THE STRUGGLE FOR FORMALIST ISLAM IN SOUTH SULAWESI: FROM DARUL ISLAM (DI) TO KOMITE PERSIAPAN PENEGAKAN SYARIAT ISLAM (KPPSI)

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ABSTRACT

This thesis studies the dynamics of two Islamic formalist movements in South Sulawesi: Darul Islam (DI) (1953-1965) and Komite Persiapan Penegakan Syariat Islam (Preparatory Committee for the Upholding of Islamic law, KPPSI) (2000 – present time). This thesis challenges some of the existing literature on DI and KPPSI which has tended to discount Islam as an important factor and argues for religious sentiment as a primary factor shaping the two movements.

As formalist Islamic movements, both DI and KPPSI regard Islam as inseparable from state affairs. According to them, Muslims must struggle to make their faith a legitimate political power that can direct the life of the community, and Islamic symbols and practices should dominate the public sphere. The two movements differed only in the way they pursued their struggle. DI was strongly dependent on a single leader, Kahar Muzakakar, while KPPSI was led by a number of senior figures. The DI movement struggled to create an Islamic state, while KPPSI sought Special Autonomy in South Sulawesi in order to implement Islamic law. DI pursued its goal through revolutionary activity and rebellion while KPPSI employs largely constitutional means.

The section on DI focuses on the centrality of religious factors in the movement’s rise and demise, even though initially the rebellion (1950) had an obvious regionalist element as well. Through the discussion of the phases of its struggle, this section shows how formalistic Islamic teachings were implemented inside DI and how this commitment continued well after the movement’s collapse in the mid 1960s. In the post-Soeharto era, this formalist intent was reviewed with the founding of KPPSI. The second half of this thesis analyses the nature of this movement, its ideology and strategy. It provides a description of the political expediencies of the KPPSI movement to reach its religious objectives. It analyzes the movement’s concepts in its effort to meet its demand and the ideological opposition from elements of South Sulawesi society, included the accusation of its attachment to the so-called violent Islamic movement. However, the dynamics of the movement itself in re-orienting its socio-political role, enables it to survive and promote Islamisation in the province.
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

This thesis contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university or other institution.

To the best of my knowledge, it contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

(Handan Juhannis)
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Many people have inspired me in preparing this dissertation. First and foremost, Dr. Greg Fealy, my lecturer and later my supervisor, has significantly shaped my views during my study at the Australian National University (ANU). Taking his lecturing and Reading courses on Indonesian Islam, prior to my candidature, then working under his supervision, have been a great chance for me to learn how to look critically at issues in Indonesian Islam. He taught me to be rigorous in analyzing and writing on Islam in South Sulawesi, especially when he saw me undertaking research on Islam in South Sulawesi, my home province.

There are many ANU staff that contributed to my intellectual development during my candidature. My advisors Dr. Kathryn Robinson, Prof. Barry Hooker and Prof. Harold Crouch, advisors who gave me enlightenment on Islamic law, and political and regional issues. I would also express my sincere thanks to Professor Virginia Hooker, who has acted as ibu (mother), by showing concern not only for my intellectual needs, but also dispensing valuable advice, especially in the earlier part of my study at ANU. I am also grateful to Professor M.C. Ricklefs, who offered some earlier critical views on my topic during my attendance at two of the ANU-Melbourne University workshops in Mount Beauty, Victoria.

