



Analysis of Fulfillment of Socio-Economic Rights in Under Developed Areas: A Study of Rote Ndao District

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the fulfillment of socio-economic rights of the community in Rote Ndao Regency, as one of the underdeveloped regions in Indonesia, and to identify the obstacles faced by the local government in its efforts to fulfill them. Socio-economic rights, such as access to education, health, employment, and public services, are part of the human rights guaranteed by the constitution. However, their implementation often encounters various obstacles in areas with less developed socio-economic conditions. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive analytical approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, document studies, and field observations. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of socio-economic rights in Rote Ndao Regency is still not optimal. This can be seen from the low level of community access to educational facilities, health services, and basic infrastructure. On the other hand, the local government faces a number of significant obstacles, such as budget constraints, lack of adequate infrastructure, low quality of human resources, geographical barriers, and weak coordination between agencies. As a solution, this study recommends increasing budget allocations for priority sectors, developing basic infrastructure, improving the quality of human resources through education and training, and strengthening cross-sectoral coordination. In addition, active community involvement in the planning and implementation of development programs is also very important to improve the effectiveness of policies. The results of this study are expected to contribute to local governments and other stakeholders in formulating more effective strategies to accelerate the fulfillment of people's socio-economic rights, while improving the quality of life in Rote Ndao Regency.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Rights, Policy Implementation, Underdeveloped Areas, Development Constraints.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fulfillment of socio-economic rights is one of the main indicators of the success of regional development. These rights include community access to education, health, employment, and a decent life, which are the foundation for realizing prosperity. In addition, the fulfillment of socio-economic rights is also an important part of efforts to realize social justice and prosperity for all Indonesian people, as mandated by the constitution. Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that the poor and neglected children are cared for by the state, the state develops a social security system for all people, the state is responsible for providing adequate health care facilities and public service facilities, and the article also emphasizes that further provisions are regulated by law.

Yes In a broader context, socio-economic rights have also become an international commitment with the existence of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which was later ratified by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2005 concerning the Ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Regency Rote Ndao as a disadvantaged region, which is determined based on Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Disadvantaged Regions for 2020-2024, faces various challenges in fulfilling the socio-economic rights of its people. As an disadvantaged region, Rote Ndao has a population of 151,599 people in 2023, spread across 112 villages and 7 sub-districts in 11 sub-districts, with a total area of 1,280.10 km².

As a disadvantaged region, Rote Ndao Regency faces a number of fundamental problems that hinder the fulfillment of the socio-economic rights of the community. Remote and difficult geographical conditions, low basic infrastructure, and limited human resources are the main challenges. In addition, limited regional budgets and less than optimal coordination between government agencies have worsened the situation of the Rote Ndao community, especially in rural areas, who often do not have adequate access to decent public services.

The problems in this study cover two main aspects. First, to what extent has the implementation of the socio-economic rights of the community in Rote Ndao Regency been carried out. Second, what obstacles are faced by the local government in its efforts to fulfill these rights. This study is important to understand the extent to which the local government has achieved its responsibilities and to identify the obstacles that need to be overcome in order to accelerate socio-economic development in the area.

By analyzing these problems, the study is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the conditions of the fulfillment of the socio-economic rights of the community in Rote Ndao. The results can be a basis for local governments to formulate more strategic and effective policies in improving community welfare, while reducing disparities between regions in Indonesia.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Conception of Socio-Economic Rights

Socio-economic rights are an important element in the development of underdeveloped regions, as emphasized in Articles 28H and 31 of the 1945 Constitution. Underdeveloped regions, as defined in Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2020, require a special approach to ensure that their residents have adequate access to these rights. Expert views point to the importance of a local needs and potential-based approach in fulfilling socio-economic rights.

According to Bhenyamin Hoessein (2012), socio-economic rights involve the provision of quality and inclusive public services, especially in the fields of education, health, and infrastructure. Hoessein emphasized the importance of decentralization in strengthening the

role of local governments to fulfill these rights effectively. Meanwhile, Sri Edi Swasono (2014) argued that the fulfillment of socio-economic rights must be based on the principles of social justice and empowerment of local communities. Swasono emphasized the need for local governments to empower leading sectors based on local potential in order to create economic independence.

Implementation of Socio-Economic Rights in Underdeveloped Regions

The implementation of socio-economic rights in Rote Ndao Regency in reality faces various obstacles, including budget constraints. Many basic service programs such as education and health still lack funding, limited human resource capacity in the form of a lack of professional staff in the fields of education, health, and development planning and inadequate infrastructure such as road access, electricity, and clean water are still major problems. However, the local government has taken strategic steps such as integrating village community empowerment programs and developing an economy based on leading sectors, such as marine and fisheries.

In this regard, Hadi Supeno (2010) argues that the fulfillment of socio-economic rights in underdeveloped areas requires synergy between the central and regional governments. Supeno emphasized that development planning must prioritize the principle of inclusivity so that no community group is left behind. In addition, Zulkarnain Nasution (2018) stated that regional autonomy provides great space for local governments to innovate. However, Nasution reminded of the need for a strong accountability mechanism so that the policies taken really have an impact on the fulfillment of community rights.

From the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that the implementation of socio-economic rights in underdeveloped areas still faces various challenges. Local governments need to develop more innovative and sustainable strategies to meet the needs of the community. A local potential-based approach, inter-sector collaboration, and strengthening accountability are recommended steps.

