

THE FALL OF MANGKUNEGARAN'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC AUTHORITIES

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ABSTRACT

Mangkunegaran moves along with society modernization and globalization. Mangkunegaran encounters the fall of political and economical authorities amid Surakarta City's development and Indonesian Nation's advance. This research aimed to describe the fall of Mangkunegaran's Political and Economic Authorities. This is a research study in the realm of cultural studies. Data sourced from information obtained directly from informants, library studies, written document, archive and visual data. Using data collection techniques interviews, observation, and documentation. The validity of the data by the technique of triangulation of sources. The data were analyzed by analysis of interactive models through data reduction, data representation, withdrawal and verification conclusion. The result of research showed that the fall of Mangkunegaran's Political and Economic Authorities was due to its disorganization as an autonomous region, asset transfer, and new position as cultural center in Surakarta City. Indonesia's Independence This asset transfer was accompanied with status conferral to Mangkunegaran as autonomous region as well as its privileges in the beginning of NKRI, leading the Mangkunegaran to dilemmatic condition. Finally, the status was lost and Mangkunegaran lose its political and economic authority because of its position change.

Keywords: Authority, political, economic.

A. Introduction

Javanese culture is the one having passed through a long development period. Archeological evidence shows that Javanese culture has had well-established position in the form of both institution and government with a good system (Hans, 1994: 18). Its development fluctuates over times and of course is accompanied with a variety of changes. In one of Indonesian areas, exactly Surakarta City, there is Javanese leadership interesting to study, in Pura Mangkunegaran Surakarta. Recently, the Javanese leadership model existing in Mangkunegaran has fused into Indonesian national leadership model. Java as one of Indonesian ethnics affects the social political dynamics in Indonesia. It suggests that Javanese culture plays a role in supporting the diversity of national cultural richness in the frame of unity state.

Considering the development of Pura Mangkunegaran, it of course is inseparable from the history of Indonesia's Independence Proclamation, in which it then exerts very visible effect on structural and cultural changes in Pura Mangkunegaran. Indonesia's Independence Proclamation seems to be the beginning of falling Kingdom government system including Kadipaten Mangkunegaran. Support came from various areas of Kingdom and Kadipaten with preexisting authority and locality legitimacy, and then the switch of its movement toward the establishment of Republic of Indonesia country culminating with the proclamation of its independence on August, 17, 1945. This condition later puts Mangkunegara onto dilemmatic condition, the fall of political and economic authorities in its power and welfare; it is, of course, proportional inversely to the condition in its glory. Rather than supporting the establishment of Republic of Indonesia country, instead Mangkunegaran now encounters the difficult condition due to its authority loss in managing asset and organizing its politics putting it only as one of cultural pledges in Surakarta City with its new function as one of cultural centers. Considering this phenomenon, this study focuses and aiming to represent the fall of Mangkunegaran's Political and Economic Authority.

B. Methodology

This research taken place in Pura Mangkunegaran Surakarta area was hermeneutic study. The data derived from information obtained directly from informant, library study, written document, archive and visual data. Techniques of collecting data used were interview, observation, and documentation. The informants were selected purposively based on age, sex and social status classification. Meanwhile, additional informants with old and young age classification were selected to support data validity with source triangulation. The data was analyzed using an interactive model of analysis through data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification.

C. Result and Discussion

1. Disorganized Condition of Mangkunegaran as Autonomous country in the beginning of NKRI. Post-Independency Proclamation of Indonesia, a State Institution in charge of dealing with government affairs started to be established. In PPKI's (Indonesia's Independence Preparation Committee) or *Dokuritsu junbi Inkai*'s meeting on August 18, 1945, the division of power and administration in Republic of Indonesia's area was determined, the autonomous government was recognized legitimately as the part of Republic of Indonesia sovereignty's area. Such the recognition was included in the article 18 of 1945 Constitution about central-local relationship, including Autonomous area. De facto and de jure, Adipati Mangkunegaran's government in Mangkunegaran when Indonesia has been independent, is absolute and autonomous in the form of autonomous area. At that time, Mangkunegaran was led by *Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Arya* (KGPAA) Mangkunegara VIII (RI President's Charter on August 19, 1945, *Rekso Pustoko Mangkunegaran* Archive No.782 2).\.

