

Ridho Al-Hamdi

Indonesian Political Ideology

Political Parties and Local Governance
in Yogyakarta Municipality 1998–2015



Ridho Al-Hamdi

Indonesian Political Ideology

Ridho Al-Hamdi

Indonesian Political Ideology

**Political Parties and Local Governance
in Yogyakarta Municipality 1998–2015**

Tectum Verlag

Ridho Al-Hamdi

Indonesian Political Ideology. Political Parties and Local Governance
in Yogyakarta Municipality 1998–2015

© Tectum – ein Verlag in der Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 2017
Zugl. Diss. Technische Universität Dortmund,
Fakultät Humanwissenschaften und Theologie, Institut für Philosophie und
Politikwissenschaft, 2017

eISBN: 978-3-8288-6884-7

(Dieser Titel ist zugleich als gedrucktes Werk unter der ISBN
978-3-8288-4058-4 im Tectum Verlag erschienen.)

Umschlagabbildung: Closeup of male hand holding black horse
chess piece © fotolia/Кирилл Рыжов

Besuchen Sie uns im Internet
www.tectum-verlag.de

Bibliografische Informationen der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek

Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der
Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Angaben sind
im Internet über <http://dnb.ddb.de> abrufbar.

*To the memory of my mother,
Sri Relawati (1961–2013)*

Acknowledgement

This dissertation fulfils the requirements of my doctorate in political science at the Department of Philosophy and Political Science, TU Dortmund University, Germany. Many institutions and people assisted me during my doctoral studies and completing this work. Without their kind assistance, accomplishing this feat would have been unlikely. While I cannot mention all of them by name, I must recognise a few.

First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Prof. Dr. Christoph Schuck as my “Doktorvater” who helped me since the inception of my study in Germany. He also gave me the freedom to pursue my own ideas during the writing of this work. With his valuable guidance, a critical review, patience and encouragement, this dissertation was accomplished. My deepest thanks to Prof. a.D. Dr. Reimund Seidelmann who spent his time to read thoroughly this work and gave his constructive perspectives. My sincere gratitude also goes to Prof Dr. Udo Vorholt who examined this study with his critical questions.

My presence in Germany and this work would not have been possible without the role of the Directorate General of Resources for Research, Technology and Higher Education, the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia which granted me a full scholarship. I am also extremely thankful to Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) for providing me generous funds prior to and during my stay in Germany as well as for my field-work research.

My colleagues at TU Dortmund University have encouraged and assisted me with their cordial partnership before and during my study in Dortmund, and therefore, I want to express my appreciation to Matthias Heise, Kathrin Ruktäschel, Steve Schlegel, Thalís Weizmann, Julia Dumin, Maria Hemker, Rika Althoff, Adrianus Harsawaskita, Zarifa Mamedova and Christopher Beuter. Special thanks to German’s Familienkasse for its “Kindergeld” during my children living in Dort-

mund as well as Sonja Wollny who connected me to BILD hilft e.V. which assisted my baby for a certain circumstance. I should not neglect my Indonesian buddies across Europe, especially who have been involving in Muhammadiyah Deutschland, for their brotherhood in social gatherings and helpful assistance during my stay in Germany.

Furthermore, I want to mention my colleagues at UMY for their motivation, beneficial cooperation and technical assistance prior to and during my graduate studies: Gunawan Budiyanto, Bambang Cipto, Achmad Nurmandi, Alex Hariyanto, Ali Muhammad, Titin Purwaningsih, Nano Prawoto and Bambang Rahmanto. My grateful thanks to all my colleagues at the Department of Government Affairs and Administration of UMY. Particular thanks to Ahmad-Norma Permata who motivated me prior to my departure for Germany and provided useful ideas.

During my fieldwork in Yogyakarta Municipality, I would like to thank the municipal government, including its agencies and technical institutions which provided the necessary data: the town hall, the secretariat of the DPRD, the secretariat of the KPUD, the ARSIPDA office, the KESBANG office, the bureau of statistics and other related institutions. My sincere thanks to all respondents who bestowed their time and shared their experiences and, of course, their valuable information to enrich and sharpen this study. Although they contributed to this study, nonetheless, I am responsible for any misinterpretations and incongruity in this piece of work.

