



## Community-based conservation strategy in pre-historical cave area of Padang Bindu village of ogaan Komereng Ulu regency

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### Abstract

So far, the conservation efforts have been predominantly carried out by the government without involving the local community. Meanwhile, society is one of the causes of damages and changes to the conditions of the original environment of the Putri dan Harimau cave as prehistoric cave complex resulted from the absence of their bound and sense of belonging to the archaeological resources. The purpose of this study is to set up a prevention strategy for the Prehistoric Cave Complex of Desa Padang Bindu by involving the community as an integral part of this conservation strategy. So the efforts to prevent the damage that occurred during all this time can be realized. In addition, the results of this study are expected to create the sustainability of the prehistoric caves and the environment in association with the development and growth of the society. The data collection methods used in this research include literature reviews, observation, interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Data analysis includes analysis of factors that cause damage and community interests. The final stage is the formulation of the form of community involvement in conservation activities. Based on the data acquired regarding appreciation and position, interests and desires of the community, So it can formulate a form of a conservation strategy that puts the community as a stakeholder. The result shows that the damage occurs in Princes cave and Harimau Cave of Padang Bindu village caused by natural and human factors which consist of various activities undertaken by local communities such as the communities who cut trees, doing search for swallow nests and bat droppings, as well forest burnings that negatively impact the preservation of prehistoric caves in Padang Bindu Village. Another threat is mining limestone and rocks. The damage caused by human activity shows that there is no public awareness of Padang Bindu Village towards archaeological remains and their environment. In addition, the level of understanding of Padang Bindu villagers to the world of archeology is minimal, yet they have a desire to get involved in conservation efforts undertaken in Desa Padang Bindu Prehistoric Caves Complex.

**Keywords:** society, the damage, the cave site, environment, conservation

### 1. Introduction

Padang Bindu Village of Semidang Aji Subdistrict is one of the most important areas of archaeological perspective because around this area there are many caves that each have its own uniqueness, namely, Putri Caves, Selabe Caves, Karang Pelaluan Caves and Harimau Cave. One of the caves currently being studied by archaeologists is the Harimau Cave. since the exploration and excavation done by archaeologists joined in the ARKENAS team from 2009 to present, there are 86 prehistoric human skeletons and various archaeological remains of both rock artifacts, graves, and rock art have been successfully found in this Harimau Cave. The results of the research are supported by the findings of the various artifacts mentioned above, it is certain this area has been used as a place of pre-historic human settlements thousands of years ago (Simanjuntak, 2012).

So far, the nuances of traditional society are still reflected in the area of Padang Bindu Village. The characteristics of farming communities can still be found in everyday life, which also illustrates the integration of the natural environment of karst with the traditional life of the community. It can be an element of support for the cultural heritage development system which is conservation-oriented.

Therefore, it requires the effort to maintain its sustainability by involving the surrounding communities through the provision of knowledge and learning on how to prevent and overcome environmental damage resulting in the deterioration of the quality of cultural heritage objects in the Cave area due to human activities.

Based on research findings, the Putri Cave and Harimau Cave areas have been designated as archeological sites and conservation areas, so conservation efforts should continue to be conducted, in order to the area is preserved. However, it is unfortunate that in reality the condition of prehistoric caves in Padang Bindu village such as; the Putri Cave and Harimau Cave continue to be damaged and even more apprehensive. For example, the growth of microorganisms in the cave wall and some of the cave wall paintings began to peel, as well as the environmental destruction activities are still common, such as; cutting of trees around the cave, expansion of agricultural land, and placement due to higher population growth. Moving from these conditions, it is necessary to conservation efforts that involve the community. Hence, it can encourage the community to participate directly in maintaining the preservation of the Cultural Heritage.

Both the Prehistoric of the Putri Cave and Harimau Cave have

a very high value, making this area as the pride of the nation, the community, and has the potential of being a world heritage site. The utilization of historical and cultural resources that exist in this area can be maintained and well-controlled if fully supported by the local community. In other words, the preservation of the cultural heritage environment is a shared moral responsibility of the Ogan Komerang Ulu District government, South Sumatera and Padang Bindu people, in order to keep the ancestral heritage in their area of residence, so that future generations can still enjoy the richness of cultural resources that exist in the region.

