<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>The Islamic opposition in Malaysia: new trajectories and directions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10220/5930">http://hdl.handle.net/10220/5930</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rights</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 151

The Islamic Opposition in Malaysia: New Trajectories and Directions?

Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid

S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

Singapore

14 February 2008

This Working Paper series presents papers in a preliminary form and serves to stimulate comment and discussion. The views expressed are entirely the author’s own and not that of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
The S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) was established in January 2007 as an autonomous School within the Nanyang Technological University. RSIS’s mission is to be a leading research and graduate teaching institution in strategic and international affairs in the Asia Pacific. To accomplish this mission, it will:

- Provide a rigorous professional graduate education in international affairs with a strong practical and area emphasis
- Conduct policy-relevant research in national security, defence and strategic studies, diplomacy and international relations
- Collaborate with like-minded schools of international affairs to form a global network of excellence

Graduate Training in International Affairs

RSIS offers an exacting graduate education in international affairs, taught by an international faculty of leading thinkers and practitioners. The teaching programme consists of the Master of Science (MSc) degrees in Strategic Studies, International Relations, International Political Economy, and Asian Studies as well as an MBA in International Studies taught jointly with the Nanyang Business School. The graduate teaching is distinguished by their focus on the Asia Pacific, the professional practice of international affairs, and the cultivation of academic depth. Over 150 students, the majority from abroad, are enrolled with the School. A small and select Ph.D. programme caters to advanced students whose interests match those of specific faculty members.

Research

RSIS research is conducted by five constituent Institutes and Centres: the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS, founded 1996), the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR, 2002), the Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS, 2006), the Centre for the Advanced Study of Regionalism and Multilateralism (CASRM, 2007); and the Consortium of Non-Traditional Security Studies in ASIA (NTS-Asia, 2007). The focus of research is on issues relating to the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and their implications for Singapore and other countries in the region. The S. Rajaratnam Professorship in Strategic Studies brings distinguished scholars and practitioners to participate in the work of the Institute. Previous holders of the Chair include Professors Stephen Walt, Jack Snyder, Wang Jisi, Alastair Iain Johnston, John Mearsheimer, Raja Mohan, and Rosemary Foot.

International Collaboration

Collaboration with other professional Schools of international affairs to form a global network of excellence is a RSIS priority. RSIS will initiate links with other like-minded schools so as to enrich its research and teaching activities as well as adopt the best practices of successful schools.
ABSTRACT

The shattering defeat of PAS in the 2004 general elections, while holding on to the reins of government in the state of Kelantan by a tiny majority, heralded an era of introspection for party leaders and strategists. PAS has misread popular sentiment for justice and good governance, which propelled it into recording massive gains at the expense of its arch-rival UMNO in 1999, as an endorsement of its Islamic state agenda. Its adamant retention of this agenda, costing it an alliance with the DAP in the Barisan Alternatif (BA) coalition, was most vividly displayed by its revelation of the Islamic State Document (ISD) in late 2003. While PAS does not claim to have disavowed the ISD, deliberations on the ISD seem to have stalled in preference for internal party reforms. Prodding for the reforms are the young professionals whose influx into the party in the mid 1990s transformed the landscape of PAS that in the 1960s was closely identified with the Malay peasantry class. Clearly, the impact of globalization and the rise of the middle class during the era of Dr. Mahathir Mohamad’s premiership have not eluded PAS. This paper traces such changes, focusing on the realms of political economy and ideological modernization. Internal pressures for changes have accelerated since the electoral setback of 2004 and a string of by-election defeats, at the risk of alienating grassroots party activists who hold the conservative ulama leadership in high esteem. This paper contends that any structural transformation in PAS will necessarily take a long time. As such, it will not be able to overcome these developing internal fissures by the next general elections, which are just around the corner.

Dr. Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid (born 1969) is a senior lecturer in Political Science at the School of Distance Education (SDE), and a committee member of the Centre for International Studies (CIS), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Penang, Malaysia. He graduated from the University of Oxford (B.A. Hons. Philosophy, Politics and Economics), the University of Leeds (M.A. Politics of International Resources and Development) and the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom (Ph.D. Politics). An active contributor to the discourse on political Islam in Malaysia, Dr. Ahmad Fauzi’s writings have been featured in such leading journals as *Indonesia and the Malay World* (London), *Islamic Culture* (Hyderabad), *The Islamic Quarterly* (London), *Islamic Studies* (Islamabad), *Asian Studies Review* (Brisbane), *Islam and the Modern Age* (New Delhi) and *Review of Indonesian and Malaysian Affairs* (Canberra), and in books published by Blackwell Publishing (Oxford) and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore).
THE ISLAMIC OPPOSITION IN MALAYSIA: NEW TRAJECTORIES AND DIRECTIONS?

1. Background: The Islamic state in the recent ideological discourse of PAS

The shattering defeat of the Islamic Party of Malaysia (PAS, Parti Islam SeMalaysia), in the country’s 2004 general elections was one of its worst-ever electoral setbacks in terms of parliamentary representation. PAS witnessed its representation drop from 27 to six seats in the federal parliament and from 98 to 36 seats in state legislative assemblies. Its leader lost his status as Leader of the Opposition in parliament, while at the state level, PAS lost the state of Terengganu, which it unexpectedly captured in 1999, and held on to the reins of government in its stronghold, Kelantan, by a tiny three-seat (24 to 21) majority in the state legislature.1

Such a depressing portrayal of PAS’s performance, as adopted by both local and foreign media,2 overlooks the fact that the popular votes for PAS actually registered a slight increase from 1999. Support for PAS among its hardcore following and like-minded pro-Islamist Malay constituents was more or less consistent. In the Malay heartland states of northern and north-eastern Malaysia, despite a slight erosion of electoral support, PAS retained significant influence and was very much on level terms with its arch-rival, the United Malays’ National Organisation (UMNO),3 in large Malay-majority constituencies. Academic analyses have attributed PAS’s defeat in 2004 to its failure to attract support from the burgeoning middle class—both Malay and non-Malay, women and youth—who made up most of the newly enfranchised 800,000 or so voters.4 In the 1999 elections, the rising urban middle class deserted the ruling Barisan Nasional (BN) in droves as a protest against what

---

1 This has been further reduced to a one-seat majority since December 2005, when BN wrested the state seat of Pengkalan Pasir by majority of 134 votes in a by-election held following the death of its PAS incumbent.


3 UMNO is the main component party of the ruling National Front (BN, Barisan Nasional) coalition, which consists of 14 parties contesting elections under a common banner and manifesto. BN’s other major constituent parties are the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (GERAKAN), People’s Progressive Party (PPP), Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB) in Sarawak and Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) in Sabah. For a complete list, see www.bn.org.my/parties.html (accessed on 26 August 2007).

they saw was a steady deterioration of standards of justice, democracy and good governance under Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, as exemplified succinctly in the social debacle and pro-Reformasi (reform) unrests following his unceremonious dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy President of UMNO, Anwar Ibrahim, in September 1998. By 2004, enthusiasm for Reformasi had waned, the economy had largely recovered from the 1997–1998 recession, the opposition coalition was in disarray and the ruling coalition could boast a new leader in Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, who had embarked on a subtle process of de-Mahathirization once he was installed into power in late October 2003.5 Long regarded as the nemesis of Malaysian civil society, Dr. Mahathir retired from formal politics and divested BN of a detested object of opprobrium in the eyes of a new middle class that had been prodding for greater democratic space since the early 1990s. This middle class was now prepared to give Abdullah Badawi, who had declared the fight against corruption and Islam Hadhari6 to be cornerstones of his administration, the chance to prove his democratic credentials.7

Driven by common concerns to defend justice, democracy and good governance, PAS contested the 1999 elections under the banner of the Alternative Front, BA (Barisan Alternatif), which grouped PAS together with the multi-racial Anwar Ibrahim-inspired National Justice Party (Keadilan, Parti Keadilan Nasional), the Chinese-dominated social-democratic Democratic Action Party (DAP) and the Malay socialist-oriented People’s Party of Malaysia (PRM, Parti Rakyat Malaysia). Various civil-society elements and human-rights organizations openly or tacitly backed BA in the name of social and political reform. As the biggest election contender among the Reformasi elements, PAS was identified as the natural leader of BA almost by default.8 In the name of coalition unity, PAS was willing to drop its cherished ideal of an Islamic state from BA’s manifesto—“Towards a Just and Democratic Malaysia”—and campaigned instead for a broad-based, transparent, accountable and tolerant

---


6 Literally translated as “civilizational Islam”, Islam Hadhari is officially understood as a progressive form of Islam that espouses ten fundamental principles, viz. faith and piety in God; a just and trustworthy government; free and independent people; a vigorous mastery of knowledge; a balanced and comprehensive economic development; a good quality of life; protection of the rights of minority groups and women; cultural and moral integrity; conservation of the environment; and strong defence capabilities. See Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, “Menuju kecemerlangan”, keynote address at the 55th UMNO General Assembly, Utusan Malaysia, 24 September 2004.


