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Contemporary Developments in Indonesian Islam

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Contemporary Developments in Indonesian Islam

Explaining the "Conservative Turn"

EDITED BY

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Placard carried along in an FPI demonstration against liberal Islam. Photographed by
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LIST OF INDONESIAN MUSLIM ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

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| Aisyiah | Muhammadiyah's women's association (named after the prophet Muhammad's beloved wife, Aysha). |
| Al Irsyad | Muslim reformist association, exclusively active among Indonesia's Arab community. |
| Baitul Muslimin Indonesia | (Indonesian House of Muslims) Muslim "wing" of the nationalist political party PDI-P, established in 2007 under the patronage of Megawati Sukarnoputri and leading personalities from Muhammadiyah and NU. |
| Bakom-PKB | Badan Komunikasi Penghayatan Kesatuan Bangsa (Contact Organ for Awareness of the Unity of the Nation), a body aiming at the integration of Indonesian Chinese into the Indonesian nation through conversion to Islam. Established in 1974 by the (Chinese Indonesian) economist Junus Jahja as the successor to a similar body (LPKB, Lembaga Pembina Kesatuan Bangsa) that he had established under the Old Order and that was dissolved in 1967. |

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| Bakor Pakem | Badan Kordinasi Pengawasan Aliran Kepercayaan Masyarakat (Coordinating Body for the Surveillance of Spiritual Movements in Society), an official body (affiliated with the Attorney General's office) charged with the surveillance of religious sects and movements. Unlike the MUI, which can only declare certain teachings and practices deviant and un-Islamic, Pakem can recommend banning them. |
| BAZ | Badan Amil Zakat (Office for Collecting the Alms Tax). |
| BKPRMI | Badan Kontak Pemuda dan Remaja Masjid Indonesia (Contact Organ of Indonesian Mosque Youth), a semi-official association, with central offices in Jakarta's Istiqlal mosque, the state mosque. |
| BKSPP | Badan Kerjasama Pondok Pesantren (Association for Cooperation between Pesantrens), a West Java-based association of ulama, mostly with former Masyumi affiliations. |
| BMI (1) | Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Indonesia's first Islamic bank, opened by Soeharto in 1991. Considered as one of the first achievements of ICMI and an indication of the "Islamic turn" in the late New Order. |
| BMI (2) | Baitul Muslimin Indonesia, Muslim wing of PDI-P. |
| Brigade Hizbullah | Currently a militia affiliated with the Partai Bulan Bintang. In 1998 it was a large and broad coalition of militant youth groups, the major component of Pam Swakarsa. |
| Darul Arqam (1) | Lit. "The House of Arqam" (Arqam was one of the Prophet's companions, in whose house the first Muslims used to gather). Religious movement of Sufi inspiration and strong millenarian beliefs, originally established in Malaysia and also active in Indonesia since the 1980s. Banned in Malaysia; declared a "deviant sect" by the MUI in Indonesia and formally dissolved in 1994. The Malaysian Darul Arqam used its extensive network to transform itself into a successful trading corporation, the Rufaqa' Corporation. |

- Darul Arqam (2) The same name is used for a religious training programme within Muhammadiyah and the staff and members co-operating in it. Hence several Muhammadiyah pesantrens have adopted this name. There is no connection with the above movement.
- Darul Islam The movement for establishing an Islamic state that controlled parts of West Java, South Sulawesi and Aceh until 1962 or 1963 and that has maintained an underground existence ever since. Also known as DI and NII/TII (q.v.).
- DDI Darud Dakwah wal Irsyad (House of Predication and Guidance), Muslim educational association, established by the Buginese scholar Haji Abd. Rahman Ambo Dalle (d.1996), whose school in Sengkang in South Sulawesi produced many graduates who became leading scholars, and spawned a network of secondary schools among Buginese communities all over Indonesia.
- DDII Dewan Dakwah Islamiyah Indonesia (Indonesian Council for Islamic Propagation), a body established by Mohamad Natsir and other former Masyumi leaders in 1967, with the aim of making Indonesian Muslims more Islamic.
- Depag Departemen Agama (Ministry of Religious Affairs). Recently renamed Kementerian Agama.
- DI *see* Darul Islam
- DKM Dewan Kesejahteraan Masjid (Mosque Welfare Council). Many mosques have a DKM that occupies itself with the social welfare of the mosque's congregation (jama'ah), e.g. in the form of a funeral fund.
- DMI Dewan Masjid Indonesia (Council of Indonesian Mosques), the umbrella organization of mosque committees.
- èLSAD Lembaga Studi Agama dan Demokrasi (Institute for the Study of Religion and Democracy), Surabaya-based NGO active among the NU constituency.