In line with its movement post- Republic of Indonesia's independence, Mangkunegaran in Surakarta was treated specially as a local area in the frame of *Daerah Istimewa Surakarta* (Surakarta Special Area). It is because of a long history of Mangkunegaran considered as resisting the Colonialist and Japanese governments persistently, having merit during the Second World War period, and some of the achievement in supporting Republic of Indonesia country establishment. The conferral of authority as special area to Mangkunegaran is actually the Republic of Indonesia's strategy to muffle the group rejecting the autonomous area.

In such condition, Mangkunegaran faced legitimacy crisis; to deal with such the legitimacy crisis particularly coming from anti-autonomous region group in Surakarta, KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII released an announcement on September 1, 1945 stating that Mangkunegaran Kingdom is a Special Area of Republic of Indonesia country, so that all of governmental affairs in Mangkunegaran was then determined and led by Mangkunegaran government itself recalling the Republic of Indonesia's government regulation stating that the relationship between Mangkunegaran and Republic of Indonesia's government is direct in nature (Announcement of KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII, September 1945. Source: Mangkunegaran archive No.2420.3).

Considering the content of Announcement released by Mangkunegara VIII, it can be seen the Mangkunegaran management's strong will to maintain the position of Mangkunegaran as a special region. However, the attempt the Mangkunegara VIII took by releasing announcement on September 1, 1945 in fact did not reduce the anti-autonomous movement's will to remove autonomous region from Surakarta. The proponents of Mangkunegaran autonomous region in Mangkunegaran then held a servant meeting between Mangkunegaran adults and youths on Tuesday, October 16, 1945 and yielded a decision that those supporting autonomous region are only those working for Mangkunegaran. In such condition, KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII seeing the political situation in Surakarta as not favorable to his power, then released an announcement again on March 20, 1946. Such the announcement mentioned that Mangkunegaran government will take firm action on those attempting to disturb the stability of state and Mangkunegaran region.

The announcement of Mangkunegara VIII finally could reduce intimidation from anti-autonomous movement against the kingdom. The conflict continued in Surakarta, so that finally Republic of Indonesia's government released an announcement on May 23, 1946, mentioning that Republic of Indonesia government will temporarily put a representative in Surakarta. Mangkunegara VIII then acted by releasing an announcement on May 25, 1946. This announcement contained the KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII's firm attitude in maintaining Mangkunegaran as Special Region. Mangkunegaran appreciated Republic of Indonesia government's action by putting its representative in Surakarta, but it should be understood that Mangkunegaran Government's status as Special Region is protected by Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution. The representative of Indonesia named Suryo came to Surakarta on May 27, 1946 in Surakarta to organize the complicated condition in Surakarta recalling that the Mangkunegaran's position at that time was still weak due to support from those working in Mangkunegaran only, while anti-autonomous movement was getting stronger and greater after Local Surakarta Police stated its separation from Kasunanan and Mangkunegaran Surakarta government, and stated that it became the part of Republic of Indonesia's police membership. The Local Surakarta Police's attitude was then followed by other institutions and as a result, the power of pro-autonomous group was reduced and actually on the weak point.

After a prolonged conflict, finally the leader of anti-autonomous movement was caught successfully. However, then the leaders were relieved, and it did not reduce the anti-autonomous movement's resistance against the Autonomous government in Surakarta. Anti-autonomous Movement group also committed various crimes, with kidnapping in Regency area mastered by KRT Reksonegoro as the Boyolali Regent and RT Condro Negoro as the deputy of regent (*bupati anom*). The kidnapping was also committed against the deputy of Klaten Regent, RT Pringgonegoro. Having kidnapped the regency's officials, anti-autonomous movement was getting greater and replaced the vacuum position with those coming from their own group and furthermore, anti-autonomous movement released a statement to terminate the relationship with Surakarta Autonomous Government.

The political policy of KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII is the Mangkunegara Surakarta ruler's attempt of undertaking his power hegemony. KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII undertook a variety of political policy to maintain Mangkunegaran Special Area

consistent with Article 18 of 1945 Constitution supported by President Soekarno's charter on August 19, 1945. Nevertheless, the KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII's attempt of maintaining Mangkunegaran Special Area was not supported by most people and was opposed and inhibited by many groups. Mangkunegaran then anticipated it by showing KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII's political stance and policy in dealing with Local Indonesian National Committee or KNID of Surakarta. High Commissioner and Director Board agreed with Mangkunegara VIII's political stance and policy in dealing with anti-autonomous movement because those anti-autonomous groups had intimidated through various crimes resulting in trouble in Surakarta area, both in Kasunanan and in Mangkunegaran Surakarta.