Having reached such an electoral understanding, which bore fruit in delivering huge setbacks to BN in terms of popular votes, decline of parliamentary representation and defeats of ministers and deputy ministers, PAS’s coalition partners in BA were comprehensibly taken aback by PAS’s post-election reversion to its pro-Islamic state stance. DAP lamented recurring open declarations by PAS’s leaders of its commitment to create a juridical Islamic state if granted power at the federal level. It warned that such an entity not only flouted BA’s common manifesto but also was incompatible with parliamentary democracy, power sharing in a plural society, human rights, women’s rights, personal freedoms and constitutional tolerance. After issuing several public statements specifying reservations on the compatibility between BA ideals and the Islamic state, DAP eventually withdrew from BA in September 2001 and closed all doors of negotiation with a PAS that adamantly retained an Islamic state agenda in any form.10

At the level of state governance, PAS’s insistence on an Islamic state agenda was demonstrated by its attempts in Terengganu to impose the kharaj (land tax) on non-Muslims and to force through the Syariah Criminal Offences (Hudud and Qisas) Enactment, which nevertheless remained inoperative due to its being in contravention to the Federal Constitution.11 PAS’s policy turnabout was quickened by the untimely death in June 2002 of its president, Fadzil Noor, whose brand of accommodative politics was instrumental in PAS’s leadership of the People’s Unity Front (APU, Angkatan Perpaduan Ummah)12 and BA coalitions. The compromises reached with other opposition parties had brought PAS out of the political fringes by transforming PAS’s sagging electoral fortunes.13 But towards the end of his tenure as president, Fadzil had to weather fierce criticisms by radical elements within PAS who had became worried that Fadzil would eventually strike a political compromise with UMNO and BN. Considering Fadzil’s willingness in May 2002 to appear on stage together with Dr. Mahathir in a public function to commemorate the Palestinian struggle, such a fear...
was not unwarranted. The takeover of PAS’s leadership by Terengganu Chief Minister Abdul Hadi Awang, notorious in Malaysia for having issued an edict in 1981 that allegedly equated UMNO’s religious beliefs with those of non-Muslims, sealed the future direction of PAS as a party placing the implementation of an Islamic state at the forefront of its political agenda. Prior to Abdul Hadi Awang’s assertion of full control at the helm of party affairs, the mainstream media and BA coalition partners had seized on equivocal statements by other party leaders such as Murshid al-‘Am-cum-Kelantan Chief Minister Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat and once vice-presidents Mustafa Ali and Dr. Hassan Ali to argue that PAS’s objective was an Islamic society, as affirmed in the party constitution, rather than an Islamic state.

Vestiges of equivocation on the Islamic state were eventually wiped out with the proclamation of the Islamic State Document (ISD) in November 2003. The ISD was a direct response to calls from party critics and academic analysts for PAS to produce some kind of operational blueprint spelling out features of the Islamic state it aspired to. In launching the ISD, PAS President Abdul Hadi Awang reaffirmed PAS’s commitments to the accomplishment of justice and equality cutting across race, religion, culture, language and political persuasion; to parliamentary democracy, to the ending of draconian legislation such as the Internal Security Act (ISA), and to women’s involvement in mainstream national and social development. But information on the ISD from PAS’s point of view failed to reach an audience beyond its traditional supporters. Explanations by PAS leaders were available only through PAS’s official mouthpiece Harakah, which since March 2000 had been circumscribed to become a bi-monthly rather than a weekly publication and restricted to PAS members only.

---


Hence, while no mention of a theocratic state was made in the ISD, the prevailing impression conveyed in the mainstream media was otherwise. According to a booklet issued by the government in response to the ISD, even if there were any genuinely Islamic stipulations in the ISD, they had already been implemented by the BN-led Malaysian state, which professes to be an Islamic state in its own mould. Disadvantaged by its lack of media outlets, the net result of the war of words between UMNO and PAS was a widening gulf between the ideals of PAS and the aspirations of both Malay-Muslim and non-Malay masses. On the one hand, for Malay-Muslims, there was no additional utility in voting for a juridical Islamic state à la PAS when definitive features of an Islamic state were already in place and could only be expanded further under Abdullah Badawi’s Islam Hadhari. On the other hand, to non-Malays, so-called “Islamic states” have customarily been perceived as non-democratic, ruthless, backward and inappropriate for a plural society. Since the main Malay parties were intent on governing according to Islamic norms, it was always the safer option to throw support behind BN, whose version of Islam was arguably less rigid and which had a proven track record of lasting political cooperation with non-Malays. Abdul Hadi Awang’s image as a fiery and radical firebrand did not help uplift PAS’s reputation among non-Malay and Malay-Muslim masses.

Since the electoral setback of 2004 and a further string of by-election defeats, deliberations on the ISD seem to have stalled in preference for internal party reforms. PAS has taken pains to revive its fortunes, which once saw it amassing half the Malay-Muslim votes and significant non-Malay support. This paper traces ideological and paradigm shifts in PAS to the wider tectonics of Malaysian politics, economy and society. Since Malaysia itself has undergone rapid changes of diverse socio-economic manifestations, PAS has accommodated such changes, as reflected in its steady ideological shifts. This IS not surprising because PAS was modelled first and foremost as a political party whose survival depended on a continuous stream of support which was tangibly translated into votes during regular polls. The utility of PAS as the major Malay opposition party used to lie with its ability to identify with marginalized sections of society. Even disgruntled segments of the

---

19 This impression persists till today. For example, the former Inspector-General of Police, Tun Hanif Omar, recently wrote in his special column in The Sunday Star, 26 August 2007, “... PAS is still championing an Islamic theocratic state, not just an Islamic state”. See also Abdullah Ahmad, “The Theocracy Conspiracy”, New Straits Times, 9 July 2003.

20 Abd. Manaf bin Haji Ahmad, Negara Islam: Satu Analisa Perbandingan (Kuala Lumpur: Yayasan Dakwah Islamiah Malaysia, 2004). The original proclamation that Malaysia was already an Islamic state was made by Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir during the 30th General Assembly of the GERAKAN party, see “Malaysia negara Islam – PM: Dr. Mahathir sahut cabaran Fadzil Noor”, Mingguan Malaysia, 30 September 2001.

21 See interviews with Abdul Hadi Awang, “‘PAS is not a racist party’: Hadi Awang on minorities and Islam”, Asiaweek, 16 June 2000; “Kepimpinan yang mempunyai ketokohan dalam pelbagai aspek: PAS akan wujud profesional ulama”, Mingguan Malaysia, 21 September 2003.
ruling establishment have benefited from formal or informal alliances with PAS during their
days of being sidelined by the powers that be.\textsuperscript{22} The practical implementation of PAS’s
ideological discourse had always had to take into account local factors and dimensions of
wider happenings to have any realistic chance of amassing long-lasting support of respectable
magnitude.\textsuperscript{23} Monolithic discourse is more characteristic of cadre-based Islamic movements,
whose survival relies less upon the command of a mass following. Herein lies the current
dilemma of PAS: whether to model itself as an Islamic movement that is indifferent to the
achievement of direct electoral success or to pedantically fashion itself as a broad-based
political party. By trying to gain the best of both, it may actually end up being accused by
both hardcore Islamists and liberal sympathizers as treacherous to its declared objectives and
programmes. Short-term political contingencies, such as internal rifts within UMNO and BN,
cannot be relied upon to build solid long-term grassroots support. Whatever ideals and
objectives PAS decides to espouse and propagate, sustained opposition to the ruling
establishment has to be cultivated by earnestly converting people’s votes from “anti-BN
votes” to “votes for PAS”. The present paper suggests that new trajectories and directions in
PAS can persevere only with internal reform at levels of both ideological thought and
structural organization.

2. Ideological shifts and social base transformations in PAS

Considering the many studies that have been done on PAS, including recent works examining
transformations in PAS,\textsuperscript{24} and the tendency of scholarship on political Islam to be framed in

\textsuperscript{22} For example, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, having lost favour with Dr. Mahathir after an unsuccessful attempt
to unseat the Prime Minister from the UMNO Presidency in 1987, led like-manner anti-Mahathir dissidents
under the Semangat 46 splinter party, which contested the 1990 and 1995 elections under the PAS-led APU
coalition. Recently, Dr. Mahathir himself, having lost favour with the mainstream media due to his persistent
attacks on the policies of Abdullah Badawi’s administration, has been featured positively in interviews by pro-
PAS tabloids, which have made much out of his calls for the Kelantanese to retain a PAS government in the
coming elections in order to give a lesson to UMNO; see “Beri PAS menang, tolak BN adalah hak rakyat – Dr
September 2007. To the mainstream press, however, it is Dr. Mahathir’s denials of supporting the opposition that
are highlighted; see Joceline Tan, “No compromise with loyalty”, The Sunday Star, 13 May 2007, and “Dr. M

\textsuperscript{23} For instance, the ingenious ability of Kelantanese PAS leaders, in particular of Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat, in
localizing universal Islamic discourse has immensely contributed to Kelantan PAS’s resilience and endurance in
the face of persistent onslaught by UMNO in efforts to regain control of the state government. See Farish A.
Noor, “The Localization of Islamist Discourse in the \textit{Tafsir} of Tuan Guru Nik Aziz Nik Mat, Murshid’ul Am of
PAS” in Virginia Hooker and Norani Othman (Eds.), \textit{Malaysia: Islam, Society and Politics} (Singapore: Institute

\textsuperscript{24} Cf. Farish A. Noor, “Blood, Sweat and Jihad: The Radicalization of the Political Discourse of the Pan-
terms of the “PAS versus UMNO” conflict, the present author does not wish to delve into details of such matters.

It is sufficient here to show that each internal metamorphosis experienced by PAS has been directly related to and preceded by wider politico-ideological shifts and socio-economic mutations. Founded by the breakaway ulama (religious scholars) section of UMNO in November 1951, the then Pan-Malayan Islamic Party’s (PMIP) formative stages (c. 1951–1955) were characterized by indecisive leadership, vagueness of direction and institutional naiveté within a political outlook that was broadly pro-establishment. Having interlocking membership with UMNO, then UMNO leader Tunku Abdul Rahman suspected PMIP to be the proxy of UMNO sympathizers of Dato’ Onn Jaafar, who had earlier left UMNO and formed the Independence of Malaya Party (IMP) in protest against UMNO’s refusal to accept non-Malay membership. Its inaugural constitution professed the objectives of a union of Islamic brotherhood and unified Islamic administrations throughout Malaya rather than an Islamic state per se.

