



Government Negotiation Strategies amidst Modern Development and Budgetary Solutions for Songket Preservation in South Sumatera

Husyam^{1*}, Kiagus Muhammad Sobri², Andy Alfatih³, Alamsyah⁴

^{1*,2,3,4}Departement of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia

Correspondence Authour: Husyam

husyamsahabat@gmail.com

Citation: Husyam, et al (2024) Government Negotiation Strategies amidst Modern Development and Budgetary Solutions for Songket Preservation in South Sumatera, *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(6) 933-941

Doi: xyz

ARTICLE INFO

ArticleHistory Article
Submission: November 2022
Revised Submission 28
December 2022
Article Accepted: 27
January 2023

ABSTRACT

The rich cultural heritage of South Sumatra, Indonesia, characterized by a diverse array of customs, rituals, and art forms, presents a significant challenge for the local government in terms of preservation amid the pressures of modern development. This paper explores the negotiation strategies employed by the South Sumatra government in resolving budget allocations to support Songket heritage preservation. The study highlights the tension between the fervent desire to protect cultural legacies and the pressing demands for infrastructural advancement, which focused heavily on urban modernization. By examining the strategies and policies used in balancing these competing demands, the paper reveals the complex interplay between tradition and progress which emphasizes the importance of astute policy-making, innovative urban planning, and stakeholder engagement in ensuring that modernization efforts do not erode cultural heritage. The study also discusses the political dynamics that influence budget resolutions, where tangible physical developments are often viewed as primary indicators of governmental success. This research is crucial for understanding how budget negotiations can be managed to respect and preserve cultural heritage while promoting sustainable development. The findings underscore the need for a comprehensive approach to cultural guardianship, offering valuable insights for other regions facing similar challenges. By illuminating the negotiation styles of the South Sumatran government, the paper contributes to the broader discourse on heritage preservation and economic policy-making.

Keywords: Government Negotiation Strategies, Modern Development, Budget Resolutions, Songket Preservation, South Sumatera.

Introduction

The province of South Sumatra, Indonesia, is a region rich in cultural heritage, characterized by a vibrant tapestry of customs, rituals, and art forms passed down through generations. This cultural wealth encapsulates the essence of the province's identity, fostering a strong sense of community cohesion. However, the government of South Sumatra faces a complex and multifaceted challenge: balancing the preservation of this cherished cultural heritage with the pressing demands of modernity and economic development. This paper explores the intricate negotiation strategies employed by the South Sumatran government in resolving budget allocations that simultaneously aim to support Songket heritage preservation and accommodate development needs.

As South Sumatra experiences rapid urbanization, industrialization, and globalization, the tension between conservation and progress becomes increasingly poignant. On one hand, there is a fervent desire to honour

and protect the diverse cultural expressions that define the province's unique character. Efforts to safeguard traditional dances, music, crafts, and other intangible cultural legacies are not merely about preserving tangible artifacts but also about nurturing a sense of pride and belonging among local communities. These cultural practices are seen as vital for maintaining the historical continuity and social fabric of the region. On the other hand, the South Sumatran government must navigate the demands of economic development and infrastructural advancement. The expansion of urban areas, industrial zones, and transportation networks often encroaches upon historic sites, indigenous lands, and sacred spaces. Such developments pose formidable challenges to conservation efforts. The government must make astute policy decisions and engage in innovative urban planning to balance the often-conflicting needs of progress and preservation.

The dilemma is further complicated by political dynamics, where the success of a government is often measured through tangible physical developments. Infrastructure projects serve as primary indicators of leadership success, guiding local government officials in evaluating performance and executing their duties. In the last 20 years, the focus of development in South Sumatra was heavily oriented towards modern urban infrastructure, with large-scale projects enhancing regional connectivity and investment opportunities. This development vision, supported by regional regulations such as Regional Regulation Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Long-Term Development Plan of South Sumatra Province for the period 2005-2025, underscores the importance of economic growth and improving public welfare.

This paper aims to delve into the negotiation styles of the South Sumatran government in budget resolutions related to cultural heritage preservation, particularly related to Songket preservation. It examines how the government prioritizes and allocates resources amidst competing demands and how these decisions impact the preservation of cultural heritage. The study highlights the delicate balance required to ensure that modernization efforts do not come at the expense of cultural loss. It also explores the strategies employed by the government to foster a harmonious coexistence between tradition and development, considering the evolving nature of culture itself.