The conflict situation in Surakarta encouraged Mangkunegaran to confront Kasunanan to cooperate to resist anti-autonomous movement. Furthermore, the intimidation the anti-autonomous movement did could be anticipated by Kasunanan and Mangkunegaran. However, the anti-autonomous group's opposition was getting stronger supported with Surakarta opposition groups that wanted the autonomous authority was removed from Surakarta. It was confirmed with the affiliation of Surakarta's Regional local Police with the Republic of Indonesia's Police Department (POLRI) and it results in prolonged conflict. Furthermore, a variety of political policies made by KGPAA Mangkunegara VIII during 1945-1952 impacted on the existence of Mangkunegaran in Indonesia.

Autonomous authority was actually resisted and not getting significant support in Surakarta. Autonomous authority was the will of groups supporting Kasunanan and Mangkunegaran at that time became the minority. Chaos occurred in Surakarta, and the Palace and Mangkunegaran could not control such the situation. Finally, the autonomous authority began to be removed for Mangkunegaran in Surakarta based on the Jakarta District Court's verdict in 1952. As a result, a change occurred in Mangkunegaran status from the power center into the Cultural Center.

The President's Decree Number 224 of 1952 mentioned that RI's government withdraws the Autonomous status of Mangkunegaran in the presence of some clauses about the authority of Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund Commission (*Komisi Dana Milik Mangkunegaran*). The Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund Commission was the commission in charge of dealing with Mangkunegaran's fund. This decision actually had cancelled the Mangkunegaran's authority related to financial management of some companies previously managed by Mangkunegaran family. The Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund Commission was established in 1916 during Mangkunegara VI reign. Its daily administrator was called Superintendent. Superintendent was recognized by Governor General serving as the member all at once and other member was *ambtenar* or servants selected by the Resident (Pringgodigdo, 1985: 92-93). It was named Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund Commission because its duty was to deal with the finance of Mangkunegaran Family- owned companies (Pringgodigdo, 1985: 97).

2. The transfer of Mangkunegaran's asset

Post-independence of RI, the transfer of Mangkunegaran's asset becomes a very interesting issue. The problem is that the transfer of power from kingdom to the part of Republic of Indonesia was not followed immediately by the transfer of all economic assets' mastery to Republic of Indonesia's government hand. At that time, the transfer of asset by RI's government was only made over the assets managed by Colonial that had been taken over by Japanese Soldier. Meanwhile there had not been a clear status for the asset mastered by foreign private companies. The Indonesian-Dutch conflict around 1947 resulted in a unilateral action in compulsorily asset take-over by Indonesia, in this case the Military, including Mangkunegaran asset (Wasino, 2004: 2). Instead, the takeover of Mangkunegaran's asset occurred after Indonesia's independence and Autonomous Special Region in Surakarta was removed.

The removal of Autonomous Special Region led to the freezing of Mangkunegaran- and Kasunanan-owned assets. In the end of Mangkunegaran's authority status, all of companies were taken over for its management by Republic of Indonesia's government. The evidence of takeover can be observed on the special Power of Attorney document from Mangkunegara VIII to KRMTH Ir. Sarsito Mangunkusumo to give the company managed by Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund Commission to BPPGN and PPN in 1946 (Archive of special Power of Attorney MN, No. 4752). Meanwhile, actually in 1945, based on the announcement of Prosperity Minister concerning the Mangkunegaran-owned company, Mangkunegaran was permitted to managed its asset itself because it was known that Mangkunegaran so far managed its company with its own capital (Content of Announcement, Archive MN, No.5107). On April, 30 1947, Republic of Indonesia's Plantation Company was established under Agricultural Ministry's coordination. This office served to deal with and to organize the state-owned enterprises affiliated with the Government Plantation Company Office (KPP) named *Gouvernements landbouw bedrijven* during the Dutch era. Additionally, it served to deal with the non-foreigner-owned companies that were mastered by the state, including non-plantation companies (Wasino, 2004: 6).

Mangkunegaran's unpreparedness in dealing with the social-political conflict situation in Surakarta changed quickly as a result of the establishment of Republic of Indonesia (RI) country, leading the Mangkunegara VIII to make decision easily, without much thinking. Such the decision was also supported by the will to avoid conflict with the people affiliated with anti-autonomous movement. Instead the cooperative stance could be seen from Mangkunegara who gave a space for PPN office in Mangkunegaran palace environment. In addition, some former servants of Mangkunegaran Plantation were also given opportunity to work in PPRI office.

