



Education on the Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Carrying Out Economic and Cultural Activities in West Nusa Tenggara Province

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Abstrak

Masyarakat adat memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga keberlanjutan aktivitas ekonomi dan budaya yang menjadi bagian dari identitas serta sumber kehidupan komunitas. Namun, perkembangan pembangunan, modernisasi, dan meningkatnya pemanfaatan sumber daya ekonomi berbasis budaya menimbulkan berbagai tantangan terhadap perlindungan hak-hak masyarakat adat. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan perlunya upaya peningkatan pemahaman dan kesadaran hukum masyarakat adat mengenai perlindungan hak ekonomi dan budaya yang dimiliki. Kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat adat mengenai perlindungan hak ekonomi dan budaya serta memperkuat kapasitas masyarakat dalam menjaga keberlanjutan aktivitas ekonomi dan budaya berbasis kearifan lokal di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Metode pelaksanaan menggunakan pendekatan partisipatif yang meliputi identifikasi permasalahan, sosialisasi dan penyuluhan hukum, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), pendampingan masyarakat, serta evaluasi kegiatan. Sasaran kegiatan terdiri atas tokoh adat, pemerintah desa, kelompok perempuan, kelompok pemuda, dan pelaku usaha berbasis budaya. Hasil kegiatan menunjukkan adanya peningkatan pemahaman peserta mengenai hak-hak masyarakat adat, khususnya terkait perlindungan aktivitas ekonomi tradisional dan pelestarian budaya adat. Melalui FGD teridentifikasi berbagai permasalahan, antara lain keterbatasan pemahaman mengenai perlindungan hukum terhadap produk ekonomi berbasis budaya, potensi komersialisasi budaya, dan tantangan pelestarian budaya di tengah

perubahan sosial. Kegiatan pendampingan juga berhasil meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat mengenai pentingnya dokumentasi budaya, penguatan kelembagaan adat, dan pengembangan ekonomi berbasis budaya secara berkelanjutan. Dengan demikian, program pengabdian ini berkontribusi dalam meningkatkan kesadaran hukum, memperkuat kapasitas masyarakat adat, serta mendukung perlindungan hak ekonomi dan budaya sebagai bagian dari upaya mewujudkan pembangunan yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat.

Abstract

Indigenous communities play a crucial role in maintaining the sustainability of economic and cultural activities, which are integral to their identity and livelihoods. However, development, modernization, and the increasing use of culturally based economic resources pose various challenges to the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. This situation highlights the need to improve indigenous peoples' understanding and legal awareness regarding the protection of their economic and cultural rights. This community service activity aims to improve indigenous peoples' understanding of the protection of economic and cultural rights and to strengthen their capacity to maintain the sustainability of local wisdom-based economic and cultural activities in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The implementation method uses a participatory approach that includes problem identification, legal outreach and counseling, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), community mentoring, and activity evaluation. The target groups for the activity were traditional leaders, village governments, women's groups, youth groups, and cultural-based business actors. The results of the activity indicate an

increase in participants' understanding of indigenous peoples' rights, particularly regarding the protection of traditional economic activities and the preservation of indigenous culture. The FGDs identified various problems, including limited understanding of legal protection for culturally based economic products, the potential for cultural commercialization, and the challenges of cultural preservation amidst social change. The mentoring activities also succeeded in raising public awareness regarding the importance of cultural documentation, strengthening customary institutions, and developing a sustainable culture-based economy. Thus, this community service program contributes to increasing legal awareness, strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities, and supporting the protection of economic and cultural rights as part of efforts to achieve inclusive and sustainable development in West Nusa Tenggara Province.



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INTRODUCTION

Indigenous peoples are groups of people who have strong historical, social, cultural, and economic ties to the customary territories they have occupied for generations. From a human rights perspective, indigenous peoples have collective rights to maintain their cultural identity, manage natural resources, implement traditional economic systems, and preserve the values of local wisdom that are part of their lives (Piris, 2023). Recognition of these rights has been accommodated in various international legal instruments, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), as well as in the Indonesian national legal system through Article 18B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Husni et al., 2022). Protection of indigenous peoples' rights not only includes the aspect of recognizing the existence of indigenous communities, but also guarantees the sustainability of economic and cultural activities that are the source of life for indigenous peoples. (Yahya Ahmad Zein et al., 2025) emphasizes that the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples must encompass the social, economic, cultural, and political dimensions as a whole.