Such rightist perspectives were transformed with the steady influx of anti-establishment Malay nationalists of anti-UMNO persuasions from the British-banned Malay Nationalist Party (PKMM, Partai Kebangsaan Melayu Malaya) and the Party of Muslims (HM, Hizb al-Muslimin), culminating in the election of renowned anti-colonial activist Dr. Burhanuddin al-Helmy as President in December 1956. Under Dr. Burhanuddin, PAS’s discourse was re-oriented towards a hybridized ideological symbiosis between Islamism, leftist Malay nationalism and fervent anti-imperialism. The ruling establishment and observers were quick to censure PAS for its religious puritanism and zealous communalism, overshadowing many aspects of openness in PAS’s ideology. PAS’s prominent spokesmen, such as Zulkiflee Muhammad (Vice-President, 1956–1964), denied an Islamic state à la

Pakistan to be its ultimate goal. This was in line with its Ulama Section’s 1958 resolution that an Islamic state was obligatory only insofar as it was necessary for the realization of *shariah* (Islamic law), and even then, gradualism was preferred to revolutionary change. Dr. Burhanuddin’s broad formulation of Malay nationality as not the hereditary right of the Malay race, but instead a political category encompassing people willing to profess allegiance to the Malay nation, provided an avenue for the absorption of non-Malays as definitive Malaysian citizens, parallel to what we call today as *bumiputeras* (sons of the soil). In the relatively backward east coast of Peninsular Malaysia, voting in successive PAS state governments became a channel to express dissent based on the Malay peasantry class’s grievances against the capitalist-elitist federal administration.

While Dr. Burhanuddin moulded PAS with a progressive nationalist outlook, his death in 1969 heralded an era of regressive Malay nationalism under Mohamad Asri Muda (President, 1969–1982). PAS not only embraced exclusive Malay communitarianism but also participated in the ruling BN government (1973–1977). In agreeing to such a pact, PAS was influenced by UMNO calls for Malay and national unity within a post-New Economic Policy (NEP) setting. The NEP had been enunciated in response to the 13 May 1969 racial riots, which were attributed to the alienation felt by Malays in virtually all aspects of national life, notwithstanding the existence of constitutional provisions protecting their special position. Conditioned by an atmosphere of a Malay community apparently under siege, PAS’s overriding concern became a defence of Malay culture and language, Islam being a mere appendage. Although participation in government gave PAS leaders administrative experience and spoils of power, in the long term PAS was at the losing end. Humiliated in its stronghold state of Kelantan, it failed to make inroads in other states. Worse, it lost

---


credibility among its Islamist constituents, who flocked to new Islamic revivalist movements during the embryonic years of Islamic resurgence.  

Mohamad Asri’s incapacity in detecting simmering discontent over his subordination of Islam to Malay cultural nationalism—when events such as the Iranian revolution and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were galvanizing the religious sensitivities of Malay-Muslims—cost him dearly. PAS was experiencing a social base transformation from “nationalists with Islamic aspirations” to “Islamist aspirants to power”, culminating in the ouster of Mohamad Asri in 1983. This takeover was led by the so-called Young Turks, who joined PAS from other new revivalist movements such as the Muslim Youth Movement of Malaysia (ABIM, Angkatan Belia Islam Malaysia) and the clandestine Islamic Representative Council (IRC). Under Mohamad Asri’s successor, Haji Yusuf Rawa, PAS intellectually aligned itself with contemporary trends in Islamic resurgence by repudiating nationalism of all variants, revived demands for an Islamic state, remodelled its discourse with Islamist political vocabulary, such as depicting itself as the voice of the mustazaffin (oppressed masses) against the mustakbirin (oppressors). The biggest structural transformation was the inauguration of the “ulama leadership”, as embodied in the establishment of a Majlis Shura Ulama (Ulama Consultative Council), consisting of 12 religious scholars and headed by a Murshid al-‘Am (General Guide). Although the presidential office and the Central Executive Committee (CEC) still existed, ultimate decision making was in the hands of the Majlis Shura al-Ulama.  

Under the ulama leadership, PAS has been constantly accused by the BN-controlled state of creating fissures within the Malay-Muslim community through a re-ignition of the kafir-mengkafir controversy, which in turn supposedly had a direct bearing on the few pathetic attempts of militant insurrection to install an Islamic state in Malaysia. With its pro-Islamic state ideology, PAS was a convenient scapegoat for violent intra-Malay clashes such  

---

37 Kafir-mengkafir refers to the mutual accusations between PAS and UMNO members as infidels, leading in the mid 1980s to splits within mainly rural Malay-Muslim communities. The cleavages were manifested in mutual boycotting of feasts, formation of separate congregational prayer services in mosques and the reluctance to recognize the legality of solemnization of marriages and animal slaughtering performed by the other camp. See Mohamad Abu Bakar, “Konservatisme dan Konflik: isu 'Kafir Mengkafir dalam Politik Kepartian 1955–2000”, Pemikir, bil. 21 (2000), pp. 121–159.
as the Memali and Al-Ma’unah rebellions in 1985 and 2000, respectively. Such political convulsions, unusual in the case of Malaysia, were perhaps symptomatic of the dilemmas facing the Malay-Muslims in their wider search for identity in a society undergoing rapid urbanization and modernization. Dr. Mahathir’s Malaysia has been characterized by unprecedented industrialization and uneven development, accompanied by growth of social ills, materialistic culture and psychological disparities between the “haves” and the “have-nots”. While the downtrodden “have-nots” may have consistently supported opposition parties, to a minority of them, the turn towards violence reflects a lack of conviction in the constitutional means of acquiring political power, as officially espoused by PAS.

At the other end of the socio-economic spectrum, by the late 1990s, the rising middle class had been prepared to give room for PAS leaders to prove their anti-corruption rhetoric and corresponding pledges of support for democracy, justice and good governance. To the upcoming and increasingly vocal sections of civil society, politics was becoming increasingly issues-based and concerned with the question of popular participation in decision making, rather than being rigidly drawn along ethno-religious lines. The emerging middle class demonstrates a reasonable degree of civil consciousness and holds dearly universalistic causes such as human rights, women’s rights, consumer awareness and environmental issues, most of which were externalized in the informal political world of interest groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It was this broad-based constituency that gave PAS a respectable base of support in the 1999 elections. PAS was then treated as the voice of legitimate dissent, which could be translated into tangible terms at the polls. But in 2003–2004, PAS failed to read the politico-economic transformation in the undercurrents of Malaysian society and tried to introduce the Islamic state per se in the discursive space of political discourse, with disastrous results. The middle class was repelled by PAS’s retrogressive slide back towards an institutional creation that was seen to be not in tandem with civil society’s wider, post-primordial concerns.

41 The term “primordial” is used here in the manner of Clifford Geertz’s conception of “primordial attachment” as one that stems form the “givens” of social existence which easily fuel civil discontent in many new nation states in the post-colonial era. Geertz lists six “givens”, viz. assumed blood ties, race, language, region, religion and custom. See Clifford Geertz, “The integrative revolution: Primordial sentiments and civil politics in the new
Globalization and persistent repression under Mahathir-style authoritarianism have influenced the transformation of Muslim civil society’s discourse from its ethno-religious pre-occupation in the 1970s–1980s to a universalism transcending ethno-cultural loyalties in the following decade. Dr. Mahathir’s post-NEP public advocacy for a *bangsa Malaysia* (Malaysian nation), despite its amorphousness and contradictions, as the common identity of Malaysians of all ethnicities, also had had its impact in watering down Malay-Muslim ethnocentrism. As testified by research on the new Malaysian middle class, the “new politics” of the 1990s was significantly characterized by the rising and very active involvement of Malay-Muslims in the discourses and practices of participatory democracy, justice and human rights. Under such a scenario of social base transformation, the new Malay-Muslim middle class had reasons to worry about the sincerity of PAS’s commitment to democracy. Among the Old Guard leaders, who were themselves the Young Turks of the early 1980s, under the pretext of internal unity, most lamented the increasing competition for posts during PAS General Assemblies. Open canvassing for votes is deplored in such contests, and the nomination and vote-counting processes are still shrouded in secrecy. However, the Old Guard’s repeated calls to settle leadership tussles via *shura* (consultation) have remarkably gone unheeded. This indicates the penetration of middle-class elements and values into PAS’s grassroots membership. How durable these changes are remains to be seen.

The entrée of the growing Malay middle class into the upper echelons of PAS has been important in counter-balancing the perennially negative image associated with Abdul Hadi Awang’s past association with radicalism. As a result of the social base transformation that has affected especially the Youth and Women’s sections of PAS, the past few general assemblies have seen criticisms and counter-criticisms, pitting the so-called Young Turks, states” in Clifford Geertz (Ed.), *Old Societies and New States: The quest for modernity in Asian and Africa* (New York: The Free Press, 1963), pp. 109–113.


44 Johan Saravanamutto, “Is There a Politics of the Malaysian Middle Class?”, p. 113; Francis Loh Kok Wah, “Towards a New Politics of Fragmentation and Contestation”, p. 278.

progressives, professionals and liberals against the Old Guard, conservatives or ulama. But the democratizing impact of the middle-class penetration into PAS has been limited. The leadership has been more open in tolerating the ideas of a female Vice President, PAS-approved entertainment concerts and outlets, limitations to powers of the Majlis Shura Ulama and future cooperation with non-Muslims, to the extent of possible acceptance of non-Muslim membership of the party. While the new breed of leaders, such as Deputy President Nasharuddin Mat Isa, is “serious about establishing a mainstream image,” PAS has struggled to portray itself as a party that completely disavows extra-constitutional means of acquiring power. Despite enormous pressure put on PAS by the country’s religious officialdom, PAS’s ulama, spearheaded by Abdul Hadi Awang himself, has refused to withdraw the Amanat Haji Hadi—blamed for the bloody showdown between security forces and PAS villagers in Memali, Kedah, in November 1985—and has also issued statements condoning suicide bombing in Palestine and street demonstrations as an election strategy.

