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# Shari'a and Politics

in Modern Indonesia

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# Shari'a and Politics in Modern Indonesia

Edited by  
Arskal Salim  
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INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
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## GLOSSARY

<i>abangan</i>	a Javanese of heterodox religious orientation; a Muslim who is greatly influenced by pre-Islamic Hindu, Buddhist, and indigenous animistic beliefs
ABRI	Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia (Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia)
<i>adat</i>	localized traditional law and custom; one of the major strands of contemporary Indonesian law
Aliran Kepercayaan	syncretic belief group
<i>amil</i>	lit. “worker”; in <i>fiqh</i> , it refers to a person acting as the operator to accept and distribute <i>zakat</i>
<i>amr makruf nahi munkar</i>	enjoining good and forbidding evil
<i>asas tunggal</i>	sole philosophical principle; sole basic general truth
<i>bahts al-masail</i>	an effort to solve religious matters
Baitul Maal	public treasury in an Islamic state
BAZIS	Badan Amil Zakat, Infak dan Shadaqah; a formal institution which accepts and distributes <i>zakat</i> and Islamic voluntary charity ( <i>infak</i> and <i>shadaqah</i> ) from the rich to the needy
BI	Bank Indonesia; as an independent central bank, BI is fully autonomous in formulating and implementing each of its tasks and functions as the monetary authority
BIMB	Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad
BMI	Bank Muamalat Indonesia; the first Indonesian bank with a <i>shari'a</i> system

BPR	Bank Pengkreditan Rakyat (Public Credit Bank)
<i>bismillah</i>	in the name of Allah
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies
<i>dakwah</i>	call, invitation, or missionary activities seeking either to convert non-Muslims or to guide Muslims who have strayed back to the true path
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (House of People's Representatives)
DPR-GR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Gotong Royong (House of Representatives of Functional Groups); a transitional DPR in the period of Guided Democracy in which political power shifted to the President
<i>dwifungsi</i>	lit. "dual function"; the dual role of the Indonesian Army as a security force and a socio-political power
<i>faraid</i>	(sing. <i>fard</i> ) injunction, statutory portion, lawful share; action made obligatory upon Muslims by Allah
<i>fard ayn</i>	a duty incumbent upon the individual
<i>fard al-kifayah</i>	a duty incumbent upon the community, the fulfilment of which by a sufficient number of individuals excuses others from fulfilling it
<i>fasakh</i>	a decision of divorce based on collusion from the wife
<i>fatawa</i>	plural of <i>fatwa</i>
<i>fatwa</i>	a religious opinion issued by a competent scholar
<i>fiqh</i> (or <i>fikih</i> )	originally, understanding, knowledge, comprehension; technically, it refers to the science of Islamic jurisprudence
FPI	Front Pembela Islam (Front of Islamic Defenders)
GBHN	Garis Besar Haluan Negara (Guidelines of Basic State Policy); master plans and policies for Indonesia's national development
Golkar	Golongan Karya (Union of Functional groups); groupings within society, such as peasants, workers and women, that are represented by delegates to the various deliberative bodies; Golkar functions as an army-instituted and government-supported political party, winning over 60 per cent of the vote in each of the elections held during the Soeharto era.
<i>gugat</i> ( <i>cerai gugat</i> )	a divorce proposed by the wife to end a marriage by law; cf. <i>talak</i>

<i>hajj</i>	pilgrimage to Mecca
<i>halal</i>	permitted by the Islamic law; legitimate
<i>haram</i>	prohibited by the Islamic law; forbidden
<i>hibah</i>	gift
<i>hisab</i>	a hereafter judge of all human deeds
HMI	Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (Association of Islamic University Students)
<i>hukum nasional</i>	lit. "national law"; national rule made by the authority, especially those laws passed by the parliament or issued by the executive branch
HUSAMI	Himpunan Usahawan Muslimin Indonesia (Association of Indonesian Muslim Businessmen)
IAIN	Institut Agama Islam Negeri (State Institute for Islamic Studies)
ICMI	Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia (Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals Association)
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
Idul Fitri	the first day of the month of Syawwal; a day of celebration which marks the end of the thirty-day fasting period
<i>ifta</i>	issuing a <i>fatwa</i> by a recognized scholar
<i>ijtihad</i>	exertion, independent legal reasoning; use of logical reasoning in elaborating and interpreting the <i>shari'a</i> or in order to deduce laws from the Qur'an and the Sunnah
<i>ijtihad jama'i</i>	<i>ijtihad</i> on something agreed by all the <i>mujtahidin</i> (qualified persons who exercise <i>ijtihad</i> )
<i>Inpres</i>	<i>Instruksi Presiden</i> (Presidential Instruction)
<i>istigfar</i>	lit. "asking God for forgiveness"
<i>istighotsah</i>	a kind of prayers asking for general safety; it is usually done by a large number of people gathered in certain places such as a mosque or courtyard
Jakarta Charter	Piagam Jakarta; a name used by Muslim political activists to refer to a document produced on 22 June 1945
<i>jihad</i>	striving; exertion directed, individually or collectively, towards the attainment of spiritual and religious perfection; military action to defend Islam

