

ABSTRAK

**GERAKAN PEREMPUAN INDONESIA
DALAM TEKANAN POLITIK REZIM ORDE BARU**

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Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis tiga permasalahan pokok, yaitu: 1. Bagaimana latar belakang gerakan perempuan Indonesia pada masa pra-Orde Baru; 2. Mengapa Gerakan perempuan mendapat tekanan politik rezim Orde Baru; 3. Apa saja reaksi-reaksi gerakan perempuan Indonesia terhadap tekanan politik di akhir Orde Baru.

Skripsi ini disusun berdasarkan metode penelitian sejarah yang mencakup empat tahapan yaitu, heuristik, verifikasi, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Pendekatan yang digunakan ialah pendekatan historis, politik, ekonomi dan sosial budaya. Sedangkan model penulisannya bersifat deskriptif analitis.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah: (1) Perempuan Indonesia mampu melawan berbagai bentuk penindasan sepanjang pra-Orde Baru. Dalam perjuangan itu, lahirlah pelopor-pelopor pergerakan perempuan yaitu R.A. Kartini dan Dewi Sartika. Setelah itu, muncul berbagai organisasi perempuan dengan visi dan misi yang dibuktikan lewat peran mereka di berbagai bidang. (2) Bersamaan dengan lahirnya Orde Baru terjadilah berbagai perubahan dalam perjuangan pergerakan perempuan Indonesia. Perubahan tersebut tampak misalnya dalam upaya-upaya depolitisasi dan domestifikasi peran perempuan di Indonesia. Sejak itu gerakan perempuan mulai dibatasi. Pada masa itu dibentuk pula organisasi yang mengutamakan peran domestik dan mempengaruhi perkembangan ruang publik bagi perempuan Indonesia. (3) Sejak periode akhir Orde Baru, muncullah berbagai reaksi terhadap upaya depolitisasi dan domestifikasi tersebut. Untuk itu, organisasi perempuan yang tidak mendapat kesempatan membuat organisasi perempuan non-pemerintah. Mereka saling bekerjasama dan membentuk berbagai organisasi perempuan independen. Adapun yang program yang mereka perjuangkan adalah menghapus penindasan terhadap kaum marginal dan memperbaiki kehidupan sosial, sehingga perempuan Indonesia mendapat kepercayaan lebih dari masyarakat dan pemerintah.

ABSTRACT

**INDONESIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN
POLITICAL PRESSURE UNDER NEW ORDER REGIME**

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This study aims to describe and analyze three main problems, namely: (1) how the dynamics of Indonesian women's movement in the pre-New Order Era; (2) why women's movement was politically pressure by the New Order regime; and (3) what response did women's movement have forwards the political pressures made by the New Order regime.

The method of this study is a historical approach which takes several stages, gathering and selecting of sources, verification, interpretation, and historiography. This study uses multidimensional approaches, namely: historical approach with political, economic and social approach. The writing style of this study is descriptive-analytical.

The results of this study show that, first, during the colonial period Indonesian women were able to resist various forms of oppression by the colonial and feudalistic systems. As a result of their struggles they had women's pioneers movement, such as Dewi Sartika and Raden Ajeng Kartini. Each of these women's organizations had their own vision and mission as well as roles in various fields. Secondly, along with the birth of the New Order there was a variety of changes in the women's movement's struggle for the Indonesian independence. The changes were visible in the form "de-politicization" and "domestication" of women's roles during the New Order regime. Since then women's movement began to be restricted. During that period the New Order regime also formed organizations that prioritized women's domestic roles. The same government also influenced the development of public space for women in Indonesia. Thirdly, since the end of the New Order regime, there were mixed reactions to the depolitization and domestication efforts. Some women reacted by forming non-governmental women's organizations and they collaborated in carrying out the programs, such as removing the oppression of the marginalized members of the society and improving the social-economic life of women. They hoped that by doing so women in Indonesia will have greater trust from the public and the government.