Based on the above explanation, there are some interesting issues to be studied, namely;

1. What is the damage situation of the prehistoric caves of Padang Bindu village that occur from year to year and what are the factors that cause the damage?
2. What is a community-based conservation strategy that can be done in Prehistoric Caves Area of Padang Bindu Village?

## 2. Methodology

This research is conducted using qualitative methods through the collection of data as much as possible regarding the management activities that have been done, the type of damage around the area and the role of stakeholders. The stakeholders mentioned in this study are individuals or groups who have an interest in the management and conservation of the Prehistoric of Harimau Cave area, either directly or indirectly. Research data is collected in four ways: literature studies, observations, interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The library study aims to track and obtain data and information from various sources in the form of reports, books, papers, theses, and articles either from internet sources or other sources relevant to the research. Observations were made by observing the Padang Bindu Village area, which included the activities of the population, visitors, cave conditions, and the environment. Observation has been done by taking notes, photographing and determining the time and place for the implementation of Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Interviews have been conducted to obtain data not yet collected in field observations. Interviews conducted in this study, tend to be informal but profound and can be developed by the researchers themselves. The interview was conducted on residents living in the vicinity of Kampung Bindu, visitors, and institutions related to the location and research problem. The respective institutions consist of Ogan Komerang Ulu Tourism and Culture Office, Palembang Archaeological Center, Academician (University of Batubaja), Ogan Komerang Ulu Forestry Office, Ogan Komerang Ulu District Environmental Agency, Nature Conservation Group (JEJAK) and village officials.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are essentially an important alternative in qualitative research. There are several important FGD objectives: (1) absorbing some information (knowledge, views, and attitudes/responses) from several people (who are participants) somewhere, at one time, and for a planned event; (2) information is expected to fluctuate so that it enriches information data for reviewers, and (3) among participants not only delivers but also criticize the views, attitudes, and

knowledge of other participants. Additionally, data obtained from literature studies, field observations, interviews and FGDs will be processed in the form of narratives and tables.

Data analysis includes analysis of factors that cause damage and interests of stakeholders. In the analysis, the identification of the factors causing damage in the prehistoric cave area in Padang Bindu Village, both natural and human factors. Natural factors refer to the results of climate analysis that have been done, and human factors include the activities of stakeholders.

The stakeholders mentioned in this study are individuals or groups relating to the preservation of the Prehistoric Cave Area in Kampung Padang Bindu, which are directly or indirectly related. In the analysis of this study, the main thing to do is to identify various individuals, groups, and institutions related to the preservation and utilization of Prehistoric Cave Area in Padang Bindu area. Furthermore, the identified stakeholders are then classified based on their positions, interests, and needs. Stakeholders who have the same positions, interests, and needs as an institution with authority and interest in preserving Padang Bindu Village pre-historic area, namely; Tourism and Culture Office of Ogan Komerang Ulu, Palembang Archaeological Center, Academician (Batubaja University), Forestry and Plantation Office of Ogan Komerang Ulu Regency, Environment Agency of Ogan Komerang Ulu Regency, Nature Lovers Group (JEJAK), and village officials.

The last stage is the formulation of community involvement in conservation activities. Based on the acquisition of data on appreciation and position, interests and wishes of the community, it can be formulated as a form of community-based conservation that puts the community as a stakeholder.

## 3. Factor that caused the damage

### 3.1 Natural Factor

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, both through direct observation and literature study note that the damage that occurred in prehistoric caves in the village of Padang Bindu from time to time getting worse. Based on data on the macro climate that occurred in the area of Prehistoric Cave Padang Bindu Village, it is known that the sun exposure in January to September increased, while in October to December decreased. For example, the longest sunlight in the Lowest Tiger Site and Cave Sites occurs in December and January. Air temperatures also increase during the day and drop drastically at night. These temperature fluctuations resulted in the level of humidity occurring in the prehistoric cave area of Padang Bindu Village, which is higher on average between 35-50%. This moisture level easily triggers the growth of microorganisms that occur in prehistoric caves. The flow of water in and around the cave is one of the causes of moisture in the cave, so it can easily trigger the growth of microorganisms such as algae and moss. The growth of these microorganisms will accelerate the weathering on the layers of rock and rock paintings that exist on the cave wall as in the paintings contained in the walls of the Tiger Cave. In the dry season algae and moss will dry, it is feared will cause peeling. Examples of cases of damage that occurred in prehistoric caves, such as the Tiger Cave area and Princess Cave is a lot of discovery of irregularities by irresponsible hands, then there

has been much exfoliation on the walls of the cave due to water droplets that flow from the surface of the cave wall, which resulted in some of the rock painting come peeling. But unfortunately, there has been no significant action taken by the government and interpreters, as if there was an omission of what happened. Currently, it appears some of the painting began to blur because it covered the algae and partly lost to come peeled together layers of cave walls. The problem if left without any effort can cause the loss of painting cards on the wall of the cave because over time will cause the exfoliation of cave walls including rock paintings due to drying algae covering the painting.