Understanding the negotiation styles in budget resolutions for heritage preservation is crucial for formulating effective policies that respect cultural heritage while supporting sustainable development. This study contributes to the broader discourse on cultural guardianship and offers insights into the practical implications of government decisions on cultural preservation. By examining the South Sumatran context, the paper provides valuable lessons for other regions facing similar challenges, emphasizing the need for comprehensive and inclusive approaches to cultural and economic policy-making. In conclusion, this paper sets the stage for a detailed exploration of the South Sumatra government's approach to cultural guardianship through budget negotiations. It underscores the importance of maintaining a delicate balance between preserving the rich cultural heritage of the province and meeting the imperatives of modern development. Through this study, we aim to illuminate the complexities and strategies involved in safeguarding cultural legacies in the face of rapid socio-economic changes.

Methodology

This research employs a qualitative-descriptive approach with a case study research design (Sakti, Endraswara & Rohman, 2024). The qualitative-descriptive approach is utilized as a research method aimed at providing a systematic, factual, and accurate description of phenomena without attempting to establish cause-and-effect relationships. In this regard, qualitative-descriptive research involves analyzing and presenting data using methods aimed at constructing a narrative driven by theory for further investigation. This type of research is crucial for laying the groundwork for experimental and quasi-experimental studies, offering contextual explanations, and paving the way for new research. Descriptive studies serve as the starting point for more complex research, aiding in understanding existing conditions and associations with other variables. They contribute to a comprehensive understanding of various subjects by providing detailed and in-depth analyses of the phenomena under investigation.

This study utilizes a case study approach to gather data. The data used are based on incidents, events, and phenomena. Purposeful sampling, as used in this study, involves selecting samples based on specific criteria relevant to the research objectives. This method allows researchers to focus on individuals with particular characteristics or information, ensuring that the collected data are targeted and meaningful for the research. Purposeful sampling is beneficial when researchers seek in-depth insights from specific groups, enhancing the relevance and depth of the obtained results. By focusing attention on subjects relevant to the research objectives, this sampling strategy enables researchers to gather detailed and relevant information that directly addresses research questions, making findings more meaningful and applicable to the study's objectives.

Field observations and interviews are employed to collect data. Data analysis methods such as data reduction, visualization, and conclusion drawing play a crucial role in extracting insights from raw data. Data reduction simplifies complex information, while visualization aids in presenting data graphically for better understanding. This process culminates in drawing conclusions based on the analyzed and visualized data, ensuring accuracy and reliability through validation. These methods work synergistically to provide a comprehensive and informative data analysis process, enhancing understanding and interpretation of complex datasets. By effectively utilizing these techniques, researchers can gain meaningful insights and

make data-driven decisions, ultimately contributing to advancements in various fields through evidence-based conclusions. In this study, the methodology is applied to enhance the credibility of research findings through increased precision, data triangulation, and member checking. Increased precision is achieved by thorough data collection and examination to minimize errors and biases. Data triangulation involves using multiple methods to verify results, ensuring consistency and reliability. Member checking, such as member checking meetings, allows participant involvement in confirming research findings, reducing potential biases. These steps collectively aim to reduce bias and enhance the accuracy and validity of research findings, aligning with the goal of ensuring the credibility of the data analysis process in this study.

Results

a. Songket as a Local Cultural Heritage in South Sumatra

Sumatera Selatan is one of the provinces in Indonesia blessed with cultural wealth and local cultural heritage (Uchino, 2005). One of the remarkable local cultural heritages in Sumatera Selatan is Songket, which is truly spectacular (Rodgers, 2011). Songket is not just about weaving threads interspersed with various gold and silver threads with diverse motifs (Purnama et al., 2021; Taal, 2008), but it encompasses cultural connections (Fraser-Lu, 1991), customs, preserved memories, and living history (Hoffstaedter, 2011; Putten, 2001). At this point, Songket is not solely about beauty, merely producing aesthetic value and economic products (Kasuma et al., 2020), but each Songket holds cultural codes, serving as symbols and traditions (Selvanayagam, 1990; Suzanne Stankard, 2010), as well as cultural assets symbolizing (Andaya, 1989), reflecting the mindset of the Malay society and serving as a brand representing the culture of a region (Tahrir et al., 2017; Wahyuni, 2018). With Songket, it marks a historical indication that in the past, there existed a culture of people thriving for centuries. Thus, Songket is not just a thread, but also embodies philosophical and historical values, carrying human memories for a long time.

