

Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB) (Crescent Star Party), Indonesia, 2009, "Translated for the Islamic Political Party Platform Project, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, <http://kurzman.unc.edu/islamic-parties>. [5/22/14]."

Program for Struggle

The Ideological Cornerstone of the Party Platform.

With strict adherence to the creed and guidance from the religion of Islam as its principle, persyarikatan aims to achieve an Indonesian society based on the ideals of the Declaration of Independence on August 17, 1945, a society that is faithful and pious to Allah SWT, of noble character, prosperous both outwardly and inwardly, is just and equitable, progressive, subservient to and responsible for the society's interests, a nation and country with full forgiveness and blessing from God, may He be glorified and exalted.

Values that serve as the basis of the Party's Politics

Crescent Star Party is a persyarikatan that fundamentally based on Islam (Articles of Association, Article 2). This means that Islam becomes the basis of good faith, a source of truth, and a source of values and norms within each persyarikatan activity. The source of truth in Islam is God, may He be glorified and exalted. "The truth is from your Lord, so never be among the doubters." ([Qur'an, sura] Al Baqarah: 147). And the absolute truth compiled in Kitab Suci-Nya, namely Al-Quranul Karim [the Holy Qur'an], serves as a guide (mizan). "The month of Ramadhan [is that] in which was revealed the Qur'an, a guidance for the people and clear proofs of guidance and criterion." ([Qur'an, sura] Al Baqarah: 185)

Party Programs

Special programs that have been developed by Partai Bulan Bintang include, among others:

1) State/Government

a) Locally

- i) The State of Indonesia is a unitary state that takes the form of a republic that is independent and sovereign, and puts the law above all aspects of life. This is termed the state law (rechtsstaat) or the supremacy of law. Therefore, the Constitution, and the laws and regulations under it, should be implemented with consistency, so that the goals of the state can be realized.
- ii) The implementation of the state law (rechtsstaat) is based on the following principles:
 - (1) Power as mandate
 - (2) Deliberation
 - (3) Justice
 - (4) Equality
 - (5) Protection against liabilities, and Human Rights
 - (6) A Judiciary that is free and independent, as an impartial tribunal
 - (7) Peace
 - (8) Well-being

(9) The people's sovereignty

- iii) Empowering/enabling the legislative body, by clarification of its scope and authority, as well as separating the positions of the chairmen of the MPR and DPR.
- iv) Developing regional autonomy that is expansive and balanced
- v) Achieving a government that is clean and authoritative, where officials' assets will be open to audits by public accountants
- vi) Developing regional autonomy that is expansive and balanced [sic; repeats point iv]
- vii) Promoting a Presidential Election that is directly by the people
- viii) Building a political culture that is of high morals
- ix) Striving to pass the Religious Tolerance Act
- x) Developing 43 provinces, with 8 privileged districts and 6 special districts

b) Overseas

- (1) Consistency, with the principle of a free and active foreign policy based on state ideology and imbued with Islamic values
- (2) Improving cooperation that is mutually beneficial, especially with neighbouring countries and Islamic countries all around the world.
- (3) Objecting to all forms of colonialism, arrogance, oppression and domination by any country.
- (4) Establishing relationships and cooperation.

2) Defence and Security

- a) Striving for a strict separation between the police and the Indonesian Armed Forces and placing the police under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Department of the Republic of Indonesia
- b) Striving for the separation of the position of Minister of Defence and Security from the position of the TNI Commander
- c) Eliminating the TNI's dual function, returning it to the sole function of defence and security or the function of professionalism.
- d) Eliminating the TNI's presence in the DPR and placing the TNI now only in the MPR
- e) Strengthening defence and security in the maritime area to protect Indonesia's interests, with considerations that Indonesia is an archipelago.

3) Development of Human Resources

- a) Developing human resources who truly value time
- b) Developing human resources who have high standards of work ethics

- c) Developing human resources who are professional and ready to face the tough challenges of the future
- d) Developing human resources who have integrity, personality, and high morals.

4) Economy

Partai Bulan Bintang will strive for an economy that is equitable and just. Partai Bulan Bintang will implement the following programs, among others, to achieve the desired economy:

- (1) Equal opportunities, fair to all parts of society in Indonesia. All citizens must receive equal treatment. Numerous policies and practices that give special privileges to an individual or group must be eliminated.
- (2) Increasing economic activity at the regional level, achieved through various policies and regulations such as those pertaining to balancing revenues between the centre and the daerah, encouraging investments in the daerah, or improving the process of licensing, etc.
- (3) Removing factors that lead to distortions in the economy. These include: monopolies, monopsony, oligopolies, cartels and others. These must be removed so that our economy will have increased competitiveness.
- (4) Promoting the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. As these areas are the main source of income for most people, policies and regulations which increase these must be passed. Examples include the distribution of agricultural land, appropriate technology, banking management, and more.
- (5) Economic development reliant on resources. Except for oil and gas, we have a wide range of resources which have not received earnest attention, such as fertile soil, vast seas, many rivers, vast forests, and so on. Future economic development has to be centred on these resources so that our dependence on foreign countries will diminish.
- (6) Promoting medium and small enterprises. These include the informal sectors operated by the majority of society, especially in urban areas. To promote this group, employers should implement various policies/regulations in favour of small and medium enterprises (including the informal sector), such as: licensing, banking facilities, managerial assistance, access to centres of production or materials, and others.
- (7) Removal of policies/practices that lead to the buildup/control of wealth or national assets in particular groups. One example is the clearing of forests, because it concerns society's sense of justice.
- (8) Developing the rural economy as a centre of production and agro-industries, according to the potential of the commodities in each different region.
- (9) Accelerating economic reform with measures to restructure financial institutions, both in banking and non-banking areas, towards a more modern

application of the free interest system (such as the formation of BMT [Baitul Maal wa Tamwil], Hajj Savings Bank, etc.)

- (10) Eroding the practices of the utilization of money functions and trade from unsure speculation.
- 5) Employment
- a) Welfare
 - i) The system of remunerating employees aims to meet feasible lifestyle needs, and is based on purchasing power. It is thus not based on minimal physical requirements.
 - ii) Employees need to receive a part of their companies' stocks so that they will have a sense of ownership in the company.
 - iii) In order to avoid social gaps in income differences between levels of management, from the lowest level to the directorship, there needs to be a standardized salary comparison.
 - iv) Improving health guarantees with the use of employment insurance and guaranteed housing, for those in the construction industry and factories, which require a large labour force. This should also be supplemented with plans for developing suitable living conditions in the shelters for the workers/employees.
 - b) Protection
 - i) Each employee must be given equal opportunities in his career and income. As such, there cannot be discrimination based on ethnicity or skin colour. The income gap between local employees and expatriates must be eliminated.
 - ii) Adequate protection must be provided to women workers in accordance with their nature and the protective laws for child labour and physical disabilities.
 - iii) TKI [Tenaga Kerja Indonesia, labor migrants] who have gone abroad must be given adequate legal protection, starting from their departure, for the duration abroad, and until they return to their original home.
 - c) Unions
 - i) Union organizations should be directed into an organization that is independent, strong, and able to conduct negotiations with employees from a balanced position. Freedom should be given to workers to establish and join trade unions. This choice is a form of respect, democracy, and freedom of association.
 - d) Unemployment and PHK [Pemutusan Hubungan Kerja, termination of employment]

- i) As far as possible, PHK should be avoided. To that end, workers' representatives should participate in the decision making for PHK to avoid growing unemployment.
 - ii) The growth of the entrepreneurial spirit, small businesses, and the agricultural industry should be encouraged, since these areas require great labour and can reduce the unemployment rate.
- 6) Transmigration
 - a) Conduct a detailed feasibility study on the status of existing natural resources, especially for agricultural purposes
 - b) Transmigration must be accompanied by a program for boarding
 - c) Completion of a national transmigration program taking into account the social, economic, and political aspects.
- 7) The Young Generation
 - a) Developing the young generation to become independent and professionals in their fields, with intellectual capacity, piety, and a high moral standard, thus forming a national successive generation that is excellent and responsible.
 - b) Developing a youth organization aimed at developing abilities, independence, and creativity, with an appreciation for pluralism.
- 8) Socio-cultural
 - a) Promoting a spirit of togetherness between fellow citizens of the nation through cultural values that do not come into conflict with Islam
 - b) Developing a network system for social life, where members mutually consider each other's interests, well-being, and both material and spiritual wealth, as well as mutually prevent imbalances in all fields.
 - c) Developing public awareness in achieving a society that is true and proactive, and the avoidance of various changes that are excessive and negative
 - d) Developing public awareness in creating cultural products that do not violate Islamic values.
 - e) Encouraging and providing opportunities and incentives to all citizens who have talents or expertise in the field of arts and culture in a professional manner, so as to be able to meet the lifestyle needs, both outwardly and inwardly, equally with other professions.
 - f) Producing legislation that adheres to Article 34 of the Constitution of 1945, so as to guarantee the welfare and protection by the state for the poor, the disabled, the infirm, and others.
- 9) Law and Legislation

- a) Promoting the transformation of Islamic law into national law, and formulating a national legislative program that is in accordance with our priorities, including efforts to change legislation from the Dutch colonial heritage, which is in conflict with national legislation.
- b) Ensuring that the Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung) is an independent judiciary, without intervention from the executive
- c) Refining the Constitution of 1945 with amending mechanisms in the short term, and changing the Constitution of 1945 to suit the demands of democracy in the long term.
- d) Establishing legislation that focuses on the dimensions of justice and truth
- e) Establishing law enforcement apparatus (the legal area of human resources) which upholds the principles of professionalism, ethics, and morals.
- f) Implementing legal education which is thorough and standardized throughout the entire legal profession.

