

The Role of Civil Servant Investigator to the Case of the Demolition of the Dalem Tumenggung or Mangkunegaran Palace in Surakarta



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ABSTRACT: The title of this thesis is “the Role of Civil Servant Investigator to the case of the demolition of the Dalem Tumenggung or Mangkunegaran Palace in Surakarta”. The aim of this thesis is to explore and analyse the role of the civil servant investigators to investigate, and the punishment for the investigators if they would not do their job to do the investigation to the case of the demolition of the Dalem Tumenggung or Mangkunegaran Palace in Surakarta. This research is a normative legal research which is focused on the norms of positive legal in the form of state regulation. The historical approach and regulatory approach were used in this research. This research used the secondary data which consist of primary law and secondary law sources. The data were collected by interview and literature review. Law reinforcement and cultural conservation theories were used to explain the result of this research. The result of this study shows that the role of the civil servant investigator to the case of the demolition of the Dalem Tumenggung or Mangkunegara Palace in Surakarta will be carried out after receive the order from the police department. The civil servant investigators of the cultural heritage will be punished if they do not do their role as stated in the regulations.

KEYWORDS: civil servant investigator, cultural conservation building, Mangkunegaran

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago country which has various ethnicities. In the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia article 32 paragraph (1), regulates that this country should advance the culture as the time changes. The Country of Indonesia must advance its cultural heritage to the world by giving protection, development, function, and education about the culture, as stated in the law number 5 of 2017 about the Cultural Advancement of the Republic of Indonesia. Various cultures in Indonesia from the past, produces the cultural heritage in local districts, which consists of tangible and intangible. There are tangibles that are considered as cultural properties, which has cultural values, but there are also not considered as cultural properties (Endang Sumiarni, 2019: 67).

In the consideration in point ‘a’ law number 11 of 2010, concerning cultural properties, that cultural properties is a nation’s cultural richness as a form of people mind and behavior that is important for the understanding and development of history, science, and cultures in the society, nation, so it is must be protected and maintained correctly by protecting, developing, and utilization to advance the national culture for the prosperity of the people.

Surakarta is one of the many cities in Indonesia which has so many Cultural Properties Building. Article 1 paragraph (3) law number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Properties stated that Cultural Properties Building is made out of nature, but there are also made by humans which have the characteristics of walls, and or no walls, and roof. This city has so many Cultural Properties Buildings because the Mataram Islam Kingdom were divided into Mangkunegaran,

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Kingdom of Surakarta, and Kingdom of Jogjakarta and Pakualaman Jogjakarta (Soedarmono, 2011:2).

Chapter 1 point 9 in local government regulation of Surakarta, the buildings in Surakarta considered as the cultural properties if they were formed by nature or by human, dedicated to giving a space, which have single or multiple elements, stand independently or become one with nature, and the building style is at the 50 years period ago, and have the benefit for scientific knowledge and cultural value.

Cultural Properties Building should be protected and maintained. In fact, there are more ruining and demolition cases than maintenance cases by the people. One example is the demolition case of the cultural properties in Surakarta, which happened in the

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Palace of Mangkunegara, or Palace of Tumenggung. This case is a normal offensive criminal. But the investigation of this criminal case must be carried out by the police department first, not the civil servant investigators.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is normative legal research. This research focused on the positive legal norm. This research used positive legal norms in the form of legislation that related to the role of civil servant investigator to the case of the demolition of Cultural Properties Building in Mangkunegara, Surakarta.

