



Bogor City Regional Regulations Number 17 of 2019 concerning Cultural Heritage

<p>Special Issue, July 2024</p> <p>e-ISSN 2716-5191</p> <p>doi: https://doi.org/10.30997/jhd.vi</p>	<p>Muhammad Fariza Shariel¹, Muhammad Arsjad Yusuf²</p> <p><i>¹Faculty Of Law, University Djuanda, Bogor</i></p> <p><i>²Faculty Of Law, University Djuanda, Bogor</i></p>
<p>Article Info</p> <p>Article History:</p> <p>Received: June 24, 2024</p> <p>Revised version received: July 31, 2024</p> <p>Accepted: July 31, 2024</p> <p>Available online: July 31, 2024</p> <p>Keywords:</p> <p>Cultural Heritage, Regulation</p> <p>How to Cite:</p> <p>Chicago Style 16 edition</p> <p>Corresponding Author:</p> <p>Name: Muhammad Fariza Shariel</p> <p>Email: farizashariel@gmail.com</p>	<p>ABSTRAK</p> <p>Di era modernisasi ini, masyarakat sangat cuek terhadap keberadaan bangunan bersejarah dan situs cagar budaya, semua itu karena masyarakat menganggap bangunan lama sudah tidak ada nilainya dan sudah tergantikan dengan bangunan baru yang lebih modern. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kota Bogor Nomor 17 Tahun 2019 dalam metode yang digunakan dengan membaca dan melihat kondisi cagar budaya yang ada di Kota Bogor. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yuridis empiris. Hasil : Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kota Bogor Nomor 17 Tahun 2019. Cagar budaya berupa benda, bangunan, struktur, situs dan kawasan perlu dikelola oleh pemerintah dan pemerintah daerah dengan meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat untuk melindungi, mengembangkan dan memanfaatkan warisan budaya. Upaya pemerintah dalam pengelolaan dan pemeliharaan situs cagar budaya masih belum maksimal, padahal pemerintah telah melakukan langkah-langkah untuk mengkaji upaya perlindungan situs cagar budaya, yaitu dengan menetapkan kebijakan yang dengan adanya kebijakan tersebut dapat mengatasi tindakan perusakan. . Namun adanya kebijakan tersebut masih belum cukup untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut karena masih adanya faktor kekuatan yang menyebabkan belum kuatnya perlindungan hukum terhadap situs cagar budaya.</p>

ABSTRACT

In this era of modernization, people are very indifferent to the existence of historical buildings and cultural heritage sites, all because people think that old buildings have no value and have been replaced by new, more modern buildings. This research aims to determine the implementation of Bogor City Regional Regulation Number 17 of 2019 using the method used by reading and looking at the condition of cultural heritage in Bogor City. This research is empirical juridical research. Results: Implementation of Bogor City Regional Regulation Number 17 of 2019. Cultural heritage in the form of objects, buildings, structures, sites and areas needs to be managed by the government and regional governments by increasing community participation to protect, develop and utilize cultural heritage. The government's efforts in managing and maintaining cultural heritage sites are still not optimal, even though the government has taken steps to review efforts to protect cultural heritage sites, namely by establishing policies that can overcome acts of destruction. . However, the existence of this policy is still not enough to overcome this problem because there are still strong factors that cause the lack of strong legal protection for cultural heritage sites.



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1. Introduction

Management of cultural heritage areas has wider benefits in the development of urban areas. Utilizing it as an urban tourist area is very relevant for big cities which need new economic resources in the midst of an increasingly high population increase, increasing regional needs but with limited natural resources.¹ The city of Bogor has great potential for the existence of cultural heritage, marked by the presence of 484 cultural heritage buildings which are spread out to form cultural heritage areas in six sub-districts and 31 sub-districts.

However, the existence of a cultural heritage area located in the city center with a very high rate of land use change is an important concern in formulating priority programs in the management and development of cultural heritage areas in the future.

¹ EL FUADI, Basiq. KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK PERSENTUHAN ANTARBUDAYA TATA RUANG PERKOTAAN DI GRESIK. *Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Keamanan Publik (JP dan KP)*, 2023, 123-138.

