

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

**By**

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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.

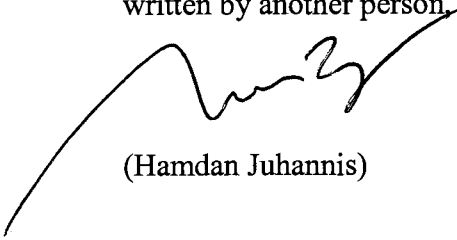
As formalist Islamic movements, both DI and KPPSI regard Islam as inseparable from state affairs. According to them, Muslims must struggle to make their faith a legitimate political power that can direct the life of the community, and Islamic symbols and practices should dominate the public sphere. The two movements differed only in the way they pursued their struggle. DI was strongly dependent on a single leader, Kahar Muzakkar, 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.



(Hamdan Juhannis)

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## TIMELINE

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

		(Spiritual Remarks).
1955	Makalua	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. *akhlāq*): ethics; norms regulating the relationship between God and human, between human themselves, and between human and other creatures.

*amar ma'ruf* (Ar. *al-Amar bi'l-ma'rūf*) 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 Batalion.

BKPRMI: Badan Komunikasi Pemuda dan Remaja Masjid 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 Istiqamah (Ar. Dār al-Istiqāmah): 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. *dhimmi*): 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.

DPR: Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, People's Representative Council. National Parliament.

DPRD: Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah, Regional People's Representative.

*fi sabilillah* (Ar. *fī sabīl Allāh*): struggle in the way of Allah.

Fathul Muin: an Islamic institution under the Muhammadiyah which is now called Wahdah Islamiyah.

Formasi: Forum Masyarakat Islam, Islamic Society Forum.

FUI: Forum Ukhuwah Islamiyah, Islamic Solidarity Forum.

GEPIS: *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. ḥijāb): screen; veil traditionally worn by Muslim women in public.

*hijrah* (Ar. hijrah): emigration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622; the beginning of the Muslim calendar.

*hirabah* (*ḥirābah*): rioting.

Hizbul Wathan (Ar. Ḥizb l-Waṭan): 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. *ibādah*): literally means ‘worship’; regulations in Islamic law governing religious observances.

*ibadah mahdlah* (Ar. *ibādah maḥḍah*): *ibadah* in which the times, methods, and conditions of performing actions have been fixedly determined by Qur’an and hadith, such as in prayer.

ICG: International Crisis Group.

*ijtihad* (Ar. *ijtihād*): literally means ‘effort’; independent reasoning; authentic scholarly endeavor.

Ikhwanul Muslimin: Muslim Brotherhood.

*imam* (Ar. *imām*): literally, a leader; a prayer leader; when capitalised, a founder of one of the Sunni law schools; a caliph.

Jamāat Islāmī: an Islamic revivalist party in Pakistan founded in Lahore in 1941 by Maulana Sayyid Abu al-A’la Maududi.

Jamāat Tablīghī: 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. *jizyah*): poll tax levied on *dhimmi* in a Muslim-ruled society.

*kafir harbi* (Ar. *kāfir ḥarbī*): 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.

*keakhiratan*: concerning the hereafter.

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

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

*khalifah* (Ar. *khālifāh*): 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 ascendancy from the death of Mohammed until the 13th century; The territorial jurisdiction of a caliph; the office of a caliph.

*khurafat* (Ar. *khurāfāt*): 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 Muḥammad rasul 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.

*majelis syura* (Ar. *Majlis Shūrā*): Advisory Council.

*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. *mu'āhidūn*): People having equal position with other groups as a result of agreement with each other, for example with a Muslim ruler.

*muallimin* (Ar. *mu'allimīn*): teacher.

*muamalah* (Ar. *mu'āmalah*): civil law in *syariat*.

Muhammadiyah: 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'.

*nahi mungkar* (Ar. *al-nahy 'an al-munkar*): prevention from doing evil deeds.

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 traditionalist 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.

PAS: Partai Islam Se-Malaysia, Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party.

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 Makalua: Makalua Charter.

Piagam Persatuan: Unity Charter.

PKI: Partai Komunis Indonesia, Indonesian Communist Party.

PKS: Partai Keadilan Sejahtera, Welfare and Justice 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.

PPP: Partai Persatuan Pembangunan, Development United Party.

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. *qadhaf*): false accusation especially of fornication.

*qanun* (Ar. *qānūn*): constitution; law regulation.

*qishash* (Ar. *qiṣās*): retaliation; punishment, chastisement.

*quttauttariq* (Ar. *quṭṭā'u 'l-ṭariq*): highway robbers.

*rahmatan lil alamin* (Ar. *rahmatan lil 'alamīn*): 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. *sabīl Allāh*): 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. *ṣawm*): fasting.

Sekolah Rakyat: Elementary School.

*shalat* (Ar. *ṣalāh*): prayers.

*syariat* (Ar. *sharī'ah*): 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.

*syiar Islam*: Islamic mission.

*syuhada* (Ar. *shuhadā'*): martyrs, people who die defending Islam.

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

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

*takbir* (Ar. *takbīr*): the words '*Allahu Akbar*' meaning 'God is the greatest'.

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

*tarikussalat* (Ar. *tārik al-ṣalāh*): 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. '*ulamā*') Muslim scholars; in particular, the guardians of legal and religious traditions.

*ulil amri* (Ar. *ulī 'l-amr*): those who are in authority (in Islamic government).

UMI: Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Indonesian Muslim University.

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

UNCOR: Usaha Rahasia Khusus Organisasi, Special and Confidential Business of Organisation.

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. *walīmah*): wedding banquet.

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

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

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