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| Fahmina Institute | Cirebon-based NGO, active in the pesantren world and focusing on gender issues. Led by Kyai Haji Husein Muhammad. |
| Fatayat NU | Nahdlatul Ulama's young women's association. |
| FKAWJ | Forum Komunikasi Ahlussunnah Wal Jama'ah (Forum of Communication of the People of the Prophet's Path and his Congregation), one of two wings of the Indonesian "purist" Salafi movement, established and led by Ja'far Umar Thalib. It gave rise to the armed militia, Laskar Jihad. |
| FPI | Front Pembela Islam (Front for the Defence of Islam), Jakarta-based vigilante group, led by "Habib" Rizieq Syihab, known for raids on bars and nightclubs and demonstrations against enemies of Islam and "deviant" groups. |
| FPIS | Front Pemuda Islam Surakarta (Muslim Youth Front of Surakarta), a radical vigilante group in Solo that gained notoriety in the first post-Soeharto years for raids on bars, nightclubs and hotels with foreign guests. |
| FSPP | Forum Silaturrahim Pondok Pesantren (Forum for Friendly Relations between Pondok Pesantrens), a Banten-based association of pesantren ulama that has been actively agitating for implementation of the Shariah. |
| FUI | Forum Ukhuwah Islamiyah (Forum for Islamic Brotherhood), a front organization of the MUI for mass mobilization, with representatives of various Muslim organizations. First emerged during Abdurrahman Wahid's presidency, and organized demonstrations to influence the political process. Not to be confused with the Front Umat Islam. |
| FUI | Front Umat Islam (Front of the Muslim Community), a loose coalition of radical groups brought together by HTI leader Al-Khatthath in the early 2000s. A similar coalition with the same name had earlier been established in South Sulawesi in 1999. |

- Furkon Youth group affiliated with ICMI in the period of transition from the Soeharto to the post-Soeharto period.
- FUUI Forum Ulama Umat Islam (Forum of Scholars of the Islamic Nation), a small, West-Java based group that issues statements showing sympathy for radical groups such as Ba'asyir's MMI. Gained national notoriety by issuing a fatwa declaring Ulil Abshar-Abdalla of the Liberal Islam Network an apostate who deserves to be killed. Its chairman, 'Athian Ali M. Da'i, and secretary-general, "Ustadz" Hedi Muhammad, gained some renown for their radical statements, but have not impressed anyone with the level of their religious learning.
- GAI Gerakan Ahmadiyah (Lahore) Indonesia, the national-level organization of the Indonesian branch of the Lahore Ahmadiyah.
- GPI Gerakan Pemuda Islam (Islamic Youth Movement), established in 1967 to take the place of the banned GPII.
- GPII Gerakan Pemuda Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Islamic Youth Movement), youth movement of Masyumi, established in 1945 and dissolved in 1963 by Sukarno. Although the organization does not officially exist anymore, its network of solidarity still appears to be largely intact.
- GPK Gerakan Pemuda Ka'bah (Youth of the Ka'bah Movement), paramilitary youth movement affiliated with the PPP. The Ka'bah (the huge black cube in Mecca's holy mosque) had been an electoral symbol of the PPP, until the New Order regime ordered the party to replace it with a less overtly Islamic symbol.
- GUPPI Gabungan Usaha Perbaikan Pendidikan Islam (Consortium for the Improvement of Islamic Education), a Golkar-affiliated association of ulama. Several former Darul Islam activists were re-integrated into society through GUPPI.

