

ABSTRAK

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**SEJARAH ORDO KARMEL TAK BERKASUT
DI INDONESIA TAHUN 1982-2007**

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis tiga permasalahan pokok: (1) latar belakang berdirinya Ordo Karmel Tak Berkasut, (2) perkembangan Ordo Karmel Tak Berkasut di Indonesia tahun 1982-2007, (3) pengaruh spiritualitas Ordo Karmel Tak Berkasut dalam pengembangan iman umat Katolik di Indonesia.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode sejarah, ditulis secara diskriptif-analitis. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan sosiologis untuk melihat sosio-budaya tempat para biarawan Ordo Karmel Tak Berkasut berkarya dan pendekatan historis ditinjau dari segi sejarahnya.

Hasil penelitian adalah: (1) Ordo Karmel Tak Berkasut didirikan oleh Santa Teresia Avila dan Santo Yohanes dari Salib, pada tanggal 22 Juni 1580. Untuk membedakan kelompok hidup bakti Teresia Avila dan Yohanes Salib, mereka diberi nama O.C.D. (*Ordinis Carmelitarum Discalceatorum*) karena tidak mengenakan alas kaki. Karmel O.C.D. masa kini menyesuaikan diri dengan perkembangan zaman, dengan memakai alas kaki namun semangat yang telah diwariskan oleh Santa Teresia Avila dan Yohanes Salib tetap dihayati, (2) Usaha yang telah dirintis oleh Pastor Dionisius, O.C.D. dan Bruder Redemptus, O.C.D. pada tahun 1638 mengalami kegagalan, dan baru pada tahun 1982 diusahakan kembali oleh dua misionaris asal India dari Provinsi Manjummel dengan mengutus Pastor John Britto, O.C.D. dan Pastor Thomas Kallor, O.C.D. Perkembangan Ordo Karmel Tak Berkasut di Indonesia semakin meningkat dari tahun ke tahun, (3) Pengaruh spiritualitas Karmel dalam pengembangan umat Katolik di Indonesia berupa karya pastoral dan karya sosial. Karya pastoral berupa rumah retret, pusat studi spiritualitas, pelayanan doa, bimbingan rohani (wisata rohani), dan Karmel Sekular (O.C.D.S), sedangkan karya sosial berupa bantuan pendidikan (beasiswa) bagi anak-anak yang orangtuanya tidak mampu secara ekonomi, pemberdayaan ekonomi umat berupa pembuatan tahu tempe, kerajinan bambu, menjahit, pembuatan batu bata di Bajawa, Flores (NTT).

ABSTRACT

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**THE HISTORY OF BARE FOOT CARMELITE ORDER
IN INDONESIA IN 1982-2007**

The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the three basic problems: (1) the background of the establishment of Bare Foot Carmelite Order, (2) the progress of Bare Foot Carmelite Order in Indonesia in 1982-2007, (3) the impact of the spirituality of Bare Foot Carmelite Order in developing the faith of Indonesian Catholic people.

The method which is used in this research is historical method, by applying analytical description. The sociological approach was used in this research to understand the social-cultural background of the mission of the Bare Foot Carmelite Order monks and historical approach based on the historical perspective.

The result of the research shows that: (1) The Bare Foot Carmelite Order was established by Saint Therese of Avila and Saint John of the Cross, on June 22, 1580. To make difference of the ministry life of Therese of Avila and John of the Cross, they used O.C.D. (*Ordinis Carmelitarum Discalceatorum*) as their names because they were bare foot. At the present time the O.C.D. has adapted with the progress of this ages by using shoe or sandal but the spirit which has been inherited by Saint Therese of Avila and John of the Cross still be internalized, (2) The mission which had been pioneered by two of Carmelites, Father Dionisius, O.C.D. and Brother Redemptus O.C.D. in 1638 had failed, then in 1982 the mission was revitalized by two of Indian missionaries from Manjummel Province, Father John Britto, O.C.D. and Father Thomas Kallor, O.C.D. The progress of the Bare Foot Carmelite Order in Indonesia has been increasing year after year, (3) The spirituality of O.C.D. has impacted in developing of Catholic people in Indonesia especially in pastoral and charity. The pastoral activities involves retreat house, spirituality study center, servicing prayers, spirituality building (spirituality tour), and laity Carmelite (O.C.D.S), whereas the charity activities involve educational aid (scholarship) to the students whose parents are poor, economic empowerment for the people who produce soybean cake, bamboo handy craft, sewing, and brick makers at Bajawa, Flores (NTT).