This normative law research analyzed secondary data which consists of:

1. Primary Law Source
 - a. 1945 Constitution of Republic of Indonesia, article 32 paragraph (1)
 - b. Act of Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedural Law
 - c. Law number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Properties: consideration point a; article 1 paragraph 1; article 1 paragraph 3; article 2; article 3; article 5; article 6; article 7; article 8; article 9; article 10; article 22; article 66 paragraph (1); article 83; article 100; article 101; article 105.
 - d. Act of Republic of Indonesia number 2 of 2002 concerning Republic of Indonesia State Police: article 1 paragraph 11; article 2; article 5 paragraph (1); article 13; article 16.
 - e. Law number 5 of 2017 about Cultural Advancement of the Republic of Indonesia, article 1.
 - f. Government Regulation number 43 of 2012, about Procedures for Implementing Coordination, supervision, technical coaching to the special police, civil servant investigator, and security forms Swakarsa: article 1 paragraph 5.
 - g. Government Regulation of Republic of Indonesia number 16 of 2021 about Implementing Regulations law number 28 of 2002 concerning Structure Building: article 1 paragraph 24; article 1 paragraph 40; article 71 paragraph (1).
 - h. Local Government Regulation of Surakarta number 10 of 2013 about preservation of cultural properties: article 1 paragraph 9.
2. Secondary Law Source

Secondary law source is a legal opinions which were collected from references which describe about primary law source. The law sources were Indonesia Dictionary, books, websites, articles/paper, or experts' opinions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Overall view of Cultural Properties in Surakarta

a. Geographical location of Surakarta

Surakarta is a city in Central Java, also known as Solo. Surakarta City is located in Central Java Province.

Geographical location of Surakarta City is about 65 km to the northeast of the Special Region of Jogjakarta and 100 km to the Southeast of Semarang. Surakarta City has five subdistricts:

- 1) Subdistrict Laweyan: consisted of 11 urban villages.
- 2) Subdistrict Serengan: consisted of 7 urban villages.
- 3) subdistrict Pasar Kliwon: consisted of 9 urban villages.
- 4) subdistrict Pasar Jebres: consisted of 11 urban villages.
- 5) subdistrict Banjarsari: consisted of 13 urban villages.

b. Cultural Property in Surakarta City

Surakarta City is a cultural city, has a total of 95 Cultural Properties that have been studied according to the Ministry Decision Letter. Article 1 paragraph 7 in Local Government Regulation of Surakarta City number 10 of 2013 describes that Cultural Property cultural heritage which considered as tangible are cultural property objects, cultural property building, cultural property structure, and cultural property area in the land and or in the water must be preserved, because they have historical, knowledge, religion, and or cultural important values through the establishment process.

Surakarta has 48 Cultural Property Buildings. There are 27 sites of Cultural Property Structure. The total of Cultural Property Sites are 15. While Surakarta has 4 Cultural Property Areas. Thus, Surakarta City has 94 Cultural Properties in total.

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The Laweyan Sub District is located in the west of Surakarta, which is popular as a batik producer and trader. This sub district has 14 Cultural Property Buildings. There are 9 Cultural Property Structures in Laweyan. There are five Cultural Property Sites in Laweyan. But there is only one Cultural Property Area in Laweyan. Laweyan Sub District has 29 Cultural Properties in total.

According to the data, there are 22 Cultural Properties found in Banjarsari Sub District and one has not been found yet. Banjarsari was the only sub district in Surakarta City which was already a part of Kadipaten Praja Mangkunegaran Kingdom Area before the independence of Indonesia. So the Palace of Mangkunegara is also located in Banjarsari. Banjarsari Sub District has 10 Cultural Property Buildings in total. There are eight Cultural Property Structures in Banjarsari. Banjarsari has only one Cultural Property Site, and only one Cultural Property Area.

Jebres is the sub district in the east of Surakarta City, and has so many industrial activity. Jebres Sub District has 5 Cultural Property Buildings. There are 6 Cultural Property Structures in Jebres. There are 4 Cultural Property Sites in Jebres. Jebres does not have any Cultural Property Area. So there are 15 Cultural Properties in Jebres in total.

Pasar Kliwon is a sub district located in the southeast of Surakarta. Pasar Kliwon is popular for the village with residents of Arab-Indonesia descent. There is a market in this area called 'Pasar Klewer' and it is the biggest batik market in Indonesia, and Kauman Village as the batik tourism village. There are 17 Cultural Property Buildings, 4 Cultural Property Structures, 2 Cultural Property Sites, 2 Cultural Property Areas (1 is regional level, another 1 is national level). Pasar Kliwon sub district has 25 Cultural Properties in total.