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Of course, this thesis would not exist without the great help of many former DI leaders and present KPPSI activists. Of the former DI leaders, I would like to express my appreciation of Ahmad Marzuki Hasan, Nurdin Usman Pisofo, Harun Rasyid Abdie, Jufry Hamzah, Muhammad Ali AT, Hasan Ridwan, Andi Ngiwi, Jusuf Makmur, Muhammad Ridwan, Lanre Said, Tommy Thomson, and many others who were very obliging and friendly in narrating the journey of the DI rebellion. I would also like to express my thanks to two former wives of Kahar Muzakkar, the late Cory van Stenus and Rawe, who were very informative about the life of Kahar Muzakkar. I would like to thank several former wives of DI leaders, chief among them Hadayang, for her information on the role of wives of DI leaders in the jungle.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1605</td>
<td>Gowa</td>
<td>King of Gowa, I Mangngarangi, accepted Islam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>Conquered by Gowa and accepted Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1667</td>
<td>Gowa</td>
<td>The defeat of Gowa by the Dutch and the creation of Bongaya Treaty.</td>
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<td>1905-10</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>The Dutch military conquest of the whole region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Surakarta</td>
<td>Sarekat Islam (Islamic Union, SI) was founded</td>
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<td>1912</td>
<td>Yogyakarta</td>
<td>Muhammadiyah was founded</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Makassar</td>
<td>Sarekat Islam was established</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Luwu</td>
<td>Kahar Muzakkar was born</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
<td>Nahdlatul Ulama was founded</td>
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<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Makassar</td>
<td>Muhammadiyah was established</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Solo</td>
<td>Kahar Muzakkar started his Muallimin School</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942-45</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Japanese occupation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Luwu</td>
<td>Kahar Muzakkar was ostracised</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>The proclamation of Indonesian independence</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945-49</td>
<td>Java</td>
<td>Kahar Muzakkar involved in nationalist activities against the Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>East Java</td>
<td>Kartosuwirjo proclaimed Negara Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Islamic State, NII).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>The formation of Kesatuan Gerilya Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi Guerilla Union, KGSS).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>The Hague</td>
<td>The acknowledgement of Indonesian sovereignty by the Dutch</td>
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<td>1950</td>
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<td>Andi Aziz Affair.</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>The establishment of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Makassar</td>
<td>Kahar Muzakkar and his troops withdrew to the jungle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>Cadangan Tentara National (National Reserve National Army, CTN) was formed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>The formation of Tentara Kemerdekaan Rakyat (People’s Liberation Army, TKR).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Makalua</td>
<td>The formation of Kahar Muzakkar’s Darul Islam as part of Kartosuwirjo’s NII.</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>The creation of Momoc Ansharullah, Darul Islam’s special military force.</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>The formation of Darul Islam’s Dewan Fatwa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>Kahar Muzakkar published Catatan Batin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1955 Makalua (Spiritual Remarks).
The drafting of Piagam Makalua (Makalua Charter).

1958 West Sumatera and North Sulawesi Pemerintah Revolusioner Republik Indonesia.
(Revolutionary Government of Indonesian Republic, PRRI) and Perjuangan Semesta
(Total Struggle, Permesta) was established.

1961 West Sumatera The formation of Republik Persatuan
Indonesia (Indonesian United Republic, RPI).

1962 South Sulawesi The formation of Republik Persatuan Islam
Indonesia (Indonesian Islamic United
Republic, RPII).

1965 Southeast Sulawesi Kahar Muzakkar shot dead by Tentara
Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian National
Forces, TNI).

1965 Southeast Sulawesi Gerungan was arrested.

1966 Indonesia The rise of the Soeharto’s New Order.

1982 Pinrang Sanusi Daris was arrested.

1984 Makassar Sanusi Daris was set free.

1984-85 Indonesia The making of Pancasila as the sole ideology

1991 Makassar Abdul Aziz Kahar led Himpunan
Mahasiswa Islam (Muslim Students
Organisation, HMI) Makassar Branch

1998 Jakarta Soeharto resigned as President.

2000 Makassar Several Muslims conducted Open
Dialogue for formalised Islamic law.

2000 Makassar Kongres Umat Islam Pertama (First Kongress
of South Sulawesi Muslim community) and
the establishment of Komite Persiapan
Pemberlakuan Syariat Islam (Preparation
Committee for the Upholding of Islamic Law,
KPPSI).

2000 Makassar Laskar Jundullah appeared as a paramilitary
wing of KPPSI.

2001 Makassar Kongres Umat Islam Kedua (Second Congress
of South Sulawesi Muslim Community).

2001 Makassar Laskar Jundullah was formally excluded from
KPPSI.

2002 Manila Agus Dwikarna was arrested at Manila Airport
and convicted to carrying explosive material.

2002 Makassar Bomb exploded in McDonalds and Haji Kalla
showroom, Laskar Jundullah involved.

2004 Jakarta Abdul Aziz Kahar was elected as one of the
four Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (Regional
Representative Council, DPD) members
representing South Sulawesi in the
national parliament.

