

Smart Solution for Fulfilling Economic and Socio-Cultural Rights of Indigenous Communités in West Sumatera

(Study of Economic and Socio-cultural Rights Fulfillment)

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Abstract—The background of the second-year research is derived from the results of the first-year research, which is the finding of the fulfillment of the economic and socio-cultural rights of indigenous peoples below the standard basic needs. According to Law No.11/2005 or the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) ratified by the Republic of Indonesia has the tendency that has not been fulfilled. Therefore, the objective of the second-year research is to conduct training to improve these conditions, with social intervention in making social changes for indigenous peoples as an effort to improve their welfare. The research method used is FGD as derivative R&D method.

From the results of the first-year research that illustrates the welfare conditions of indigenous families through their income levels, the living conditions, the family potential and the possible use of the potential, the types of skills which are already possessed and which may be improved, and the low level of education; therefore, in the second year, the efforts made were training in social interventions based on the conditions experienced by indigenous families such as sharing knowledge, skills, technology trial for

goods or services they produce, information of financial institutions/capital, and access to markets, then it is followed by the validation test and improvement of the model. The research locations are 2 customary villages fostered by the Regional Government of West Sumatera Province, namely the Nagari (village) of Koto Berapak of South Pesisir Regency and Nagari (village) Lawang of Agam Regency, which focus 40 families in the customary villages. The results showed that there was improvement in fulfillment of the social changes of indigenous peoples (80%) in the fields of education, health, food, housing, employment opportunities, and social security. This research is followed by empirical methods that rely on observations, questionnaires and interviews as well as Focus Group Discussion (FGD) about: the model testing of fulfilling indigenous peoples' rights and perfecting the model. The results showed that the incepted model can be used as an academic text for village regulations and *Ranperda* (Submission of Regional Regulation Draft) of West Sumatera province.

Keywords—*Model, Empowerment, Indigenous Peoples, ICESCR*

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on the findings of the first year that the conditions of the basic needs of indigenous peoples have not been fulfilled either in the level of education, health, food, housing, or social security. Therefore, the second-year research is conducted by using social interventions based on the conditions experienced by indigenous peoples, such as (1) Conducting training to share knowledge, skills, simple technology trial for goods or services they produce, information to financial institutions/capital, and access to markets. This is the basis for improving the model for fulfilling the rights of the indigenous peoples to improve the level of welfare. (2) Conducting an evaluation of the knowledge and skill trainings of indigenous peoples. (3) Conducting a validation test to the right fulfillment model of the indigenous peoples, and (4) Conducting a completion of right fulfillment model of indigenous peoples in the Nagari (village) Koto Berapak Bayang of South Pesisir Regency and Nagari (village) Lawang of Agam Regency.

The outcomes achieved are:

1. Articles in the international and national seminars,
2. Intellectual property rights,
3. ISBN textbooks,
4. Guidance models for the fulfillment of the rights of indigenous law peoples, and
5. Academic texts for preparation of the Regional Government of West Sumatra Province to draft *Ranperda* toward the Fulfillment Model of indigenous law communities' rights in economic and socio-cultural aspects.

Achievement Process:

1. For outcomes products 1,2 and 3, they are achieved by writing and following the procedure of activities and participating the international and national proceedings, registering HAKI (Intellectual property rights) certificates from Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, and registering ISBN for textbooks.
2. For products 4 and 5 are achieved by designing a Guidebook and Academic

Manuscript that can be used by users (the Office of Community Empowerment of the Regional Government of West Sumatra Province) as the smart policies.

Identifying of the Problem

The problems are:

1. How the efforts for social interventions based on the conditions experienced by indigenous peoples are made; such as the provision of knowledge, skills, simple technological touches for the goods or services they produce, information on financial institutions/ capital, and access to markets. Moreover, a model is constructed to fulfill the rights of indigenous law communities to improve the level of their welfare.
2. How to evaluate the model of fulfilling the rights of indigenous law communities towards the provision of knowledge and skill training.
3. How to test the validation of the model of fulfilling the rights of indigenous law communities, and
4. How to improve the model of fulfilling the rights of indigenous law communities in the district of Koto Berapak Bayang, Pesisir Selatan Regency and the district of Lawang, Agam Regency.

Objective of the Research

To find the establishment of models for the fulfillment rights by using social interventions based on the conditions experienced by the indigenous peoples such as providing the training in knowledge, skills, simple technology trial for goods or services they produce, information for financial institutions/capital, and access to markets. In addition, the model validity test of the model refinement of fulfilling their rights to improve the welfare.

