

ABSTRACT

Narrative production of nationalism is the interests of the authorities. Narration is a representation of imagination. In 1960, President Soekarno had a schedule of the internalization by Pancasila values within the framework of nation and character building, through civics lessons. The interests of the New Order regime were represented through Nugroho Notosusanto's role as the "architect" of education in the history of the nation's struggle.

The main problem of this research is the New Order's conception of nationalism through historiography. The research question is how and why did the New Order ruler produce narratives of nationalism to build society. What is the nationalism New Order characteristics were used to produce narratives? The spatial boundaries are Indonesia and the temporal boundaries is from 1969 to 1994. Material objects used are Sejarah Nasional Indonesia (SNI) books, SNI for junior and senior high schools, alternative historiography which published during the New Order era, and monument dioramas. The formal object is nationalism.

The research aims is to see the reality and interpreting the New Order from another side (culture perspective), to find the nature of New Order nationalism that was used to build society, and to produce a history of educational thought. The research method was carried out through archival searches, official government documents, digital newspapers, printed or digital books from libraries, and interviews. Another way is to browse digital pages, or social media features, and search for ego documents.

The results showed that during the New Order era, there were two kinds of narratives produced, by the government's version and the popular version. There were three periods of New Order nationalism: 1969-1983 (regime), 1983-1985 (populist), and 1983-1994 (regime). Especially in 1983 to 1985 the narrative of the populist's version tended to strengthen and was a symbol of the expression of the humanistic spirit of nationalism. Humanistic nationalism signifies the authoritative ability of how its producers take the advantage of strategic opportunities for creating "Indonesian people".

Keywords: history of thought, Indonesian nationalism, New Order historiography

INTISARI

Produksi narasi nasionalisme merupakan kepentingan penguasa. Narasi merupakan representasi imajinasi. Pada tahun 1960, Presiden Soekarno mengagendakan internalisasi nilai-nilai Pancasila dalam kerangka *nation and character building*, melalui pelajaran civics. Awal periode kepemimpinan Presiden Soeharto rezim berniat melaksanakan Pancasila secara murni dan konsekuen diikuti kebijakan menginternalisasikan nilai-nilai Pancasila dan nasionalisme melalui jalur pendidikan formal, meluncurkan perubahan kurikulum baru, serta mengganti pelajaran civics menjadi Pendidikan Kewargaan Negara (PKN). Kepentingan rezim Orde Baru direpresentasi melalui peran Nugroho Notosusanto sebagai “arsitek” pendidikan sejarah perjuangan bangsa.

Permasalahan pokok penelitian ini adalah konsepsi nasionalisme Orde Baru melalui historiografi. Pertanyaan penelitiannya yaitu bagaimana dan mengapa penguasa Orde Baru memproduksi narasi nasionalisme untuk membangun masyarakat. Apa karakteristik nasionalisme Orde Baru yang digunakan untuk memproduksi narasi? Batasan spasial adalah Indonesia dan batasan temporal tahun 1969 sampai 1994. Objek material yang digunakan buku Sejarah Nasional Indonesia (SNI) standard atau babon, SNI untuk SMP dan SMA, historiografi alternatif yang terbit pada masa Orde Baru, serta diorama monumen. Objek formal adalah nasionalisme.

Penelitian bertujuan melihat realitas dan memaknai Orde Baru dari dimensi lain, mencari sifat dasar nasionalisme Orde Baru yang digunakan membangun masyarakat, serta menghasilkan sejarah pemikiran pendidikan. Metode penelitian dilakukan melalui penelusuran arsip, dokumen resmi pemerintah, koran digital, buku cetak atau digital, wawancara, mendapatkan dokumen ego.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada masa Orde Baru narasi yang diproduksi ada dua bentuk, versi pemerintah dan rakyat. Ada tiga periode keberlangsungan nasionalisme Orde Baru: 1969-1983 (rezim), 1983-1985 (populis), dan 1983-1994 (rezim). Tahun 1983 sampai 1985 narasi populis cenderung menguat dan mengekspresikan spirit kebangsaan humanistik. Nasionalisme humanistik menandakan kemampuan otoritatif produsennya dalam memanfaatkan peluang strategis menciptakan “manusia Indonesia”.

Kata kunci: sejarah pemikiran, nasionalisme Indonesia, historiografi Orde Baru