2005 Bulukumba Kongres Umat Islam Ketiga (Third Congress
of South Sulawesi Muslim Community).
NOTE ON SPELLING AND TRANSLITERATION

There are a number of orthographical problems in writing DI and KPPSI. These concern the spelling of Indonesian names and the transliteration of Arabic terms.

Indonesian terms are spelt in accordance with current conventions set out in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Balai Pustaka, Jakarta, 1994). Names of organisations and places also use the modern convention. For example, 'Komando Grup Seberang' is used rather than 'Komando Groep Seberang'. For personal names, the common usage of an individual's name and the most frequently apparent in official documents has been preferred. This is to permit readers to understand easily which individual is referred to. For example, 'Kahar Muzakkar' is used, rather than 'Abdul Qahhar Mudzakkar', the name preferred by him. 'Usman Balo' is used rather than 'Oesman Balo'. Choosing the commonly accepted names also avoids the complicated spelling required by some individual's preferred spelling. For example, Kahar Muzakkar wrote his name in the old spelling, 'Abdoel Qahhar Mudzakkar', though others have adjusted the name to agree with the current spelling, 'Abdul Qahhar Muzakkar'.

In keeping with Indonesian practice, this thesis will use terms such as *ulama*, *pesantren*, and *kabupaten* to indicate both singular and plural meanings.

Specific problems are encountered in dealing with Arabic terms. These usually omit diacritical markings. To solve this problem, the Indonesian spellings of the Arabic terms are used but transliterations are given in brackets when the term first appears in the text. The transliteration system used is that recommended by the Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

abangan: nominal Muslims.

akhlak (Ar. akhīlaq): ethics; norms regulating the relationship between God and human, between human themselves, and between human and other creatures.

amar ma'rif (Ar. al-Āmar bi 'l-ma'rif) enjoining good, an obligation on all Muslims

anakarung: literally, 'child of an aristocrat', the aristocratic strata in Bugis society.

API: Angkatan Pemuda Indonesia, Indonesian Youth Movement.

APIS: Angkatan Pemuda Indonesia Sulawesi, Indonesian Youth Movement of Sulawesi.

aqidah (Ar. 'aqīdah): Islamic creed. The term is usually reserved for a more complex expression of Islamic doctrine.

as-Sunnah (Ar. al-Sunnah): another term for ḥadīth

ata: a Bugis word, meaning slave.

BBM: Barisan Berani Mati, Guard Ready to Die.

BKI: Batalion Kesatuan Indonesia, Indonesian United Battalion.

BKPRMI: Badan Komunikasi Pemuda dan Remaja Mesjid Indonesia, Communication Body of Indonesian Mosque Youth.

bupati: regent.

Catatan Batin: (Spiritual Note); written by Kahar Muzakkar in 1955 to enhance the spirit of struggle of his DI followers.

CTN: Cadangan Tentara Nasional, National Reserve Army.

cultural Islam: the struggle of Islam that emphasises cultural, intellectual and artistic forms of Islamic activism rather than political means.

dakwah (Ar. da'wah): Islamic missionary activities; proselytising efforts.

Darul Istiqlamah (Ar. Dār al-Istiqlamah): The name of Pesantren established by Ahmad Marzuki Hasan, the former leader of DI, South Sulawesi.

DDI: Dār al-Da'wah wa 'l-Irshād. An educational institution based in Parepare founded by Abdurrahman Ambo Dalle, another former figure of DI.

DDII: Dewan Dakwah Islamiyah Indonesia, Indonesian Islamic Dakwah Council.

Dewan Fatwa: Advisory Council.

Dewan Khilafah: ministry members of caliphate systems.

Dewan Ulama: Muslim Scholars Council.

dhimmi (Ar. dhimmī): non-Muslim peoples afforded security of life and property under the syariat on payment of a poll tax.

DI: Darul Islam (Ar. Dār al-Islām), literally, 'house or abode of Islam'; refers to the armed separatist movement carried out in several regions of Indonesia which first broke out in 1948 under the leadership of Kartosuwirjo.

deconfessionalised Islam: term for Islamic discourse that avoids sectarian language and symbols.

DPD: Dewan Perwakilan Daerah; Regional Representative Council.