The greatest honours and appreciations are bestowed on my family (parents, parents-in-law and siblings) for their support and motivation. My lasting and deepest thankfulness to my beloved wife Chusnul Septina Ari and my children Queena Nabihosophie Al-Hamdi and Aizza Medinareswari Al-Hamdi, for their love, patience and encouragement who accompanied me during my studies in Germany. I dedicate this humble dissertation to them.

Dortmund, 26 July 2017

Abstract

This study examines the influence of political ideology on Indonesia's political parties in addressing local governance issues during the democratic era, primarily between 1998 and 2015. Three representative parties are investigated: The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP), the National Mandate Party (PAN) and the Justice and Prosperous Party (PKS). Selecting these parties is based on a threefold consideration: representing ideological cleavage, representing people's aspirations and the result of four election cycles.

Yogyakarta Municipality is selected as the locus of study due to its good governance and overwhelming achievements nationally in addressing primarily education and health issues. Therefore, this study has three main objectives. First is figuring out the influence of ideology on the party policy and agenda in coping with public service issues. Second is to explore the effectiveness of the party agenda in dealing with those issues. Third is to discern the pattern of relationships between political parties and governance actors.

Methodologically, this study adopts qualitative research methodology using a case study approach. Two techniques were used to gather data: *first*, in-depth elite and specialised interviews and, *second*, documentary analysis for collecting the necessary data. The data analysis was presented in four steps: reducing data, displaying data, drawing and verification and conclusion. The deductive and inductive analyses were employed together in displaying the data.

Four main findings are presented. Firstly, the policies made by PDIP, PAN and PKS in addressing public services have similar roles as defenders of the welfare state. They concur that education and health are basic needs for human life which should be subsidised entirely by the government. Their distinctive ideologies together comprise the ideology of welfarism, or so-called "symbiotic ideology". The role of the party chairperson and daily boards are more dominant than other positions in deciding policies. There are three determining factors which

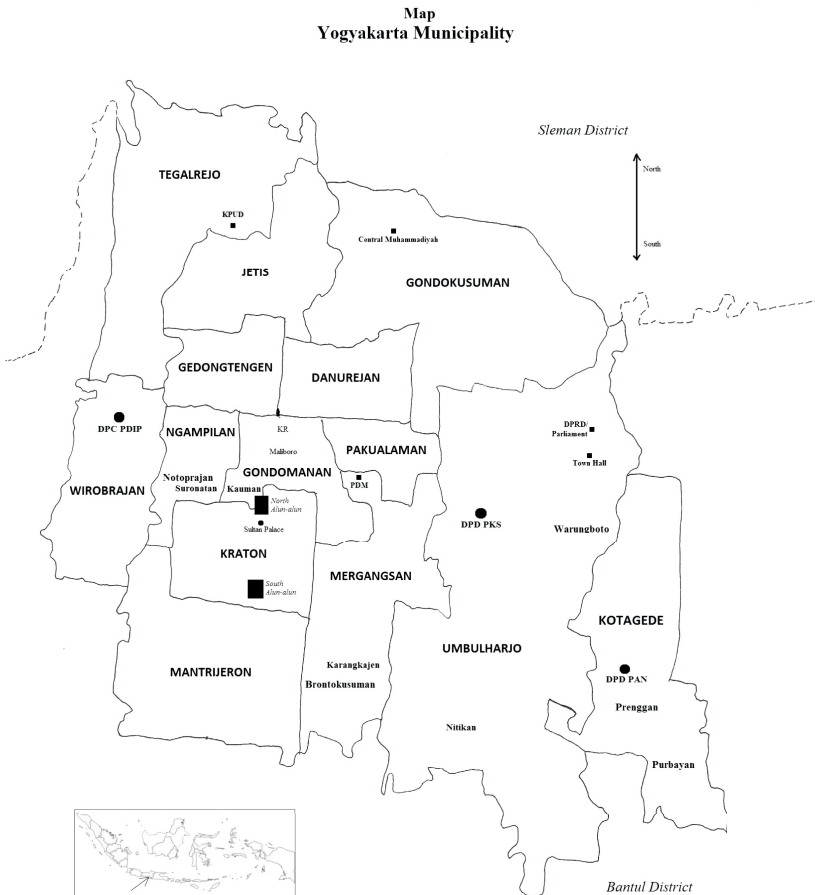
influence those parties in producing policies: the party regulation, internal stimuli and external stimuli.