Significant of the Research

1. As the effort and process for providing solution to decrease the poverty and fulfilling the rights of indigenous communities according to the indicators of economic and socio-cultural rights.
2. As the basis for formulating regional policies, which are 2 customary village

models in West Sumatra, as well as implementing the latest local regulation, Regional Regulation No.7 of 2018 according to the duties and functions of the Office of Community Empowerment and the Village of Regional Government of West Sumatra in the 2020 budget year, which is already cooperated through an MoU with the Team Researcher.

Theoretical Review

1. The Concept of Welfare Level

There is a relationship between economic growth, poverty, and the distribution of national income, but the question is whether there is a "trade-off" between growth and capture or economic growth, which can simultaneously reduce poverty. The tendency of macroeconomic growth is indeed not always in line with the development and fluctuations of several micro and equal variables [1]. There are two approaches used to determine who is classified as poor according to relative size or absolute benchmark size. In relative terms, it is easiest to determine, that is, those who get less than the average, in society there are categorized as those who lack. Absolute measures use certain measurements made for specific purposes, such as the measures of income, the calories needed so that people can work strongly and live healthily [1]. Furthermore, it is said that those who are called poor are those who do not own land or narrow land, smallholder farmers without land, farm laborers, with simple equipment, small traders, small craftsmen, and other community groups in the rural Nagari (village). The results of the Agro-Economic Survey study concluded that the income of farm laborers was the lowest compared to other population groups. In that study, per capita income was derived from family income divided by the number of individuals per household.

Leftwich and Sharp in Susanti [2] revealed that there are two kinds of approaches to poverty, first, absolute poverty, the approach in which can be found in the population below the poverty line. Secondly, relative income, criteria used in this case is the percentage of national income received from population groups. Poverty is related to the relationship between

human minimum needs and the ability to meet those needs. There are two main types of factors that cause poverty, the first is the ownership of limited resources (land and capital) and the low price of production services from the resources they provide in the market. Government efforts to alleviate community groups from poverty, among others, can be done by: (1) increasing the productivity of working people, in the long run, by providing education subsidies for poor children, adult labor training programs, (2) certain population groups like those who are young, very old, sick, are poor because they are completely unable to produce anything. The above conditions need to be changed towards a more prosperous for indigenous peoples.

2. Welfare Conditions of Indigenous Communities

Various studies show that the welfare conditions of indigenous community's struggle in surviving for life, they and their families live in an unfit condition. According to Haeruman [3] that indigenous communities are among those who have a small economic value (0.33%) of total resource activities. Therefore, this community, especially in the rural area, is one of the poorest groups. Whereas Maskun [2] argues that most customary villages have very poor conditions in all aspects of life due to obstacles such as mental attitudes, traditions that do not support renewal, slow and isolated development. Although several ways have been made, the impact on improving the welfare of the rural area has not changed much. Socio-economic problems, backwardness, ignorance of certain skills seem to have a significant effect on indigenous communities [4].

Some factors that influence the development of indigenous communities include:

1. Environmental conditions, housing quality, availability of clean and healthy water, inadequate sanitation and lighting systems, and lack of food and nutrition, especially for children under five.
2. The level of education is still low and many cases of children who drop out of school at the elementary school level and unemployed groups are caused because

they do not have the skills to manage the available potential.

3. A relatively small percentage of the labor force contributed in the economic development process of the indigenous communities in rural area, especially the female labor force.
4. The equipment of production in various businesses are generally traditional.
5. The beach has a social orientation to life habits, time-use cycles, customs, and work skills that are still traditional.
6. An unbalanced income structure due to a disproportionate profit sharing system between capital owners, fishermen, and laborers so that the proper income which is quite high is only enjoyed by a small portion of the communities.
7. The quality and quantity of officials and facilities of the village government are still limited so that it gives an effect on government administration and development implementation.
8. The integration between government agencies and the community in the plan and implementation of development has not yet been realized (especially in handling guidance) and village or nagari development [2].