- Hidayatullah The name of a pesantren established in 1973 in Balikpapan (East Kalimantan) by Abdullah Said, a former adjutant of Kahar Muzakkar, the leader of the Darul Islam of South Sulawesi. This school became the centre of an Indonesia-wide network of local associations. The journal *Suara Hidayatullah*, associated with this network and published since 1988, is one of Indonesia's most successful and prominent radical Islamic publications.
- HIPMI Himpunan Pengusaha Muslim Indonesia (Association of Indonesian Muslim Businessmen).
- Hizbut Tahrir *see* HTI
- HMI Himpunan Mahasiswa Indonesia (Indonesian Students' Association), moderately reformist students' union, in the 1950s and 1960s ideologically close to Masyumi though formally independent of it. In the 1970s, it became associated with the modernist thought of Nurcholish Madjid. In 1986, a group that resisted the HMI board's acceptance of Soeharto's "sole ideology" policy and established the unofficial HMI-MPO (Majelis Penyelamatan Organisasi, Council for Saving the Organization).
- HTI Hizbut Tahrir wilayah Indonesia (Liberation Party, region Indonesia), the Indonesian branch of this transnational movement that aims to establish a new caliphate and unite the entire Muslim world under its banner. The party rejects democracy and opposes taking part in Indonesian elections.
- IAIN Institut Agama Islam Negeri (State Institute for Islamic Studies).
- ICIP International Center for Islam and Pluralism, an NGO that was established at the initiative of, and with generous support from, The Asia Foundation. Organizes seminars, has introduced many foreign Muslim thinkers of liberal persuasion to the Indonesian public.

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| ICMI | Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia (Alliance of Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals), an association of educated Muslims (mostly civil servants), formally established by B.J. Habibie in December 1990, with Soeharto's explicit endorsement. |
| IJABI | Ikatan Jama'ah Ahlul Bait Indonesia (Indonesian Assembly of Ahl al-Bait Associations), organization of converts to Shi'ism, led by Jalaluddin Rachmat. (< www.jalal-center.com >). |
| IMM | Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah (Muhammadiyah Students' Association). |
| IMMIM | Ikatan Masjid dan Mushalla Muttahidah (United Association of Mosques and Prayer Houses), based in South Sulawesi. |
| INSISTS | Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilization. Conservative think-tank established by graduates of ISTAC in Malaysia (the Institute for Islamic Thought and Civilization). Focus is on the Islamization of knowledge. [Initially named INSIST, but since there is also a left-leaning development NGO of that name, a final "S" was added to represent the first consonant of "civilization".] |
| Islam Jama'ah | Sectarian movement emerging in the 1950s, under the leadership of the charismatic teacher Nurhasan Ubaidah of Kediri (also known as Amir Nurhasan Lubis). The first Indonesian Islamic movement with a <i>jama`a</i> structure and strong authoritarian leadership. Repeatedly declared a deviant sect, but surviving under different names (Lemkari, LDII) under the patronage of various Golkar personalities. |
| JAI | Jama'ah Ahmadiyah Indonesia, the national-level organization of the Indonesian branch of the Qadian Ahmadiyah. |

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| Jama'ah Islamiyah | “Islamic Congregation”, an Islamist network or organization established by Abdullah Sungkar and Abu Bakar Ba'asyir. The name is mentioned several times in the late 1970s and appears synonymous with the Usroh movement led by these men. In the mid-1990s, when Sungkar broke with the Darul Islam movement, his network again became called Jama'ah Islamiyah or JI. Documents later captured by security forces suggest that JI had a well-developed regional structure covering all of Southeast Asia and Australia. |
| Jama'ah Tabligh | Transnational piety movement with a strong missionary character, of South Asian origin. Active in Indonesia from the 1980s onwards (and perhaps even earlier). Internationally known as Tablighi Jama'at. |
| Jamiat Chair (al-Jam`iyya al-Khayriyya) | Benevolent and educational association of “traditionalist” Arabs, established in 1905. |
| JAT | Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid (Jama'ah Ansar al-Tawhid, Congregation of the Helpers of Belief in the One God), association established by Abu Bakar Ba'asyir after his break with the MMI in 2008. |
| JATMI | Jam'iyah Ahlith Thoriqah al-Mu'tabarah Indonesia (Indonesian Association of Respectable Sufi Orders), umbrella organization of “orthodox” Sufi orders that joined forces to distinguish themselves from heterodox mystical movements. After a political conflict within the organization in the late 1970s, the orders whose leaders were loyal to the NU massively left this association and established the JATMN. |
| JATMN | Jam'iyah Ahlith Thoriqah al-Mu'tabarah Nahdliyyin (Association of Respectable Sufi Orders Affiliated with Nahdlatul Ulama). |
| JI | <i>see</i> Jama'ah Islamiyah |
| JIL | Jaringan Islam Liberal (Liberal Islam Network) |