Various studies over the past five years have shown that the protection of indigenous peoples' rights still faces numerous challenges in practice. Data compiled by the Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago indicates that indigenous peoples in Indonesia still face land use conflicts, limited access to economic resources, and weak legal recognition of customary territories. Research by (Nuryasinta & Cholidah, 2025) found that the implementation of the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in various development policies has not been optimal, resulting in indigenous peoples' rights often being overlooked in the decision-making process. Meanwhile, (Pramudhawardhani et al., 2026) emphasized that legal protection for indigenous communities in Indonesia still tends to be sectoral and does not fully provide legal certainty for them in carrying out their daily activities.

Economically, indigenous communities play a crucial role in maintaining the sustainability of local economic systems based on natural resources and traditional wisdom. Various studies show that indigenous economic activities serve not only as a source of livelihood but also as a means of preserving the community's cultural identity. Research by (Novilla Ramayani et al., 2025) found that utilizing traditional cultural expressions can increase the economic value of local communities through the development of cultural products and the creative economy. Research by (Selma Febriosa et al., 2025) shows that developing a culture-based economy

significantly contributes to improving the welfare of indigenous communities in cultural tourism areas. Furthermore, a study by [\(Untari et al., 2026\)](#) revealed that strengthening the economic rights of indigenous communities can increase community capacity to face the pressures of modernization and increasingly complex social change.

In West Nusa Tenggara Province, indigenous communities, particularly the Sasak community, still maintain various traditional economic activities based on agriculture, weaving, local trade, and the sustainable use of natural resources. The existence of traditional villages such as Bayan, Sade, and several other indigenous communities demonstrates that the economic activities of indigenous communities are still closely linked to cultural value systems passed down through generations. Research [\(Fahmi et al., 2025\)](#) shows that the traditional Sasak weaving industry is able to contribute to the household income of indigenous communities while maintaining local cultural identity. Research [\(Meri Anti Khusnawati & Amin Wahyudi, 2023\)](#) found that the involvement of indigenous communities in the management of culture-based tourism villages has a positive impact on improving the community's economy. Meanwhile, research [\(Rizki et al., 2025\)](#) shows that strengthening customary institutions influences the success of community-based economic management in the Lombok customary region.

In addition to economic activities, indigenous communities in West Nusa Tenggara also possess a rich cultural heritage that forms a vital part of their social identity. The various traditional traditions, religious rituals, traditional cultural expressions, and local knowledge developed within indigenous communities constitute cultural assets that need to be protected. Research [\(Purnama et al., 2026\)](#) shows that modernization and the development of information technology have influenced the cultural inheritance patterns of indigenous communities in various regions of Indonesia. Research [\(Simbolon et al., 2024\)](#) found that the younger generation of indigenous communities faces challenges in maintaining cultural traditions due to the increasing influence of global culture. Meanwhile, research [\(Pratama Saputra, 2025\)](#) emphasizes that protecting the cultural rights of indigenous communities must be included as part of a sustainable development strategy, as culture is the primary foundation for the survival of indigenous communities.

Regional development and the tourism sector in West Nusa Tenggara also significantly influence the economic and cultural activities of indigenous communities. On the one hand, tourism development opens up new economic opportunities for indigenous communities through the development of tourist villages, traditional crafts, and cultural attractions. However, on the other hand, increased investment and commercialization of culture have the potential to create new issues related to the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. Research [\(Pratiwi, 2026\)](#) shows that the development of cultural tourism without actively involving indigenous communities can reduce community control over their cultural resources. Research [\(Muda, 2026\)](#) found that cultural commercialization has the potential to shift the social and spiritual meaning of various indigenous traditions. Furthermore, research [\(Kalalo et al., 2025\)](#) confirms that weak legal protection for traditional cultural expressions can lead to cultural exploitation without providing equitable benefits to indigenous peoples as the owners of that culture.

Previous studies have made important contributions to explaining the protection of indigenous peoples' rights, natural resource management, culture-based economic development, and the preservation of traditional culture. However, most of this research still examines the economic and cultural aspects separately. Research discussing the economic rights of indigenous peoples generally focuses on access to economic resources and community empowerment, while research on cultural rights focuses more on the preservation of traditions, cultural identity, and