10) Women

- a) Increasing the participation of women in the carrying out of tasks as able individuals, family members, and members of society, so as to create an atmosphere in society that is moral, conducive, safe, and peaceful.
- b) Developing education and training programs for women in order to support the enhancement of their status and dignity.
- c) Improving the skills of women entrepreneurs in the development of independent businesses, so as to create possibilities for family businesses (home economic and industry), which has the potential to improve family finances.
- d) Improving the knowledge and the roles of women at the national and international levels through cooperation between agencies which demonstrate the image of a Muslim woman.

11) Protection of Life

- a) Managing renewable natural resources with adherence to principles of sustainable living.
- b) Managing natural resources that are sustainable, adhering to a position of frugality and efficient usage
- c) Converting the depletion of natural resources into the forms of: 1) physical capital such as roads and factories, 2) human capital through education, skills, and knowledge, 3) institutional capital through a system of good governance
- d) Developing regional and international cooperation for environmental issues, with active involvement in the mentioned institutions.
- e) Enhancing the role of governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, and communities engaged in environmental issues, and conducting coordination

- with technical departments, so that every policy implemented leads to a discretionary development of a sound environment.
- f) Consistent and successive enforcement of environmental laws
 - g) Empowering adat [traditional] institutions for the preservation of the environment.

12) Education

- a) Freeing up costs of education for students, and making it the responsibility of the state to provide for education from the primary to intermediate level.
- b) Promoting subsidies from the haves for the have-nots, through proper mechanisms.
- c) Ensuring that maximum prices of textbooks become more affordable with government subsidies
- d) Achieving a higher quality of education through reforming the education system.
- e) Increasing teachers' salaries
- f) Regularly improving educational facilities, so that schools can be comfortable and representative for the students to learn well
- g) Conducting comparative studies with other countries that are considered to have succeeded in the field of education, both in the material and methodological sense.
- h) Developing an epistemology of science that is compatible with Islam.
- i) Balancing the amount of religious educational materials with general education proportionally to the needs of different educational levels.
- j) Equal treatment of public and private educational institutions, including boarding schools.
- k) Providing subsidies for boarding.
- l) Providing religious teachers suitable for religious students both state and private schools and reviewing government regulations that are contrary to these principles
- m) Strict regulations to prevent and ban foreign educational institutions, especially private ones, which attempt to convert students to other religions from Islam, either overtly or covertly

13) Public Health

- a) Cultivating an Indonesian society that always applies health life principles both physically and psychologically, as individuals, families, and environments.
- b) Providing protection for the continuity of life for both mothers and children, who are both physically and psychologically healthy
- c) Increasing preventive efforts for the threat of HIV and AIDS with a comprehensive approach that is in accordance with the teachings of Islam.
- d) Improving both the quality and quantity of good healthcare through the participation of society, with a priority on smaller communities and remote areas.

- e) Promoting the use of traditional medicines and generic medicine
- f) Lowering costs of medicine
- g) Improving efforts in health education.
- h) Ensuring free treatment for people who cannot afford it through national programs.

14) Farmers and Fishermen

- a) Improve the utilization of unused land through productive enterprises, for the welfare of the people
- b) Improving the management of marine products, for the benefit and welfare of the nation.
- c) Improving the skills of farmers and fishermen in the production technology, storage, and marketing
- d) Eliminating the farmers' and fishermen's dependence on practices such as high-interest loans, which are detrimental to the former.
- e) Encouraging the process of industrialization in agriculture and marine products without ignoring farmers and fishermen, involving them in this process.

15) Mass Media

- a) Encouraging the mass media in print, electronic and audio-visual forms to enhance its role in education for all sectors of society.
- b) Freedom of the media in publishing news and information will continue to be developed with attention paid to religious values, laws, and ethical codes for the benefit of both public and state life.
- c) Creating a balance between freedom of the press and privacy of the public from intrusive media.
- d) Changing the constitutional press law, regulations, and implementations that run contrary to the freedom of the press.
- e) Ensuring a press that anticipates the latest technological developments.

Party Strategy Plan

Party struggle strategies

1. Development of the Ukhuwah Islamiyyah [Islamic Brotherhood] with respect for pluralism in the nation
2. Equality among individuals, among groups, and among religions
3. Equality among individuals, among groups, and among ethnicities
4. Consolidation and empowerment of the party
5. PARTAI BULAN BINTANG will become an asset of the people and pioneer the unification of Islamic parties.