- JIMM Jaringan Intelektual Muda Muhammadiyah (Muhammadiyah Young Intellectuals Network), a loose group of progressive young thinkers of Muhammadiyah background, not formally part of the Muhammadiyah organization (as Pemuda Muhammadiyah and IMM are).
- KAHMI Korps Alumni Himpunan Mahasiswa Indonesia, the association of former HMI members. A powerful and influential network due to the strategic positions many members have in business, bureaucracy and politics.
- KAMI Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Indonesia (Action Committee of Indonesian Muslim Students), action front of anti-communist and anti-Sukarno students whose demonstrations in 1965–66, closely coordinated with the military, played a role in ushering in the New Order.
- KAMMI Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim Indonesia (Action Committee of Indonesian Muslim Students), students' association affiliated with the Tarbiyah movement, established in March 1998. Ideologically close to the PKS though officially independent. (<<http://kammi.or.id/last>>)
- KISDI Komite Indonesia untuk Solidaritas Dunia Islam (Indonesian Committee for Solidarity with the Muslim World), action committee closely associated with the DDII, that during the 1990s carried out increasingly aggressive street demonstrations against foreign embassies and against media it considered to have insulted Islam in their reporting.
- KOMPAK Komite Aksi Penanggulangan Akibat Krisis (Action Committee for Crisis Management). Relief organization established by DDII at the time of inter-religious conflicts. KOMPAK sent humanitarian and, allegedly, military help to embattled Muslim communities.

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| KPPSI | Komite Persiapan Penegakan Syari'ah Islam (Preparatory Committee for the Implementation of the Islamic Shari'a), a pressure group in South Sulawesi agitating for shari'a legislation in the province. Many members have family connections with the Darul Islam movement in this province. |
| KUA | Kantor Urusan Agama (Office for Religious Affairs), the local office of the Department, in charge of performing and registering marriages, offering services to pilgrims departing for Mecca, etc. |
| KUII | Kongres Umat Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Congress of the Muslim Umma). The first congress of this name, in which all major Muslim associations took part, took place in November 1945; here Masyumi was constituted as a political party. A Fourth Congress, again attended by all major organizations, including some of the more radical ones, was held in April 2005 at the initiative of the MUI. |
| KW IX | Komando Wilayah IX (9th Regional Command), regional structure of the underground Darul Islam movement (NII) covering the region Jakarta-Banten. |
| Lakpesdam | Lembaga Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (Institute for Research and Development of Human Resources), NU-affiliated NGO (< http://www.lakpesdam.or.id >). Besides the central, Jakarta-based NGO, there are several such NGOs at the provincial level, usually going by the same name (abbreviated as LKPSDM). |
| LAPAR | Lembaga Advokasi dan Pendidikan Anak Rakyat (People's Institute for Advocacy and Education), a Makassar-based NGO whose members are mostly former PMII activists. It took a clear position against the formalization of shari'a in South Sulawesi. |
| LDII | Lembaga Dakwah Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Institute for Islamic Predication), one of several names adopted by the sectarian movement Islam Jama'ah in an attempt to evade a ban. Other names included LKI or Lemkari, |

- Lembaga Karyawan Indonesia (Institute of Indonesian Employees).
- LDK Lembaga Dakwah Kampus (Campus Institute for Religious Propagation), association based in the campus mosque that is in charge of religious activities.
- Lemkari *see* LKI
- LIPIA Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Islam dan Arab (Institute of Islamic and Arabic Sciences), an institute in Jakarta for teaching Arabic and the Salafi/Wahhabi version of Islam, established and funded by Saudi Arabia.
- LKI Lembaga Karyawan Indonesia (also Lemkari, Institute of Indonesian Employees), one of several names adopted by the sectarian movement Islam Jama'ah. *See* LDII.
- LKiS Lembaga Kajian Islam dan Sosial (Institute for Islamic and Social Studies), Yogyakarta-based NGO active among the NU constituency.
- LKPSDM *see* Lakpesdam
- LPPI Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengkajian Islam (Institute for Islamic Study and Research). Led by M. Amin Djamaluddin and with IAIN and Azhar graduate Hartono Ahmad Jaiz as its most vocal publicist, this institute has been in the forefront of the struggle against what it considers to be deviant teachings, in writing as well as in the form of violent action.
- LPPOM-MUI Lembaga Pengkajian Pangan, Obat-Obatan dan Kosmetika Majelis Ulama Indonesia (Institute for Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Assessment of the Indonesian Ulama Council).
- LP3ES Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial (Institute for Economic and Social Research, Education and Information), trendsetting research institute and development NGO, established in 1971 by former student activists affiliated with Masyumi and the Indonesian Socialist Party.

