

ABSTRAK

STRATEGI BERTAHAN: PILIHAN AGAMA ETNIS TIONGHOA DI TELUK BETUNG PADA MASA ORDE BARU (1970-1998)

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Kebijakan negara pada masa Orde Baru 1970-1998 melalui TAP MPR No. IV/MPR/1978 mewajibkan pencantuman salah satu agama resmi dalam Kartu Tanda Penduduk (KTP), sementara kepercayaan tradisional seperti Konghucu tidak diakui. Kondisi ini mendorong etnis Tionghoa di Teluk Betung menyesuaikan identitas keagamaannya demi memperoleh keamanan administratif dan sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui strategi bertahan dalam menghadapi kebijakan negara mempengaruhi identitas agama etnis Tionghoa Teluk Betung pada masa Orde Baru 1970-1998 dengan metode historis meliputi heuristik, kritik, interpretasi, dan historiografi dengan pengumpulan data kepustakaan, dokumentasi dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan dalam menghadapi kebijakan negara pada masa Orde Baru 1970-1998 Etnis Tionghoa Teluk Betung menggunakan perspektif strategi bertahan James C Scott meliputi Public Transcript (Kepatuhan di Ruang Publik), Hidden Transcript (Perlawanan Tersembunyi), Everyday Forms of Resistance (Perlawanan Sehari-hari), dan Survival Strategy (Strategi Bertahan) yang menghasilkan bahwa pilihan agama Kristen (Katolik dan Protestan) menjadi dominan dalam kolom KTP etnis Tionghoa di Teluk Betung. Pilihan ini didorong oleh pertimbangan administratif, keamanan, penerimaan sosial, serta pengalaman diskriminasi dan stigma politik pada masa Orde Baru 1970-1998. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa strategi bertahan pilihan agama etnis Tionghoa di Teluk Betung pada Masa Orde Baru 1970-1998 menghasilkan dominasi pilihan identitas agama Kristen.

Kata kunci: Etnis Tionghoa, Identitas agama, Kebijakan Orde Baru

ABSTRACT

SURVIVAL STRATEGIES: RELIGIOUS CHOICES OF ETHNIC CHINESE IN TELUK BETUNG DURING THE NEW ORDER ERA (1970-1998)

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State policy during the New Order era (1970-1998), through MPR Decree No. IV/MPR/1978, required the inclusion of one official religion on the Resident Identity Card (KTP), while traditional beliefs such as Confucianism were not recognized. This situation forced ethnic Chinese in Teluk Betung to adjust their religious identity to achieve administrative and social security. This study aims to determine the survival strategies in facing state policies that influenced the religious identity of the Chinese ethnic group in Teluk Betung during the New Order era (1970-1998). This study uses historical methods including heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. This method involves collecting library data, documentation, and interviews. The results of this study indicate that in facing state policies during the New Order period 1970-1998, the Teluk Betung Chinese ethnic group used James C Scott's survival strategy perspective including Public Transcript (Compliance in Public Space), Hidden Transcript (Hidden Resistance), Everyday Forms of Resistance (Everyday Resistance), and Survival Strategy (Survival Strategy) which resulted in the choice of Christianity (Catholic and Protestant) becoming dominant in the KTP column of the Chinese ethnic group in Teluk Betung. This choice was driven by administrative considerations, security, social acceptance, as well as experiences of discrimination and political stigma during the New Order period 1970-1998. This study concludes that the survival strategy of the Chinese ethnic group's choice of religion in Teluk Betung during the New Order period 1970-1998 resulted in the dominance of the choice of Christian religious identity.

Keywords: *Ethnic Chinese, Religious Identity, New Order Policy*