Serengan is the smallest sub district which is located in the south of Surakarta City. This sub district has only 3 Cultural Properties, 2 Cultural Property Buildings, and 1 national level Cultural Property Structure.

2. The History of Dalem Tumenggung or Mangkunegaran Palace in Surakarta.

a. Location of the Dalem Tumenggung or Mangkunegaran Palace Cultural Property Building in Surakarta According to the results of a study of the Kepatihan

Mangkunegaran building (former Taman Putera Kindergarten) by the Surakarta City Cultural Heritage Expert Team, this building is located on Jalan Ronggowarsito, Timuran, Banjarsari District, Surakarta City, Central Java.

b. Identity of the Dalem Tumenggung or Mangkunegaran Palace Cultural Property Building in Surakarta

Initially, the Surakarta City Government designated Kepatihan Mangkunegaran as a building that met the criteria for being a Cultural Property in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Property, through Decree of the Head of the City Spatial Planning Service Number 646/40/1 of 2014.

c. Ownership History of the Dalem Tumenggung or Mangkunegaran Palace Cultural Property Building in Surakarta

Based on the letter of the Minister of Home Affairs dated October 29, 1956 Number Desx.48/1/1 explains that the house or The former land of Rijk or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran has two types of owners, namely Rijk Mangkunegaran and Mangkunegoro Prive. Therefore, the former Mangkunegaran kepatihan building was determined to belong to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, however, the takeover of the management of the Dalem Kepatihan by the Surakarta Municipal Government was only carried out after the death of the last Mangkunegaran duke, namely Kangjeng Raden Mas Tumenggung (KRMT) Partono Handojonoto on May 12, 1963.

The Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran building was originally owned by Puro Mangkunegaran, then became the property of the Surakarta City Government, and has now transferred ownership to Nurharjanto, who is a civilian and is known as a rich man in the city of Surakarta. The transfer of building ownership was not explained in detail, because it was considered private. The building is privately owned, but Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran is a protected cultural heritage building. Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran was established by Surakarta Mayor Decree Number 432.2/310 of 2019.

The letter explains that the ownership or management status of Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran belongs to the Surakarta City Government. Article 16 paragraph (4) of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Property, explains that ownership of Cultural Heritage that is owned by the State cannot be transferred.

Article 20 paragraph (2) of Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles Regulations (UUPA) is different from Article 16 paragraph (4) of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Property. The explanation of the UUPA explains that property rights can be transferred to other parties, as does the explanation of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural

Heritage. The author criticizes that in accordance with Article 16 paragraph (4) of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage, Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran should not be able to transfer ownership to Nurharjanto, as the owner of the building.

In accordance with the Decree, Cultural Property Buildings are already owned by the Solo City Government, buildings owned by the state cannot be transferred and the status of ownership and management of Cultural Property must not be kept secret. Surakarta

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Mayor's Decree Number 432.2/310 of 2019 also does not mention that the building is owned by an individual. A person who deliberately changes ownership of a Cultural Heritage without permission may be subject to sanctions as written in Article 101 of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage.

d. The History of Dalem Tumenggung or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran Cultural Property Building in Surakarta The KepatihanMangkunegaran building is known by the public as Ndalem Sarwakan, because it was used as the residence of Sarwoko Mangunkusumo, who was a patih of Mangkunegaran. During the era of Mangkunegaran the seventh.

Ndalem Kepatihan

Mangkunegaran was founded in

1848, that is, since the emergence of the patih institution in the era of

Mangkunegaran the third government. The Kepatihan Mangkunegaran building was once used as a place for the SRV Radio Station (Solo Radio Vereeniging), for two years which was established on April 1, 1933. This radio played a role as the initial embryo of Radio Republik Indonesia Surakarta.