3. Level of Social Change

Hoogvelt (1976) explains that every society experience social change, some are fast and some are slow. While Moore (1976) mentions that social changes occur in social structures, which are: concerning patterns of behavior and social interaction and various expressions such as norms, values, and cultural phenomena. Social change includes changes in social life in material and immaterial life[5] and further discussed in Goni's research [6] that social change covers aspects of human life, which are: education, health, work, income, retrieval family decisions, social group participation, total family responsibilities, social interactions, women's participation in the workforce, social status, changes in mortality rates, marital age, changes in family functions, and family norms. The process of social change can occur as a sudden result or by human control. A desired or planned change is always within the control

of the *agent of change*, and ways to influence society through an orderly/ advanced planned system are called *social engineering* or often also called *social planning* [7].

In this research study, the intended social change is an effort to improve the welfare of the beach, assuming that the families in beach are willing to accept social interventions to improve welfare. Social aspects studied include: aspects of the level of education [8], and aspects of participation in social groups [3], [9], [10].

II. METHOD

Research Design

The design used in this second part of the research was research and development of models to fulfill the rights of the indigenous peoples in Lawang Village, Agam and Nagari Koto Berapak, Pesisir Selatan. The validity of the model was tested by using FGD and then improved accordingly, in order to realize the improvement of the level of welfare, followed with making guidelines and academic scripts model to fulfill the right of the ecosystem for the Regional Government of West Sumatra.

Approach Method

Followed with inventory analysis of the main problems of social life of the indigenous peoples, including other social aspects that influence the level of welfare, expert opinions and research findings that are relevant to the cause. In order to classify the social aspects that influence the welfare improvement, relevant research results are analyzed according to the needs towards improving the level of welfare of the indigenous peoples.

It was then followed by using social interventions approach, namely, to find out the form of social interventions or input on how to develop strategies to improve the level of welfare, to create guidelines as well as to improve them, steps that must be taken, conduct certain skills training, so there is a tangible changes in welfare. This method was complemented by the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) approach. The steps of the method are:

1. Discussing and formulating the development of social intervention strategy

towards improving the level of welfare of indigenous peoples, a list of questions about aspects of social life, the causes, and alternative suggestions for improving welfare.

2. Collecting data through: observations, interviews, and questionnaires as well as the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to all relevant elements such as the community and local government. The data were then analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively so the conclusion obtained is conclusive, in order to develop a model to fulfil the economic rights of the indigenous peoples and improving their welfare.
3. Conducting skills training to indigenous peoples as well as evaluate them.
4. Validity test of the model
5. Improving the model

Specification of the Research

Research specifications on the use of FGD to determine patterns of developing social intervention strategies on improving the level of coastal welfare (action plan). Then followed with skills training. Model validity and model enhancements. Validity of the model and improving the model.

Location of the Research

The research locations of the first-year research included. In Lawang village in Agam and in Koto Berapak village in South Pesisir, with a total of 40 families that were determined purposively.

Data Source

Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data sources were taken from the documents of both Agam and Pessel regency in West Sumatera. Others include literatures, journals, previous seminars and research that are related to the object of the study.

Primary Data Sources

The primary data sources were the indigenous peoples of the two villages, namely, the pattern of developing social interventions on improving the level of coastal welfare, which was taken from the head of the family,

community leaders representing each group, or key figures in the study area, with a determined number according to research needs. Meanwhile, data from the government was taken from the relevant agencies in the villages, regencies and province in accordance with the research needs and determined based on the research area.

Data Collection Techniques

In collecting the data, three techniques were used to obtain accurate data, such as: literature study, questioner, interview, FGD approach.

Literature study was conducted on secondary data obtained by studying literature, research results and official documents related to the research object. Literature review was conducted to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the object of research and its problems and as a reference in analyzing existing data in the second year.

The questionnaire technique (list of questions) was carried out to obtain data that could not be obtained by interview. Interview were used to obtain information by asking the interviewee directly, in order to obtain in-depth information about the condition of the social aspects of the coast. Whereas the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) approach was to sit at one table and had an in-depth discussion to obtain a pattern of developing social intervention strategies in improving welfare by providing skills training in accordance with needs. Then followed with model test and improvement of the model.

Data Analysis Technique

Data from *FGD* on the pattern of developing social intervention strategies as an effort to improve the level of welfare of the indigenous peoples was processed with qualitative and quantitative analysis. Likewise, the model test and improvement of the model.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Objective of the Research

To find appropriate model of compliance with compulsory law interventions in accordance with the conditions experienced by

the indigenous peoples such as the provision of knowledge, skills, basic technology for the goods or services they produce, information on financial institutions and access to the markets. Then validity test the model and refine or improve the model.