Secondly, the agendas which are performed by PDIP, PAN and PKS occur in two distinctive ways: structural and functional. The former demonstrates the involvement of those parties in five legislative bodies: the parliament board, the social welfare commission, the legislation body, the budgeting body and the special committee. The latter can be known through general statements of the party's fractions which are delivered in the parliament plenary sessions and through the individual view of the parties' elites. All parties tend to be defenders of people's interests indicating that the parties' agendas are working effectively and, in turn, Yogyakarta Municipality experienced positive growth.

Thirdly, the relationship between parties and the state actors reveals that political ideology is waning. The changeable politics in administration or parliament indicates that the ideology is blunt in the power arena. This can be seen in the political contest in the executive arena being marked by three different approaches in three government regimes: ideological, pragmatic and pragmatic-opportunist. In the same vein, in the legislative arena, parties liquefy if they cope with public service and parliamentary affairs; conversely, the circumstances become extreme clashes if they deal with issues linked to religion and ethnicity.

Fourthly, the relationship between parties and society reveals the resurgence of ideology when parties approach the grassroots. Each party will cultivate close ties with collateral-mass organisations or alliances. PDIP tends to strengthen the web of Marhaenism devotees, PAN relies on the Muhammadiyah network while PKS maximises the role of *liqo'* linkages. To build up their internal forces, each has its own strategy to recruit cadres. PDIP prefers to recruit cadres from Marhaenism-based organisations, PAN tends to recruit cadres from mainly Muhammadiyah and 'Aisyiyah and most of PKS' cadres originate particularly from the Campus *Da'wa* Institutes. With economic society, PDIP attempts to struggle for the *wong cilik* group although it also seems to stand up for the conglomerates' interests, PAN prefers to build up reciprocal cooperation with business clusters while PKS has little concern with this issue. Given these relationships, Yogyakarta

Municipality is the root of Marhaen. Nonetheless, pious Muslim activities can also be found in six *kampung santris*: Kauman, Karangkejèn, Kotagede, Suronatan, Warungboto and Nitikan. They are abbreviated into one term: “Trikaswani”.



Source: The map of Yogyakarta Municipality was re-sketched by the Author, finished in 10.05.2016 while the map of Indonesia is from d-maps.com at http://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=15299&lang=en

Table of Contents

List of Tables	XIX
List of Figures	XXI
Glossary and Abbreviations	XXIII
Introduction	1
1. Why Study Political Ideology in Indonesia?	1
2. Scope and Limitations of this Study	3
3. Objectives of the Study	5
4. Methodology	5
4.1. Case Study	5
4.2. Data-Gathering Techniques	7
4.3. Data Analysis	10
5. Structure of the Study	12
Chapter I	
Democratisation and Good Governance in Indonesia	15
1. Democratisation and Decentralisation	15
1.1. Understanding Democracy	15
1.2. The Democratisation Wave in Indonesia Today	20
1.3. Decentralisation and its Impacts on Local Politics	25
2. Good Governance and Public Services	29
2.1. Governance and Basic Needs	29

2.2.	Two Major Public Services.....	34
2.2.1.	Education Affairs.....	35
2.2.2.	Health Affairs.....	38
3.	Summary.....	41

Chapter II

Political Ideology and Political Parties in Indonesia..... 43

1.	Political Ideology.....	43
1.1.	Defining Ideology in the Political Context.....	43
1.2.	The Variants of Indonesian Society.....	50
1.2.1.	The <i>Abangan</i> Variant.....	51
1.2.2.	The <i>Santri</i> Variant.....	55
1.2.3.	The <i>Jemaah Tarbiyah</i> Variant.....	58
2.	Political Parties.....	63
2.1.	Concept of Political Parties.....	63
2.2.	Model of Party Classification.....	68
2.3.	Change and Goal in a Political Party.....	73
2.4.	The Configuration of Political Cleavage.....	76
3.	Selected Parties: Formulating the Analytical Framework.....	80
3.1.	The Nationalist-Secular: PDIP.....	80
3.2.	The Nationalist-Muslim: PAN.....	82
3.3.	The Nationalist-Islamist: PKS.....	85
4.	Summary.....	88