From 1943 to 2015, the Kepatihan Mangkunegaran building was used for Taman Putra

Kindergarten activities. Then the building was abandoned and no longer used, after Taman Putra Kindergarten moved.

e. The Significance of the Dalem Tumenggung Cultural Heritage Building or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran in Surakarta.

The Dalem Tumenggung or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran building fulfills a single element. It is 175 years old, because it was built in 1848. The building has a period of more than 50 years. The Dalem Tumenggung or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran building was once used as the forerunner of radio, so it has a special meaning for history and culture. This building should be protected and preserved, because its level of threat is high, its types are few and its numbers are limited.

f. Condition of the Dalem

Tumenggung Reserve Building or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran in Surakarta

Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran was demolished without permits in accordance with statutory regulations. The building was dismantled on the grounds that it would be raised from the road, and restoration was carried out as a form of preserving the Cultural Property Building.

According to the results of an interview with Harun Al Rasyid from the Cultural Preservation Center, as a Civil Servant Investigator, the Dalem

Tumenggung or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran building in Surakarta has the shape of a pavilion. Part of the pavilion has been destroyed and has been temporarily closed.

When found at the location, Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran had been covered with metal walls, and no longer had the form of a building. Sukono, Head of the Surakarta City Culture and Tourism Service, also shared the opinion that all building components that had been demolished, including the wood stored in the warehouse, were original wood that had previously been used as pillars for the Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran building.

3. The Role Of Civil Servant Investigator Cultural Property against the Case of Demolition of Dalem Tumenggung or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran in Surakarta.

The research result conducted through interviews with Harun Al Rasyid, as a Cultural Property Civil Servant Investigator at the Region with Mega Mendung training.

Members of the Region X Cultural Property Civil Servant Investigators are a combination of Central Java Province and the Special Region of Jogjakarta. There are 6 members from Central Java Province, while those from the Special Region of Jogjakarta Province consist of 11 people. The requirements for becoming a Civil Servant Investigator of Cultural Property are to be a Civil Servant with a Bachelor's degree (S1), and have a minimum rank of class 3A for 2 years.

In resolving criminal cases against Cultural Property, the authority of Civil Servant Investigators for Cultural Property is regulated in Article 100 paragraph (2) of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Property. The main authority is supervision, observation, collection of materials and information.

In the case of the demolition of Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran, Civil Servant Investigators did not immediately intervene to follow up on the case, because they did not receive a direct report from the reporter. Bambang, as the reporter, submitted the report letter for the first time to POLRESTA. Therefore, Civil Servant Investigators must wait for the delegation of duties from POLRESTA.

The results of research through interviews with Bonny Oktaf Purwanto, S. H., as Police Inspector Two (IPDA) from the Surakarta City Police (POLRESTA), that there was a complaint letter with Number 5/BAW/S/1/2023 from January 1, 2023 regarding violations of the Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Property and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings. The letter was registered with number 49/I/2023 on January 21 2023. The letter of complaint was submitted by Bambang

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Ary Wibowo, who is a cultural heritage observer and works as an advocate. The letter of complaint was also addressed to the Mayor of Surakarta. The police explained that the letter submitted was a complaint letter.

Cases of criminal acts against Cultural Property are ordinary offenses, so they cannot be considered as complaints. The author criticizes that there is a misunderstanding between the police regarding the Cultural Heritage case, which should be called an ordinary offense, and Bambang is a reporter who wrote a report on the Cultural Heritage criminal case. Cases that are considered a complaint offense can only be complained about and withdrawn by the victim, while cases against Cultural Heritage are not complaints. Criminal cases against Cultural Heritage can be reported by anyone and cannot be withdrawn.

The police did a clarification as an investigation with Bambang as the reporter on January 21, 2023 after receiving the report letter. Clarification with Sukono, S.Sn., M. M., as the Head of the History Development and Cultural Heritage Development Division of the Surakarta City Culture and Tourism Service, after clarifying with Bambang.

