

## **Politic and Power of “ENTROK” The Novel By Okky Madasari**

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**ABSTRACT-** *The aims of this research is to describe power and politic concerning and to analyze the influence of power and politic concerning. The three subjects are discussed with cultural studies approach and based on Gramsci's theory of Hegemony. So that the relation among politic and power in the novel Entrok can be found. The method of research used is Qualitative Descriptive method. The data of research are Entrok, a novel by Okky Madasari, and some books of reference. The technique of collecting data is done by the technique of taking notes on data card, and the method of heuristic and hermeneutic reading. The technique of data analysis is done by the strategy of content analysis, which is the type of analysis used to reveal, understand, and catch the message of literary work. The result of analysis finds: the story that dominant in this novel was around “Orde Baru” regyme that was dominates by military about year 1965-1997. The “Orde Baru” government was otoriter as a dominant citizen and always dominate civil people that grouping in subaltern. The government policy at “Orde Baru” was a policy that tends to militeristic. The academic background most of the executive was military background. The military can dominate public figures and dominate the social practise area that was dominated by the civil people before.*

**Keywords:** *cultural studies, apparatus, power, politics, militaristic.*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Literary works as a reflection of the behavior of human life, must never be separated from the recording of cultural events in human life. It is based on the essence of literature and culture itself: has the same object, man in society, man as social fact and man as cultural being (Ratna, 2005: 14). Literate and Culture are multidiscipline that continuously tracing both interrelationship model, so the meaning of literary works have continuously meaning. Literary works are the words of cultural system of one nation. It is based on the importance role of literary works itself and language on it. The words of cultural system at literary works consist of culture aspects that cannot understand if separated from other symptom. Literary works that have culture problems on it, have an integral part that told some life aspects imaginatively and creatively, and rationally instead. The culture problem in literary works always describing problems between literary works and men as the creator of culture, in this case, the men are the actors of literary works.

One of the popular literary works is *Entrok*, a novel by Okky Madasari. *Entrok*, a novel by Okky Madasari is her first literary work. This novel has year 1950-1999 background, around Madiun area. This novel was published to celebrate Kartini Day 21 April 2010. This novel told about the life journey of two women in hard era and full of upheaval. But, the most interesting is some special big theme that unity and flow together reasonably in this novel, just like women theme, politics, occupation and religion. This novel also describing the social gap that happened on “Orde Baru”. At Soeharto's period of leadership about 1950 until 1999. The moments that dominates storyline in this novel is the power of the military who acts arbitrarily to the people

are weak and resulting in ideological doctrine in this novel. Besides that, it found the political parties dominantly influenced the social life at *Entrok*. As social reality of this novel, it can tend to social facts that happened on 1966 until 1998. This era was President Soeharto era in Indonesia. "Orde Baru" turned the "Orde Lama" under Soekarno leadership. At Soeharto era, it found many social gaps, as the social reality that seen on *Entrok*. This social gaps could be seen from several social facts: *First*, Malari Tragedy that was done by "Orde Baru" government through its strong act to graduate students and civil politics, that has been main supporting before. The catchment and justicing that doing in case of Malari Tragedy were done "to kick the political enemy". *Second*, the military roles increasing, didn't happened before in politics and nation administration. As dissolution of the parliament, for the first time, the military sitting in parliament for big amount about 35 persons in parliament that has 283 peoples, so 12% for the first time since the proclamation of freedom in department that has no relation with military works. A process that called state-corporatism was operated since that time, when the system was made that military represented itself in a parliament. In nation administration, some of active military start to take place in executive in region government as the strength of central government and slowly the region autonomy disappeared (Dhakidae, 2003: 243). *Third*, the tragedy of mass killing of Timor Timur community at Santa Cruz that was done by military (Dhakidae, 2003: 279). *Fourth*, there was ethnical politics just like the superiority of Java Culture that get into the "Orde Baru" politics. The forbidden of Chinese Language and the pieces of Chinese Culture that in through civil birocration and military that be only could by violence. (Dhakidae, 2003: 288). Based on that social facts, researcher is pushed to trace some social fact that explained by Okky Madasari in *Entrok*. So, the politic and power that contain in this novel make it become an interesting cite for researcher to find it.

The research questions are: (1) How about the description of power and politics in Novel *Entrok*? (2) How is the politics and power influence of the actors in Novel *Entrok*?

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Cultural Studies

Menurut Hall (Barker, 2009: 6), *cultural studies* are the form of statement, a cluster of ideas, and some practical that provide the ways to talk about topics, some social activities or institutional area in society. That ways form knowledge and actions that have any relation with them.

Cultural studies is a theory that are built by some thinkers that see the production of theoretical knowledge as political practise. Here, knowledge is never be neutral phenomena or objective, it is about position, from where someone talks, for whom and for what (Barker, 2009: 6).