Chapter III

Yogyakarta: The Country's Leading Municipality..... 91

1.	Introduction.....	92
2.	Public Services.....	97
2.1.	Education.....	97
2.2.	Health.....	103

3. Governance Actors	107
3.1. Executive	107
3.2. Legislature	111
3.3. Civil Society	125
3.4. Economic Society	127
4. Three Ideological Parties	130
4.1. PDIP	133
4.2. PAN	135
4.3. PKS	136
5. Concluding Remarks	138

Chapter IV

Towards a Welfare State: Party Policy	139
1. Party Policy	141
1.1. Education Issues	142
1.2. Health Issues	145
2. Party Policy-makers	148
3. Policy Determinants	150
3.1. Party Regulation	150
3.2. Internal Stimuli	151
3.3. External Stimuli	152
4. Concluding Remarks	153

Chapter V

Fighting for People's Interests: Party Agenda	155
1. Party Involvement in the DPRD's Tool Fittings	156
1.1. The Commission of Social Welfare	158
1.2. Legislation Body	159
1.3. Budgetary Body	163
1.4. Special Committee	166

2.	Party Attitudes towards <i>Raperda</i>	168
2.1.	Education System	169
2.2.	Retribution of Health Services	171
2.3.	Health Insurance	173
2.4.	Exclusive Breastfeeding	175
3.	Concluding Remarks	177

Chapter VI

Changeable Politics: Parties and the State	179
1. The Creation of Cleavage: Parties in the Administration Arena	179
1.1. Ideological Approach: 2001–2006	181
1.2. Pragmatic Approach: 2006–2011	186
1.3. Pragmatic-Opportunist Approach: 2011–2015	192
2. Relying on Issues: Parties in the Legislative Arena	199
2.1. Party and its Fraction: Seemed Solid with a Tiny Clash	200
2.2. Among Fractions: Occasionally Thawing and Freezing	203
3. Concluding Remarks	205

Chapter VII

The Resurgence of Ideology: Parties and Society	207
1. When the Ideology is Still Vigorous: Parties and Civil Society	207
1.1. PDIP: Strengthening Marhaenism Devotees	210
1.2. PAN: Depending on Muhammadiyah Networks	216
1.3. PKS: Maximising <i>Liqo'</i> Linkages	220
2. Having Variant Bonds: Parties and Economic Society	225
2.1. PDIP: Attempting to Struggle for <i>Wong Cilik?</i>	225
2.2. PAN: Towards a Proportional Cooperation	228
2.3. PKS: Tending towards Less Partnership	231
3. TRIKASWANI: <i>Kampung Santri</i> in the Root of Marhaen	233
4. Concluding Remarks	240

Chapter VIII

Conclusion: The Waning and Revival of Political Ideology	243
1. Towards a Symbiotic Ideology: Welfarism.....	244
2. Blunt in the Power Arena, Sharp to the Grassroots	247
2.1. Waning Ideology: A Contest in the Power Arena	247
2.2. The Revival of Ideology: Approaching the Grassroots	250
3. Theoretical and Practical Implications	251
4. Proposal for Further Research	255
Appendices	257
Appendix 1.....	257
Appendix 2.....	259
Appendix 3.....	261
Appendix 4.....	263
Appendix 5.....	268
References	271

List of Tables

Table 3.1	The Human Development Index in Yogyakarta Municipality, 2011–2013	95
Table 3.2	Indonesia’s Governance Index in Yogyakarta Municipality, 2014	96
Table 3.3	The Number of Schools in Yogyakarta Municipality, 2014	98
Table 3.4	The Number of Schools, Classes, Students and Teachers in Yogyakarta Municipality, 2014	99
Table 3.5	The Number of Students who Passed their Exam in Yogyakarta Municipality, 2014	100
Table 3.6	The Profile of the Regional Government in Yogyakarta Municipality, 2014	110
Table 3.7	Distribution of Votes and Seats for the Big Nine Parties in the 1999 Election	112
Table 3.8	The Profile of Legislators, 1999–2004	113
Table 3.9	Distribution of Votes and Seats for the Big Six Parties in the 2004 Election	115
Table 3.10	The Profile of Legislators, 2004–2009	116
Table 3.11	Distribution of Votes and Seats for the Big Seven Parties in the 2009 Election	118
Table 3.12	The Profile of Legislators, 2009–2014	119