On December 19, 1948, the second clash occurred by the Dutch, and the Mangkunegaran's stance changed. Mangkunegaran realized that the power had been taken over by the state and the authority over its properties in the form of companies under Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund had been given voluntarily to Republic of Indonesia's government in 1946. For that reasons, they attempted to restore their government status by strengthening themselves in maintaining and preparing government instruments. Mangkunegaran turned to the Dutch Government for support and good relationship in order to secure their property that had

been taken over by RI's government. This stance could be seen from the Recommendation made by Superintendent representing the Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund to ask for their right to their two dependable sugar companies: Colomadu and Tasikmadu sugar factories. The strong reasons of the application for sugar factory return was that based on the fact, so far, Sugarcane planting and Sugar production was funded by Mangkunegaran itself (Superintendent's Decree, 1948, Reksopustoko Archive No. 5236).

This relationship was fruitful, because in addition to their servant obtaining salary in the form of *civilele list* as they had received before war period, the institution dealing with Mangkunegaran assets named *Fonds van Eigendommen van het Mangkoenegasche Rijk* or Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund Commission was also revived. This institution's status was changed into private property based on European Law. Such the change was made by Hoge Vertegenwoordiger Van de Kroon in Indonesia through his Decree No. 35 dated September 30, 1949. Through this Decree, Mangkunegaran management considered that Mangkunegaran Family could master again the properties formerly taken over by Indonesian government (Wasino, 2004:7). Mangkunegaran's power was related to the authority of managing company under the Dutch, so that when the Dutch recognized RI' sovereignty, the assets mastered by Praja Mangkunegaran under Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund was not insured for its security.

On December 17, 1949, Dutch Government recognized Republic of Indonesia's sovereignty, so that the assets mastered by Praja Mangkunegaran under Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund should be given to Republic of Indonesia' government. Although it was not easy because the Mangkunegaran's position represented by its financial attorney, in this case *Superintendent*, refused to coordinate with PPRI and the position of all plantation produces were stored themselves in *De Javasche bank* by *Superintendent* that at that time was occupied by Ir. Sarsito Mangoenkoesomo. In 1951, the assets of Mangkunegaran was frozen again by the government and the government obliged the Mangkunegaran to give the management of Mangkunegaran's assets to Republic of Indonesia's government, the open conflict between Republic of Indonesia's government and Praja Mangkunegaran occurred on October and November in which Indonesian Government attempted to take over the management of sugar plant (factory) in the end of 1951, after having been managed by Superintendent for many years as the Property of Mangkunegaran. It could be seen from Interior Minister's letter on November 8, 1951 No. Pem.X.66/5/8 containing the expectation for the presence of Sri Mangkunegara VIII as well as other members of commission and Superintendent to exchange thinking and to discuss further everything about Fonds related to the Government' purpose to withdraw the *besluit Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de Kroon in Indonesia* (September 30, 1949 No.35). This letter was accompanied with invitation through telegram dated on December 31, 1951 addressed to Sri Mangkunegara VIII, but Mangkunegaran answered that they were not willing to come to discuss.

Having passed through the transition period for nearly four years, in 1952, every areas of company ever conducted by Praja Mangkunegaran was finally frozen and taken over by Indonesian Government. Then, the Praja attempted to reorganize its financial system through Mangkunegaran-owned Fund, because during the transition period, the praja's financial situation began to be difficult. Such condition was in line with political and economic situation in Indonesia at that time, during 1946-around 1952s. Since then, the economic wheel of Praja Mangkunegaran was completely dependent on government subsidy. It was as if the newborn baby that could not do many things for its survival, recalling that economy was the starting point (base) of life sustainability. Many assets so far becoming its source of livelihood were taken over by RI's government, so that Mangkunegaran VIII was required to think from the beginning to organize the Economy of Pura Mangkunegaran. It was not light burden, in which Mangkunegaran should deal with and maintain all of construction assets and should think about the welfare of *abdi dalem* who were loyal to Mangkunegaran despite no livelihood source.