Historically, Songket is a traditional wealth of South Sumatra Province with high cultural and historical value. During the Sriwijaya kingdom era, Songket was always symbolized with the grandeur of the royal elites, making it famous and a pride of South Sumatra residents until today (Uchino, 2011). The long history of South Sumatra cannot be separated from Songket, which is not only a unique craft but also a symbolism and essential value in the life of the South Sumatran Malay society. Furthermore, Songket also functions as a symbol of social status and communication in Palembang's cultural society. However, its function has shifted towards the development of souvenir production alone. Thus, it is not surprising that in today's era of globalization, the essential value of Songket is increasingly difficult to find in various motifs of Songket. Unfortunately, in the current social and political reality and empiricism, the preservation of local cultural heritage, especially Songket, becomes a "blurry" note about how stakeholders in South Sumatra Province still lag behind in paying attention to this cultural heritage, specifically through a set of official and legal regulations in the form of regional regulations (Perda). The existence of a set of Perda regulations in the concept of preserving local cultural heritage is crucial in fostering trust and seriousness among policymakers towards each other. The absence of these Perda regulations ultimately becomes a historical record of the government's attention to local cultural heritage disappearing from the past to the present, buried by various temporary political interests. Consequently, the preservation of local cultural heritage is only carried out voluntarily by individuals, groups, or communities who have attention and awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage in South Sumatra.

Various studies indicate that efforts to preserve traditional cloth cultural heritage have been carried out by various countries and regions in Indonesia. For example, in 2021, Malaysia registered Songket as Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Tempo.do, 2021). Meanwhile, other provinces in various regions of Indonesia have protected and preserved local cultural heritage of Songket, either through Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection, such as Batu Bara Regency (Batubara.go.id, 2021), Sambas Regency (NIM, 2019), Bali Province (Dgip.go.id, 2022), Padang Province (Sumbar.kemerkumham.go.id, 2022). In contrast to the experiences of other countries and provinces above, efforts to preserve local cultural heritage have been carried out by issuing Gubernatorial Regulations (Pergub) in the form of providing assistance in Songket production (Pergub.Sumsel, 2010). In terms of production, Songket is still at the home industry level, relying on traditional weaving techniques such as Kampoeng Tenun, Muara Penimbang, and the city of Palembang. Meanwhile, in terms of economy, the promotion of local cultural heritage Songket still uses print media, brochures, and artistic events held in Palembang or other regions. At the governmental level, efforts to preserve local cultural heritage Songket are by building museums and e-museums. At this point, both production systems and promotion through exhibited events are not yet effective in maintaining and preserving the local cultural heritage of Songket. At the same time, the role of the government in preserving local cultural heritage Songket is still assisting artisans, but only helping with promotion through events. As a result, Songket is only seen as a typical craft for souvenir purposes. Therefore, Songket has not been able to be internalized into people's lives. Moreover, Songket is still only used in ceremonial events such as weddings and traditional events of South Sumatra communities.

b. Modern Infrastructure and Economic Development

South Sumatera, renowned for its rich cultural tapestry and historical significance, is home to numerous cultural assets that are integral to its identity. These assets, however, are increasingly at risk due to budgetary limitations and competing governmental priorities. Effective negotiation tactics by government officials are thus critical in ensuring that fiscal policies do not undermine cultural preservation efforts. In 2017, South Sumatera emerged as one of the regions in Indonesia undergoing massive infrastructure development, spearheaded by the Indonesian government. This encompassed not only the construction of toll roads as part of the Trans Sumatera Toll Road, but also other infrastructure projects, including sports venues and athlete villages to support the 2018 Asian Games. Additionally, the Indonesian government allocated funds for infrastructure supporting food sovereignty and water resilience, improving connectivity, basic infrastructure such as drinking water and sanitation, and providing housing for low-income communities (MBR). Furthermore, South Sumatera also received Special Allocation Funds in 2017 for infrastructure development amounting to Rp 1.01 trillion. In this regard, the Indonesian government allocated Rp 2.5 trillion for infrastructure development in South Sumatera in 2017.

The objective of all prioritized developments by the Indonesian government is to enhance connectivity. This focus is also evident in South Sumatera Province, aligned with the development vision outlined in Regional Regulation Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Long-Term Development Plan of South Sumatera Province for the period 2005-2025. This vision emphasizes the importance of economic development and improving the welfare of the people. Therefore, development in South Sumatera, especially in the last 20 years, has tended to focus on modern urban infrastructure. The priority lies in transforming infrastructure through large-scale projects such as toll roads, ports, and other transportation facilities that enhance regional connectivity and investment opportunities.

