

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian yang berjudul “*Tindakan Pembredelan Pemerintah Orde Baru Terhadap Surat Kabar Indonesia Raya 1968-1974*”, ini beranjak keprihatinan terhadap kasus korupsi, penyelewengan kekuasaan, konflik internal antar elit pemerintahan Orde Baru yang semakin merajalela selama kekuasaan pemerintahan Orde Baru, sikap kritis yang ditunjukkan surat kabar *Indonesia Raya* menjadi sebuah pelajaran yang sangat berharga bagi masyarakat yang dirugikan dan para penguasa yang menjadi fokus kritikan.

Secara khusus, penelitian ini menggunakan metode historiografi dan metode wawancara. Metode historiografi mencakup sumber tertulis seperti; buku, laporan penelitian dan majalah, sedangkan metode wawancara menggunakan nara sumber. Untuk mengetahui kekuasaan hegemoni negara penelitian ini menggunakan teori Antonio Gramsci yang menjelaskan tentang tiga batasan konseptualisasi dalam membicarakan hegemoni: yakni ekonomi, negara (political society) dan masyarakat sipil (civil society). Sedangkan, untuk menjelaskan pertentangan elit kekuasaan dengan pers menggunakan teori kebebasan yang di kemukakan oleh Siebert dengan melihat kebebasan berdasarkan atas keharmonisan pemerintah dan kalangan pers, kestabilan pemerintah dan kestabilan masyarakat serta hubungan informasi pers dan masyarakat.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemerintah Orde Baru mempunyai kekuatan dalam mengatur kebijakan dan strategi ekonomi dan politik negara termasuk semakin besarnya pengawasan pemerintah terhadap pers, dalam hal ini *Indonesia Raya* sebagai media informasi rakyat yang mendapat peraturan dari berbagai oknum pemerintah terkait dengan adanya pemberitaan.

Kata kunci : Pembredelan dan surat kabar *Indonesia Raya*

ABSTRACT

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The research entitled The “*Banning of Indonesia Raya Newspaper 1968-1974 By The New Order Government*”, started from the concerns towards cases of corruption, Power abuse, internal conflicts between the New Order government elites which had been widespread from time to time during the official time of the New Order government. Critical views of the *Indonesia Raya* newspaper had been an invaluable lesson for the community who had been in the lost , as well as for the ruling elites who had always been the target of the critics.

The research used the historiography and interview methods. The historiography included written sources such as books, research reports, and magazines, while interviews were done to some interviewees as the data sources. In order to know the hegemonic power of the state, the research used the theory of Antonio Gramsci that described three limitation of conceptualism concerning the idea of hegemony: economy, the state (political society), and the civil community (civil society). Meanwhile, to describe the frictions between the power of government elites on one side and the press on the other side, the freedom theory which was introduced by Siebert to see that freedom existed based on the harmony between the government and the press, the governmental stability, and the stability of the community as well as the relationship between the press and the people.

The result showed that the New Order Government had the power to control the economic and political strategies of the state, including the state’s growing control over the press as the information media for the people (in this case: *Indonesia Raya* newspaper) which was proven from the various regulations launched by various institutions of the state concerning its publicity.

Key Words: The Banning and *Indonesia Raya* Newspaper