the protection of traditional cultural expressions. This situation indicates that the relationship between the protection of the economic and cultural rights of indigenous peoples has not yet been widely analyzed in an integrated manner, particularly in the context of indigenous communities in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Based on this description, it is clear that the economic and cultural activities of indigenous peoples are two interrelated and inseparable aspects of indigenous life. However, various challenges, such as weak legal protection, development pressures, cultural commercialization, and social change, create a need for a more comprehensive protection model. The research gap lies in the limited number of studies that integrate the protection of the economic and cultural rights of indigenous peoples within a single, comprehensive analytical framework within the context of indigenous communities in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Therefore, an integrative analysis of the protection of indigenous peoples' rights in carrying out economic and cultural activities simultaneously, as well as the formulation of a legal protection model that adapts to the dynamics of regional development, is needed. Based on this, this study aims to analyze the protection of indigenous peoples' rights in carrying out economic and cultural activities in West Nusa Tenggara Province and to formulate a legal protection framework capable of ensuring the sustainability of indigenous peoples' rights amidst development and modernization.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This community service activity was carried out in indigenous communities in West Nusa Tenggara Province, involving traditional leaders, village officials, women's groups, youth groups, cultural-based business actors, and members of the community active in customary activities as the main participants. This program aims to increase the understanding and capacity of indigenous communities regarding the protection of their rights in carrying out economic and cultural activities through an educational, participatory, and community empowerment approach. The implementation of the activity was systematically designed to ensure that indigenous communities obtain a comprehensive understanding of the economic and cultural rights guaranteed by national and international law. The implementation framework for this community service program is presented in Table 1.

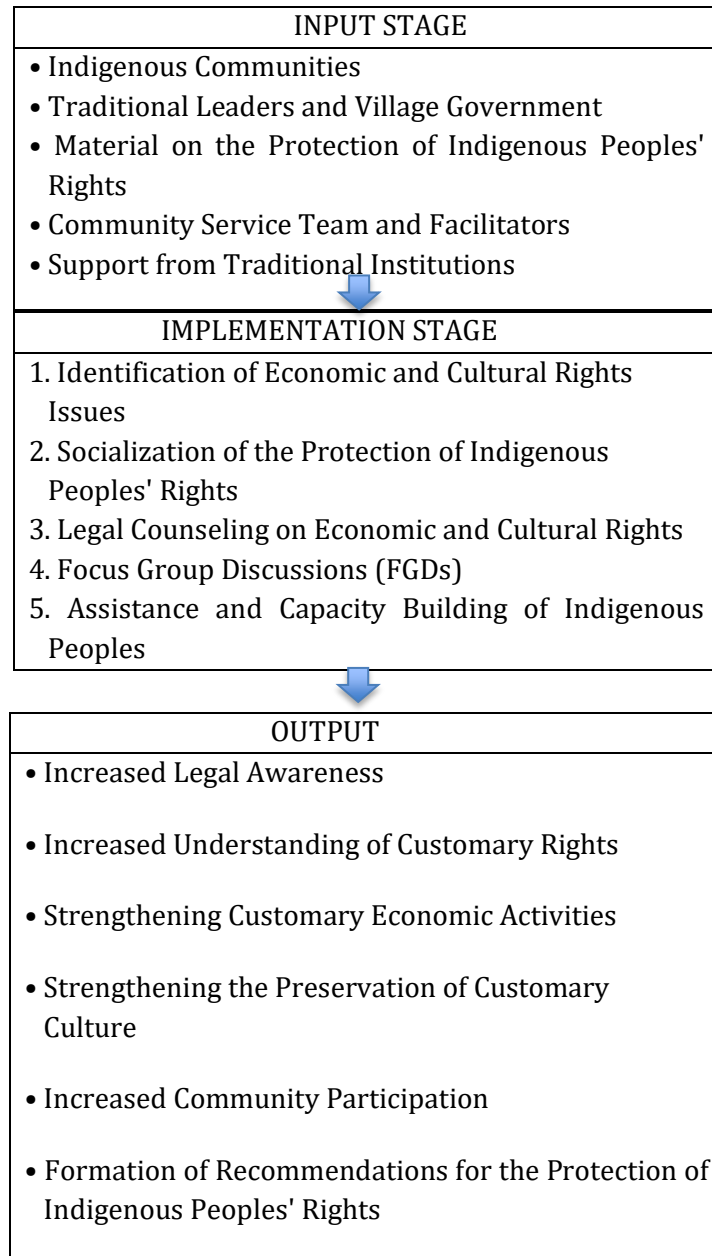


Table 1. Framework for Implementing the Community Service Program on the Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Carrying Out Economic and Cultural Activities in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

As shown in Figure 1, the expected outcomes of this activity include increased legal awareness among indigenous communities regarding economic and cultural rights, improved understanding of available legal protection mechanisms, strengthened community participation in maintaining and developing local wisdom-based economic activities, and increased efforts to preserve indigenous culture sustainably. Through the integration of educational, participatory, and community empowerment approaches, this program is expected to encourage indigenous communities to be more active in defending their rights while strengthening their contribution to sustainable regional development.

