

ABSTRAK**PENGEKANGAN GERAKAN MAHASISWA:
TINJAUAN TERBITNYA KEBIJAKAN NORMALISASI KEHIDUPAN KAMPUS
DAN BADAN KOORDINASI KEMAHASISWAAN ERA ORDE BARU**

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Penelitian bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis tiga permasalahan pokok, yaitu: (1) Latar belakang penerbitan kebijakan NKK/BKK, (2) Pelaksanaan kebijakan NKK/BKK, dan (3) Dampak kebijakan NKK/BKK.

Penelitian disusun menggunakan metode sejarah kritis, dengan tahapan: (1) Pemilihan topik, (2) Heuristik (pengumpulan sumber sejarah), (3) Verifikasi (kritik sumber), (4) Interpretasi, dan (5) Historiografi (penulisan sejarah). Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan multidimensional yaitu politik dan sosial dengan model penulisan deskriptif analitis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan (1) Lahirnya Orde Baru menaikkan legitimasi kekuasaan Soeharto yang mempengaruhi pergerakan mahasiswa. Gerakan mahasiswa pada rentang waktu 1968-1978 diwarnai protes terhadap pemerintah. Daoed Joesoef diangkat menjadi Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. Ia mengeluarkan kebijakan NKK/BKK guna meredam aktivitas politik mahasiswa. (2) Pelaksanaan kebijakan NKK/BKK ditentang mahasiswa dan DPR. Mahasiswa tetap melakukan pergerakan melalui Kelompok Studi dan Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat. Pers kampus juga digunakan sebagai wadah aspirasi mahasiswa. Namun pergerakan mereka diawasi oleh Resimen Mahasiswa sebagai “kaki-tangan” Angkatan Darat di kampus. Daoed Joesoef digantikan Nugroho Notosusanto, kebijakan NKK/BKK tetap diterapkan. Pada akhirnya, Fuad Hassan yang menggantikan Nugroho Notosusanto menghapus kebijakan NKK/BKK. (3) Dampak kebijakan NKK/BKK mengekang gerakan mahasiswa. Hal tersebut memperkuat legitimasi rezim Orde Baru sehingga mampu mempertahankan kekuasaannya dan kepentingan bisnisnya selama 32 tahun.

Kata Kunci: Gerakan Mahasiswa, Kebijakan, NKK/BKK, Orde Baru.

ABSTRACT***CURBING OF STUDENT MOVEMENT:
A REVIEW OF THE PUBLICATION POLICY OF NORMALIZATION CAMPUS LIFE
AND STUDENT AFFAIRS COORDINATING BODY OF THE NEW ORDER ERA***

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This study aims to describe and analyze three main issues, namely: (1) Background of NKK/BKK policy issuance, (2) Implementation of NKK/BKK policy, and (3) Impact of NKK/BKK policy.

This research is structured using critical historical method, which include: (1) Selection of topics, (2) Heuristics (collection of historical sources), (3) Verification (source criticism), (4) Interpretation, and (5) Historiography (historical writing). The approach used is a multidimensional approach that is political and social with analytical descriptive writing model.

The results of this study indicate (1) the birth of the New Order raises the legitimacy of Suharto's power that affects the student movement. Student movement in the period 1968-1978 colored the protest against the government. Daoed Joesoef was appointed Minister of Education and Culture. He issued the NKK/BKK policy to reduce student political activity. (2) Implementation of NKK/BKK policy is opposed by students and DPR. Students continue to move through the Study Groups and Non-Governmental Organizations. The campus press is also used as a forum for student aspirations. Yet their movement was overseen by the Student Regiment as the "arms of the Army" on campus. When Daoed Joesoef was replaced by Nugroho Notosusanto, the policy of NKK/BKK still applied. In the end, Fuad Hassan who replaced Nugroho Notosusanto removed the NKK/BKK policy. (3) The impact of NKK/BKK policies curb the student movement. This strengthened the legitimacy of the New Order regime so as to maintain its power and business interests for 32 years.

Keywords: *Student Movement, Policy, NKK/BKK, New Order.*