DPRD: Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah, Regional People’s Representative.
fisabilillah (Ar. ḥi sabīl Allāh): struggle in the way of Allah.
Fathul Muin: an Islamic institution under the Muhammadiyah which is now called Wahdah Islamiyah.
GEPI: Gerakan Pemuda Indonesia Sulawesi, Indonesian Youth Movement of Sulawesi.
gerombolan: marauding gangs.
Hadith (Ar. Ḥadīth): literally means ‘speech, report, narrative’. The traditions or reports of the sayings of the Prophet.
Hadith Shahih (Ar. Ḥadīth Ṣaḥīḥ): Sound Hadith.
haram (Ar. ḥarām): forbidden. Matter prohibited according to Islamic law.
hijab: (Ar. ǧihāb): screen; veil traditionally worn by Muslim women in public.
hijrah (Ar. ǧihrāh): emigration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622; the beginning of the Muslim calendar.
hirabah (hirābah): rioting.
Hizbul Wathan (Ar. Ḥizb I-Wātān): youth scout of Muhammadiyah.
Hizbullah: (Ar. Ḥizb Allāh): literally, party of Allah; Soldiers of God
Hizbut Tahrir (Ar. Ḥizb al-Tahrīr): founded in 1952 in Al-Quds in order to resume the Islamic way of life and carry the Islamic call to the world.
HMI: Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam, Muslim Students Association.
HMI-MPO: HMI – Majelis Penyelamat Organisasi (The Organisation Salvation Council), a breakway group from HMI as a result of its rejection of Pancasila as the sole ideology of Indonesia launched by the New Order Regime.
 hudud (Ar. ḥudūd): specific punishments for certain major crimes mentioned in the Qur’an.
hutan: literally means ‘jungle’. But in the DI context, it refers to the community of DI, in contrast to the army in the city.
IAIN: Institut Agama Islam Negeri, State Institute for Islamic Studies.
ibadah (Ar. ʾibādah): literally means ‘worship’; regulations in Islamic law governing religious observances.
ibadah mahdalah (Ar. ʾibādah mahdalah): ibadah in which the times, methods, and conditions of performing actions have been fixedly determined by Qur’an and hadith, such as in prayer.
ijtihād (Ar. ʾijtihād): literally means ‘effort’; independent reasoning; authentic scholarly endeavor.
Ikhwanul Muslimin: Muslim Brotherhood.
imam (Ar. ʾimām): literally, a leader; a prayer leader; when capitalised, a founder of one of the Sunni law schools; a caliph.
Jamāʿat Tabligh: a grassroots Islamic movement in the contemporary Muslim world founded in Mewat, India in 1926 aimed at reawakening of faith and reaffirmation of Muslim religio-cultural identity.
jawanisasi: java-isation, to make or adopt Javanese ways, ideas, or styles.
Jawatan Keagamaan: office of religious affairs.
jihad (Ar. jihād): literally, ‘to strive’. Holy war. It can have a purely spiritual sense of striving against sin and sinful inclinations but also can have the meaning of physical war.

jilbab: veil, the headscarf worn by Muslim women.

jinayah (Ar. jināyah): felonies, capital offences, penal laws.

jizya (Ar. jīzyah): poll tax levied on dhimmi in a Muslim-ruled society.

kafir harbi (Ar. kāfīr ḥarbi): unbelievers that has must be fought against.

kalimatullah (Ar. kalimat Allāh): literally, words of God; the holy book.

Qanun Asasi (Ar. Qānūn Asāsī): Basic Constitution.

kabupaten: regency.

KAPS: Koalisi Aktifis Perempuan Sulsel, South Sulawesi Women Activists Coalition.

keakhiran: concerning the hereafter.

KGS: Komando Group Seberang, Group Command for the Outer Islands.

KGSS: Kesatuan Gerilya Sulawesi Selatan, Union of South Sulawesi Guerrillas.

khilafah (Ar. khilāfah): caliph; A leader of an Islamic polity, regarded as a successor of Muhammad and by tradition always male.

khamar (Ar. khamr): liquor.

khilafah (Ar. khilāfah): the era of Islam's ascendency from the death of Mohammed until the 15th century; The territorial jurisdiction of a caliph; the office of a caliph.

khurafat (Ar. khurafāt): myth; superstition.

KNIL: Koninklijke Nederlandsche Indische Leger, Royal Netherlands Indies Army.

Kompak DDII: Komite Penanggulangan Krisis- DDII, the Crisis Center Committee.