Ka'bah	lit. "cube"; a sacred building in Mecca
KCS	Kantor Catatan Sipil (Office for Civil Records) where all births in Indonesia and marriages of non-Muslims are registered
<i>kekeluargaan</i>	lit. "kinship"
<i>Keputusan Presiden</i>	Presidential Decree
KHI	Kompilasi Hukum Islam (Compilation of Islamic Laws)
<i>khilafiyah</i>	lit. "disagreement"; difference in opinion among <i>ulama</i>
<i>kitab kuning</i>	lit. "yellow book"; old, yellowish books of Islamic sciences, especially <i>fiqh</i> , written by Muslim scholars mainly in Arabic language
Korpri	Korps Pegawai Negeri Indonesia (Corps of Indonesian State Employees)
KUA	Kantor Urusan Agama (Office of Religious Affairs); mainly to register marriages of Muslim citizens
KUHAP/KUHP	Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana (Book of the Penal Law)
<i>kyai</i>	title given to religious scholars ( <i>ulama</i> ) of <i>pesantren</i>
<i>li'an</i>	a divorce caused by a husband's accusation of adultery to his wife
MA	Mahkamah Agung (Supreme Court)
<i>mazhab</i> (or <i>madhhab</i> )	school of thought; used to denote the four Sunni schools, i.e., Hanbalis, Malikis, Hanafis, and Shafi'is
Majelis Tarjih	an institution in the Muhammadiyah organization which has overall responsibility for making <i>ijtihad</i> on problems faced by Muslims from the classical era to the contemporary era
<i>maslahat</i>	interest or welfare consideration which may sometimes be hidden at first sight
MIAI	an Islamic organization founded on the terms of national awakening, and abolished in 1943; as a substitute, KH Hasyim Asyari and KH Mas Mansur formed Masyumi (Majelis Syura Muslim Indonesia)
MMI	Manajemen Musyarakah Indonesia (Indonesian Co-operation Management)
MORA	Ministry of Religious Affairs

MPR	Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat (People's Consultative Assembly)
Muktamar	congress; a term used for major meetings of many Indonesian Muslim organizations
<i>mubah</i>	an action which is neither prohibited ( <i>haram</i> ) nor permitted ( <i>halal</i> )
<i>mudaraba</i>	mode of business whereby two or more persons participate; one providing capital and the other (or others) providing labour and enterprise; profits are shared among the financier and the entrepreneur(s) according to mutually agreed terms; losses are borne by the financier only
MUI	Majelis Ulama Indonesia (Indonesian Council of Islamic Scholars)
<i>murabaha</i>	resale of goods with an additional surcharge to the stated original cost
<i>musharaka</i>	mode of business whereby more than one person participates with capital and labour on a basis of profit-and-loss sharing
<i>mutasyabihat</i>	a verse with unclear meaning
NASAKOM	an acronym coined in 1961 to promote co-operation between <i>Nasionalis</i> (Nationalist), <i>Agama</i> (Religion), and <i>Komunis</i> (Communist) groupings in Indonesia.
NEI	Netherland East Indies
<i>negara hukum</i>	a country emphasizing order based on the law system and law awareness among its members of society; the government is the authority to maintain law and order
<i>nikah</i>	marriage; legal union of a man and a woman as husband and wife
NU	Nahdlatul Ulama (Ulama Awakening Organization); formed by KH Hasyim Asyari and KH Abdul Wahab Hasbullah on 31 January 1926
Orde Baru	New Order; term used by the Soeharto regime for post-Sukarno policies based on realistic thinking and opposed to the personality cult and alleged lack of constitutionality of the Sukarno regime
Orde Lama	Old Order; term used by the Soeharto regime to refer to the policies of the Sukarno era