3. Mangkunegaran as a Cultural Center

Since 1952, after the dismissal of Mangkunegaran-Owned Fund Commission, Mangkunegaran no longer had authority of managing the company's finance it managed so far. The beginning of change made the economic condition of Mangkunegaran in trouble actually. Mangkunegaran only relied on government's subsidy for *Pengageng's* life need and the maintenance of so many Mangkunegaran's assets. Meanwhile, all assets resulting in money (profit) was then mastered by Republic of Indonesia's Government. Mangkunegara VIII dealt with the crisis of Pura Mangkunegaran existence by means of formal way, for example when questioning the Mangkunegaran's assets taken over for its management by the government without any discussion with Mangkunegaran management. Although then he was lost in the court, Mangkunegara VIII keep running the Mangkunegaran monarchy wheel in various efforts and attempts.

Realizing its position that Mangkunegaran was then only a cultural central in Surakarta and Indonesia generally, the development of art became the focus of Mangkunegara VII's attention. The attempt of exploring art, particularly the performing art, was conducted definitely, but the architectural art was not touched at all. In 1970, Mangkunegara VIII successfully explored and rekindled *Bedhaya Anglir Mendung* dance, the dance by Mangkunegara I that had been vanished. In addition to exploring *Bedhaya Anglir Mendung* dance, he also created a folk dance called *Gambyong Retno Kusumo* dance. Meanwhile, in physical construction, there was no addition at all; even some buildings were made the museum to be accessed by the public, in order to get income.

Furthermore, in 1987, Mangkunegara VIII passed way and succeeded by his third son, GPH. Sujiwakusuma as KGPAA Mangkunegara IX. Dipo Handoko and Kastoyo Ramelan (in Gatra Magazine third edition 9th year in 2002) explained that during GPH Sujiwakusuma reign as Mangkunegara IX, for the first time in the history of archipelago kingdoms in Republic of Indonesia's area, Mangkunegaran made a breakthrough bravely to involve outsiders to intervene in determining the throne. Although the consensus was intended to GPH Sujiwakuwuma, but his coronation should be received satisfactorily without secondary official statement of Rome number IX, as KGPAA. Only on January 19, 2010, when Mangkunegara IX was 22 years old, he reigned (*jumeneng*) as the ninth *Adipati* in Mangkunegaran.

The warmth of Mangkunegara's throne had been actually felt since the succession, after Mangkunegara VIII passed away in 1987, and GPH Sudjiwo Kusumo was coronated as the successor some months later. This third son of Mangkunegara VIII was selected because his two siblings were the daughter of the King's consort. Furthermore, some *sesepuh* (elders) of palace objected with the coronation of GPH Sudjiwo Kusumo. The *sesepuh* held on the Mangkunegara I's last will that was written with blood, although some historicists considered it as an issue. It was told that the last will stated that Mangkunegara era would last after the eighth generation. There after *Pengageng Pura* occupied by the descent of Raden Ngabei Rangga Panambang, the important figure supporting the struggle of Pangeran Sambernyawa occupying *patih* position for *punggawa* (court official) affairs during Mangkunegara I reign. Mangkunegaran IX, called Mas Jiwo followed it by showing other evidence constituting his father's last will about his appointment to be the one continuing the throne (Handoko and Ramelan, 2002: 83).

Furthermore, the existence of Mangkunegara as former *kadipaten* in Archipelago encountered dilemmatic situation, particularly pertaining to its position and existence in the life square in Republic of Indonesia state system. *Kadipaten* formerly has capacity as a state with arm power and territory changed into a more adaptive order. *Pengageng* is only an elder in Pura Mangkunegaran environment. However, it should be recognized that Mangkunegaran is the dynasty with the largest share in the establishment of Republic of Indonesia's country. Entering its 259 years age, despite its fallen political authority since independence revolution, the succession in Pura Mangkunegaran still attracted the public's attention and Mangkunegaran people's. The succession in Pura Mangkunegaran ran smoothly without conflict of power, except on July 24, 1993 when GPH Sujiwakusuma was discharged from *Dewan Pertimbangan Pura Mangkunegara* (Pura Mangkunegara Judgment Council) (The Supreme Institution in Pura Mangkunegara) from the position of *Pengageng Pura Mangkunegaran*. The position of Mangkunegaran family head was succeeded by Gusti Raden Ayu (GRAy) Sitti Noeroel Kamaril Ngarasati Kusumawardhani Soerjosoearjo (Handoko and Ramelan, 2002: 90).