Konsep Kemerdekaan Sejati: Pure Freedom Concept.

kota: city; town.

KPPSI: Komite Persiapan Penegakan Syariat Islam, Preparatory Committee for the Implementation of Islamic Law.

KRIS: Kebaktian Rakyat Indonesia Sulawesi, Devotion of Indonesian People of Sulawesi.

KUI: Kongres Umat Islam, Islamic Community Congress.

KWIS: Kesatuan Wanita Indonesia Sulawesi, The Unity of Sulawesi Indonesian Women.

Lā ilāha illā Allāh Muhammad rasūl Allāh: there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

Lajnah Tanfidziyah: Executive Body.

Laskar Jundullah: Army of God, the former paramilitary wing of KPPSI.

Laskar Penegak Syariat: Paramilitary for Enforcing Islamic Law.

Laskar Wanita: Women Fighters’ Corps.

Lontara: Bugis classical script.

mahkamah syariat: Islamic court.


makassarisasi: makassar-isation.

Mapparibokoang Arung: a Bugis term meaning: guilty of self-importance and of abusing position.

Masyumi: Majelis Syura Muslimin Indonesia, Consultative Council of Indonesian Muslims. Islamic party, often described as modernist or reformist, banned in 1961.
MMI: Majelis Mujahidin Indonesia, Indonesian Mujahidin Council.
Momoc Ansharullah: Mobile Commando Movement of the army of God, special
force of South Sulawesi Darul Islam.

*mpleo weloie Arung*: attempting the illegal overthrow of the ruler’s position.
MPR: Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat, People’s Consultative Council.

*mu’ahidun* (Ar. *muʾahidun*): People having equal position with other groups as a
result of agreement with each other, for example with a Muslim ruler.

*muallimin* (Ar. *muʾallimin*): teacher.

*muamalah* (Ar. *muʾamalah*): civil law in *syariat*.

Muhammadiah: Modernist Muslim organisation mainly involved in educational and
social welfare activities.

*muhrim* (Ar. *muhrim*): degree of consanguinity between a man and woman that
renders marriage impossible but gives them the right of association.

MUI: Majelis Ulama Indonesia, Indonesian Ulama Council.

*munafik* (Ar. *munāfiq*): hypocrite; unbeliever who pretends to be a Muslim.

*munakahat* (Ar. *munākahāt*): Marriage law in *syariat*.

*murtad* (Ar. *murtadd*): apostate; One who has abandoned one's religious faith

*musu selling*: a Bugis word, meaning ‘Islamic war’.


Nasakom: The acronym of Nasionalisme, Agama dan Komunis; Nationalism,
Religion, and Communism.

New Order: in Indonesian commonly called *Orde Baru*, the order since Soeharto took
the presidency from Soekarno in 1965 until his fall in 1998.

NII: Negara Islam Indonesia, Indonesian Islamic State.

Nippon Hodobu: Information agency during the time of Japanese occupation in
Indonesia.

NIT: Negara Indonesia Timur, East Indonesian State.

NU: Nahdlatul Ulama, Revival of Religious Scholars, a well known tradionalist
Islamic Organisation in Indonesia.

Paguyuban Lintas Fraksi: Trans-Faction Forum.

PAN: Partai Amanat Nasional, National Trust Party.

Pancasila: the five principles of the Indonesian state ideology. They are belief in
God, humanitarianism, nationalism, democracy, and social justice.

*pangadereng*: custom; customary system of Bugis and Makassarese people.


Pajung: the king of Luwu, South Sulawesi in the time of the kingdom.

Pemuda Islam Jihad: Islamic Youth of Holy war.

Perda: Peraturan Daerah, Local Regulation.

Perjuangan Kemerdekaan Sejati: Pure Freedom Struggle.

Perjuangan Rakyat Sejati: Pure People’s Struggle.

Permesta: Perjuangan Semesta, Total Struggle.

Persatuan Bekas Pejuang Islam Bersenjata: The Union of the Former Armed Fighters.

*Pesantren*: traditional Islamic school.

PETA: Pembela Tanah Air, Homeland Defender.

Piagam Jakarta: Jakarta Charter.

Piagam Makalu: Makalu Charter.

Piagam Persatuan: Unity Charter.

PKI: Partai Komunis Indonesia, Indonesian Communist Party.