PAS has taken pains to deny the existence of linkages between its Islamist doctrines and Islamic-related intended and actual violence, especially with the disclosures that some of the insurrectionists were PAS members, sympathizers or family members of prominent PAS personalities. In the case of the Mujahidin Group of Malaysia (KMM, Kumpulan Mujahidin Malaysia), which allegedly had links with the Southeast Asian Jemaah Islamiah terrorist network and whose cells were vanquished in a series of ISA arrests starting in August 2001, the purported leader was Nik Adli Nik Aziz, son of PAS’s own Murshid al-‘Am. In the

46 Many of these epithets, given by the mainstream media, are opposed by PAS, which insists on the feasibility of “professionalizing” the ulama and educating the professionals with solid knowledge of the essentials of Islam. See the interviews with PAS Murshid al-‘Am Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat, “Kita harap tuah Dr. Haron”, Mingguan Malaysia, 22 May 2005; Youth chief Salahuddin Ayub, “PAS mesti tahu membaca zaman”, Mingguan Malaysia, 22 May 2005; and President Abdul Hadi Awang, “Tidak semestinya dengan DAP”, Mingguan Malaysia, 12 June 2005. Also, the statement by Vice President Husam Musa, in Razak Beghani, “Tolak labelan mengenai pimpinan PAS”, www.pas.org.my/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=670&Itemid=202 (accessed on 31 August 2007).


wake of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, PAS’s decision to throw support behind Osama bin Laden and Afghanistan’s Taliban government in its anti-Western jihad rhetoric seemed to confirm the impression that PAS did have a furtive fifth-column agenda. The consequence was a further alienation of non-Muslims and Malay-Muslim civil society from PAS’s political programme.\(^5\)

Moreover, the ulama-led PAS’s history with democracy has been far from rosy. Whereas its leaders have repeatedly reaffirmed the party’s commitment to democracy, this democracy is arguably confined to procedural democracy in the electoral context. Convinced that “if true democracy were implemented, PAS’s struggle would be accepted by Muslims and non-Muslims,”\(^5\) Abdul Hadi Awang blamed PAS’s humiliating defeat in the 2004 elections squarely on the corruption of democracy by the ruling establishment, in particular the biased mainstream media, the Election Commission (SPR, Suruhanjaya Pilihanraya) and the National Registration Department.\(^5\) The preamble to the Islamic State Document of 2003 vows that “PAS has accepted democracy as the best methodology through which it should realize the ambition, vision and mission of its political struggle”,\(^5\) but, according to a liberal Muslim critique of the ISD, the document is ”largely silent over the role of the judges and the judiciary, … riddled with several statements which have the effect of negating the supremacy of elected representatives in law-making”, hence rendering it “inconsistent with democratic principles”.\(^5\) In spite of PAS’s constant condemnation of the ISA, the head of PAS Youth’s demands for legal action à la ISA to be taken against a group of 50 NGOs who had submitted a memorandum to the government protesting against the state’s moral policing sent shudders throughout civil society, which was understandably alarmed at what form of treatment would be meted out to them in a PAS-ruled state.\(^5\)

In situations where PAS has the upper hand in decision making, its encounters with democracy have been decidedly unimpressive. In the mid-1980s, overtures to the Chinese

---

Responding to the Threats of Muslim Militant Groups in Malaysia” in Kamarulzaman Askandar (Ed.), Understanding and Managing Militant Movements in Southeast Asia, pp. 39–42.


community via the Chinese Consultative Council (CCC) were cut short by internal opposition from within PAS and the reluctance to allow CCC members to contest in elections on PAS tickets. More than a decade later, within the BA coalition, PAS created an unfair burden on its non-Muslim partners to explain the applicability of an Islamic state to their party rank-and-file, leading to DAP’s eventual withdrawal from BA. During the early years of its administration in Kelantan, while PAS has admittedly instituted successful Islamic reforms, most of its Islamization programmes lacked grassroots participation and feedback; its paternalistic implementation not unlike the ‘inculcation of Islamic values’ approach of the BN federal government. PAS also undemocratically spurned offers of help from other Islamic movements such as Darul Arqam and the Society for Islamic Reform (JIM, Jemaah Islah Malaysia) to help its Islamization efforts in Kelantan, to the extent of proscribing the former’s grand Islamic Cultural Concert and Annual World Gathering scheduled for September 1991. Later, in 1994, PAS uncritically welcomed the federal government’s wholesale banning of Darul Arqam. Throughout its 16 and 4 years of ruling Kelantan and Terengganu respectively, PAS has shown complete disregard for the idea of reviving local council elections, which were suspended in 1965 during the Confrontation with Indonesia and abandoned altogether following the 1969 racial riots, despite persistent calls by civil society for local councillors to be held fully accountable to the people, and in spite of SPR having given the green light for PAS state governments to conduct municipal elections if they so wished.

62 *Murshid al-‘Am* Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat has openly opposed local council elections on the grounds that they would incur unnecessary expenses; see the interview with him during the 53rd PAS General Assembly at [http://www.pas.org.my/muktamar/wawancara_TG.html](http://www.pas.org.my/muktamar/wawancara_TG.html) (accessed 1 September 2007).
63 Since the abandonment of local council elections, municipalities have become tools to dispense state patronage and launching pads for the careers of future politicians; see the debates in the cover story, ‘Local Power’ of *The Edge Malaysia*, 22 December 2003: Jacqueline Ann Surin, ‘The all-pervasive influence of local councils: If the quality of life of all Malaysians is to improve, local councils must get their act together’; Jacqueline Ann Surin, ‘Time for Rethink on Councils’; and ‘Appointment or Elections?’.
64 SPR chairman Abdul Rashid Abdul Rahman had indicated so to political scientist Wong Chin Huat in front of PAS Central Committee member Dr. Dzulkifli Ahmad; see the interview with Wong Chin Huat, ‘Ballot watch’, *The Sun*, 12 July 2007.
There is no doubt that PAS’s democratic disposition improved during PAS’s later years of power, if only because its majority had been reduced by the withdrawal of Semangat 46 from the PAS-led coalition; thus the need to expand its support base. This was supplied by the middle-class revolt during the Reformasi euphoria of 1998-99, if only temporarily. For a sizeable number of Malay-Muslims, however, their experiences in dealing with or having been under PAS rule have convinced them that Abdul Hadi Awang’s assurances, that under PAS’s Islamic state—re-affirmed as PAS’s ultimate objective upon his official installation as PAS President65—there would be democracy “not just for elections or on election days, but democracy at all times including for governance and administration purposes,” rang hollow.66

3. Recent Criticisms of PAS and PAS’s response

Criticisms of PAS have come not only from the trans-ethnic middle class-dominated civil society, but also from fellow Islamists. Given a choice at the ballot box, Islamists holding similar opinions as the critics would probably vote PAS anyway, if only for the lack of a better Islamist representative in electoral politics. But in the event of them abstaining during polls, PAS would have to regard such “lost votes” as costly, considering the narrow margins of victories in many Malay-majority marginal constituencies. Since the pool of votes from PAS members would be limited, Islamists who are not members of PAS would naturally form a potential constituency to deliver “sympathetic” votes for PAS in regular elections. But the appearance of recent critiques of PAS from fellow Islamists, who are former PAS leaders to boot, point to a different trajectory resulting from disappointments with PAS.

In the past year, two books by two well-known if somewhat controversial Islamist leaders have offered stinging criticisms of PAS. The first, Politik Islam Membawa Kasih Sayang (Islamic Politics Brings Forth Love and Fraternity).67 was authored by Ustaz Ashaari Muhammad, former leader of the Sufi-revivalist Darul Arqam movement that was banned by the Malaysian state in 1994 over theological questions. Consequently, the security forces instituted a clampdown on Darul Arqam’s self-sustaining settlements and activities,

67 Ustaz Hj Ashaari Muhammad, Politik Islam Membawa Kasih Sayang (Rawang: One Art Productions, 2007).
culminating in large-scale detentions of its leaders under the ISA. Following the official disbandment of Darul Arqam, Ustaz Ashaari and his family were relocated to the town of Rawang, Selangor, and later to Labuan island off the Bornean coast of Sabah until late October 2004, when he was eventually released from restricted residence regulations. A successful businessman, Ustaz Ashaari has since 1997 remobilized his loyal followers under the aegis of Rufaqa’ Corporation, which is involved in such diverse forms of businesses as retail supermarkets, restaurants and cafeterias, polyclinics and maternity services, traditional therapy, production and distribution of herbal-based products, boutiques and tailor shops, travel and tour agencies, book and magazine publishing, an arts and cultural academy, laundry services, bakeries, motivational and counselling programmes, multimedia products, electrical and electronic workshops, vehicle workshops and hotel and inn chains. Ustaz Ashaari is also a prolific writer of socio-religious tracts but most of his nearly 70 books have been banned by Malaysia’s Internal Security Ministry. Politik Islam Membawa Kasih Sayang is presently under scrutiny by the Department for the Advancement of Islam in Malaysia (JAKIM, Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia)—the hub of Malaysia’s religious bureaucracy.

In Politik Islam Membawa Kasih Sayang, Ustaz Ashaari, a stern PAS activist in Selangor during his youth, castigates Islamic parties which vie for political power via elections, the process of which is marred by a melange of un-Islamic traits and practices. To Ustaz Ashaari, the ends do not justify the means. He outlines what he believes to the true characteristics of Islamic leaders, followers and jemaahs (organizations), and contrasts them with what transpires in modern so-called Islamic political parties, which he calls “secularist Islamic parties”, whose bastion is ideology, not religion, which is based on revelation. The alternative to electoral politics would be internal motivational courses for and tarbiyyah (education) of party members, until love and care are externalized towards not only fellow

68 For a discussion of doctrinal disagreements between the official Islamic officialdom and Darul Arqam, see Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid, “The Banning of Darul Arqam in Malaysia”, Review of Indonesian and Malaysian Affairs, Vol. 39 No. 1 (2005), pp. 87–128. While theology was the ostensible reason for the crackdown upon Darul Arqam, the present author believes that the UMNO ruling elites had a hidden political agenda; see Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid, “Political Dimensions of Religious Conflict in Malaysia: State Response to an Islamic Movement”, Indonesia and the Malay World, Vol. 28 No. 80 (2000), pp. 32–65.

