Indonesians key beneficiaries of bilateral cooperation, for example, by providing reliable vaccines to them.

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