### 3.2 Human factors

The results showed that cave and environmental damage in the area of prehistoric caves in the area of Padang Bindu Village, not only due to natural conditions but also caused by human factors. Based on observations made, it is known that there are some activities of stakeholders around the area of Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu which unconsciously often have a negative impact on the archaeological resources and the environment, as follows:

#### a. The Interpreter activities

The contribution given by the interpreter of the site is less than the maximum so as to cause a decrease in the quality of existing archaeological remains in the area of Prehistoric Cave (Tiger Cave and Gua Putri) Padang Bindu village is mainly in terms of how to maintain cleanliness of the cave environment. In general, interpreters maintain the cleanliness of the site environment and cave floor, done by sweeping with a broomstick. Unwittingly, however, the way in which the interpreter did precisely leads to a shift in surface findings and sometimes even disappears.

#### b. Community around prehistoric cave area Padang Bindu village

Based on the data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, it is known that the education level of the people living around the Prehistoric Cave area of Padang Bindu Village mostly only finished primary school, while the level of education at the secondary school level and high school) and college is still very little. In addition, their livelihoods are generally farmers. The level of community education is really impactful on the existence of archaeological resources in the area of the cave. Community knowledge of archaeological resources only on the existence of cave and painting that exist in the cave only, consequently there are still many activities of the community conducted around the area of prehistoric caves that without them realize can cause damage both to the cave and the environment around the cave itself, including; doing tree felling, searching swallow nest and bat droppings, and burning land.

#### c. Visitors

Based on the data obtained from the Central Bureau of

Statistics (BPS) of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, it is known that the education level of the people living around the Prehistoric Cave area of Padang Bindu Village mostly only finished primary school, while the level of education at the secondary school level and high school) and college is still very little. In addition, their livelihoods are generally farmers. The level of community education is really impactful on the existence of archaeological resources in the area of the cave. Community knowledge of archaeological resources only on the existence of cave and painting that exist in the cave only, consequently there are still many activities of the community conducted around the area of prehistoric caves that without them realize can cause damage both to the cave and the environment around the cave itself, including; doing tree felling, searching swallow nest and bat droppings, and burning land.

#### d. Limestone Mining

To maintain the preservation of the Prehistoric Cave area in Padang Bindu Village, there is a need for policy and conservation of archaeological resources. Policies and preservation no longer have to be viewed from a purely archeological perspective but from various perspectives of interested parties. This is done to reduce the potential for conflict of interest. On the other hand, this is done to realize the preservation of archaeological resources conducted jointly by the parties concerned and the main thing is to involve the local community. The purpose of community involvement is that people can understand and be involved directly in the effort to preserve the Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu.

Based on the above description, the number of stakeholders who have the interests and needs of Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu then need to be analyzed to know the position, interests, and needs of each stakeholder to the Prehistoric Cave Village area Padang Bindu. Furthermore, in order to facilitate the implementation of this analysis, particularly to find solutions to differences of views that may cause conflicts of interest, the researchers used an onion analysis framework. This analysis is a way to analyze the various interests and needs of interested parties. In the area of Prehistoric Cave, Padang Bindu Village is known there are several groups of stakeholders (stakeholders) consisting of conservationists, researchers, and the community as users. Stakeholders consisting of conservation parties have an interest in preserving the Prehistoric Cave of Padang Bindu Village. Then, researchers interested to continue research on Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu to advance the development of science and science, while the community as beneficiaries has an interest in land use around the Prehistoric Cave Village Peks Bindu President that can increase PAD. Here is an example of an onion analysis framework in matrix form.

