

## **CHILE PADA ERA *PINK TIDE*: KETIADAAN PENGAKUAN POLITIK ETNIS MAPUCHE**

### **Abstrak**

Menggunakan lensa konstruktivisme dalam studi etnisitas, skripsi ini membahas kegagalan komunitas adat Mapuche—kelompok etnis adat terbesar di Chile—diakomodasi dan diemansipasi oleh Chile sebagai negara-bangsa, terutama pada masa Pink Tide. Fenomena Pink Tide di Amerika Latin—yang berlangsung pada akhir abad 21 hingga setidaknya 2018—identik dengan semangat emansipasinya dan tren otoritas pemerintah kontra-neoliberal. Akan tetapi, hal ini tidak berlaku di Chile. Marginalisasi sosial politik, nihilnya pengakuan politik, hingga kriminalisasi bagi komunitas adat Mapuche tetap berlangsung terlepas dari meluasnya Pink Tide ke Chile. Bersama dengan ini, negara menaruh prioritas dan favoritismenya terhadap etnis kulit putih—imigran Eropa atau disebut juga sebagai *colono* yang saat ini memegang dominasi rasial Chile sekaligus mengokupasi tanah adat Mapuche—yang dilakukan di atas pelanggaran hak-hak adat dan konflik historis antara *colono* dan Mapuche. Dengan melihat konsep-konsep pemilahan etnik yang dikembangkan oleh para penstudi etnisitas dari aliran konstruktivis seperti dimensi-dimensi pemilahan etnik (Panggabean, 2018) dan lokus pemilahan etnik (Kalyvas & Kocher, 2007), tulisan ini berargumen bahwa keganjilan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh konstruksi pemilahan etnik negatif dan antagonisme antara *colono* dan Mapuche yang sudah terinstitusionalisasi. Konstruksi pemilahan sudah berlangsung lama dan terus direkonstruksi seiring berlangsungnya konflik dan kekerasan antara kedua kelompok, termasuk melalui badan pemerintahan, terutama pada masa kepemimpinan Pinochet dan transisi demokrasi.

**Kata kunci:** Chile, Mapuche, *colono*, pemilahan etnik, *Pink Tide*, neoliberalisme, transisi demokrasi

## **CHILE IN THE TIME OF PINK TIDE: THE ABSENCE OF INDIGENOUS MAPUCHE'S POLITICAL RECOGNITION**

### **Abstract**

With the lens of constructivism from the ethnicity studies, this thesis discusses the failure of the Mapuche indigenous community—the largest indigenous ethnic group in Chile—to be accommodated and emancipated by Chile as a nation-state, especially during the Pink Tide period. The Pink Tide phenomenon in Latin America—which lasted from the late 21st century until at least 2018—is renowned with its emancipatory and counter-neoliberal authority trend. However, this does not apply in the case of Chile. Socio-political marginalization, political recognition's absence, and even indigenous Mapuche's criminalization are remain unshaken regardless of the expansion of the Pink Tide to Chile. Along with this, the state prioritizes white ethnicity's interest—European immigrants also known as *colono* which currently holds the racial domination of Chile as well as occupying Mapuche's ancestral land—over human rights violations and historical conflicts continuity for Mapuche. Thus, through the concepts of ethnic cleavage developed by constructivist researchers of ethnicity such as the dimensions of ethnic cleavage (Panggabean, 2018) and the locus of ethnic cleavage (Kalyvas & Kocher, 2007), this paper argues that this peculiarity is influenced by the institutionalization of the negative long-constructed ethnic cleavage and antagonism between *colono* and Mapuche. The severely deep ethnic cleavage has been constructed for a long time and continues to be reconstructed as conflicts and violence continue between the two groups, including through government agencies, especially during Pinochet's leadership and the transition to democracy.

**Keywords:** Chile, Mapuche, *colono*, ethnic cleavage, *Pink Tide*, neoliberalism, democracy transition