The activity began with a preparatory phase, which included coordination with village governments, traditional institutions, and local community leaders. This phase included participant identification, development of outreach materials, discussion instruments, and the

determination of the activity schedule. In addition, the community service team conducted initial observations and interviews to obtain an overview of the conditions of indigenous communities, the types of economic activities they engage in, the cultural practices they maintain, and the challenges faced in the implementation of customary rights.

The next stage was the identification of community problems and needs. This activity was conducted through field observations, interviews, and initial discussions with indigenous communities to map ongoing economic and cultural activities. Furthermore, various obstacles faced by the community in obtaining legal protection were identified, both related to the management of economic resources and the preservation of local culture. The results of this identification served as the basis for developing educational materials and determining the focus of community service activities.

The next activity involved socialization and legal counseling regarding the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. The material presented covered the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples in the Indonesian legal system, the protection of indigenous peoples' economic rights, the protection of cultural rights and traditional cultural expressions, and various government policies related to indigenous peoples. The material was delivered through interactive lectures, presentations, group discussions, and question-and-answer sessions, allowing participants to gain a deeper and more contextual understanding of the material, tailored to their specific circumstances.

To increase community participation, the activity continued with Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). In these activities, participants were given the opportunity to share their experiences, aspirations, and the challenges they face in maintaining their economic and cultural activities. Through participatory discussions, the community, along with the community service team, formulated various alternative solutions and strategies that could be implemented to strengthen the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. This activity also serves as a means to build understanding between the community, village government, and traditional institutions regarding the importance of protecting the economic and cultural rights of indigenous communities.

The next stage is community mentoring, focused on strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities to manage their economic and cultural potential. This mentoring is carried out through an inventory of cultural assets, identification of culturally based economic potential, and strengthening the community's role in preserving traditions and developing businesses based on local wisdom. Through this activity, it is hoped that the community will be able to utilize their cultural potential productively without losing the traditional values that define the community's identity.

The program is evaluated and reflected upon through direct observation, gathering feedback from participants, and assessing participants' level of understanding throughout the process. The evaluation aims to measure the program's effectiveness in increasing legal awareness, understanding of indigenous peoples' rights, and community participation in protecting their economic and cultural activities. The evaluation results will be used as a basis for developing recommendations and improving future community service programs to ensure the sustainability of efforts to protect indigenous peoples' rights in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Improving Indigenous Communities' Understanding of the Protection of Economic and Cultural Rights

Community service activities conducted in indigenous communities in West Nusa Tenggara Province demonstrated positive results in increasing participants' understanding of indigenous rights, particularly those related to economic and cultural activities. Prior to the activities, most participants had limited understanding of the forms of legal protection available to safeguard their traditional economic activities and cultural heritage. While the community generally recognized customary law as a guideline for daily life, they did not yet comprehensively understand the relationship between customary law and the national legal system in protecting indigenous rights.

Through legal outreach and counseling activities, participants gained an understanding of various regulations that recognize and protect indigenous communities, including the right to maintain cultural identity, engage in traditional economic activities, and manage resources that support their livelihoods. The materials provided raised participants' awareness that the protection of economic and cultural rights is an integral part of the protection of indigenous rights as a whole. This improved understanding was evident in their increased participation in discussion sessions and their ability to identify various legal issues encountered in their daily lives.

These findings align with various studies that demonstrate that community legal education is a crucial instrument in increasing legal awareness and the ability of communities to advocate for their rights (Febrianty et al., 2025). Improving legal literacy enables indigenous communities to understand their legal standing and strengthens their capacity to face the various challenges arising from social, economic, and regional development.

Identification of Problems in Protecting the Economic Rights of Indigenous Communities

Through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), several problems faced by indigenous communities in carrying out their economic activities were identified. One of the main issues is the community's limited understanding of legal protection for local culturally based economic products. Products produced by indigenous communities, such as traditional crafts, weaving, local agricultural products, and various forms of culture-based creative economy, have high economic value, yet not all receive adequate legal protection.

Participants also stated that the development of the tourism sector provides significant economic opportunities for indigenous communities. However, these opportunities are often accompanied by concerns about the excessive commercialization of culture and the reduction of community control over the use of local culture. This situation demonstrates that strengthening community capacity to understand economic rights and their protection mechanisms is crucial for maintaining a balance between economic utilization and the preservation of cultural values (Zulkifli et al., 2025).