Table 3.13	Distribution of Votes and Seats for the Big Eight Parties in the 2014 Election	122
Table 3.14	The Profile of Legislators, 2014–2019	123
Table 5.1	The DPRD Board in Yogyakarta Municipality, 1999–2019	157
Table 5.2	Parties' Involvement in the Commission of Social Welfare, 1999–2019	159
Table 5.3	Parties' Involvement in the Legislation Body, 2009–2019	160
Table 5.4	The Number of Local Regulations Issued by the DPRD in Yogyakarta Municipality, 1999–2016	160
Table 5.5	Parties' Involvement in the Budgetary Body, 1999–2019	164
Table 5.6	The Income and Expenditure Budget in Yogyakarta Municipality 2015	165
Table 5.7	Parties' Involvement in the Special Committee for , 1999–2015	167
Table 7.1	The Comparison of Electoral Votes between Islam-based Parties and Secular Parties in Yogyakarta Municipality, 1999–2014	234

List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Political Ideologies in Contemporary Indonesia	50
Figure 2.2 The Invention of Political Ideologies and Their Institutionalisation in Contemporary Indonesia	88
Figure 3.1 Yogyakarta Municipality Administrative System	109
Figure 3.2 The Electoral Performance of PDIP, PAN and PKS in Yogyakarta Municipality (%)	131
Figure 3.3 The Parliamentary Seats of PDIP, PAN and PKS in Yogyakarta Municipality (%)	132
Figure 4.1 Determining Factors Influencing the Party Policy	150
Figure 5.1 The Effectiveness Process of the Party Agenda	156
Figure 6.1 The Creation of Cleavage in Yogyakarta Municipality, 2001–2016	180
Figure 7.1 The Creation of Political Forces	209

Glossary and Abbreviations

ABA	<i>‘Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal</i> , kindergarten under ‘Aisyiyah management
<i>abangan</i>	nominal Muslim
ABY	<i>Aliansi Buruh Yogyakarta</i> (Yogyakarta Labour Alliance)
AD	<i>Anggaran Dasar</i> (Statute)
<i>aliran</i>	literally stream, denoting various streams in political affairs such as Islamist, nationalist and secularist.
<i>Alun-Alun Lor</i>	North Field, located in front of the Yogyakarta <i>Kraton</i> Palace
Al-Qur’an	Muslim Holy book
<i>angkringan</i>	It denotes a roadside food stall, usually bought by lower-class people, such as pedicab drivers, students, toilers, street musicians and the like. Most <i>angkringans</i> consist of Javanese local-traditional foods and drinks
APBD	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah</i> (Regional Income and Expenditure Budget)
APBS	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Sekolah</i> (School Income and Expenditure Budget)
ART	<i>Anggaran Rumah Tangga</i> (rule)
ASKES	<i>Asuransi Kesehatan</i> (Health Insurance)
ASMI	<i>Akademi Sekretari dan Manajemen Marsudirini</i> (Marsudirini Management and Secretary Academy)
As-Sunnah	The Prophet Muhammad’s way of life
Balegda	<i>Badan Legislasi Daerah</i> (Legislation Body)
Bamus	<i>Badan Musyawarah</i> (Consultative Body)
Banggar	<i>Badan Anggaran</i> (Budgetary Body)
<i>Batik</i>	Javanese textile dyeing
BHP	<i>Badan Hukum Pendidikan</i> (Legal Body of Education)
BKPM	<i>Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal</i> (Indonesia’s Investment Coordinating Council)
BN	Basic Needs
BOSDA	<i>Biaya Operasional Sekolah Daerah</i> (Local School Operational Financial Support)

