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What Drives Anti-Shia Framing in Indonesia

Zulkifli

The 'Elective Affinity' of Islamic Populism: A Case Study of Indonesian Politic Identity Within the Three Elections

Wahyudi Akmaliah & Ibnu Nadzir

Islamic Underground Movement: Islamist Music in the Indonesian Popular Music Scene

Rahmat Hidayatullah

STUDIA ISLAMIKA

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Document

Ulama and Manuscripts in Minangkabau: Safeguarding the Intellectual Heritage of Sheikh Abdul Laṭīf Shakūr

Lilis Shofiyanti

Surau and rumah gadang are distinctive symbols of West Sumatra. A surau is a religious symbol, and a rumah gadang is a customary symbol. Aside from that, West Sumatra is also recognized for its gastronomic delights. In 2017, CNN International featured rendang, a processed beef dish popular in West Sumatra, in its list of the most delicious dishes in the world.

The Wikisource Loves Manuscripts (WILMA) program, which was implemented in 2023, was successful in preserving manuscript collections in West Sumatra, particularly in Balaigurah, in the Agam Regency. This digitalization effort includes preserving the manuscripts at their current location, Bunayya Kindergarten. One of the collections preserved under this program is the manuscript collection of Sheikh Abdul Lațif Shakūr, which is both culturally and historically important.

Wikisource Loves Manuscripts (WILMA) Project

The Pusat Pengkajian Islam dan Masyarakat (PPIM) had led the Wikisource Loves Manuscripts as a pilot project in Indonesia, in conjunction with Wikimedia Indonesia and the community-driven WikiLontar project, with support from the Wikimedia Foundation. The project focused on preserving manuscripts from three islands; Bali, Java, and Sumatra. Manuscripts from these regions are highly diverse in terms of language, script, writing support, and text content.

The Wikisource Loves Manuscript (WILMA) program in West Sumatra is the third program executed in Indonesia and completed the Wikisource Loves Manuscripts series. WILMA previously digitized manuscripts in Bali and Yogyakarta. The manuscript diversity in West Sumatra differs from the previous two locations as many manuscripts are written in Arabic, Malay, and Minangkabau and they use Jawi and Arabic script and thus highlight their Islamic content. Ilham Nurwansah, Wikimedian in Residence, revealed that the team from West Sumatra spent several days digitizing manuscripts in remote locations, specifically in the Bukit Tinggi area, before conducting a workshop and training for the transcription of these manuscripts. The team then used the Wikisource platform to process the data generated by the digitization and the manuscript photographs were uploaded to Wikimedia Commons and processed at Wikisource. The manuscripts contributed to Wikimedia Commons will be transcribed using Wikisource. Volunteers will type the manuscripts using the script specified in these manuscript. There will also be an introduction about how Wikisource handles non-Latin scripts. In this activity, WILMA collaborated with Surau Intellectual for Conservation (SURI) on digitizing manuscripts in West Sumatra.

Surau Intellectual for Conservation (SURI) and Creation of Manuscript-Based Works

Surau Intellectual for Conservation (SURI) was founded in 2014, but became inactive after several of its members completed their management and focused on projects related to their own fields of study. In 2020, SURI was legally recognized as a research institution with a notarial deed, a decree from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, a tax reporting obligation number, and a letter of domicile. SURI is back in action with renewed passion, namely that it is essential that young people are informed that West Sumatra has a rich manuscript heritage. People were aware of the diversity of manuscripts prior to SURI's formation, but not everyone really knew about the manuscripts themselves. As a result, SURI's primary goal is to expose and promote the study of old manuscripts among young people. SURI is a platform for young people from West Sumatra to develop the production of innovative manuscript-based works. These works involve the production of various batik motifs as well as the conversion of illuminations and illustrations from manuscripts to comics. This is necessary to ensure that the texts are not only read and remembered by those who study them academically—philology—but also by those who work in other sectors such as graphic design, art, and so on in the form of audiovisual pieces, such as a cartoons and animations based on manuscripts. The goal is to demonstrate that manuscripts represent the important cultural heritage of the time they were made, both in terms of content and with regard to other features.



Figure 1. Illustration design from the illumination of an old manuscript.

Rafi Gusli, also known as Alun, an illustrator at SURI, stated that he was entrusted with creating designs and images based on manuscripts, particularly manuscript illuminations. He collaborated with SURI to create pictures of old manuscripts with distinct and different shapes used for making batik fabrics, scarves, prayer mats (sajadah), and tootebags. They work with various batik houses in West Sumatra, particularly those near the location where the manuscripts are preserved, one of which is in the Pesisir Selatan Regency. One batik house is very close to Rumah Gadang Mande Rubiah, and the illuminations from the Mande Rubiah manuscript collection are extremely beautiful, fascinating, and distinct. It turns out that the illuminations from the Mande Rubiah manuscript collection have their own value and characteristics, and were even qualified for participation in one of the most prestigious fashion shows in the world, ASC New York Fashion Week, on September 8, 2019.

Safeguarding the Intellectual Heritage of Sheikh Abdul Lațīf Shakūr

Sheikh Abdul Lațīf Shakūr is an Islamic scholar or ulama with extensive expertise. He was born on August 15, 1882, and died on June 13, 1963. He possessed significant religious knowledge and competence. He wrote numerous works that have have been passed down to this day and may be found at Balai Gurah, the home of his grandson, who founded the Bunayya Bani Latif Foundation. According to Ahmad Taufik Hidayat, his most significant work, *al-Da'wah wa al-Irshād ilā Sabīl al-Rasyād*, was discovered among his roughly 50 manuscripts.