According to Hall (Storey, 2010: 2) cultural studies contain multiplier description; a formation; it records some moments in past and its conjuncture different. Cultural studies contain some different art works; always be some unstable formation; have some tracks; many peoples have taken different theoretical position. Cultural studies are not a set of theory and monolithic method.

Bennet (Barker, 2009: 8) describe that Cultural Studies are some interdiscipline ground where the perspective from different discipline selectively can be used to test the relationship between culture and power. The forms of power that be explored by cultural studies variously, include gender, rasis, class, colonialism, etc. Cultural studies try to explore the relation between the forms of power and try to develop the way of thinking about culture and power that can be used by some agents in order to make changing.

### **Teori Hegemoni**

Sugiono (2006: 31) says that the Gramsci theory of hegemony was the most important political theory at XX centuries. This theory was built at premise: the idea was most important and was not enough in physical power at social political control. According to Gramsci, in order to the depending obey the independent one, the dependent object not only must has felt belonging and internalizing some values and power norms. More than it, they must to give an agreement with their subordination. It was Gramsci meaning in hegemony or powered with moral and intellectual leadership consensually.

According to Gramsci (Sugiono, 2006: 34-35) explained that this cultural leadership make him decided again the "suprastructure concept" by Marxian. He devided the meaning of suprastructure to "two level of main structure": first step called "civil society", the other was "political society" or "nation". In Gramsci concept "civil society" included all apparatus transmission called "private" as university, school, mass media, church and etc. The apparatus playing the very significant in mass awareness, so the ability of power groups in conseved social control and political control to another groups that depended on control ability to that apparatus. According to Gramsci, "political society", was all of public institutions that have power to do the "instruction". In this category, there are army, police, justice, birocration and government. In other words, that pointed on all institutions called nation and so did in the part of *Prison Notebooks* Gramsci that the political society was similar with nation.

### **III. METHODS**

The form of this research is descriptive-qualitative, with content analysis. In qualitative research, the content analysis was more emphasize how the text in communication could be read in social interaction; and how that text could be read and analyzed by the researcher. So, the researcher credibility could be so important and hope it can be relate the content phenomena of communication to be the social phenomena that was read by others commonly (Bungin, 2008: 158).

### **Datas' Source**

The datas that be used in this research is library descriptive datas consist of the naration, expression, statement, written words and some behaviour in text. Kind of data in this qualitative research is descriptive data with cultural studies approach, by Stuart Hall. Cultural studi tends to respon political condition and historical condition that changed and make argued, disagree, and intervention. The source of primary data that used by researcher in this research is:

<b>Title</b>	<b>: Entrok</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>: Okky Madasari</b>
<b>Produced</b>	<b>: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama</b>
<b>Thick</b>	<b>: 288 halaman</b>
<b>Size</b>	<b>: 20 cm</b>
<b>Published</b>	<b>: First</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>: 2010</b>

The source of secondary data that used in this research are from internet and some other books that could give the information.

#### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

##### Politics and Power of Novel *Entrok*

According to Simon (Siswadi, 2010) hegemony is a class that the members playing power to the class under it with violence and persuasively. In novel *Entrok* can see that upper class consist of "lurah", "camat", "bupati" include army and police using his power and his strength to lower class people or subaltern group. When "Orde Baru" government that has absolute power and in the name of development, damaging land and people house to develop water catchment. In order to buy this land, the government use violence, power, military using, and other apparatus like "lurah", "camat", "bupati", especially when find barriers or the people contra. This seem clearly that the political society or nation show its power to civil society.

The government policy at "Orde Baru" was a policy that tends to militaristic. The academic background most of the executive was military background. The efforts that doing by military to dominate the civil society: To know and understand the ideology manner of civil society or the public figures in social area, so in short time, the public figures were provoked to one another, and at last asking the protection to the military. So, the military can dominate public figures and dominate the social practise area that was dominated by the civil people before.

The government that have dominate in its regyme was pointed by political party that winning the general election. So, the general election always be the power contest, argued contest and etc. So, the dominate party will give the maximum effort to win the next election with all ways. At first election, in 1972, the government party has won the election.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS

1. *Entrok* Novel by Okky Madasari was a novel that has background at Madiun at year 1950-1999. The story that dominant in this novel was around "Orde Baru" regyme that was dominates by military about year 1965-1997. The "Orde Baru" government was otoriter as a dominant citizen and always dominate civil people that grouping in subaltern.
2. The subaltern group always be provoked by dominant group, with direction to break them. The dominant group consist of the army, "lurah", "camat", "bupati". They do all to make them easier to dominate and control the community.
3. The politics and power effect produce the pro and contra to problem solving, and sometimes make the fight to subaltern people. It needed consensus to solve that.

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