Although this infrastructure development has positively impacted economic growth and community welfare, it indirectly presents a complex dilemma in preserving valuable local cultural heritage. The South Sumatera government strives to balance tradition preservation with the demands of modernization and urgent development. The province is rich in customs, rituals, and arts passed down from generation to generation, reflecting its identity and community cohesion. However, amidst rapid urbanization, industrialization, and globalization, tensions arise between conservation and progress. Conversely, the government must tackle the demands of economic growth and infrastructure development, which frequently intersect with cultural heritage sites. Urban expansion, the creation of industrial zones, and the development of transportation networks can disrupt historical sites, ancestral lands, and sacred places, presenting substantial challenges for conservation efforts. Striking a balance between development and preservation necessitates intelligent policy-making, innovative urban planning, and effective stakeholder engagement across various sectors. Moreover, the evolving nature of culture adds complexity, as traditions shift and adapt to changing social dynamics and external influences. The government faces the formidable task of supporting this organic cultural transformation while preserving the core elements that form the foundation of South Sumatera's cultural identity. By embracing innovation and creativity alongside a respect for heritage, it is possible to create a dynamic cultural landscape that integrates both tradition and modernity. Therefore, efforts to preserve traditions and local cultural heritage are not only about protecting physical artifacts but also about nurturing intangible cultural heritage, fostering pride, and fostering a sense of ownership among local communities.

c. Budgetary Allocation For Cultural Presevation

The primary challenge stems from the insufficient emphasis on safeguarding local cultural heritage, primarily attributed to the overwhelming emphasis on infrastructure advancement and modernization. The inadequacy of budgetary allocation for the preservation of local cultural heritage presents another pressing challenge that necessitates attention. Hence, the government must strive to strike a delicate balance between economic progress and cultural conservation by implementing astute policies and engaging stakeholders across diverse sectors. Moreover, fostering innovation and creativity becomes imperative to foster a dynamic cultural milieu that stays rooted in local traditions and values.

Table: Allocation of Regional Budget for the Department of Culture and Tourism of South Sumatra

o	Year	Budget Amount
	2019	Rp. 22.546.658.000
	2020	Rp. 14.308.716.700
	2021	Rp. 32.006.662.000
	2022	Rp. 37.947.077.000
	2023	Rp. 40.809.024.100

Source: Government of South Sumatra, 2019-2023

From those table, it can be seen that, from 2019, the budget amounted to Rp. 22,546,658,000. However, there was a decrease in the budget in 2020, totaling Rp. 14,308,716,700. This decline was due to budget refocusing to accelerate the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. Additionally, some programs experienced

budget reductions because the activity budget for those programs was reduced to prioritize other programs, such as office administration service programs, apparatus infrastructure improvement programs, and cultural value development programs. However, from 2020 to 2021, there was a significant spike in the budget amount. In 2021, the budget increased to Rp. 32,006,662,000, nearly double the amount of the previous year's budget. This surge could reflect increased needs or new priorities accommodated within the budget. Subsequently, from 2021 to 2023, the budget amount continued to increase gradually. In 2022, the budget reached Rp. 37,947,077,000, and in 2023, it further increased to Rp. 40,809,024,100. This increase may indicate growth or expansion in programs and activities funded by the budget, or it could signify inflation and increased living costs. The allocation of the budget for the Department of Culture and Tourism of South Sumatra Province from year to year reflects changes in priorities, policies, and needs within the organization or entity concerned.

Table: Budget Expenditure of Regional Apparatus of South Sumatra Province for the Years 2021-2023