Pancasila	the five guiding principles of the Indonesian state; the basic official ideology enunciated by Sukarno and incorporated into the preamble of the 1945 Constitution; the five principles are: belief in One Supreme Being, just and civilized humanity, nationalism, democracy, and social justice.
Parmusi	Partai Muslimin Indonesia (Indonesian Muslim Party)
PBB	Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (United Nations)
PDI-P	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia–Perjuangan (Indonesian Democratic Party–Struggle)
<i>pembaharuan</i>	lit. “reformation”; change or improvement in law system or social system
Pengadilan Agama	Islamic court; a legal institution which handles cases of family law
<i>penghulu</i>	an expert in religious matters, acknowledged by the society and appointed by the ruler
<i>pesantren</i>	Islamic boarding school
PKI	Partai Komunis Indonesia (Indonesian Communist Party)
PMA	Peraturan Menteri Agama (Policies/Regulations of the Minister of Religious Affairs)
PP	Peraturan Pemerintah (Government Regulation)
PPP	Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (United Development Party)
<i>pribumi</i>	indigenous Indonesian
<i>priyayi</i>	originally referred to the gentry (i.e. the courtiers and officials of the king) way of life but now it implies the whole set of attitudes and moral commitments adhered to by almost every white-collar Javanese, whatever his social origin
<i>qadi</i>	an Islamic judge who is appointed but has independent religious authority to adjudicate cases brought before him in accordance with the <i>shari'a</i>
Ramadhan	the month in which Muslims are obligated to fast from dawn to sunset
receptie	a legal theory argued by Snouck Hurgronje which states that Islamic law is acceptable if it is not contradicting the traditional law and local custom

Repelita	Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun (Five-Year Development Plan)
<i>riba</i>	lit. "increment"; refers to predetermined increase on the amount loaned which increases over time; equivalent to interest
<i>rujuk</i> (or <i>ruju'</i> )	reconciliation between a man and his ex-wife after divorce; may require a re-marriage depending on the length of the divorce
RUU	Rancangan Undang-Undang (Bill)
<i>ru'yah</i>	sighting of the new moon to decide the start and end of the fasting month of Ramadhan
<i>santri</i>	a Muslim who practises Islamic doctrines devoutly, as opposed to an <i>abangan</i> who is less devout
<i>shari'a</i> (or <i>syariah</i> )	divine guidance as given by the Qur'an and Sunnah and includes all aspects of Islamic beliefs and practices
SKB	Surat Keputusan Bersama (Joint Letter of Decision)
<i>surah</i>	a chapter of the Qur'an
Syawwal	the month after Ramadhan in which Muslims celebrate Idul Fitri on the first day of month
<i>syiqaq</i> (or <i>shikak</i> )	a conflict between a husband and wife which can be solved by the family or the judge
<i>tabligh akbar</i>	a religious gathering in an open area, such as a field, with famous speakers ( <i>muballigh</i> ) giving orations
<i>ta'lik talak</i>	postponing the fall of a <i>talak</i> on the occurrence of an event; if the event occurred, the <i>talak</i> is legal
<i>talak</i> (or <i>talaq</i> )	a divorce; ending a marriage with the husband saying specific words to the wife, e.g., "I divorce you"
<i>taqnin</i>	making a rule or law; legislation
<i>tarekat</i>	an order of mystical practice
<i>tasawwuf</i>	Islamic mysticism which emphasizes on the purification of self and introspection in matters of religion
<i>tauhid</i>	the belief in the oneness of God
<i>ukhuwah</i>	brotherhood; fraternity
<i>ulama</i>	Muslim jurist, scholars, theologians; learned men who are experts in <i>shari'a</i> (sing. <i>'alim</i> )
<i>umara</i>	plural of <i>amir</i> ; rulers and commanders

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<i>ummah</i> (or <i>umat</i> )	community, group of people; esp. Muslim community as identified by the integration of its ideology, religion, law, mission, and purpose of life and group consciousness, ethics and mores, irrespective of their differences in origin, race, language, colour of the skin, and so on.
<i>undang-undang</i>	law; rule established by the authority
<i>wali</i>	guardian; manager of a thing or affair of another
<i>waqf</i>	a charitable trust dedicated to some socially beneficial purpose; religious endowment
<i>wawasan Nusantara</i>	an insight describing society, nation, mainland, ocean, and air as a union which cannot be separated; these elements are intertwined in political, socio-cultural, economic, and secure-defensive union.
<i>zakat</i>	the obligation on every Muslim to give away a portion of his wealth to the poor and the needy each year; there are two kinds of <i>zakat</i> , i.e., <i>zakat fitrah</i> and <i>zakat maal</i>
<i>zakat fitrah</i>	a form of <i>zakat</i> that is imposed on each individual Muslim regardless of his wealth and is to be given out in the month of Ramadhan, before the Idul Fitri prayers
<i>zakat maal</i>	a form of <i>zakat</i> imposed on Muslims who have accumulated wealth; the rate is 2.5 per cent on all financial assets and stock-in-trade of businesses, 10 per cent on agricultural produce of rain-irrigated cultivation, and 5 per cent on the produce of artificially irrigated cultivation