These findings demonstrate that the economic activities of indigenous communities are not only related to welfare but also closely linked to cultural identity and community sustainability. Therefore, efforts to protect the economic rights of indigenous communities must

be integrated with the protection of the cultural aspects that form the primary foundation of these economic activities.

Strengthening Public Awareness in Preserving Indigenous Culture

In addition to the economic aspect, this community service activity also succeeded in raising public awareness of the importance of preserving indigenous culture as part of the collective rights of indigenous communities. In various discussion sessions, participants expressed that social change, modernization, and technological developments have influenced cultural inheritance patterns among the younger generation. Some traditions and cultural practices have begun to experience a decline in participation due to their perceived lack of relevance.

Through outreach activities and participatory discussions, participants were given the understanding that indigenous culture is not only a legacy of the past but also a social and economic asset with strategic value for community development. This awareness encouraged participants to be more active in documenting local traditions, involving the younger generation in customary activities, and strengthening the role of customary institutions in maintaining the sustainability of their cultural values.

Raising awareness of cultural preservation demonstrates that educational and participatory approaches can be an effective means of strengthening the cultural identity of indigenous communities (Hidayat et al., 2025). This success is crucial because cultural preservation is a key prerequisite for the sustainability of culture-based economic activities that thrive in various indigenous communities in West Nusa Tenggara.

The Role of Mentoring in Strengthening the Capacity of Indigenous Communities

The mentoring activities conducted following the socialization and FGD processes significantly contributed to strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities. Through mentoring, participants had the opportunity to identify their economic and cultural potential and discuss strategies for its sustainable development. The mentoring also helped communities understand the importance of cultural documentation and strengthening customary institutions as instruments for protecting indigenous peoples' rights.

The mentoring results indicated that communities have significant potential to develop culturally based economic activities if supported by capacity building, access to information, and adequate legal protection. These activities also encouraged better communication between indigenous communities, village governments, and customary institutions, fostering a shared commitment to maintaining the sustainability of community economic and cultural activities.

These findings demonstrate that community service serves not only as a means of knowledge transfer but also as an empowerment instrument that can increase community capacity to manage their economic and cultural resources independently and sustainably.

Program Implications for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights

Overall, this community service program has had a positive impact on increasing legal awareness, understanding of indigenous peoples' rights, and strengthening community capacity to maintain economic and cultural activities. This program demonstrated that a participatory approach combining legal counseling, group discussions, and community mentoring can create an effective learning environment for indigenous communities.

The results of this activity also demonstrated that protecting indigenous peoples' rights cannot be achieved solely through a regulatory approach but requires strengthening the capacity of communities as the primary subjects of protection. Therefore, the sustainability of similar programs needs to be supported through collaboration between local governments, customary institutions, universities, and indigenous communities to ensure more effective and sustainable protection of economic and cultural rights.

Thus, this community service activity has significantly contributed to increasing public understanding regarding the protection of economic and cultural rights and strengthening the role of indigenous communities as key actors in maintaining the sustainability of cultural identity and local wisdom-based economic development in West Nusa Tenggara Province.



Figure 1. Education on the Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Carrying Out Economic and Cultural Activities in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

CONCLUSION

Community service activities conducted among indigenous communities in West Nusa Tenggara Province have successfully increased public understanding and awareness of the importance of protecting indigenous rights in carrying out economic and cultural activities. Through a series of activities including problem identification, legal outreach and counseling, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and community mentoring, participants gained a more comprehensive understanding of economic rights, cultural rights, and various legal instruments that can be used to protect indigenous interests. These activities also encouraged increased community participation in maintaining the sustainability of local wisdom-based economic activities and preserving indigenous culture as part of the community's collective identity.

The results of the activities indicate that indigenous communities still face various challenges in obtaining optimal protection for their economic and cultural activities. Identified issues include limited understanding of legal protection for culturally based economic products, the potential for cultural commercialization that does not provide equitable benefits to indigenous communities, and the challenges of cultural preservation amidst the currents of modernization

and regional development. However, through an educational and participatory approach, the community demonstrated a positive response and a strong commitment to maintaining and developing its economic and cultural potential.

This community service program demonstrates that improving legal literacy and strengthening community capacity are strategic steps in supporting the sustainable protection of indigenous peoples' rights. Therefore, stronger synergy is needed between local governments, customary institutions, universities, and indigenous communities in formulating policies and empowerment programs that can guarantee the sustainability of indigenous peoples' economic and cultural rights. Thus, protecting indigenous peoples' rights not only contributes to the preservation of local cultural identity but also supports inclusive, equitable, and sustainable community economic development in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

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