Figure 2. Manuscript-based teaching in the Tarbiyah Al-Hasanah Islamic Boarding School, founded by Sheikh Abdul Laṭīf Shakūr in Agam Regency, West Sumatra.

Sheikh Abdul Lațīf Shakūr was a productive Islamic scholar whose writings include a variety of subject areas, including Islamic study and cuisine recipes. He discovered Islamic learning in Tafsir, which he composed using numerous interpretation models, such as the interpretation of the words 'Yā ayyuhā al-ladhīna āmanū' and 'Yā ayyuhā al-nās' which have been thoroughly studied at UIN Imam Bonjol and other universities. Aside from that, he wrote a Hadith in his own hand. He also wrote on Islamic Jurisprudence, or fiqh, usul fiqh, and mantiq, or the science of Islamic logic, known as al-Taṣawwur wa at-Taslīm.

This demonstrates that he was very active creating works for the benefit of the nation and the state, even though they were still limited to the Central Sumatra region.

His works are still being used today. Sheikh Abdul Lațīf Shakūr's manuscripts are currently used at the Islamic boarding school he created, "Tarbiyah Al-Hasanah." This is where he gathered students, both female and male, and adopted the educational approach of using small tables while sitting cross-legged on the floor, which has been practiced since 1918. Interestingly, the papers here allegedly offer information about how to cook various food, such as sambal patai. Here is a short piece from one manuscript: "Sambal Patai, fried shallots, garlic, and pepper that have been sliced into pieces."

In general, the manuscripts in this collection deal with various topics and include Islamic religious texts on figh, tafsir, and prayers. There are also manuscripts that contain the Qur'an and Hadith. The diversity of this collection illustrates the deep connection of the local community with religious traditions and Islamic literacy. Pramono, Head of the West Sumatra WILMA program team, stated that Abdul Latif Shakūr's whole collection will be published on a global website for further study. There is always more information coming in on scriptoria in West Sumatra that are in poor condition. He hopes that this action will motivate other organizations and raise awareness about the presence of this manuscript treasure, which must be saved. This is important as manuscripts preserve the memories of a nation's journey and include information about former cultures, particularly how ancient people described their issues. Of course, this knowledge can be applied to solve our problems today and in the future. This program to save and digitize manuscripts may help preserve scientific information, which will open up opportunities to continue the charitable works written by scholars in the past.

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Submission of Articles

Southeast Asian Islamic studies in general. The aim is to provide readers with a better understanding of Indonesia and Southeast Asia's Muslim history and present developments through the publication of articles, research reports, and book reviews.

The journal invites scholars and experts working in all disciplines in the humanities and social sciences pertaining to Islam or Muslim societies. Articles should be original, research-based, unpublished and not under review for possible publication in other journals. All submitted papers are subject to review of the editors, editorial board, and blind reviewers. Submissions that violate our guidelines on formatting or length will be rejected without review.

Articles should be written in American English between approximately 10.000-15.000 words including text, all tables and figures, notes, references, and appendices intended for publication. All submission must include 150 words abstract and 5 keywords. Quotations, passages, and words in local or foreign languages should be translated into English. *Studia Islamika* accepts only electronic submissions. All manuscripts should be sent in Ms. Word to: http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/studia-islamika.

All notes must appear in the text as citations. A citation usually requires only the last name of the author(s), year of publication, and (sometimes) page numbers. For example: (Hefner 2009a, 45; Geertz 1966, 114). Explanatory footnotes may be included but should not be used for simple citations. All works cited must appear in the reference list at the end of the article. In matter of bibliographical style, *Studia Islamika* follows the American Political Science Association (APSA) manual style, such as below:

- 1. Hefner, Robert. 2009a. "Introduction: The Political Cultures of Islamic Education in Southeast Asia," in *Making Modern Muslims: The Politics of Islamic Education in Southeast Asia*, ed. Robert Hefner, Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.
- Booth, Anne. 1988. "Living Standards and the Distribution of Income in Colonial Indonesia: A Review of the Evidence." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 19(2): 310–34.
- Feener, Michael R., and Mark E. Cammack, eds. 2007. Islamic Law in Contemporary Indonesia: Ideas and Institutions. Cambridge: Islamic Legal Studies Program.
- 4. Wahid, Din. 2014. Nurturing Salafi Manhaj: A Study of Salafi Pesantrens in Contemporary Indonesia. PhD dissertation. Utrecht University.
- Utriza, Ayang. 2008. "Mencari Model Kerukunan Antaragama." *Kompas*. March 19: 59.
- 6. Ms. Undhang-Undhang Banten, L.Or.5598, Leiden University.
- Interview with K.H. Sahal Mahfudz, Kajen, Pati, June 11th, 2007.

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ستوديا إسلاميكا

مجلة إندونيسيا للدر اسات الإسلامية السنة الحادي والثالثون، العدد ٢٠٢٤

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السنة الحادي والثالثون، العدد ١، ٢٠٢٤

بحلة **إندونيسية** للدراسات الإسلامية



Mau'izat al-Ikhwan and the Knowledge of the Acehnese Past

Amirul Hadi

تحابير الدولة العثمانية لمل القضايا المعقدة لمباج الماوي ١٨٤٩ – ١٩١٦م: دراسة في ضوء وثائق الأرشيف العثماني

أسمهان مصطفى توفيق خليل أحمد