No	Regional Apparatus Organization	Regional Income and Expenditure Budget		
		2021	2022	2023
	Department of Education	1.840.804.471.105	3.270.255.031.706	4.627.746.930.657
	Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency	4.603.217.392.721	234.807.267.377	4.577.901.164.699
	Department of Health	326.048.207.156	549.886.829.652	932.404.636.038
	Public Works, Highways, and Spatial Planning	1.382.023.216.000	1.525.816.051.614	916.143.647.370
	Secretariat of the Regional People's Representative Council	323.750.127.000	306.196.745.123	446.929.598.374
	Regional Secretariat	348.878.864.409	517.178.169.214	366.669.008.000
	Regional Revenue Agency	206.627.047.500	220.743.506.666	264.495.850.102
	Department of Agriculture, Food Crops, and Horticulture	69.509.763.148	88.294.912.000	137.645.173.825
10	Department of Housing and Settlement Area Service	429.586.147.000	208.363.818.038	129.760.363.553
11	Department of Water Resources Management	99.918.465.000	166.756.116.763	100.416.505.300
12	Department Youth and Sports	49.373.387.331	93.556.299.950	82.691.399.900
13	Agency of National Unity and Politics	12.067.401.550	24.911.099.600	75.975.905.093
14	Department of Transportation	37.120.012.000	35.695.045.350	73.660.487.617
15	Ernaldi Bahar Hospital	71.300.558.000	76.876.411.140	60.594.099.000
16	Department of Forestry	62.643.711.250	50.547.148.232	56.241.801.978
17	Department of Social	42.435.368.000	39.150.544.850	50.665.696.000
18	Regional Civil Service Police Unit	32.800.894.100	38.135.925.000	42.170.643.000
19	Department of Culture and Tourism	32.006.662.000	47.849.087.000	40.809.024.100
20	Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	34.607.640.563	33.035.645.000	39.328.162.300
21	Regional Development Planning Agency	33.800.213.000	30.093.662.800	37.772.834.000
22	Inspectorate	32.926.173.000	33.623.919.000	34.873.897.000
23	Department of Manpower and Transmigration	34.413.694.900	27.796.008.000	33.307.147.000
24	Department of Communication and Informatics	47,044,128,172	41.451.567.600	32.036.546.420
25	Regional Disaster Management Agency	33.945.035.000	28.630.761.649	31.831.596.096
26	Department of Energy and Mineral Resources	22.288.228.709	26.553.629.000	30.557.888.497
27	Department of Food Security and Animal Husbandry	31.228.965.363	26.884.239.000	30.180.843.000
28	Department of Plantation	22.079.680.702	15.819.803.200	27.856.913.882
29	Regional Human Resources Development Agency	31.658.386.000	41.683.706.644	26.025.093.000
30	Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Agency	27.399.998.000	25.695.045.350	25.141.577.540
31	Department of Community Empowerment and Village Development	18.447.352.000	43.715.765.700	24.508.332.000
32	Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises	16.067.544.000	15.881.301.000	24.265.871.260
33	Regional Personnel Agency	16.345.203.000	19.566.064.062	23.440.733.914
34	Regional Research and Development Agency	22.341.743.200	22.534.069.440	22.220.012.967
35	Department of Trade	13.715.476.723	15.632.664.000	20.571.313.572
36	Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency	-	3.267.492.284.402	-
37	Department of Library	20.442.580.000	21.598.873.000	19.694.669.002
38	Empowerment of Women and Child Protection	13.854.256.170	13.127.146.000	17.384.445.000
39	Department of Industry	13.137.549.000	14.680.320.000	17.269.103.391
40	Liaison Agency	19.129.104.000	16.200.246.000	16.301.902.000
41	Archives Agency	14.904.909.050	13.554.341.000	13.525.104.900

42	Department of Population and Civil Registration	12.538.143.000	8.472.574.000	9.972.404.000
43	Department of Environment and Land	39.223.436.000	48.617.842.460	1.900.000.000
Total		10.541.651.134.823	11.347.363.249.929	11.371.462.008.715

Source: Department of Culture and Tourism of South Sumatra, 2023

From the total allocation of the South Sumatra government's budget in 2021 amounted to 10,541,651,134,823. Expenditures encompass various sectors such as infrastructure, education, health, and others. In 2022, the budget allocation increased to 11,347,363,249,929. This increase reflects changes in government priorities, the growing need to fund specific programs and projects, or responses to changing economic and social conditions. Meanwhile, in 2023, the budget allocation experienced a slight increase to 11,371,462,008,715, indicating the continuation of the trend of increased budget from the previous year. The increase reflects the commitment of the South Sumatra government to increase investment in various sectors to strengthen economic growth, enhance social welfare, or address specific challenges facing the province of South Sumatra. Therefore, changes in budget allocations from year to year reflect the priorities, policies, and economic conditions experienced by the province of South Sumatra