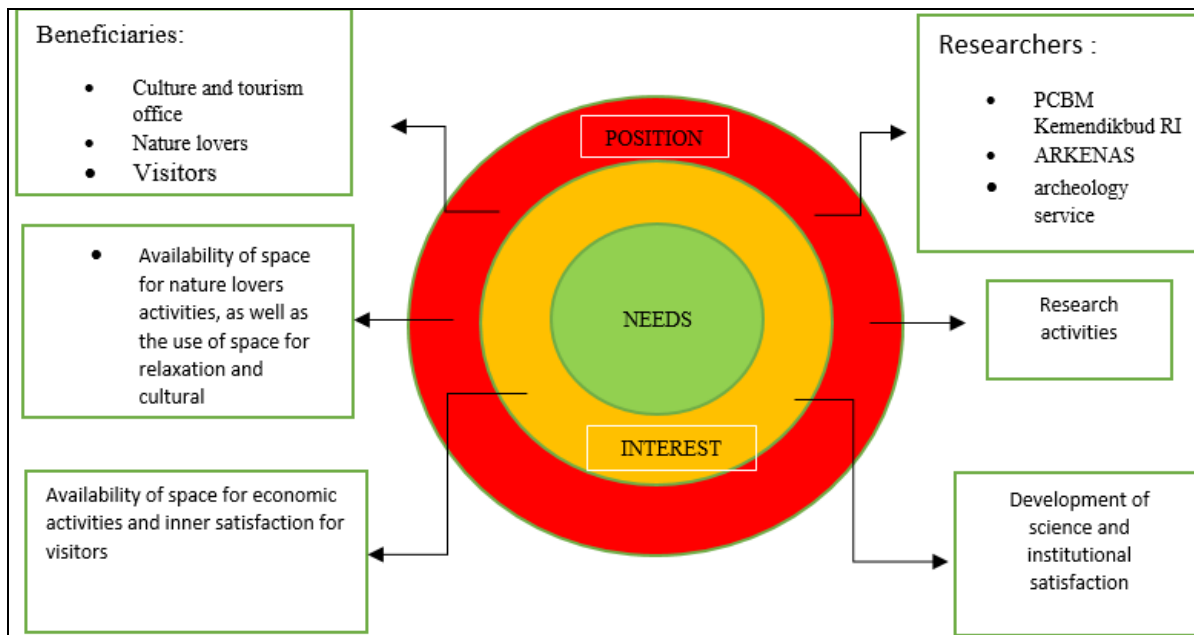


Fig 1: The Onion analysis framework

Based on the above analysis, it is necessary to draft a concept that can cover all interests. This is done to reduce potential conflicts that may occur in the area of Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu. Therefore, the government with the highest authority, in this case, the Office of Culture and Tourism Ogan Komering Ulu, ARKENAS, Palembang Archaeological Center, Culture, and Heritage Center (PCBM) Ministry of Education Culture of Indonesia, need to socialize and coordinate for the Community. This coordination concerns the importance of preserving the remains of prehistoric caves and their environment and making solutions to divert community activities from utilizing the cave and utilizing its environment for activities that can support the preservation of archaeological and environmental conservation.

The Prehistoric Cave Area of Padang Bindu Village is an area of considerable wealth, both in the form of cultural wealth and natural wealth, but now the area is prone to damage. Damage can occur due to natural changes or caused by human behavior either consciously or not. Large-scale area damage can cause environmental degradation that will harm the community in the long run, so it needs to be measured and integrated conservation. The integration of these conservation efforts should involve community participation in the vicinity of Padang Bindu Village as they are the main stakeholders of the preservation of archaeological and natural resource resources. In addition, these efforts will also benefit both socially and economically. Through this paper, the author tries to make a study of conservation efforts in the handling of damage that occurred in Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu for this and a strategy that involves the community in maintaining the preservation of the Prehistoric Cave.

#### 4. The strategy of conservation of prehistoric cave area of Padang Bindu village

The conservation strategy that will be carried out in the Prehistoric Cave Village area of Padang Bindu is community-

based conservation. According Tanudirjo (2005) <sup>[10]</sup> society is the main element that plays a role in the implementation of conservation because the community itself that can provide meaning and value to archaeological resources that exist in Prehistoric Cave Area Padang Bindu Village. People's views on archaeological resources are varied, some assume as a means of entertainment and recreation, hobbyist, or others who think of it as part of the tourism industry that can generate money and provide economic benefits to local communities (Tanudirdjo, 2005) <sup>[10]</sup>.

The result of interview and FGD (Focus Group Discussion) that have been done to the local community obtained information that during this Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu only serve as a place for recreation and hobby outlet, not as a tourist area that can become the main source of income for the people of Padang Village Bindu.