Pokja: Kelompok Kerja, Working group. 

political Islam: the struggle of Islam seeking to formally actualise it as an ideological basis for the state.

PPKI: Panitia Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia, Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence.


Program Politik Islam Revolusioner: Islamic Revolutionary Political Programs

PRRI: Pemerintah Revolusioner Republik Indonesia, Revolutionary Government of Indonesian Republic.

PSII: Partai Serikat Islam Indonesia, Indonesian Islamic United Party.

PUPiR: Pertemuan Urgensi Pejuang Islam Revolusioner, Urgent Meeting of Revolutionary Islamic Fighters.

qadzaf (Ar. qada'af): false accusation especially of fornication.

ganun (Ar. qânîn): constitution; law regulation.

qishash (Ar. qisâs): retaliation; punishment, chastisement.

qittâtu târiq (Ar. qittâtu 't-țariq): highway robbers.

rahhmatan lil alamin (Ar. rahhmatan lil 'alamin): blessing for the universe.

Regionalism: Political division of an area into partially autonomous regions; Loyalty to the interests of a particular region.

RFS: Republik Federasi Sulawesi, Sulawesi Federation Republic.

RII: Republik Islam Indonesia, Indonesian Islamic Republic.

ripaoppangi tana: Bugis term meaning being ostracised or banned from the country forever.

RMS: Republik Maluku Selatan, South Maluccan Republic.

RPI: Republik Persatuan Indonesia, Indonesian United Republic.

RPii: Republik Persatuan Islam Indonesia, Indonesian Islamic Unity Republic.

sabilillah: (Ar. sabîl Allah): the way of God.

santri: devout Muslim. It can also mean a student at a traditional Islamic school.

santrisasi: The process of being santri.

sariqah: (Ar. sariqah): theft.

shaum: (Ar. šawm): fasting.

Sekolah Rakyat: Elementary School.

shalat (Ar. šalâh): prayers.

syariat (Ar. šari'âh): the path to follow; a name given to the sacred law of Islam that governs all aspects of a Muslim’s life; Islamic law.

SI: Sarekat Islam, Islamic union.

siri'': a concept in Bugis-Makassar society embracing the idea of both self-worth and shame.

siyar Islam: Islamic mission.

syuhada (Ar. shuhadâ): martyrs, people who die defending Islam.

Ta' mirul Mu'minin: the center of Muhammadiyah Islamic activities in Makassar.

ta'zir (Ar. ta'zîr): discretionary punishment given by judge administering syariat.

takbir (Ar. takbîr): the words 'Allâhu Akbar' meaning 'God is the greatest'.

tarekat (Ar. tarihâ): the path; Sufi orders or brotherhoods.

tarikussalat (Ar. tarih al-šalâh): a person who neglects the five five daily prayer.

TII: Tentara Islam Indonesia, Indonesian Islamic Army.

TKR: Tentara Keamanan Rakyat, People's Liberation Army.

TNI: Tentara Nasional Indonesia, Indonesian National Forces.
tomaradeka: a traditional Bugis' strata which means 'free people'.

TPKPSI (268): Tim Pengkajian pemberlakuan Syariat Islam, Discussion Team for the Concept of Upholding Islamic Law.

TRIPES: Tentara Republik Indonesia Persiapan Sulawesi, Republican Preparatory Army for Sulawesi.

trisila: three pillars: Belief in One God, Social Justice, and Humanitarianism.

ulama (Ar. 'ulama') Muslim scholars; in particular, the guardians of legal and religious traditions.

ulil amri (Ar. uli 'l-aruz): those who are in authority (in Islamic government).

UMI: Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Indonesian Muslim University.

ummah (Ar. ummah): Arabic term means Islamic community.


UUD 1945: Undang Undang Dasar 1945, 1945 Basic Constitution.

wadah perjuangan: means of struggle.

Wahdah Islamiyah: a foundation which was formerly known as Yayasan Fathul Muin (Fathul Muin Foundation), first established by Fathul Muin.

walimah (Ar. walimah): wedding banquet.

YPDI: Yayasan Pendidikan Darul Istiqamah, Darul Istiqamah Educational Foundation.

zakat (Ar. zakāt): alms or Islamic taxes.

zina: (Ar. zinā): adultery, fornication.