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| LP3SyI | Lembaga Pengkajian Penegakan Penerapan Syariat Islam (Institute for the Study of the Establishment and Implementation of Islamic Shariah), an action committee in Garut (West Java) striving for the adoption of Shariah-based regional regulations. |
| LSAF | Lembaga Studi Agama dan Filsafat (Institute for the Study of Religion and Philosophy), established in the mid-1980s by liberal Muslims of Masyumi background. Led by M. Dawam Rahardjo. Published the journal <i>Ulumul Qur'an</i> , which introduced many new concepts into the intellectual debates of the period and contained serious, appreciative articles on other religions as well. |
| Maarif Institute | Think-tank established by Syafi'i Maarif prior to his resignation as Muhammadiyah's chairman (2004), in order to provide an institutional setting to "liberal" Muhammadiyah activists. |
| MAN | Madrasah Aliyah Negeri, state school of upper secondary level offering a curriculum of 30 per cent religious and 70 per cent general subjects. |
| Masyumi | Majelis Syura Muslimin Indonesia (Consultative Council of Indonesian Muslims), established as an umbrella of all Indonesian Muslim organizations towards the end of the Japanese occupation; became a political party upon Independence, and was dissolved in 1960 after a grave conflict with Sukarno. Although there has been no organization of this name for almost half a century now, it still appeals to the loyalties of a significant segment of the Muslim community. |
| MER-C | Medical Emergency Rescue Committee, a Muslim NGO established in 1999 to bring medical relief to conflict zones. |
| MMI | Majelis Mujahidin Indonesia (Council of Indonesian Holy Warriors), an association established in 2000 to provide a legal framework for various groups striving to turn Indonesia into an Islamic state, most of them originating in the Darul Islam movement. Until 2008, |

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| | Abu Bakar Ba'asyir was the amir or commander of this organization; Irfan S. Awwas was and remains its chief organizer. |
| MTA | Majelis Tafsir Alqur'an (Council for Exegesis of the Qur'an), a reformist association originating in Solo that directs its dakwah activities especially towards a lower-class following with little education and syncretistic (abangan) background. |
| Muhammadiyah | Muslim reformist association, established in 1912. The second largest organization of Indonesia. |
| MUI | Majelis Ulama Indonesia (Indonesian Ulama Council), established in 1975 as an official interface between the government and the Muslim umma, advising the government and explaining (i.e. legitimizing) government policy to the nation. After the demise of the New Order, MUI took greater distance from the government (although still partially funded by it) and has acted like a pressure group. |
| Muslimat NU | Nahdlatul Ulama's women's association. |
| Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) | Muslim traditionalist association, established in 1926. The largest organization in the country, and arguably the largest Muslim association in the world. |
| Nasyiatul Aisyiah | Muhammadiyah's young women's association. |
| NII/TII | Negara Islam Indonesia/Tentara Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Islamic State/Army). |
| NU | <i>see</i> Nahdlatul Ulama |
| PAKEM | <i>see</i> Bakor Pakem |
| Pam Swakarsa | Voluntary Security Force, recruited by the military (more specifically by General Wiranto) among Muslim youth groups, at the time of the special session of the People's Legislative Assembly in November 1998 (following Soeharto's abdication). This is the origin of all later |