Through this research try to make conservation strategy of Prehistoric Cave Area of Padang Bindu Village which is community-based. It is hoped that through this research can provide benefits for all stakeholder groups that have an interest in Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu and the main is to involve the community of Padang Bindu Village in preserving the archaeological and environmental resources. With the involvement of the community is expected to provide benefits and indirectly the community will have an emotional bond with the archaeological resources remain.

The main thing to do before the formulation of a community-based conservation strategy is the handling of conflicts that have occurred in the Prehistoric Cave area of Padang Bindu Village. The conflict that occurred in the cave area has a negative impact on the existing archaeological resources in the area of Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu. The following will be described on the handling of conflicts, anticipate factors causing damage and involvement of the community in preserving the Prehistoric area of Padang Bindu Village Caves and how to be able to improve the lives of the people of Padang Bindu Village.

## 5. Conflict resolution

Based on the results of conflict analysis, it is known that the conservation of Prehistoric Cave Padang Bindu Village can provide benefits if the system of handling damage to archaeological and environmental resources can be implemented collaboratively. In the context of cultural heritage, conservation is defined as an attempt to manage cultural resources that ensure its wise use and ensure continuity of supply while maintaining and improving its value and diversity. Basically, preservation of cultural heritage is a continuous activity (sustainable activity) is carried out continuously with careful planning and systematic so that its utilization can be felt by all walks of life who are the owners of cultural heritage legislation.

Preservation of cultural heritage is not only related to the object of cultural preservation but also includes other aspects either directly or indirectly related. Based on the fact that cultural relics do not stand alone. In archaeological studies, it is clear that every cultural heritage is linked to its good context, environment, and culture in general. Therefore, the preservation of cultural heritage should include the preservation of the cultural heritage context itself, including the environment. Globally, this idea has been applied by most countries, even UNESCO, in this case, is formulated in the concept of Natural Heritage Landscape, where cultural heritage is a unity with landscape and cultural landscape. That is, the preservation of cultural heritage can no longer be released from the preservation of the environment or nature.

Conservation efforts can be implemented in three main activities: protection, utilization, and development. Protection is intended to prevent cultural heritage from being damaged and destroyed. Development can be interpreted as an effort to maintain the quality of heritage of cultural heritage in order to be functioned on an ongoing basis as an original function or for other functions in accordance with the provisions of the law. Utilization, providing utility to improve the welfare of society, both for education and development of science, economy, and culture in the present and future.

In the context of handling damage in Prehistoric Cave Padang Bindu Village, community participation must be accommodated in every decision-making process. In the early stages of the observation process, planning that includes preparation, concept formulation and resulting recommendations should engage the community intensively.

## 6. Attempts damage handling

### 6.1 Environmental Handling

In order to manage the macro climate, the business that can be done is the Department of Culture and Tourism of Ogan Komering Ulu and the Environment Agency and the Forestry and Plantation Office of OKU Regency, as the government agency is to cooperate with ARKENAS and Balai Arkeologi Palembang or with the parties (JEJAK) so that they share ownership and responsibility for the preservation of the natural, historical and cultural potential of the Padang Bindu Pre-Historic Cave area. The first thing to do is to divert the flow of water. So that the water flowing towards the painting of rocks on the walls of the Cave can be diverted to another direction, given the flow of water will accelerate the occurrence of exfoliation of cave walls and the growth of

microorganisms. To prevent the occurrence of continuous weathering occurs at the mouth of the cave that tends to open due to solar irradiation, it is necessary to make efforts to plant trees around the caves. The type of tree to be planted should be endemic plant species and in accordance with environmental conditions as well as in accordance with the principles of environmental conservation

### 6.2 Community around Padang Bindu village area

Utilization by the community referred to in this paper is the use of land and cave. Until now still often found people use the cave and the environment around it without noticing the nature conservation around. This is certainly due to their lack of understanding and knowledge about the preservation of prehistoric caves and the environment. In addition, it may also be caused by the lack of socialization conducted by the government against the community and the absence of efforts to involve the community in every activity that was done both by the government and by the academics. Given that the root of the problem of cave damage in Padang Bindu Village area due to lack of public knowledge about the importance of maintaining and preserving prehistoric caves and the environment, there are several things that need to be done to improve the knowledge / understanding of society that is doing socialization and environmental education, planting environmental ethics, and habituating environmentally friendly behavior.