The lack of budget allocation from the South Sumatra government for the development, preservation, promotion, and education related to cultural heritage often hinders activities that are sustainable and comprehensive in nature. Insufficient funding leads to many cultural heritage preservation projects being postponed or even halted altogether, resulting in a decrease in the quality and quantity of maintained cultural sites. For example, many historical sites are not well-preserved, and suboptimal promotional activities lead to low public awareness of the importance of cultural heritage. Without adequate financial support, it is difficult to attract talented and dedicated individuals to engage in cultural heritage preservation. This raises concerns that over time, the ability and knowledge related to cultural preservation may decline. The lack of adequate budget allocation is a significant obstacle to cultural heritage preservation in South Sumatra. Without significant improvements in both aspects, sustainable and comprehensive preservation efforts will remain challenging to overcome.

d. South Sumatera Government's Strategies for Songket Preservation

In addressing and balancing the Songket preservation in South Sumatra, the government has implemented several significant strategies. These strategies encompass a multifaceted approach aimed at harmonizing the demands of modernity with the imperative of conserving cultural heritage. The government's tactics revolve around strategic budget allocations and targeted preservation efforts. These strategies are pivotal in safeguarding the rich cultural tapestry of the region amidst rapid modernization and economic development.

1. Exhibiting Songket in modern spaces

The cultural richness of South Sumatra, especially symbolized by Songket, faces threats from rapid modernization and economic development. Effective cultural preservation requires a multifaceted approach, balancing the demands of modernity with the need to conserve cultural heritage. This model outlines the government's negotiation style that aligns these competing interests through strategic budget resolutions and targeted preservation efforts. To preserve and promote the cultural significance of Songket, government policies should mandate the use of Songket motifs in public architecture and infrastructure projects including buildings, bridges, parks, and public transportation facilities. By embedding these traditional designs into the urban fabric, the government ensures that cultural heritage is visible and celebrated in everyday life. This approach not only preserves the aesthetic values of Songket but also fosters pride and identity among the population.

The goal is to showcase tradition in modern spaces. In this regard, public spaces such as government offices, community centers, and museums should prominently feature Songket and other traditional arts. This can be achieved through interior designs reflecting local heritage, exhibitions, and cultural displays that educate and engage the public. Additionally, city planning should prioritize the integration of cultural heritage sites into the heart of the city. This involves creating districts or cultural zones where historical sites, museums, and cultural centers are concentrated. These areas can become hubs of cultural activities, attracting tourists and local residents alike. City planners should identify and preserve historic environments and landmarks. This includes implementing conservation plans that protect the architectural integrity and historical significance of these sites while allowing for adaptive reuse. For example, old buildings can be repurposed into cultural centers, galleries, or community spaces. Therefore, the development of cultural trails and routes connecting various heritage sites can enhance accessibility and visibility. These routes may include informative signs and interactive installations providing historical context and engaging visitors.

2. Establishing a policy framework and regulations

In achieving comprehensive and well-directed goals, the South Sumatra government has established a policy framework and regulations. In this regard, the regulations provide a clear definition of what constitutes cultural heritage, encompassing artifacts, traditions, rituals, and arts that hold historical and cultural value. Its scope covers all aspects of cultural life that need to be preserved, from historical buildings to living cultural practices.

Table. Regional Regulation Concern with Cultural Heritage

o.	Name	Year	Conten
	Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021	2021	Architecture of Ornamented Buildings Reflecting Cultural Identity in South Sumatra
	Governor Regulation Number 7 of 2022	2022	Architecture of Ornamented Buildings Reflecting Cultural Identity in South Sumatra

Sources: Compiled by Author, 2023

This regulation mandates the establishment of a specialized body or committee tasked with overseeing the implementation of cultural preservation programs. This body is responsible for coordinating cross-sector efforts and ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders. With strong legislative support through South Sumatra Governor Regulation Number 2 of 2022, it is hoped that cultural preservation in South Sumatra can be more effective and sustainable, ensuring that this rich cultural heritage remains alive and can be enjoyed by future generations.

In this policy framework, the government aims to showcase tradition in modern spaces. Public venues such as government offices, community centers, and museums are tasked with prominently displaying Songket and other traditional arts. This can be achieved through interior design reflecting local heritage, exhibitions, and cultural displays that educate and engage the public. Additionally, urban planning should prioritize the integration of cultural heritage sites into the heart of the city. This involves creating districts or cultural zones where historical sites, museums, and cultural centers are concentrated. These areas can serve as hubs for cultural activities, attracting tourists and local residents alike. Urban planners should identify and preserve historical environments and landmarks. This includes implementing conservation plans that protect the architectural integrity and historical significance of these sites while allowing for adaptive reuse. For example, old buildings can be repurposed into cultural centers, galleries, or community spaces.