- Muslim militias. Major components were the Brigade Hizbullah, then a 100,000 to 125,000 strong coalition of various factions, and Furkon, a youth group affiliated with ICMI.
- PAN Partai Amanah Nasional (National Mandate Party), a secular party established in the Reformation period by Amien Rais and a rainbow coalition of intellectuals. Considered to be close to Muhammadiyah because this organization is strongly represented in it.
- Paramadina Institute established in 1986 as a “klub kajian agama” (religious study club) to disseminate sophisticated religious ideas among Indonesia’s rising Muslim middle class. Strongly associated with alumni of the student movement HMI. During his lifetime, Nurcholish Madjid (d. 2005) was the figurehead and contributed strongly to its liberal and pluralistic discourse. A university of the same name was established towards 2000.
- Parmusi Partai Muslimin Indonesia (Party of Indonesian Muslims), political party established in 1968 to take the place of the banned Masyumi party and appeal to the reformist Muslim vote.
- PBB Partai Bulan Bintang (Crescent and Star Party), political party with an Islamic (pro-shari`a) programme, targeting the Masyumi constituency but representing only a tiny fraction of it (crescent and star were the symbol of Masyumi).
- PDII Pusat Dakwah Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Centre for Islamic Propagation), a body established by the Ministry of Religious Affairs in 1969, as a pro-government alternative to DDII.
- Persis Persatuan Islam (Islamic Union), puritan reformist Muslim association with centres in Bandung and Bangil.
- Perti Persatuan Tarbiyah Islamiyah (Union for Islamic Education), an originally West Sumatra-based association of traditionalist religious schools; became a political party in 1948. Part of Perti merged in 1973 with other Muslim

- parties into PPP, another part joined Golkar (within which it remained a distinct entity named Tarbiyah Islamiyah).
- PII Pelajar Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Muslim Students), association of Muslim students (secondary school and higher), affiliated with Masyumi. Though officially dissolved, it remained active for most of the New Order period.
- PITI Persatuan Islam Tionghoa Indonesia (Indonesian Union of Chinese Muslims).
- PK Partai Keadilan (Justice Party), political party established by activists of the Tarbiyah movement, the Indonesian version of the Muslim Brotherhood, in 1998. For technical reasons dissolved in 2003 and re-established as PKS.
- PKB Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (National Awakening Party), Muslim political party, established by Abdurrahman Wahid and leading NU kyais in 1998, and appealing to the traditionalist segment of Indonesian Muslims.
- PKS Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (Prosperous Justice Party), successor to the PK.
- PMB Partai Matahari Bangsa (Sun of the Nation Party), established in 2006 by young Muhammadiyah activists as a Muhammadiyah-based political party, but not recognized as such by Muhammadiyah.
- PMI Partai Muslimin Indonesia, Parmusi (Party of Indonesian Muslims), political party established in 1968 to take the place of the banned Masyumi party and appealing to the reformist Muslim vote.
- PMII Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Muslim Students' Movement), NU-affiliated students' association.
- PPIM Pusat Pengkajian Islam dan Masyarakat (Centre for Islamic and Social Studies), a research institute at the

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| | UIN (formerly IAIN) Syarif Hidayatullah, Ciputat, Jakarta. |
| PPP | Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (Unity for Development Party), political party established in 1973 through the forced merger of the various Muslim political parties, notably the NU and the PMI. |
| P3M | Perhimpunan Pengembangan Pesantren dan Masyarakat (Association for the Development of Pesantren and Society), NGO carrying out pesantren-based development projects and various forms of training. Both the NU and the Masyumi network are represented in its board; since its establishment in 1986, the director has been Masdar F. Mas'udi. |
| PPTI | Partai Politik Tharikat Islam (Political Party of Muslim Sufi Orders), later renamed Persatuan Pengamal Tarekat Islam (Union of Muslim Sufi Order Devotees), a political party established in the late 1940s by a Minangkabau teacher of the Naqshbandi order. Under Guided Democracy it was transformed into a "functional group" and joined the corporatist functional group (golongan karya, Golkar) joint secretariat. |
| PSII | Partai Syarikat Islam Indonesia, political party emerging from the Sarekat Islam movement. Merged into PPP in 1973. Contested the 1999 elections as an independent party, but won no seat. |
| PTDI | Pendidikan Tinggi Dakwah Islam ([Institute for] Higher Education in Islamic Predication), established and led by the firebrand preacher Usman al-Hafidy in Jakarta. |
| PUI | Persatuan Umat Islam (Union of the Muslim Umma), West Java-based educational association, politically affiliated with Masyumi. |
| Rabithah Alawiyah | Contact organ of Alawis, i.e. sayyids or descendants of the Prophet, established in the 1920s to defend the common interests of this elite among the Arab community. |
| Rahima | Muslim NGO focusing on gender issues. |