69 For an account of the transformation from Darul Arqam to Rufaqa’ Corporation, see Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid, “Dynamics of Changes and Continuities in Islamic Movements in Malaysia: From Darul Arqam to Rufaqa’ Corporation”, paper presented at the “Voices of Islam in Southeast Asia” workshop on Islamic studies and the Study of Muslim Societies in Southeast Asia, organized by the Southeast Asian Regional Exchange Programme (SEASREP) and the School of Liberal Arts, Walailak University, Nakhon SiThammarat, Thailand, 24–25 February 2007. This article is in preparation for publication as a chapter of a book volume edited by Patrick Jory and Kamaruzzaman Bustamam-Ahmad, both of Walailak University.

70 “Buku Ashaari diteliti”, Berita Harian, 1 August 2007.

71 For glimpses of his involvement with PAS during his younger days, see Khadijah Aam, Abu Ya Ashaari Muhammad: Pemimpin Paling Ajaib di Zamannya (Rawang: Penerbitan Minda Ikhwan, 2006), pp. 86–90.

72 Ustaz Hj Ashaari Muhammad, Politik Islam Membawa Kasih Sayang, p. 50.
Muslims but also non-Muslims, who would and should be delighted at the ascendancy of Islamic parties. In contrast to contemporary Muslim politics that involves itself in pugnacious campaigns, slogans and propaganda, true Islamic politics practises and exhibits love and fraternity through the operation of exemplary multi-dimensional systems of life. Belying its formal registration as a private limited company, what takes place in Rufaqa’ Corporation, claims Ustaz Ashaari, is part of the realization of Islamic politics. He devotes the entire Chapter 7 of his book to listing the achievements of his prescribed methods, citing testimonies from foreign scholars and tangible accomplishments of his jemaah, seen as a continuum since the founding of Darul Arqam in 1968. This success story is then contrasted with the myriad problems faced by PAS in administering Kelantan, outlined in Chapter 8.

Ustaz Ashaari criticizes PAS’s Kelantan government for prioritizing legalistic changes, such as the abortive attempt to introduce hudud laws, as the cornerstone of an Islamic state. Such endeavours took place without prior adequate tarbiyyah of the Kelantan population and, more importantly, of Kelantan’s PAS members, who are supposed to lead the way of Islamizing the state by becoming role models for others. As a result of the weak human development machinery in Kelantan, PAS members lack the internal strength to sacrifice their material wealth and comfort to help their state government beset with financial difficulties. To Ustaz Ashaari, the solution to economic disparities lies not so much in the efforts of Islamic banks and public and private sector financial institutions, but in inculcating in affluent citizens the moral obligation to depart from part of their wealth in order to shelter the poor. Such a feat is impossible without a comprehensive tarbiyyah programme that emphasizes spiritual education. While praising Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat for personally sacrificing his personal allocations and privileges, Ustaz Ashaari separates Nik Abdul Aziz’s private demeanour from the public domain, where even PAS members fail to emulate their Murshid al-’Am, not to mention the Kelantan common folk. Ustaz Ashaari regards the propensity of Kelantan’s PAS administration to rely on federal funds to develop its Islamic state as embarrassing. In contrast to their leaders’ virtuous character, PAS’s grassroots members’ conduct leaves much to be desired.

The second book criticizing PAS is a self-authored autobiography by Dato’ Emeritus Professor Shahnon Ahmad, a sasterawan negara (national literary laureate), entitled

73 Ustaz Hj Ashaari Muhammad, Politik Islam Membawa Kasih Sayang, p. 30, 50, 104.
74 Ustaz Hj Ashaari Muhammad, Politik Islam Membawa Kasih Sayang, p. 12, 18.
75 Hudud, the plural of hadd (limit), refers to criminal punishments as instituted by the Quran and Sunnah (words, deeds and life of the Prophet Muhammad), such as amputation of the hand for thieves, flogging of 80 lashes for consuming intoxicating liquor, flogging for libel, stoning to death for adultery and flogging of 100 lashes for fornication.
76 Ustaz Hj Ashaari Muhammad, Politik Islam Membawa Kasih Sayang, pp. 120–123, 158–173.
A productive writer of best-selling novels, some of which have been turned into films and television dramas, Shahnon had a distinguished academic career at the Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Penang, as lecturer, professor, Dean of the School of Humanities and Director of the Islamic Centre. In recognition for his services and academic contributions at the national and international levels, the Kedah state government and USM honoured him with the titles of Dato’ and Emeritus Professor in 1980 and 1993, respectively. A long-time UMNO member, he became close to PAS leaders in the mid 1990s and as a consequence fell out of favour with the ruling establishment. PAS President Fadzil Noor twice visited his home to offer him PAS candidature for general elections: in 1995, when he declined, and in 1999, when he accepted and went on to memorably beat Minister in Prime Minister’s Department, Abdul Hamid Othman, to become a one-term Member of Parliament for Sik, Kedah (1999–2004). He claims to be quite close to Anwar Ibrahim. Thus, in the heat of the Reformasi ferment, he produced the notorious political satire, _Shit_, which lampooned the UMNO-led ruling elites.

The uppermost factor determining Shahnon’s volte-face towards PAS was a firm conviction in the concept of _ulama_ leadership. He eulogizes especially Murshid al-‘Am Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat, whose writings revolve a lot around eschatological-cum-spiritual questions of life after death. Shahnon expresses disappointment that lower-level PAS leaders and the rank-and-file denigrate the importance of such discourses, and prefer instead to focus on political diatribes. Shahnon attributes this negative development of “politics overwhelming and controlling ‘aqidah (faith)” to the aggressive tactics and activities of the PAS Youth. Shahnon expresses aghast and disgust at the prospect of PAS being eventually overtaken by “secular” leaders who brand themselves as modern and post-modern _ulama_. He admonishes the new breed of PAS’s _ulama_ for failing to come out with written discourses of substantive intellectual quality for public consumption, such that the role of the Ulama Section has been submerged by upcoming political rhetoricians. For example, although the theoretical explication of PAS’s concept of the Islamic state is clear on paper, PAS’s _ulama_ have failed to come up with supporting explanations and arguments that may then invite responses and feedback from the public on their proposed model. Despite PAS being the most

---

77 Shahnon Ahmad, _Perjalananku Sejauh Ini: Sebuah Autobiografi_ (Penang: Pustaka shahnonahmad, 2006).
79 Shahnon Ahmad, _Perjalananku Sejauh Ini_, pp. 93–98.
80 Shahnon Ahmad, _Perjalananku Sejauh Ini_, pp. 110–113.
81 In the present author’s interview with Shahnon Ahmad at his Penang residence on 25 August 2007, Shahnon openly quoted the examples of former head of PAS’s _Ulama_ Section Harun Taib and current head Muhammad Daud Iraqi as lacking conspicuousness and clout for the _ulama_ to have any forceful impact in PAS.
avid proponent of the concept of the Islamic state, PAS has not undertaken the responsibility to transform burgeoning public interest in the Islamic state into fresh debate and healthy discourse. It has remained contented at reacting to UMNO politicians’ random remarks on the Islamic state. Hence, the “Islamic state” remains a vague concept to non-Muslims and lay Muslims, and worse still, even grassroots PAS members are left in the dark on the exact mechanisms of an Islamic state. This in itself is evidence of the pitiful lack of tarbiyyah and democratization of knowledge within PAS, whose weakness Shahnon sums up as “lacking internal strength.”82

Interestingly, Shahnon contrasts these shortcomings of PAS with the inner vitality of Darul Arqam, with which Shahnon had a brief association before joining PAS.83 To Shahnon, the strength of Darul Arqam lies in its global concept of tarbiyyah as encompassing not only formal education, but also in the active erection of comprehensive systems of life, emphasizing sustainable economic development. Darul Arqam’s distinctive trait, which PAS fails to emulate, is its inclination to “talk a little” but “act a lot.” As such, the secular authorities fear Darul Arqam more than PAS, resulting in its banning of and clampdown on Darul Arqam. Despite falling out with the state, the mere mention of “Darul Arqam” conjures up the image of a much acclaimed Malay-Muslim economic powerhouse still held in awe by ruling elites for its material success, accomplished without relying on state patronage. In contrast, says Shahnon, the secular establishment openly pours contempt and makes a mockery of PAS, especially when its ulama leadership is being gradually marginalized and perhaps later displaced.84

In an interview with Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat at the official Kelantan Chief Minister’s residence in Kota Bharu on 14 August 2007,85 the present author asked for Nik Abdul Aziz’s responses to the criticisms thrown by Ustaz Ashaari Muhammad and Shahnon Ahmad. Nik Abdul Aziz did not deny the prevalent weaknesses in PAS, especially the incapacity to balance between political imperatives and the urgency of internal tarbiyyah. Nik Abdul Aziz has exhorted PAS members to speak on behalf of Islam and not necessarily PAS, because as a man-organized political party, PAS has admittedly many failings. In Kelantan, with political power at its behest, PAS has allotted RM40 million of its annual budget to institute reforms, establishing schools and educational institutions that integrate religious sciences with modern

---

82 Interview with Shahnon Ahmad, 25 August 2007.
83 As chronicled in Shahnon Ahmad, Perjalananku Sejauh Ini, pp. 69–89.
84 Shahnon Ahmad, Perjalananku Sejauh Ini, pp. 102–103. All points from Perjalananku Sejauh Ini were accentuated by Shahnon Ahmad during the interview with him on 25 August 2007.
85 Ever since becoming Chief Minister in 1990, Nik Abdul Aziz has continued to reside in his humble village house in Pulau Melaka district. He uses his official residence for the purpose of receiving visitors.
sciences. Nik Abdul Aziz expresses confidence that in the long term, products of such education would eventually end the “ulama versus professional” dichotomy that has so plagued PAS in recent years and disillusioned idealists like Shahnon Ahmad. An efficient tarbiyyah curriculum would be implanted in schools from rudimentary levels of education. Nik Abdul Aziz laments the unfair treatment given in the past to Darul Arqam, arising from disagreements over subsidiary matters, but insists that he was not directly involved in the Kelantan government’s decision to obstruct Darul Arqam’s planned grand programmes in 1991. He defends PAS’s adherence to electoral democracy as the rational means to political power, in contrast with the “irrational” views of Ustaz Ashaari Muhammad, who conjures a millenarian picture of Malaysia becoming an Islamic state via a power takeover by peaceful Islamist elements.