The Police also invited Lewi Rubiyantoro from the National Land Agency (BPN) of Surakarta City, Doctor Susanto as the History Team from Sebelas Maret University (UNS) Surakarta City, Guruh Adi Novianto as the nephew of the building owner and construction implementer, as well as the owner of the Timuran Village area.

On July 5 2023, the Police held a case. Cultural Property Civil Servant Investigators then took the first action at the scene of the first incident, after receiving a delegation of duties from the Surakarta POLRESTA regarding the demolition case of Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran in August 2023. Cultural Property Civil Servant Investigators carried out the crime scene investigation (TKP) and clarified with relevant witnesses.

In carrying out the inquiry and investigation process, Civil Servant Investigators for Cultural Property experienced time constraints. This case is still being investigated, to the point that it has become a suspected criminal act so that Civil Servant Investigators for Cultural Heritage cannot carry out all the authority written in the law.

If the Police officers do not carry out their authority in inquiry and investigations, they will receive legal consequences, such as a written warning, as well as postponement of education for a maximum of 1 (one) year, postponement of salary increases, postponement of promotions for a maximum of 1 (one) year. Legal consequences are also carried out by trials to enforce the Police Professional Code of Ethics Commission (KEPP) for POLRI who do not exercise their authority or violate the regulations.

From the explanation according to the statutory regulations, it is stated that investigators who do not carry out their duties and authority properly will be given legal consequences by the ministry of culture. Preservation of cultural heritage buildings can be done by protecting, developing and utilizing them. The owner of Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran carried out the demolition with the intention of developing the building. Cultural Heritage Development can be done with Adaptation.

Dalem Tumenggungan or

Kepatihan Mangkunegaran, including cultural property buildings, was demolished, which included destruction, not an adaptation process, because it did not comply with the elements.

Adaptation of cultural property buildings may not be carried out without permission. Building owners must fulfill the requirements to carry out adaptation, by applying for a Building Construction Permit (IMB), in accordance with the licensing stages that have been determined by statutory regulations.

The author concludes that demolition can be carried out if permission is obtained from the authorities, through a technical assessment first and using procedures in accordance with statutory regulations. This is different from vandalism, which is deliberate action to change the shape of a building without prior permission.

Civil Servant Cultural Property Investigators and the Police Department stated that the case involving Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran was a demolition that did not have a permit.

The author assumes that what is meant by demolition by Civil Servant Cultural Property Investigators and the Police Department, is the same as destruction carried out intentionally by the owner of the building, because the owner did not comply with the licensing procedures regarding the demolition or adaptation of the building, which are written in the law.

According to the author, perpetrators can be subjected to sanctions as written in Article 105 of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Property, that every person who deliberately damages Cultural Property as intended in Article 66 paragraph (1) will be punished with a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a fine of at least IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah). The investigation into the Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran case has not yet reached the stage of determining the suspect. Civil Servant Cultural Property investigators will collaborate with the Surakarta Regional Police to investigate the case, until they find the suspect and make an arrest.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be obtained.

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1. Cultural Property Civil Servant investigators did not carry out the investigation first, this was because the reporter, Bambang, first submitted a report letter to the Surakarta City Police. The Criminal Investigation Team from the Surakarta POLRESTA carried out an investigation and filed a case, which was attended by several witnesses. Then, Cultural Property Civil Servant Investigators can carry out investigations after receiving a delegation of duties from the Surakarta POLRESTA. Investigations related to the demolition case of Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran continue to be carried out by Civil Servant Cultural Property Investigators, who are assisted by the Surakarta Culture and Tourism Service, as well as the Surakarta Regional Police.
2. Every profession has legal consequences if they do not carry out their duties and authority according to their position. Cultural Property Civil Servant Investigators will be subject to sanctions if they do not carry out their duties and permit them in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Civil Servant Investigators of Cultural Property can be free from assignments and ask for compensation. In handling the demolition case against Dalem Tumenggungan or Kepatihan Mangkunegaran, the Civil Servant Investigation of Cultural Property was appointed by the Surakarta City Culture and Tourism Service and the Surakarta Regional Police.

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