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| RMI | Rabithah Ma'ahid Indonesia (Indonesian League of Institutes [of Islamic Education]), association of pesantrens affiliated with Nahdlatul Ulama. |
| SI | Sarekat Islam |
| Syarikat | NU-based NGO focusing on reconciliation between families of victims and perpetrators of the 1965–66 mass killings. |
| Tablighi Jama'at | <i>see</i> Jama'ah Tabligh |
| Tarbiyah | Lit. “educating, disciplining”, an Islamic movement based on the method and ideology of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, that became influential on university campuses from the 1980s onwards. Gave rise to the students’ association KAMMI, which played a part in the protest demonstrations of the late New Order, and to the political party PK(S). |
| TII | Tentara Islam Indonesia (Islamic Army of Indonesia), the military wing of the Darul Islam movement. |
| UIN | Universitas Islam Negeri (State Islamic University). The IAINs of Ciputat (Jakarta), Bandung, Yogyakarta, Malang and Makassar were upgraded to full universities with the addition of a number of non-religious faculties. |
| Wahdah Islamiyah | (Islamic Unity), a Muslim association of Salafi orientation, based in South Sulawesi with branches in various other provinces. Focuses on education and social work, according to its website. (< www.wahdah.or.id >) |
| Wahid Institute | Think-tank established by people loyal to Abdurrahman Wahid and focusing especially on issues of religious pluralism. (< www.wahidinstitute.org >) |
| YAPI | Yayasan Pesantren Islam (Islamic Pesantren Foundation), a Shi`i centre based in Bangil, established in 1976 by Ustadz Husein bin Abu Bakar Al-Habsyi, i.e. before the Iranian revolution and the subsequent wave of conversions to Shi`ism. (< http://www.yapibangil.org >) |

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GLOSSARY

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| <i>abangan</i> (Jav) | nominal Muslim |
| <i>ahl al-halli wa al-‘aqd</i> (Ar) | “those who loosen and bind”: an elite that takes decisions on behalf of the entire community (or organization) |
| <i>Ahlus Sunnah wal Jama’ah</i> (Ind) [<i>ahl al-sunnah wa-l-jama’ah</i> (Ar)] | “followers of the Prophet’s tradition and congregation”: the orthodox mainstream, to which all non-sectarian Muslims claim to belong |
| <i>aliran</i> (Ind) | (religious) movement |
| <i>aliran sesat</i> (Ind) | deviant sect |
| <i>amir</i> (Ar) | commander |
| <i>ansar</i> (Ar) | “helpers”: the men who joined Muhammad during the Medina period |
| <i>‘aqidah</i> (Ind/Ar) | creed, belief |
| <i>bid’ah</i> (Ind/Ar) | “innovation”: beliefs and practices that cannot be shown to have been present at the time of the Prophet and his immediate successors |
| <i>bupati</i> (Ind) | regent, governor of a regency of <i>kabupaten</i> , the administrative unit below the level of the province |

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| <i>cabang</i> (Ind) | branch (of an organization, at the regency level) |
| <i>da`i</i> (Ar) | Islamic preacher, proselytizer |
| <i>dakwah</i> (Ind), <i>da`wa</i> (Ar) | preaching, proselytization |
| <i>darurah</i> (Ar) | emergency |
| <i>dewan</i> (Ind, <Pers/Ar <i>diwan</i>) | council |
| <i>dluhur</i> (Jav, <Ar <i>zubr</i>) | noon prayer |
| <i>fatwa</i> (Ar) | authoritative opinion, issued in response to a question |
| <i>fiqh</i> (Ar) | Islamic jurisprudence |
| <i>ghazwul fikri</i> (Ar: <i>al-ghazw al-fikri</i>) | “war of thought”, cultural invasion |
| Golongan Karya, Golkar (Ind) | Functional Groups |
| <i>hadits</i> (Ind), <i>hadith</i> (Ar) | report on sayings or deeds of the Prophet, handed down orally for the first three centuries by a chain of transmitters (<i>rawi</i>) |
| <i>halal</i> (Ar) | licit, allowed by Islam |
| <i>haram</i> (Ar) | illicit, forbidden |
| <i>harakah</i> (Ind, Ar) | movement; more specifically: Islamist movement |
| <i>hijab</i> (Ar) | Islamic covering of head and shoulders (for women) |
| <i>hijrah</i> (Ind, Ar) | emigration; esp. the Prophet’s emigration from Mecca to Medina |
| <i>`ibadah</i> (Ind/Ar) | worship |