4. Concluding remarks

PAS has not been immune to the vast changes affecting Malaysian society within a rapidly globalizing and modernizing world. It is possible to imagine conflicting identities within one social configuration; one person or one organization may possess and exhibit different emblems of identity at different times, places and circumstances. In the case of PAS, it becomes ummatically Islamist when it preaches to its urban Islamic constituency. When facing its traditional Muslim constituency in rural areas, its local—probably even communalist—image is emphasized. When it wants to appeal to multi-ethnic middle class elements, it projects a modern, cosmopolitan face. The extent of PAS’s success at the polls depends on how well PAS balances out between its contending images, and how strongly its prospective voters identify PAS as the party that mostly represents their ideals, hopes and aspirations. It should not be a surprise to us that sometimes apparently conflicting statements are issued by different PAS leaders, who are representing their respective orientations, perhaps inadvertently. In admitting to having pronounced views that contradict those of Murshid al-'Am Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat, PAS President Abdul Hadi Awang argues that such seeming contradictions are evidence of the presence of democracy and the absence of

86 See also Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat, Pendidian Tuan Guru Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat (edited by Anual Bakri Haron) (Kota Bharu: Dian Darulnaim, 2005), p. 244.
theocracy in PAS.88 Ironically, this attitude makes PAS show a similar pragmatism with UMNO, which portrays a stoutly Malay-centric face in front of its hardcore Malay-Muslim supporters, but projects the image of “modern Malays agreeable to inter-ethnic harmony and cooperation” when it speaks, as a member of the BN coalition, to a multi-ethnic audience. To Malay-Muslims, UMNO vilifies PAS for not being as Islamic as UMNO is, but to non-Malays, UMNO conjures up the fear of having to live in fear under a PAS-ruled Islamic state governed by medieval precepts. In the discursive area of public perception, PAS is both not Islamic enough and too Islamic, depending on the audience’s understanding of Islam. Whatever its characterization of PAS’s Islam is, it carries negative connotations as far as UMNO is concerned.

In the world of contending images, PAS suffers from serious disadvantages vis-à-vis BN, simply by virtue of the latter’s enormous control of the media. In a 2004 post-election interview with Reuters from behind his prison walls, Anwar Ibrahim blamed PAS’s defeat mostly on the inadequacy of its efforts in shedding the negative perception that PAS was intent on creating an Islamic state à la Taliban should it triumph. In BN propaganda, parts of its programme highlighting peace, democracy and justice were submerged by BN’s emphasis on PAS’s zeal for an Islamic state and hudud.89 This does not deny the importance of electoral irregularities, gerrymandering and fraud in delivering elections to BN. But PAS cannot afford to blame its defeat on a host of external factors that opposition parties have had to grapple with in all elections. Instead, PAS has to rival BN’s propaganda by engaging the public in healthy discourse and debate on its plans in the Islamic state it envisions. The outlets available to PAS are the alternative media: the wide range of anti-establishment tabloids and the Internet. Tabloids such as Siasah, Buletin Rakyat, Suara Keadilan and even the PAS-owned Harakah still have limited circulation due to lack of finance. This is where material sacrifice from PAS’s own members are able to raise publication and distribution levels of such pro-PAS newspapers.

Having a powerful appeal to young middle-class Malaysians is the Internet, on which PAS needs to improve the quality of its discourse to reflect more democracy. For example, the Islamic State Document and other articles by PAS leaders could be discussed and debated via blogs, which then enables PAS’s Research Centre to gauge the public feedback to the party’s proposals. At the moment, PAS’s website90 displays a top-to-bottom one-way flow of discussion, which is not helped by the superfluous presence of anti-UMNO diatribes issued

90 www.parti-pas.org/
by its Information and Dakwah Bureau (Lujnah Penerangan dan Dakwah PAS Pusat). PAS’s website would be more credible if it had a regular forum for PAS’s Research Centre, which until now lacks an official mouthpiece, except for a regular column in Harakah English Section. Intellectual research and discourse, synthesizing the best from traditional and modern Islamist discourses, should be put at the forefront of PAS’s agenda. Relying on political rhetoric of low intellectual quality may be able to whip up the masses into a sway of emotional support for PAS, but it does not create a long-lasting pool of supporters who could be relied on to vote consistently for PAS in successive elections. The fragility of this kind of support is further accentuated if it was determined more by a rejection of BN and UMNO rather than being a substantive endorsement of PAS’s policies. Even with the reforms suggested above, PAS faces an uphill battle to woo the middle-class electorate on account of its own strength. Despite recent estimates putting the Internet-savvy community at around 11 million, only a small proportion of those had a penchant for surfing anti-establishment sites.

With general elections looming, PAS may not have enough time to institute the necessary structural transformations that can form a solid support base for PAS from among middle-class elements. But it is high time for PAS’s leadership to commence long-term planning in line with transformations of Malaysia’s social undercurrents, without necessarily jeopardizing its Islamist fundamentals. The apparent wedge between both imperatives calls for intellectual reform or tajdid (renewal) to harmonize them. Too much internal politicking has disillusioned such middle-class Islamists as Shahnon Ahmad and the renowned consultant-motivator Dr. Hassan Ali, who, on the verge of relinquishing his Vice President’s post in the recent 53rd General Assembly, had disclosed his unhappiness over the conduct of party elections, which neglected shura and the rank-and-file’s labelling of him as a secularist. Such belligerent behaviour from the point of view of Islamic morality cannot be meekly ignored as the necessary side effects of democracy, for it merely goes to prove the lack of internal tarbiyyah in PAS. The turn towards militancy among some of PAS’s ordinary members, notwithstanding PAS’s official disavowal of violence, is testimony to PAS’s inability to educate its members in the peaceful path of true Islamic struggle. Although Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat argues that the educational reforms taking place in Kelantan are signs of

91 Derived from the Arabic term “da’wah”, dakwah refers to the Islamic missionary effort, whether in the context of proselytizing activities of Muslims upon non-Muslims, or the spreading the message of Islam as din al-hayah (The Way of Life) to born Muslims.
93 Joceline Tan, “Watch out, the new media is here”, The Sunday Star, 5 August 2007.
PAS moving forward, such reforms were undertaken as a corollary of PAS’s assumption and retention of power of the state government. Such reforms have eluded other states, where PAS hopes for a continuous stream of support from graduates of religious schools, most of which have been taken over by the state. The remaining independent schools are run independently by PAS-inclined masters, whose traditional trappings might have prevented them from keeping abreast with recent developments in the thoughts and discourse of PAS’s ulama and leaders. In Kelantan’s case, if PAS loses power, it automatically loses its mechanism for tarbiyyah, which has to be systematized not only among schoolchildren but also, and perhaps more importantly, among adult members of PAS.

In 2003, the present author called for an internal reformation within PAS to re-invigorate its posture as not just a political party but also a comprehensive Islamic movement emphasizing dakwah and tarbiyyah. After four years, a similar call has been echoed in an article in the pro-PAS tabloid, Siasah. That the party rank-and-file has come to realize the internal weaknesses and admit the need for changes is encouraging, although such candid confessions are still missing from PAS’s official voices. In the present author’s view, PAS’s internal weaknesses stem from the paucity of spiritual content in its discourse, and thus tarbiyyah. Spiritual regeneration brings about virtuous attributes such as willingness to sacrifice one’s own comfort for larger causes and tolerance of other people’s views. These in turn engender economic independence and openness to cooperation with groups of different ideological backgrounds. The electorate would be more convinced of the viability of PAS’s Islamic state if PAS’s party organization had exhibited qualities that care for potential supporters irrespective of faith and ethnicity. Socio-welfare activities that establish a bond between leaders and the people, in the manner of the successful service centres and complaints bureaus of MCA and Gerakan are beckoned for. As far as the grassroots electorate is concerned, it makes no difference whether one’s representative is a reputable member of the ulama or not, if he cannot be readily available to help them in mundane matters at all times. A strong economic base, built out of PAS’s own programme, would have been powerful evidence of PAS’s ability to handle national economic affairs. Such a message would have struck chords in non-Malays, especially the Chinese, most of whom,

---

97 Francis Loh Kok Wah, Politik Baru di Malaysia?, p. 19.
98 There have been complaints that PAS’s Kelantan state assemblymen, belying their religious reputation, have been shirking their responsibilities in serving their constituents; see Joceline Tan, “Starting before the flag-off”, The Sunday Star, 2 September 2007.
according to an independent survey by the Merdeka Centre for Opinion and Research, are dissatisfied with the government’s economic policies.99

Emphasis on spiritualism brings us back to the roots of the tolerant form of Islam, couched in rational and peaceful Sufism—the mystical path of Islam that originally arrived in the Malay-Indonesian world.100 The accommodative ideological outlook of Dr. Burhanuddin al-Helmy, the PAS President who advocated an eclectic Malay nationalism, could also be arguably traced to his strong grounding in Sufism.101 Spiritualism will mitigate the inflexible image portrayed by PAS’s juridical form of Islamic state, which many non-Muslims and even lay Muslims find too legalistic and inappropriate to Malaysia’s mixed cultural heritage. While laws and regulations play an important part in an Islamic state, the majority of Malaysians have the false impression that Islam is nothing more than a series of do’s and don’ts; that Islamization is but the steady intrusion of the shariah into Malaysia’s legal system; and that the Islamic state is first and foremost a nomocracy.102 If formal codification of the shariah serves as the only yardstick, it can be argued that based on the flurry of Islamic enactments passed by BN-controlled state legislatures since 2000, UMNO is more intent upon Islamizing Malaysia than PAS is.103 Recent pro-shariah statements by influential lawyers and members of the judiciary purporting to interpret more substantively the constitutional clause that Islam is the religion of the federation, such that Islam becomes the overriding feature of governance in Malaysia, have accentuated the impression of Islam as law and little else.104 Recent upping the ante on the Islamic state by politicians of both the pro- and anti-Islamic state divide, without serious efforts to turn it into healthy intellectual discourse on the very concept of the