The discharge occurred beyond the tradition of Pura Mangkunegaran's leader succession. GPH Sujiwakusuma was considered by Dewan Pura and nucleus family of Mangkunegara VIII as deviating from *paugeran* because he could not maintain the family's intactness. GPH Sujiwakusuma, thereafter called Mangkunegara IX, was considered as not successfully undertaking his right and obligation in the term of coordination, management, administration and finance as well. Before the verdict was imposed, there was a controversial verdict made by Mangkunegara IX by discharging GPH (*Gusti Pangeran Haryo*) Saktyo Kusumo, his little brother, and GPH Suryohamiseno, his step brother from the position of court official. From this condition, it could be stated that inter-relative friction along the Mangkunegara IX reign in fact still occurred even after Mangkunegaran no longer had administrative power.

Mangkunegara IX's policy considered as successful on the one hand and not successful on the other hand was the attempt of exploring Mangkunegaran dance art that had been initiated originally by Mangkunegara VIII along with the lecturer team of ASKI Surakarta. Mangkunegaran itself has a variety of dances different from that of both Kasunanan and Kasultanan Yogyakarta. From such condition, the dance arts developing in Surakarta, particularly ASKI, were only those of Kasunanan and Kasultanan Yogyakarta. As the time progresses, the activity of Dance Art in Kasunanan encountered vacuum, so did that in Mangkunegaran. Departing from such condition, the Dance Art lecturer team of ASKI Surakarta driven by Hari Genduk and Daryono initiated to rekindle the dance art in Mangkunegaran performed in a show, one of which was performed in Mangkunegaran by involving Pracimayasa building as the staging location (Daryono in interview on August 25, 2016 and Hari Genduk in interview on September 1, 2016). As a result of such the activity, Mangkunegaran dance art began to live. Art expedition throughout Europe has ever been conducted by Daryono and Hari Genduk around 1988-1996. In Mangkunegaran, there is nearly no leisure day without performance or only practice of Dance Art. Systematically, dance art had been documented in Mangkunegaran, including *Klono Topeng* dance as well as its many masks (*topeng*).

D. Conclusion

As a concluding remark, it can be concluded that the Fall of Mangkunegaran's Political and Economical Authority is due to the chaos occurring in Mangkunegaran as an autonomous region in the beginning of Republic of Indonesia country, the transfer of Mangkunegaran's asset, and the new position of Mangkunegaran as one of cultural centers in Surakarta City. The proclamation of Indonesia's independence in fact exerted considerable effect on social, political, and economical life in Mangkunegaran. It could be seen from the presence of decision to give Mangkunegaran's asset to Republic of Indonesia as the support to Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) country.

This transfer of asset was accompanied with the conferral of status as an autonomous region to Mangkunegaran in the beginning of NKRI with a variety of privileges it had. However as the time progress, this status conferral even put Mangkunegaran onto dilemmatic condition because so many groups resisted and event attempted to cancel the status. Finally, the status was vanished and Mangkunegaran lose its political and economical authority because its position began to switch to be cultural pledge in Surakarta city, with the new role undertaken as one of cultural centers in Surakarta.

Mangkunegaran unpreparedness in the socio-political conflict situation in Surakarta changed quickly due to the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia (RI), ushering the attitude of Mangkunegara VIII easy decisions, without thinking. The decision for the sake of decision done driven desire to avoid conflict with self-governing repellent. The politics of social change that had not been previously suspected and predicted during the previous Government. The struggles of the previous *pengageng* that have a share in the Government of RI in the escape sensitivity of thinking and encouraging attitude *kooporatif* Mangkunegara VIII against the policy of the Government of Indonesia by submitting voluntarily the whole asset. Mangkunegaran is judged not able to dampen the self-governing repellent status of Self-governing that eventually accompanied by the presence of some of the klosul authorities of the Commission of funds belonging to the Mangkunegaran, dismissed the authority of Mangkunegaran

related financial management of various companies who previously managed as belonging to the family of the Mangkunegaran. Since then Replace only as cultural centre does not have the authority in the Government. The existence of the Mangkunegaran as cultural center are obligated to manage the entire asset at the center of modernity, encouraged the various parties took part in the excavation of the Mangkunegaran artistry can be said through the vacuum after independence. The effort of digging art and culture of the Mangkunegaran involve many actors as relations so that building a new entity in the Pracimayasa building which includes the Mangkunegaran in commodification.

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