The success of this approach is evident from the establishment of South Sumatra Governor Regulation Number 2 of 2022, which strengthens the government's commitment and the involvement of all local government organizations in preserving local cultural heritage. This regulation not only reinforces the government's attention to cultural preservation but also signifies concrete steps to ensure that these efforts are supported by adequate resources. Thus, this policy aims not only to preserve physical cultural artifacts but also to revive and promote intangible cultural heritage, such as traditional knowledge and cultural practices, which are an inseparable part of the identity of the South Sumatra community. Proper budget allocation and active participation from all local government organizations are key to keeping cultural heritage alive and relevant amidst the changing times.

3. Strategic Budget Allocation

One of the primary strategies adopted by the government involves the allocation of funds specifically dedicated to the Songket preservation. Rather than solely relying on the Department of Culture and Tourism, responsibility is distributed across various governmental departments. Each Organizational Unit is mandated to allocate resources for local ornamentation and to establish special budgets for Songket preservation. This approach underscores that cultural heritage preservation is a collective responsibility involving both private and public sectors. It effectively encourages active participation from all OPDs in revitalization and the promotion of local wisdom. For instance, Songket motifs are integrated into public architecture and infrastructure projects, including buildings, bridges, parks, and public transportation facilities. By incorporating these traditional designs into urban structures, the government ensures that cultural heritage remains visible and celebrated in everyday life. This approach not only preserves the aesthetic value of Songket but also fosters pride and identity among the populace.

Conclusion

The South Sumatran government adeptly navigates the complex balance between preserving its rich cultural heritage and meeting the demands of modern infrastructure and economic development. This balancing act is crucial for maintaining both the historical continuity and the progress of the region. By decentralizing budget responsibilities, the government ensures that all Regional Apparatus Organization are involved in cultural preservation. Each Regional Apparatus Organization must allocate part of its budget for regional cultural ornaments and the promotion of Songket, fostering widespread engagement and responsibility across various sectors. Cultural preservation is positioned as a collective responsibility, encompassing both public and private sectors. This holistic approach not only enhances the effectiveness of preservation efforts but also ensures that cultural heritage is integrated into the broader socio-economic development plans. The implementation of South Sumatra Governor Regulation Number 2 of 2022 solidifies the government's commitment to cultural preservation. This regulation provides a robust framework that supports and guides preservation activities, ensuring they are well-funded and systematically executed. The policy encourages the incorporation of cultural elements into modern infrastructure, such as using Songket motifs in architecture and design. This integration helps to maintain cultural relevance in contemporary settings, fostering a sense of pride and identity among the local population. The strategic allocation of funds across various OPDs

ensures that cultural preservation efforts are sustainable and effectively integrated into the region's overall development. This approach helps to maintain a consistent focus on heritage while pursuing economic growth. Effective cultural guardianship requires active engagement and collaboration with all stakeholders, including local communities, cultural practitioners, and development authorities. This inclusive approach helps to align preservation strategies with the needs and values of the community. In summary, the South Sumatran government's negotiation styles in budget resolutions reflect a strategic and inclusive approach to cultural guardianship. By fostering collective responsibility, innovative budgeting, and regulatory support, the government aims to preserve its cultural heritage while accommodating modern development. This balanced and sustainable approach serves as a model for other regions facing similar challenges in heritage preservation and economic progress.