102 These impressions are confirmed in a perception survey conducted by Patricia Martinez, see Patricia A. Martinez, “The Islamic State or the State of Islam in Malaysia”, Contemporary Southeast Asia, Vol. 23 No. 3, pp. 480–486.
Islamic state, will in the end benefit only the ruling regime, which has adroitly exploited the dichotomy of mutually reinforcing prejudices in their quest for perpetual political power.105

Bibliography

Books, articles, theses and published working papers


105 The most recent polemic arose from Deputy Prime Minister Najib Razak’s statement after officiating an Institute of Islamic Understanding (IKIM, Institut Kefahaman Islam Malaysia)-organized international conference on “The Role of Islamic States in a Globalised World”, that Malaysia had never been a secular state, but had always been an Islamic state by virtue of Islam being its official religion. When this was disputed by MCA, UMNO Youth rose to Najib’s defence and sternly warned those who insisted that Malaysia was a secular state. Urged to stop the polemic, Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi made the more qualified statement that Malaysia was neither secular nor theocratic à la Iran and Pakistan, as allegedly wished by PAS. See “Malaysia bukan negara sekular – TPM”, Utusan Malaysia, 18 July 2007; “BN and PAS differ on Islamic state”, The Star, 18 July 2007; “M’sia Islamic state as Islam official religion: What the legal experts and politicians say”, The Sun, 18 July 2007; “Amaran kepada MCA: Hishamuddin minta henti kenyataan Malaysia negara sekular”, Berita Harian, 21 July 2007; “PM: Malaysia is neither a secular nor theocratic state”, The Sunday Star, 5 August 2007; “Hentikan polemik Islam, sekular”, Mingguan Malaysia, 5 August 2007; “PM: Pembangkang sengaja bangkitkan isu kontrak sosial”, Utusan Malaysia, 28 August 2007. PAS has responded by reaffirming its commitment to a “vibrant and genuine democratic state”, see PAS Research Centre director Dr. Dzulkifli Ahmad’s, “Islamic State or Secular State – What?”, englishsection.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=140&Itemid=1 (accessed on 6 September 2007).


Hussin Mutalib (1990), Islam and Ethnicity in Malay Politics, Singapore: Oxford University Press.


Kamarulzaman Askandar (Ed.) (2005), Understanding and Managing Militant Movements in Southeast Asia, Penang: Southeast Asian Studies Conflict Network.


Loh Kok Wah, Francis, and Johan Saravanamuttu (Eds.) (2003), *New Politics in Malaysia*, Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.


**Unpublished theses and working papers:**


**Newspapers and magazines**

*Asiaweek*, Hong Kong.
*Berita Harian*, Kuala Lumpur.
*Berita Minggu*, Kuala Lumpur.
*The Edge Malaysia*, Petaling Jaya.
*Harakah*, Kuala Lumpur.
*Mingguan Malaysia*, Kuala Lumpur.
*New Straits Times*, Kuala Lumpur.
*Siasah*, Kuala Lumpur.
*The Star*, Petaling Jaya.
*The Sun*, Kuala Lumpur.
*The Sunday Star*, Petaling Jaya.
*Utusan Malaysia*, Kuala Lumpur.

**Websites**

www.englishsection.com
www.malaysia-today.net
www.malaysiakini.com
www.bn.org.my
www.pas.org.my
1. Vietnam-China Relations Since The End of The Cold War  
   Ang Cheng Guan (1998)

   Desmond Ball (1999)

3. Reordering Asia: “Cooperative Security” or Concert of Powers?  
   Amitav Acharya (1999)

4. The South China Sea Dispute re-visited  
   Ang Cheng Guan (1999)

   Joseph Liow Chin Yong (1999)

6. ‘Humanitarian Intervention in Kosovo’ as Justified, Executed and Mediated by NATO: Strategic Lessons for Singapore  
   Kumar Ramakrishna (2000)

7. Taiwan’s Future: Mongolia or Tibet?  
   Chien-peng (C.P.) Chung (2001)

8. Asia-Pacific Diplomacies: Reading Discontinuity in Late-Modern Diplomatic Practice  
   Tan See Seng (2001)

9. Framing “South Asia”: Whose Imagined Region?  
   Sinderpal Singh (2001)

10. Explaining Indonesia's Relations with Singapore During the New Order Period: The Case of Regime Maintenance and Foreign Policy  
    Terence Lee Chek Liang (2001)

11. Human Security: Discourse, Statecraft, Emancipation  
    Tan See Seng (2001)

    Nguyen Phuong Binh (2001)

13. Framework for Autonomy in Southeast Asia’s Plural Societies  
    Miriam Coronel Ferrer (2001)

    Ananda Rajah (2001)

15. Natural Resources Management and Environmental Security in Southeast Asia: Case Study of Clean Water Supplies in Singapore  
    Kog Yue Choong (2001)

16. Crisis and Transformation: ASEAN in the New Era  
    Etel Solingen (2001)

17. Human Security: East Versus West?  
    Amitav Acharya (2001)

18. Asian Developing Countries and the Next Round of WTO Negotiations  
    Barry Desker (2001)

19. Multilateralism, Neo-liberalism and Security in Asia: The Role of the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation Forum  
    Ian Taylor (2001)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Humanitarian Intervention and Peacekeeping as Issues for Asia-Pacific Security</td>
<td>Derek McDougall</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Comprehensive Security: The South Asian Case</td>
<td>S.D. Muni</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>The Concept of Security Before and After September 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. The Contested Concept of Security</td>
<td>Steve Smith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Security and Security Studies After September 11: Some Preliminary Reflections</td>
<td>Amitav Acharya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Democratization In South Korea And Taiwan: The Effect Of Social Division On Inter-Korean and Cross-Strait Relations</td>
<td>Chien-peng (C.P.) Chung</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Understanding Financial Globalisation</td>
<td>Andrew Walter</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>911, American Praetorian Unilateralism and the Impact on State-Society Relations in Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Kumar Ramakrishna</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Great Power Politics in Contemporary East Asia: Negotiating Multipolarity or Hegemony?</td>
<td>Tan See Seng</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>What Fear Hath Wrought: Missile Hysteria and The Writing of “America”</td>
<td>Tan See Seng</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>International Responses to Terrorism: The Limits and Possibilities of Legal Control of Terrorism by Regional Arrangement with Particular Reference to ASEAN</td>
<td>Ong Yen Nee</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Reconceptualizing the PLA Navy in Post – Mao China: Functions, Warfare, Arms, and Organization</td>
<td>Nan Li</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Attempting Developmental Regionalism Through AFTA: The Domestics Politics – Domestic Capital Nexus</td>
<td>Helen E S Nesadurai</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>11 September and China: Opportunities, Challenges, and Warfighting</td>
<td>Nan Li</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Islam and Society in Southeast Asia after September 11</td>
<td>Barry Desker</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hegemonic Constraints: The Implications of September 11 For American Power</td>
<td>Evelyn Goh</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Not Yet All Aboard…But Already All At Sea Over Container Security Initiative</td>
<td>Irvin Lim</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Financial Liberalization and Prudential Regulation in East Asia: Still Perverse?</td>
<td>Andrew Walter</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Indonesia and The Washington Consensus</td>
<td>Premjith Sadasivan</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>The Securitization of Transnational Crime in ASEAN</td>
<td>Ralf Emmers</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Liquidity Support and The Financial Crisis: The Indonesian Experience</td>
<td>J Soedradjiad Djiwandono</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>A UK Perspective on Defence Equipment Acquisition</td>
<td>David Kirkpatrick</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Regionalisation of Peace in Asia: Experiences and Prospects of ASEAN, ARF and UN Partnership</td>
<td>Mely C. Anthony</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>The WTO In 2003: Structural Shifts, State-Of-Play And Prospects For The Doha Round</td>
<td>Razeen Sally</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Seeking Security In The Dragon’s Shadow: China and Southeast Asia In The Emerging Asian Order</td>
<td>Amitav Acharya</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Deconstructing Political Islam In Malaysia: UMNO’S Response To PAS’ Religio-Political Dialectic</td>
<td>Joseph Liow</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>The War On Terror And The Future of Indonesian Democracy</td>
<td>Tatik S. Hafidz</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Examining The Role of Foreign Assistance in Security Sector Reforms: The Indonesian Case</td>
<td>Eduardo Lachica</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Sovereignty and The Politics of Identity in International Relations</td>
<td>Adrian Kuah</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Deconstructing Jihad; Southeast Asia Contexts</td>
<td>Patricia Martinez</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>The Correlates of Nationalism in Beijing Public Opinion</td>
<td>Alastair Iain Johnston</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>In Search of Suitable Positions’ in the Asia Pacific: Negotiating the US-China Relationship and Regional Security</td>
<td>Evelyn Goh</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Revisiting Responses To Power Preponderance: Going Beyond The Balancing-Bandwagoning Dichotomy</td>
<td>Chong Ja Ian</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Pre-emption and Prevention: An Ethical and Legal Critique of the Bush Doctrine and Anticipatory Use of Force In Defence of the State</td>
<td>Malcolm Brailey</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
56. The Indo-Chinese Enlargement of ASEAN: Implications for Regional Economic Integration
   Helen E S Nesadurai
   (2003)