BPJS	<i>Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial</i> (Social Insurance Administrative Body)
BPK	<i>Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan</i> (Financial Auditing Agency)
BPUPKI	<i>Badan Penyelidik Usaha Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia</i> (Committee for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence)
BUMD	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Daerah</i> (Local State-owned Enterprises)
BUMN	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Nasional</i> (National State-owned Enterprises)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
<i>da'wa</i>	Islamic proselytising
<i>Dagadu</i>	a local creative garment industry in Yogyakarta
DAK	<i>Dana Alokasi Khusus</i> (Special Allocation Fund)
<i>Dapil</i>	<i>daerah pemilihan</i> (election district)
DAU	<i>Dana Alokasi Umum</i> (General Allocation Fund)
DEPAG	<i>Departemen Agama</i> (Indonesia's Religious Department)
<i>desa</i>	village level in rural area
DIY	<i>Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta</i> (Special Territory of Yogyakarta)
DMI	<i>Dewan Masjid Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Mosque Council)
DPC	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Cabang</i> , organisational structure of PAN at the sub-district/sub-municipal levels; or <i>Dewan Pengurus Cabang</i> , organisational structure of PKS at the sub-district/sub-municipal levels
DPC Party	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Cabang Partai</i> , organisational structure of PDIP at the district and municipal levels
DPD	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Daerah</i> , organisational structure of PAN at the district and municipal levels; or <i>Dewan Pengurus Daerah</i> , organisational structure of PKS in executive functions at the district and municipal levels
DPD Party	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Daerah Partai</i> , organisational structure of PDIP at the provincial level
DPLN Party	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Luar Negeri Partai</i> (Foreign Representative Board), organisational structure of PDIP in foreign countries
DPP	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Pusat</i> , organisational structure of PAN at the national level
DPP Party	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Pusat Partai</i> , organisational structure of PDIP at the national level
DPRD	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah</i> (People's Regional Representative Council)

DPRT	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Ranting</i> , organisational structure of PAN at the levels of village or <i>nagari</i> ; or <i>Dewan Pengurus Ranting</i> , organisational structure of PKS at the village level
DPT	<i>Dana Purna Tugas</i> (Retirement Fund)
DPTD	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Tingkat Daerah</i> , organisational structure of PKS at the district and municipal levels
DPTP	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Tingkat Pusat</i> , organisational structure of PKS at the national level
DPTW	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Tingkat Wilayah</i> , organisational structure of PKS at the provincial levels
DPW	<i>Dewan Pimpinan Wilayah</i> , organisational structure of PAN at the provincial level
DSD	<i>Dewan Syariah Daerah</i> (Municipal Sharia Board)
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EKPPD	<i>Evaluasi Kinerja Pemerintah Daerah</i> (Evaluation of the Local Government Performance)
FKDK	<i>Fraksi Kebangkitan Demokrasi dan Keadilan</i> (Justice and Democracy Awakening Fraction)
FKPMY	<i>Forum Komunikasi Pelajar Muslim Yogyakarta</i> (Communicating Forum for Yogyakarta's Muslim Pupils)
FORMI	<i>Federasi Olahraga Rekreasi Masyarakat Indonesia</i> (Federation of Recreation Sport for Indonesian Society)
FPI	<i>Fraksi Persatuan Islam</i> (Islamic Union Fraction)
<i>fraksi</i>	A fraction (faction) in the legislature. It consists of members of a party or some parties.
FSLDK	<i>Forum Silaturahmi Lembaga Dakwah Kampus</i> (Forum for Coordinating Campus Predication)
FSRMY	<i>Forum Silaturahmi Remaja Masjid Yogyakarta</i> (Coordinating Forum for Yogyakarta's Mosque Adolescent)
FUI	<i>Forum Ukhuwah Islamiyah</i> (Islamic Brotherhood Forum)
GAMKI	<i>Gerakan Angkatan Muda Kristen Indonesia</i> (Indonesia Christian Youth Movement)
Gapeknas	<i>Gabungan Pekerja Konstruksi Nasional</i> (National Construction Labour Relations Alliance)
GENPRO	<i>Global Entrepreneur Professional</i> , an Indonesian Muslim business community
Gerindra	<i>Gerakan Indonesia Raya</i> (Greater Indonesian Movement)
GMNI	<i>Gerakan Mahasiswa Nasional Indonesia</i> (Indonesian National Student Movement)
Golkar	<i>Golongan Karya</i> (Functional Group)