Research contribution: to overcome and alleviate the poor from poverty and the fulfillment of the traditional rights of the indigenous peoples according to the indicators of economic and social rights. The formulation of regional policies were based on two

traditional village models in West Sumatra, as well as implementing the latest local regulation, that is Regional Regulation No.7 of 2018 in accordance with the task of the Department of Community Empowerment and the Village of West Sumatra Regional Government in year 2020, which had been cooperated through an MoU with the Research Team.

Based on the findings about the form of training, training intensity, achievements, science and technology showed:

The training can be seen from the following table:

| No | Training | Intensity | Achievements/ Changes |
|----|--|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Agriculture sector (livestock, agriculture, plantation, forestry, fishery) | 4 times | 80% |
| 2. | Industrial sector (small, food, clothing, household appliances) | 4 times | 80% |
| 3. | Service sector (trades, educators, medics, cooks, and carpentry) | 4 times | 85% |

Source: 2020 processed data

From the data above there were fundamental social changes to knowledge, skills, technology on agriculture, industry and services by the indigenous peoples in Koto Berapak Bayang village and Lawang Village in Agam. It took a complete monitoring to maintain and improve it.

These changes were mostly: the indigenous peoples were measured by training in the form of education and followed by

practicum according to the field they engaged in.

As for social change in the field of management, which was the ability to manage or manage production, management of natural and human resource development, management of production packaging, management of business capital, and management of layered market. Skills with an affection approach about who does what, was responsible for who, and the results achieved.

The level of Performance can be seen in the following table:

| No | Types of Management | Science and Technology involvement | Achievement and Changes |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Production Management | Science and Technology | 78% social changes |
| 2. | Human Resources management | Science and Technology | 78% social changes |
| 3. | Packaging Management | Science and Technology | 78% social changes |
| 4. | Business Capital Management | Science and Technology | 78% social changes |
| 5. | Marketing and Bookkeeping | Science and Technology | 78% social changes |

Source: 2020 processed data

Based on the data above, there was a change in behavior and attitude in facing, solving problems that involved strategies or tips for managing business units. Skills that were given were not only in the economic field, but also include those that affect changes in economic welfare. They are:

1. Belief system (religious values) as a life motivation
2. Local, national and international political systems (political participation and governance)
3. Economic system (conventional and sharia)
4. Socio-cultural system (customary norms, religion, law, decency, and politeness)
5. The security system (sense of security, and the role of the village police, Satpol PP, Security, Police) in doing business.

In the training analysis, it was found subsequently that the model of empowering indigenous peoples in fulfilling the socio-cultural economic rights, the model as an empowerment measure continues to be improved to perfect them. The reliability of the model had not been tested in this study, and continuous improvement will be done.

These social changes can be made by making certain points of economic growth go hand in hand with improving income distribution [11]. Socio-economic problems, information retardation, ignorance of certain skills seem to have a significant effect on indigenous peoples. Similar thing with [12] suggests that the majority of indigenous peoples in Minahasa are living standards and low levels of education.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the study are:

1. For social change on the welfare of indigenous peoples there are various training for the transfer of science and technology, supported by strong will and enthusiasm, unity of family members, and support from traditional, religious, scholars and other traditional institutions and the government, village and regional, to work together for better achievements.
2. Intervention conditions are adjusted to the conditions or conditions experienced by

indigenous peoples such as the provision of knowledge, skills, basic technological touches to the goods or services they produce, information on financial institutions/ capital, and access to markets. Then a model is made to fulfill the rights of indigenous peoples to improve their level of welfare.

3. Evaluation for the models must be carried out continuously until it becomes a customary practice for indigenous peoples,
4. Validation test of the model of fulfilling the rights of indigenous peoples, or improving the model of fulfilling the rights of indigenous peoples in the village of Koto Berapak Bayang, South Pesisir Regency and Lawang village, Agam Regency, are supplemented with academic texts, so that they become a social engineering for the indigenous peoples and a joint commitment for all parties including the government.

This research is as an effort to overcome the process of alleviating the poor from poverty and the fulfillment of the traditional rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with the indicators of economic and social rights.

This research can be used as foundation in formulating regional policies, specifically two traditional village models in West Sumatra, as well as implementing the latest local regulation, namely Regional Regulation No.7 of 2018 in accordance with the duties of the Office of Community Empowerment and the Village of West Sumatra Regional Government this fiscal year 2020 which has been cooperated through an MoU with the Research Team.

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