### 6.3 Community involvement

Handling factors causing damage will not achieve maximum results, if not involving the local community (Vincent & Thompson, 2002). Community involvement in the form of conservation efforts will make people more empowered, both politically and economically (Johannesen & Skonhoft, 2005)<sup>[3]</sup>. The involvement of Padang Bindu Village community will make it more empowered, so it has the power and power to preserve prehistoric caves and their environment, have the authority to make decisions, and can give people access to earn a living. To support the success of community-based conservation in handling the destruction of prehistoric caves and the environment, it is necessary to have human resources with capabilities and expertise (Sorgorwa, 1999)<sup>[8]</sup>. Therefore, the community is given various training to increase the knowledge and ability of society. Examples of training conducted include organizational management, souvenir making, traditional food processing and packaging methods. However, the most important thing is to build an environmentally conscious society so that the public is familiar with the cause of the damage to the environment around the prehistoric cave, so that by looking at the damage condition that people already know how efforts can be done in overcoming the problems that are happening.

To realize public participation in handling the damage of prehistoric caves and its environment, it is necessary to approach the community. Successful development activities of an area depend on the support of the surrounding community (Tosun, 2000, Kibicho, 2003, Li, 2006; Beeton, 2006)<sup>[9, 5, 1]</sup> primarily social conservation, culture and surrounding physical environment. So the preservation of this physical environment needs to involve the local community as a

resource that serves as a subject and not just an object. This approach needs to be pursued because the people of Padang Bindu Village are the ones who know best about local socio-cultural conditions. Every activity undertaken must take into account the wishes of the people around the area (Nirwandar, 2014) <sup>[7]</sup>. Therefore, each planning decision step should reflect the local community actively involved in it (Kayat & Nor, 2006) <sup>[4]</sup>. By involving the community from the beginning it will better ensure the suitability of the development program with the aspirations of the local community, the suitability of existing capacity, thus ensuring the emergence of community commitment due to a strong sense of ownership.

Based on the above description, community involvement in conservation activities conducted in Prehistoric Cave area of Padang Bindu Village will give influence and socio-economic benefit either directly or indirectly to Padang Bindu Village community, such as broadening the job opportunity and opportunity to conduct economic business activity in order to increase income in meeting daily needs. Consistent with Colchester (2004) <sup>[2]</sup>, that community involvement in surrounding nature conservation activities will result in a shift in a positive conservation paradigm, in which people who have been marginalized and marginalized make communities roles and earn income from the conservation of prehistoric caves and so that the community can participate fully in conservation activities, not just as spectators as the preservation that has been done by the government.

In carrying out community-based conservation efforts in the Prehistoric Cave Village area of Padang Bindu, functions and activities must proceed well, utilizing existing potentials and activities undertaken in agreement with the local community. Therefore, to realize these efforts, the management principles should be carried out which include planning (Planning), Organizing (Organizing), Actuating, controlling, coordinating with stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation, and community sustainability strategy.

## 7. Conclusion

The Prehistoric Cave area of Padang Bindu Village is of crucial importance both from the point of view of history, science, and the importance of culture. Given the importance of the Cave area of Princess and the Tiger Cave in the study of archeology, the two areas of this cave need to get serious attention according to Law No.11 of 2010 on Cultural Heritage which gives clear direction and accommodate various interests concerning protection, management, and utilization of cultural heritage sites to the greatest extent to the welfare of the people.

Based on the results of studies conducted Borobudur Conservation Center and the results of research that has been done the author, it is known that the condition of prehistoric caves and the environment, now has suffered a high level of damage, so it needs to be done to overcome the damage. Damage to prehistoric caves is generally caused by natural factors, resulting in the exfoliation of the cave wall sections, the growth of algae and moss. The growth of microorganisms generally occurs in parts of the rock wall layers passed by the flow of water. In addition to natural factors, cave damage and the environment is also caused by the surrounding community activities such as deforestation, searching swallow's nest and

bat gently and burning forest for plantation. In addition, environmental cleaning methods performed by the caretaker by using a broomstick to clean the cave yard, while around the cave pages found many artifacts. Furthermore, other things that are predicted can also threaten the preservation of Prehistoric Cave Village Padang Bindu area is the existence of limestone mining activities around the area of Prehistoric Cave.

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