GPM	<i>Gerakan Pemuda Marhaenis</i> (Marhaenist Youth Movement)
GRANAT	<i>Gerakan Nasional Anti Narkotika</i> (National Anti-drug Movement)
GRM	<i>Gerakan Rakyat Marhaen</i> (Marhaen People Movement)
GSNI	<i>Gerakan Siswa Nasionalis Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Nationalist School Pupils' Movement)
<i>halaqah</i>	religious circles
Hanura	<i>Hati Nurani Rakyat</i> (People Pure Heart)
HDI	Human Development Index
HMI	<i>Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam</i> (Islamic Student Association)
IAIN	<i>Institut Agama Islam Negeri</i> (State Institutes of Islamic Religion)
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah, Indonesian currency
IGI	Indonesia Governance Index
<i>ijma</i>	acclamation system
IKI	<i>Indeks Kota Islami</i> (Islamic City Index)
<i>Ikhwanul Muslimin</i>	Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood founded by Hasan al-Banna in 1928
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMM	<i>Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah</i> (Muhammadiyah Student Association)
INKAI	<i>Institut Karate-Do Indonesia</i> , one of the martial arts in Indonesia
IPKI	<i>Ikatan Pendukung Kemerdekaan Indonesia</i> (League of the Upholders of Indonesian Independence)
IPM	<i>Ikatan Pelajar Muhammadiyah</i> (Muhammadiyah School's Pupil Association)
IUD	Intrauterine Device
JAMKESDA	<i>Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah</i> (Regional Government-financed Health Insurance)
JAMKESMAS	<i>Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat</i> (Government-financed Health Insurance)
JAMSOSTEK	<i>Jaminan Sosial TenagaKerja</i> (Employees Social Security System)
<i>Jemaah Tarbiyah</i>	Education movement
JKN	<i>Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional</i> (National Health Insurance)
JMF	<i>Jamaah Musholla Fisipol</i> , LDK at the faculty of social and political science UGM

Jogja	The other well-known name for Yogyakarta Municipality
JPD	<i>Jaminan Pendidikan Anak</i> (Children Education Insurance)
JSIT	<i>Jaringan Sekolah Islam Terpadu</i> (Indonesia's Network of Integrated Islamic Schools)
<i>jumatan</i>	Friday group-prayer, Friday service
<i>kabupaten</i>	district
KAJASHA	<i>Yayasan Keluarga Alumni Jamaah Shalahuddin</i> (Foundation for Jamaah Shalahuddin Alumni)
KAMMI	<i>Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Muslim Student Action Union)
<i>kampung</i>	It does not denote an administrative territory, but it pictures a societal community having a similar culture and practice and usually consisting of some surrounding groups
<i>Karang Taruna</i>	village-based youth organisation, concentrates itself in social and welfare purposes
KB	<i>Keluarga Berencana</i> (Family Planning)
KBM	<i>Keluarga Besar Marhaenis</i> (Great Family of Marhaenist)
<i>kecamatan</i>	sub-municipality in urban area or sub-district in rural area
<i>kelurahan</i>	village level in urban area
Kesbang	<i>Kesatuan Bangsa</i> (National Unity)
KIH	<i>Koalisi Indonesia Hebat</i> (Outstanding Indonesia Coalition)
KJB	<i>Koalisi Jogja Bersatu</i> (United Yogyakarta Coalition)
KJKS	<i>Koperasi Jasa Keuangan Syariah Umbul Sejahtera</i> (Sharia Finance Service Cooperative of Umbul Sejahtera)
KKB	<i>Klinik Keluarga Berencana</i> (Family Planning Clinics)
KLN	<i>Koordinator Luar Negeri</i> (Foreign Coordinator), organisational structure of PAN in foreign countries
KMP	<i>Koalisi Merah Putih</i> (White Red Coalition)
KMP	<i>Keluarga Muslim Psikologi</i> (Muslim Family of Psychology), LDK in the faculty of psychology UGM
KMS	<i>Keluarga Menuju Sejahtera</i> (Family towards Prosperity), provided for poor people
Konfercab	<i>Konferensi Cabang</i> (Branch Conference)
Konferda	<i>Konferensi Daerah</i> (Regional Conference)
KONI	<i>Komite Olahraga Nasional Indonesia</i> (National Sports Committee of Indonesia)
<i>kos-kosan</i>	rented rooms/houses or apartments
<i>kota</i>	a city or municipality, headed by an elected mayor