The concept of spatial development to emphasize a city's character identity has recently been widely developed, becoming a trend in big cities throughout the world, relying on the potential of local culture and heritage that has historical value to become an attraction.

2. Methods

The Government's first step in responding to this is to preserve cultural heritage or historical heritage, especially in the Bogor City area. The second step is through socialization or introducing children to history early so that they are aware of preserving Indonesian culture, and there are several methods for introducing Indonesian culture, namely through history subjects at school or arts extracurriculars and there are many other activities that students can do to get to know the culture.

To overcome the problem of destruction of cultural heritage, the government has established sanctions that are stated in the Law in Article 105 concerning Cultural Heritage, which states "any person who deliberately damages cultural heritage has the potential to be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 15 year and/or a fine of at least IDR 500 million and a maximum of IDR 5 billion."

3. Results And Discussion

Result

5 Historical Buildings and Cultural Heritage in Bogor

Batutulis inscription

Cathedral Church

Bogor Zoological Museum

MAP Monuments and Museums

Dhanagun Vihara.²

24 Bogor City Cultural Heritage Buildings

- Bogor City Hall
- Bogor-Dinas Residency Building
- Headquarters of Kodim 0606 Bogor-Dinas
- Korem 061/Suryakencana Headquarters
- Blenong Building/ BPN

² <https://bobobox.com/blog/cagar-budaya-bogor/>

- RRI Regional II Bogor-Dinas Building
- Plantation Research Institute
- Bogor Post Office
- Bogor Correctional Institution
- Bogor Zoological Museum
- PETA Monuments and Museums
- Raden Saleh's grave
- Cathedral Church
- Zebaoth
- YZA 2 High School Building
- SMP N 2 Bogor Building
- Middle School Building 1
- Railway station
- Salak Hospital
- Bina Harapan Orphanage
- Salak Hotel
- Empang Mosque
- Dhanagun Temple
- Batutulis inscription.³

Discussion

There must be firm action from the government for those who carry out the destruction, because the act of destruction violates the law, where the perpetrators must be responsible for losses in the form of the value of the cultural heritage. Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage explains that the preservation of cultural heritage is the responsibility of the state, both in regulating the protection, development and utilization of cultural heritage. However, in reality, cultural heritage destroyers have never received the

³ <https://www.radarbogor.id/2020/02/24/ada-24-bangunan-bersejarah-di-kota-bogor-tim-cagar-budaya-dibentuk/>

punishment that is already in force. However, negotiation and scheming, in the form of probing legal loopholes as a compromise option.⁴

Community efforts in preventing and protecting are from the start an action to stop something that will cause destruction or destruction of very valuable values. Therefore, the government's role in overcoming this problem is to protect it. Security and maintenance of all cultural heritage so that its existence is not lost. Apart from that, the public can participate in efforts to monitor cultural heritage, including by preventing violations, providing input on efforts to preserve cultural heritage, or reporting violations regarding the use, registration, preservation, area management, supervision, and funding of cultural heritage.

Based on regional regulation number 17 of 2019 concerning the protection of cultural heritage, there needs to be protection from the government and support from the community. so that cultural heritage is not just visited, but its preservation, beauty is continuously maintained, it can provide benefits to local communities both in economic development and the development of tourist attractions.

4. Conclusion

In overcoming this problem, the regional government of Bogor City created facilities for street artists in the form of a special area to be used as a place to channel their expressions and at the same time to reduce the destructive activities that have occurred in the city of Bogor recently. However, despite the facilities provided by the regional government of Bogor City, there is still behavior by people who are not responsible for acts of destruction that occur in the demolition of cultural sites to make private property or illegal renovation without permission from the government and there has been no further action. The government responded to this because of the power factor.

What has just happened is the renewal of the Otista Bridge in the center of Bogor City which has undergone a change in the structure of the building which has become a polemic for local residents because the bridge has been around since the Dutch East Indies colonization, which is a cultural site that cannot be destroyed or overhauled because it will eliminate historical values. Contained therein

⁴ Namira Albabana, Implementasi Peraturan Wali Kota Bogor Nomor 17 Tahun 2015 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Kota Bogor Sebagai Kota Pusaka Dalam Upaya Perlindungan Terhadap Bangunan Cagar Budaya Di Kota Bogor. 2018

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