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| `Id al-Adha (Ar) | Feast of Sacrifice |
| <i>ijtima`</i> (Ar) | meeting, convention |
| al-Ikhwān al-Muslimūn | Muslim Brothers |
| <i>infaq</i> (Ar) | spending (for a charitable purpose) |
| <i>inlander</i> (Dutch) | indigenous Indonesian |
| <i>islah</i> (Ar) | reform (of Islam) |
| <i>jama`ah</i> (Ind/Ar) | “congregation”: Islamic group |
| <i>jihad</i> (Ar) | effort, “holy war” |
| <i>kejawen</i> (Ind/Jav) | Javanese syncretistic mysticism |
| <i>khaul</i> (Jav, <Ar <i>hawl</i>) | death anniversary of a saintly person |
| <i>khurafat</i> (Ar) | superstition |
| <i>kiai</i> (Jav) | religious teacher heading a traditional <i>pesantren</i> |
| <i>laskar, lasykar</i> (Ind) | militia, paramilitary group |
| <i>ma`had `ali</i> (Ar) | institute for higher education; more specifically college-level Islamic school |
| <i>madrasah</i> <i>diniyah</i> (Ind, Ar) | Islamic school |
| <i>madzhab</i> (Ind), <i>madhhab</i> (Ar) | school of Islamic jurisprudence |
| <i>majelis</i> (Ind), <i>majlis</i> (Ar) | council, gathering |
| <i>majelis taklim</i> (Ind) | religious study group |
| <i>maksiat</i> (Ind), <i>ma`siyya</i> (Ar) | immoral practices |

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| <i>manhaj</i> (Ar) | method, approach |
| <i>masjid</i> (Ar) | mosque |
| <i>mu`amalat</i> (Ar) | conduct, behaviour; the part of Islamic jurisprudence that concerns human interactions |
| <i>mujahidin</i> (Ar) | “holy warriors” |
| <i>munkarat</i> (Ar) | reprehensible acts |
| <i>murtad</i> (Ar) | apostate |
| <i>mushalla</i> (Ind/Ar) | prayer room |
| <i>pemuda</i> (Ind) | youth |
| <i>pemurtadan</i> (Ind/Ar) | apostasy, luring Muslims away from Islam |
| <i>penghulu</i> (Ind) | religious official, appointed by a local court or the colonial administration |
| <i>perwakilan</i> (Ind) | representation: provincial branch of an organization |
| <i>pesantren</i> (Jav, Ind) | traditional Islamic boarding school |
| <i>pondok</i> (Jav) | (1) dormitory in a <i>pesantren</i> ; (2) <i>pesantren</i> |
| <i>priyayi</i> (Jav) | bureaucratic upper class |
| <i>sadaqah</i> (Ar) | voluntary charitable gift |
| <i>santri</i> (Jav) | (1) student in a <i>pesantren</i> ; (2) pious, practicing Muslim |
| <i>sayyid</i> (Ind/Ar) | descendant of the Prophet Muhammad |
| <i>syahadah</i> (Ind/Ar) | Muslim confession of faith (the proclamation that there is one God and that Muhammad is His Prophet) |

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| <i>tajdid</i> (Ar) | “renewal”: revitalization of Islam |
| <i>tafsir</i> (Ar) | Qur’anic exegesis |
| <i>takhayul</i> (Ind/Ar) | beliefs based on fantasies and hallucinations |
| <i>taklim</i> (Ind), <i>ta`lim</i> (Ar) | religious instruction. See also <i>majelis taklim</i> |
| <i>tarbiyah</i> (Ind, Ar) | intensive Islamic education, disciplining |
| <i>tarjih</i> (Ar) | preference: establishing the best of various opinions |
| <i>tausiyah</i> (Ind), <i>tausiyya</i> (Ar) | advice, counsel |
| <i>ukhuwah</i> (Ind), <i>ukhuwwa</i> (Ar) | brotherhood |
| <i>ulama</i> (Ar) | scholars of Islamic learning |
| <i>ummah</i> (Ind/Ar) | the community of all Muslims |
| <i>usrah</i> (Ind/Ar) | “nuclear family”: small and tightly-knit study groups in Muslim Brotherhood-influenced movements |
| <i>ustadz</i> (Ind), <i>ustadh</i> (Ar) | religious teacher |
| <i>zakat</i> (Ar) | obligatory Islamic alms-giving |
| <i>ziyarah</i> (Ind/Ar) | pilgrimage, grave visitation |

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