KPK	<i>Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi</i> (Corruption Eradication Commission)
KPM	<i>Koalisi Pelangi Mataram</i> (Mataram Rainbow Coalition)
KPU	<i>Komisi Pemilihan Umum</i> (Election Commission)
KPUD	<i>Komisi Pemilihan Umum Daerah</i> (Regional Election Commission)
KRJ	<i>Koalisi Rakyat Jogja</i> (Yogyakarta People Coalition)
KSPSI	<i>Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Seluruh Indonesia</i> (All Indonesian Workers Union Confederation)
<i>kyai</i>	Muslim elder, cleric
<i>lapak</i> seller	a person who sells belongings in a tiny place, usually on the floor/ground without any tents or stalls
LDK	<i>Lembaga Dakwah Kampus</i> (Campus Predication Institute)
LIPIA	<i>Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Islam dan Arab</i> (Institute of Arabic and Islamic Studies of Ibn Saud University)
<i>liqo'</i>	meeting
LOD	<i>Lembaga Ombudsman Daerah</i> (Regional Ombudsman Institution)
<i>los</i> seller	a person who sells in small aisles
<i>madrasah</i>	Islamic school
<i>masjid</i>	mosque
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
<i>Merdeka</i>	Indonesian term, freedom
MIPI	<i>Masyarakat Ilmu Pemerintahan Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Government Scientists' Association)
Malioboro Street	Name of a famous street and area located at the heart of Yogyakarta Municipality, as a major shopping centre mainly for tourists
MI	<i>Madrasah Ibtidaiyah</i> (Islamic primary school)
MPD	<i>Majelis Pertimbangan Daerah</i> (Municipal Consultative Assembly)
MPP	<i>Majelis Pertimbangan Partai</i> (Advisory Board)
MPR	<i>Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat</i> (People's Consultative Assembly)
MTs	<i>Madrasah Tsanawiyah</i> (Islamic junior high school)
<i>mubaligh</i>	Islamic missionaries
<i>muktamar</i>	national congress
Munas	<i>Musyawarah Nasional</i> (National Deliberation)
<i>murabbi</i>	teacher/senior, mentor

Murba	<i>Musyawarah Rakyat Banyak</i> (Deliberation of Common People)
Muscab	<i>Musyawarah Cabang</i> (Sub-District/Sub-Municipal Deliberation)
Musda	<i>Musyawarah Daerah</i> (District/Municipal Deliberation)
<i>musholla</i>	Well-known also as <i>langgar</i> (a place for prayer), smaller than mosque and frequently privately owned
Musran	<i>Musyawarah Ranting</i> (Village Deliberation)
MUSRENBANG	<i>Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan</i> (Development Planning Deliberation).
Muswil	<i>Musyawarah Wilayah</i> (Provincial Deliberation)
<i>musyawarah</i>	deliberation to build consensus
Nasdem	<i>Nasional Demokrat</i> (National Democrat)
NCC	Napza Crisis Centre
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NII	<i>Negara Islam Indonesia</i> (Islamic State of Indonesia)
NKRI	<i>Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia</i> (United State of Republic of Indonesia)
NU	Nahdhatul Ulama (Resurgence of Islamic Scholars)
PAC Party	<i>Pimpinan Anak Cabang Partai</i> , organisational structure of PDIP at sub-district and sub-municipal levels
<i>Pak</i>	Literally means Mister. It is a term for respecting other persons
PAN	<i>Partai Amanat Nasional</i> (National Mandate Party)
Panggar	<i>Panitia Anggaran</i> (Budgetary Committee)
Panmus	<i>Panitia Musyawarah</i> (Consultative Committee)
Pansus	<i>Panitia Khusus</i> (Special Committee)
Parkindo	<i>Partai Kristen Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Christian Party)
PAR Party	<i>Pengurus Anak Ranting Partai</i> (Sub-Village Board), organisational structure of PDIP under village level
PAUD	<i>Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini</i> (Early Childhood Education)
<i>patungan</i>	voluntary dues system
PBB	<i>Partai Bulan Bintang</i> (Star Crescent Party)
PBR	<i>Partai Bintang Reformasi</i> (Reformation Star Party)
PBSD	<i>Partai Buruh Sosial Demokrat</i> (Socialist Democrat Labour Party)
PBVI	<i>Persatuan Bola Voli Seluruh Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Volleyball Association)