57. The Advent of a New Way of War: Theory and Practice of Effects Based Operation
   Joshua Ho
   (2003)

   Irvin Lim
   (2004)

59. Force Modernisation Trends in Southeast Asia
   Andrew Tan
   (2004)

60. Testing Alternative Responses to Power Preponderance: Buffering, Binding, Bonding and Beleaguering in the Real World
   Chong Ja Ian
   (2004)

61. Outlook on the Indonesian Parliamentary Election 2004
   Irman G. Lanti
   (2004)

62. Globalization and Non-Traditional Security Issues: A Study of Human and Drug Trafficking in East Asia
   Ralf Emmers
   (2004)

63. Outlook for Malaysia’s 11th General Election
   Joseph Liow
   (2004)

64. Not Many Jobs Take a Whole Army: Special Operations Forces and The Revolution in Military Affairs.
   Malcolm Brailey
   (2004)

65. Technological Globalisation and Regional Security in East Asia
   J.D. Kenneth Boutin
   (2004)

66. UAVs/UCAVS – Missions, Challenges, and Strategic Implications for Small and Medium Powers
   Manjeet Singh Pardesi
   (2004)

67. Singapore’s Reaction to Rising China: Deep Engagement and Strategic Adjustment
   Evelyn Goh
   (2004)

68. The Shifting Of Maritime Power And The Implications For Maritime Security In East Asia
   Joshua Ho
   (2004)

   Evelyn Goh
   (2004)

70. Examining the Defence Industrialization-Economic Growth Relationship: The Case of Singapore
   Adrian Kuah and Bernard Loo
   (2004)

71. “Constructing” The Jemaah Islamiyah Terrorist: A Preliminary Inquiry
   Kumar Ramakrishna
   (2004)

72. Malaysia and The United States: Rejecting Dominance, Embracing Engagement
   Helen E S Nesadurai
   (2004)

73. The Indonesian Military as a Professional Organization: Criteria and Ramifications for Reform
   John Bradford
   (2005)
74. Martime Terrorism in Southeast Asia: A Risk Assessment  
   Catherine Zara Raymond  
   (2005)

75. Southeast Asian Maritime Security In The Age Of Terror: Threats, Opportunity, And Charting The Course Forward  
   John Bradford  
   (2005)

76. Deducing India’s Grand Strategy of Regional Hegemony from Historical and Conceptual Perspectives  
   Manjeet Singh Pardesi  
   (2005)

77. Towards Better Peace Processes: A Comparative Study of Attempts to Broker Peace with MNLF and GAM  
   S P Harish  
   (2005)

78. Multilateralism, Sovereignty and Normative Change in World Politics  
   Amitav Acharya  
   (2005)

79. The State and Religious Institutions in Muslim Societies  
   Riaz Hassan  
   (2005)

80. On Being Religious: Patterns of Religious Commitment in Muslim Societies  
   Riaz Hassan  
   (2005)

81. The Security of Regional Sea Lanes  
   Joshua Ho  
   (2005)

82. Civil-Military Relationship and Reform in the Defence Industry  
   Arthur S Ding  
   (2005)

83. How Bargaining Alters Outcomes: Bilateral Trade Negotiations and Bargaining Strategies  
   Deborah Elms  
   (2005)

84. Great Powers and Southeast Asian Regional Security Strategies: Omni-enmeshment, Balancing and Hierarchical Order  
   Evelyn Goh  
   (2005)

85. Global Jihad, Sectarianism and The Madrassahs in Pakistan  
   Ali Riaz  
   (2005)

86. Autobiography, Politics and Ideology in Sayyid Quth’s Reading of the Qur’an  
   Umej Bhatia  
   (2005)

87. Maritime Disputes in the South China Sea: Strategic and Diplomatic Status Quo  
   Ralf Emmers  
   (2005)

88. China’s Political Commissars and Commanders: Trends & Dynamics  
   Srikanth Kondapalli  
   (2005)

89. Piracy in Southeast Asia New Trends, Issues and Responses  
   Catherine Zara Raymond  
   (2005)

90. Geopolitics, Grand Strategy and the Bush Doctrine  
   Simon Dalby  
   (2005)

91. Local Elections and Democracy in Indonesia: The Case of the Riau Archipelago  
   Nankyung Choi  
   (2005)

92. The Impact of RMA on Conventional Deterrence: A Theoretical Analysis  
   Manjeet Singh Pardesi  
   (2005)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Africa and the Challenge of Globalisation</td>
<td>Jeffrey Herbst</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>The East Asian Experience: The Poverty of ‘Picking Winners’</td>
<td>Barry Desker and Deborah Elms</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Bandung And The Political Economy Of North-South Relations: Sowing The Seeds For Revisioning International Society</td>
<td>Helen E S Nesadurai</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Re-conceptualising the Military-Industrial Complex: A General Systems Theory Approach</td>
<td>Adrian Kuah</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Food Security and the Threat From Within: Rice Policy Reforms in the Philippines</td>
<td>Bruce Tolentino</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Securitizing/Desecuritizing the Filipinos’ ‘Outward Migration Issue’in the Philippines’ Relations with Other Asian Governments</td>
<td>José N. Franco, Jr.</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Securitization Of Illegal Migration of Bangladeshis To India</td>
<td>Josy Joseph</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Securitizing border-crossing: The case of marginalized stateless minorities in the Thai-Burma Borderlands</td>
<td>Mika Toyota</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>The LTTE’s Online Network and its Implications for Regional Security</td>
<td>Shyam Tekwani</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>International Regime Building in Southeast Asia: ASEAN Cooperation against the Illicit Trafficking and Abuse of Drugs</td>
<td>Ralf Emmers</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Changing Conflict Identities: The case of the Southern Thailand Discord</td>
<td>S P Harish</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>TEMPORAL DOMINANCE</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Globalization and Military-Industrial Transformation in South Asia: An Historical Perspective</td>
<td>Emrys Chew</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
111 UNCLOS and its Limitations as the Foundation for a Regional Maritime Security Regime
Sam Bateman (2006)

112 Freedom and Control Networks in Military Environments
Paul T Mitchell (2006)

113 Rewriting Indonesian History The Future in Indonesia’s Past
Kwa Chong Guan (2006)

114 Twelver Shi’ite Islam: Conceptual and Practical Aspects
Christoph Marcinkowski (2006)

115 Islam, State and Modernity: Muslim Political Discourse in Late 19th and Early 20th century India
Iqbal Singh Sevea (2006)

Ong Wei Chong (2006)

117 “From Counter-Society to Counter-State: Jemaah Islamiyah According to PUPJI”
Elena Pavlova (2006)

118 The Terrorist Threat to Singapore’s Land Transportation Infrastructure: A Preliminary Enquiry
Adam Dolnik (2006)

119 The Many Faces of Political Islam
Mohammed Ayoob (2006)

120 Facets of Shi’ite Islam in Contemporary Southeast Asia (I): Thailand and Indonesia
Christoph Marcinkowski (2006)

121 Facets of Shi’ite Islam in Contemporary Southeast Asia (II): Malaysia and Singapore
Christoph Marcinkowski (2006)

122 Towards a History of Malaysian Ulama
Mohamed Nawab (2007)

123 Islam and Violence in Malaysia
Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid (2007)

124 Between Greater Iran and Shi’ite Crescent: Some Thoughts on the Nature of Iran’s Ambitions in the Middle East
Christoph Marcinkowski (2007)

125 Thinking Ahead: Shi’ite Islam in Iraq and its Seminaries (hawzah ‘ilmiyyah)
Christoph Marcinkowski (2007)

126 The China Syndrome: Chinese Military Modernization and the Rearming of Southeast Asia
Richard A. Bitzinger (2007)

127 Contested Capitalism: Financial Politics and Implications for China
Richard Carney (2007)

128 Sentinels of Afghan Democracy: The Afghan National Army
Samuel Chan (2007)

129 The De-escalation of the Spratly Dispute in Sino-Southeast Asian Relations
Ralf Emmers (2007)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>War, Peace or Neutrality: An Overview of Islamic Polity’s Basis of Inter-State Relations</td>
<td>Muhammad Haniff Hassan</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Comprehensive Security and Resilience in Southeast Asia: ASEAN’s Approach to Terrorism and Sea Piracy</td>
<td>Ralf Emmers</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>The Ulama in Pakistani Politics</td>
<td>Mohamed Nawab</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>China’s Proactive Engagement in Asia: Economics, Politics and Interactions</td>
<td>Li Mingjiang</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>The PLA’s Role in China’s Regional Security Strategy</td>
<td>Qi Dapeng</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>War As They Knew It: Revolutionary War and Counterinsurgency in Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Ong Wei Chong</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Indonesia’s Direct Local Elections: Background and Institutional Framework</td>
<td>Nankyung Choi</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Contextualizing Political Islam for Minority Muslims</td>
<td>Muhammad Haniff bin Hassan</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Globalization: Implications of and for the Modern / Post-modern Navies of the Asia Pacific</td>
<td>Geoffrey Till</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Sulawesi: Aspirations of Local Muslims</td>
<td>Rohaiza Ahmad Asi</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Islamic Militancy, Sharia, and Democratic Consolidation in Post-Suharto Indonesia</td>
<td>Noorhaidi Hasan</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>New Security Dimensions in the Asia Pacific</td>
<td>Barry Desker</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Japan’s Economic Diplomacy towards East Asia: Fragmented Realism and Naïve Liberalism</td>
<td>Hidetaka Yoshimatsu</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>The Asian Financial Crisis and ASEAN’s Concept of Security</td>
<td>Yongwook RYU</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
149 Security in the South China Sea: China’s Balancing Act and New Regional Dynamics
   Li Mingjiang

150 The Defence Industry in the Post-Transformational World: Implications for the United States and Singapore
   Richard A Bitzinger

151 The Islamic Opposition in Malaysia: New Trajectories and Directions
   Farish A Noor