

**KEBIJAKAN “SINISASI AGAMA” TERHADAP UMAT ISLAM  
DI CHINA TAHUN 2016-2023**

**SKRIPSI**



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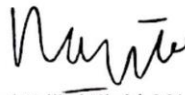
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## ABSTRAK

Hazy, Nadya Salsabillah (2025), KEBIJAKAN “SINISASI AGAMA” TERHADAP UMAT ISLAM DI CHINA TAHUN 2016-2023, Program Studi Sejarah Peradaban Islam, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Pembimbing: (1) H. Ali Muhdi, M.Si (2) Akhmad Najibul Khairi, Lc., MA., Ph.D.

Penelitian ini berjudul “Kebijakan “Sinisasi Agama” Terhadap Umat Islam di China Tahun 2016-2023”, berisi tiga rumusan yang dibahas, yaitu: (1) Bagaimana latar belakang kebijakan sinisasi agama pemerintah China terhadap umat Islam pada tahun 2016-2023?; (2) Bagaimana substansi dari kebijakan sinisasi agama pemerintah China bagi umat Islam di China tahun 2016-2023?; (3) Bagaimana implikasi dan respon umat Islam di China terhadap kebijakan sinisasi agama tahun 2016-2023?.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif penelitian sejarah (historis) yang terdiri dari empat tahap, yaitu pengumpulan sumber (heuristik), yang terdiri atas sumber primer dan sekunder, kritik sumber (verifikasi), penafsiran sumber (interpretasi) dan penulisan sejarah (historiografi). Selain itu, penulis menggunakan pendekatan sejarah dan politik, dengan menerapkan teori hegemoni milik Antonio Gramsci untuk mendapatkan jawaban dan kesinambungan dengan kebijakan sinisasi agama China terhadap umat Islam disana.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Sinisasi agama dilatarbelakangi oleh upaya pemerintah untuk mewujudkan kampanye *Chinese Dream* di bawah kepemimpinan Xi Jinping, yang fokus pada pembangunan negara dengan mengatasi ekstremisme dan isu agama, mengikuti model sosialisme bercirikan China sejak era Deng Xiaoping. (2) Substansi kebijakan ini terwujud dalam Peraturan Revisi Urusan Agama 2018, yang mencakup pengendalian ekstremisme, pembatasan pengaruh asing, pengawasan dan pelatihan pemimpin agama, serta larangan dakwah di tempat umum. Islam diwajibkan mengikuti arahan seperti penghilangan kubah dan menara masjid, pengibaran bendera nasional, pelarangan penggunaan masker, burka, dan jenggot, serta pengumandangan adzan dengan spiker dalam, dan memasukkan nilai nasionalisme dalam khutbah. (3) Implikasi kebijakan ini membatasi kebebasan praktik keagamaan umat Islam, yang harus menyesuaikan syariat Islam dengan nilai sosialisme. Penghapusan ikon masjid membuatnya sulit dikenali sebagai tempat ibadah. Umat Islam China merespons kebijakan ini dengan tetap mematuhi kebijakan selama tidak mengganggu ibadah. Selain itu, terdapat beberapa umat Islam yang menolak kebijakan ini dengan melakukan aksi protes kepada pemerintah. Kebijakan ini banyak dikritik oleh komunitas HAM yang mengatakan bahwa pemerintah China berusaha menghapus identitas agama dan melanggar kebebasan beragama disana.

**Kata Kunci:** Sinisasi agama, China, Umat Islam

## ABSTRACT

Hazya, Nadya Salsabillah, *THE POLICY OF "SINICIZATION OF RELIGION" TOWARDS MUSLIMS IN CHINA, 2016-2023*, Islamic Civilization History Study Program, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Supervisors: : (1) H. Ali Muhdi, M.Si (2) Akhmad Najibul Khairi, Lc., MA., Ph.D.

This research, titled "The Policy of 'Sinicization of Religion' Towards Muslims in China, 2016-2023," addresses three research questions: (1) What is the background of the Chinese government's policy of sinicization of religion towards Muslims in the period of 2016-2023? (2) What is the substance of the Chinese government's policy of sinicization of religion for Muslims in China during 2016-2023? (3) What are the implications and responses of Muslims in China to the policy of sinicization of religion from 2016-2023?

This study employs a qualitative historical research methodology, consisting of four stages: source collection (heuristics), which includes primary and secondary sources, source criticism (verification), source interpretation, and historical writing (historiography). Additionally, the author utilizes historical and political approaches, applying Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony to obtain answers and continuity regarding China's policy of sinicization of religion towards Muslims there.

The research findings show that: (1) The sinicization of religion is driven by the government's efforts to realize the Chinese Dream campaign under Xi Jinping's leadership, focusing on national development by addressing extremism and religious issues, following the model of Chinese socialism established since the era of Deng Xiaoping. (2) The substance of this policy is embodied in the 2018 Revision of Religious Affairs Regulations, which includes controlling extremism, limiting foreign influence, supervising and training religious leaders, and banning public preaching. Islam is required to follow directives such as removing domes and minarets from mosques, flying national flags, banning the use of masks, burkas, and beards, using internal loudspeakers for the call to prayer, and incorporating nationalist values into sermons. (3) The implications of this policy restrict the freedom of religious practice for Muslims, requiring them to align Islamic law with socialist values. The removal of mosque icons makes it difficult to recognize them as places of worship. Chinese Muslims have responded to this policy by complying as long as it does not interfere with their worship. However, some Muslims have opposed the policy by protesting against the government. This policy has been widely criticized by human rights communities, who argue that the Chinese government is attempting to erase religious identity and violate freedom of religion.

**Keywords:** Sinicization of Religion, China, Muslim.

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