References

1. Andaya, B. W. (1989). The cloth trade in Jambi and Palembang society during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 40, 27–46.
2. Batubara.go.id (2021). Upayakan Hak Paten Untuk Kain Songket, Bupati Batu Bara Gelar Audiensi dengan Kemenkumham. diakses pada 11/01/2023. <https://www.batubarakab.go.id/post/upayakan-hak-paten-untuk-kain-songket-bupati-batu-bara-gelar-audiensi-dengan-kemenkumham-1626355621>
3. Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
4. Dgip.go.id (2022). Bali Catat Kain Endek dan Songket sebagai Kekayaan Intelektual Komunal. diakses pada 11/01/2023. <https://dgip.go.id/artikel/detail-artikel/bali-catat-kain-endek-dan-songket-sebagai-kekayaan-intelektual-komunal?kategori=Berita%20Resmi%20Paten>
5. Fraser-Lu, S. (1991). Textiles of Southeast Asia: Tradition, Trade and Transformation. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 50(4), 1000–1001. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/2058626>
6. Hoffstaedter, G. (2011). Modern Muslim Identities. Negotiating Religion and Ethnicity in Malaysia. In *NIAS Press* (Vol. 108, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/10.5771/0257-9774-2013-1-328>
7. Kusumastuti, R. (2018). Practical Model of Indigenous Co-Creation for the Sustainability of Indonesian Woven Songket. *Hasanuddin Economics and Business Review*, 2(2), 105. <https://doi.org/10.26487/hebr.v2i2.1494>
8. NIM, L. S. (2019). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Kain Tenun Songket Sambas Sebagai Warisan Budaya Tradisional. *Jurnal Fatwa Hukum*, 2(2).
9. Pergub.Sumsel (2010). Peraturan Gubernur Sumatera Selatan Nomor 32 Tahun 2012 Tentang Petunjuk Teknis Pemberian dan Penyaluran Bantuan Bahan Pembutan Songket Kepada Koperasi Wanita Tahun 2010. diakses pada 11/01/2023. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/37324/pergub-prov-sumatera-selatan-no-32-tahun-2010>
10. Purnama, D. H., Mulyanto, M., & Yulasteriyani, Y. (2021). Representation of Cultural Identity in Limas House Palembang. *DIMENSI (Journal of Architecture and Built Environment)*, 48(1), 47–54. <https://doi.org/10.9744/dimensi.48.1.47-54>
11. Putten, J. Van Der. (2001). A Malay of bugis ancestry: Haji Ibrahim's strategies of survival. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 32(3), 343–354. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022463401000182>
12. Rodgers, S. (2007). Gold Cloths of Sumatra: Indonesia's Songkets from Ceremony to Commodity. In *Gold Cloths of Sumatra*. <https://brill.com/view/title/23122>
13. Rodgers, Susan. (2011). Textile commerce and Songket creativity: The role of heritage entrepreneurs in contemporary gold-thread weaving in Sumatra. *Textile: The Journal of Cloth and Culture*, 9(3), 352–371. <https://doi.org/10.2752/175183511X13173703491153>
14. Sakti, S. A., Endraswara, S., & Rohman, A. (2024). Revitalizing local wisdom within character education through ethnopedagogy approach: A case study on a preschool in Yogyakarta. *Heliyon*.
15. Selvanayagam, G. I. (1990). *Songket: Malaysia's woven treasure*. Oxford University Press.
16. Sugiono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta Bandung.
17. Sumbar.kemenkumham.go.id (2022). Barih Solok dan Songket Silungkang jadi Indikasi Geografis Andalan Sumatera Barat, Potensi Apa Selanjutnya. diakses pada 11/01/2023. <https://sumbar.kemenkumham.go.id/berita-kanwil/berita-utama/4515-barih-solok-dan-songket-silungkang-jadi-indikasi-geografis-andalan-sumatera-barat-potensi-apa-selanjutnya>
18. Suzanne Stankard. (2010). *Textile Praxis: The Case for Malaysian Hand-Woven Songket Volume I* Suzanne Stankard A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements of the Royal College of Art for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy January 2010 The Royal College of Art. I(January), 208.
19. Taal, S. (2008). The limas house of Palembang. In *Indonesian Houses* (pp. 363–389). KITLV Press.
20. Tahrir, R., Rohidi, T. R. & Iswidayati, S. (2017). Makna Simbolis dan Fungsi Tenun Songket Bermotif Naga Pada Masyarakat Melayu di Palembang Sumatera Selatan. *Catharsis: Journal of Arts Education*, 6(1), 9–18.
21. Tempo.Co.id (2021). Unesco Masukkan Songket sebagai Warisan Budaya Non-benda Kemanusiaan Malaysia. diakses pada 11/01/2023. <https://dunia.tempo.co/read/1540949/unesco-masukkan-songket-sebagai-warisan-budaya-non-benda-kemanusiaan-malaysia>

22. Uchino, Magumi. (2006). Songket of Palembang: Socio-Cultural Change in a South Sumatran Textile Tradition.
23. Uchino, Megumi. (2005). Socio-cultural history of Palembang Songket. *Indonesia and the Malay World*, 33(96), 205–223. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13639810500283985>
24. Unesco. (2021). Songket. <https://ich.unesco.org/en/RL/songket-01505>, retrieved on December 01, 2023.
25. Wahyuni, E. (2018). The Role of Kaloka Art Studio in Traditioning Slendang Peralang Dance as The Region Identity in Peralang District. *Catharsis*, 7(1), 54–61.