Conception of Authority

Socio-economic rights include community access to education, health, employment, and decent housing, as stated in Articles 28H and 31 of the 1945 Constitution. However, its implementation in underdeveloped regions faces major challenges, most of which are related to the authority of local governments in managing local resources and policies. This authority, as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, is the main basis

for local governments to implement programs aimed at fulfilling the community's socio-economic rights.

According to Bhenyamin Hoessein (2012), local government authority is a main pillar in decentralization. He emphasized that this authority must be utilized to improve basic services such as education and health in underdeveloped areas. Hoessein also noted that weaknesses in authority management often cause policies to fail to achieve their targets. On the other hand, Sri Edi Swasono (2014), argues that local governments have a moral and legal obligation to utilize their authority optimally in order to realize social justice. Swasono highlighted the importance of local governments empowering the local economy through sustainable management of natural resource potential.

Regional Government Authority in the Implementation of Socio-Economic Rights in Underdeveloped Regions

Implementation of the authority of the Regional Government in underdeveloped areas, the authority of the regional government includes several main aspects:

1) Provision of Basic Services

Local governments are responsible for providing adequate education and health services. In Rote Ndao Regency, programs to improve access to education and health have been a major focus in the APBD for the past five years.

2) Local Economic Empowerment

Local governments have the authority to manage local resources such as marine, fisheries, and agriculture. Implementing policies based on local potential is one of the important strategies in reducing socio-economic inequality.

3) Strengthening Infrastructure

Authority in the development of basic infrastructure such as roads, clean water and electricity is an important foundation for ensuring that people have access to their socio-economic rights.

In relation to the above description, Hadi Supeno (2010) argues that the authority of regional governments in socio-economic rights requires strong synergy between the center and regions. He emphasized the importance of planning based on community needs so that the policies taken are not only administrative, but also transformative. Meanwhile, Zulkarnain Nasution (2018) reminded that authority without accountability can be a big problem. He highlighted the need for a strong monitoring system to ensure that the authority is truly used for the benefit of the community, especially in underdeveloped areas.

Based on the expert reviews above, it can be concluded that the authority of local governments in implementing socio-economic rights is a key element in encouraging the development of disadvantaged regions. However, its effectiveness is highly dependent on the capacity of local governments in utilizing this authority optimally. Synergy between levels of government, strengthening institutional capacity, and management based on local potential are steps that need to be considered to ensure more effective implementation.

Obstacles faced by local governments

Underdeveloped regions in Indonesia, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2020, still face unequal access to socio-economic rights. Regional governments have an important role in addressing this problem through the authority granted by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. However, various systemic obstacles often become the main obstacle.

In this regard, according to Sri Edi Swasono (2014), the main challenge for local governments in fulfilling socio-economic rights in underdeveloped areas is the lack of empowerment of local communities and minimal active participation from the community. Swasono also emphasized the importance of an approach based on social justice and management of local potential. Meanwhile, Hadi Supeno, (2010), stated that structural constraints, such as budget constraints and minimal human resource capacity, are the main factors that hinder the fulfillment of socio-economic rights. Supeno emphasized the need for synergy between the central and regional governments in overcoming this problem.

The main obstacles faced by local governments are:

1) Budget Availability

Underdeveloped regions often rely on transfer funds from the central government. According to Zulkarnain Nasution (2018), limited budget allocations often result in local governments being unable to provide basic services such as education and health adequately.

2) Human Resources (HR) Capacity

The shortage of professional staff, such as doctors, teachers and technicians, is a serious problem in underdeveloped regions. This is exacerbated by the lack of training and capacity building for local government officials.

3) Inadequate Infrastructure

Lack of access to transportation, clean water, and electricity often hampers the implementation of socio-economic programs. Poor infrastructure also exacerbates the geographic isolation of disadvantaged areas, making it difficult to reach people in need.

4) Inefficient Bureaucracy

Long and inefficient bureaucratic processes often slow down policy implementation. Bhenyamin Hoessein, (2012), stated that bureaucratic reform is needed to increase the capacity of local governments in carrying out their duties.

5) Difficult Geographical Conditions

Rote Ndao Regency consists of scattered islands, with difficult to access terrain. The impact experienced by the community is that remote areas are difficult to reach by government services, such as health, education, and administration and transportation and logistics costs increase, so that the price of basic necessities becomes more expensive than other areas and the isolation of some islands causes them to be less integrated in economic and social development.

6) Lack of Community Participation

The lack of community involvement in the planning and implementation of socio-economic programs often makes policies less relevant to local needs.

In relation to the constraints faced by the local government of Rote Ndao Regency, several possible solutions and recommendations can be taken as follows:

1) Strengthening Allocation

The central government needs to allocate a larger budget for underdeveloped regions, with strict supervision of its use.

2) Increasing Human Resources Capacity

Continuous training for regional officials and providing incentives for professionals to work in underdeveloped areas are important steps.

3) Basic Infrastructure Development

Major investments in basic infrastructure are needed to improve people's access to socio-economic rights.

4) Bureaucratic Reform

Simplifying administrative processes and strengthening institutional capacity will increase bureaucratic efficiency.

5) Empowerment of Local Communities

Increasing community participation in policy planning and implementation processes can ensure program relevance and sustainability.

The obstacles faced by local governments in fulfilling socio-economic rights in underdeveloped areas include limited budget, human resources, infrastructure, and inefficient bureaucracy. With a strategic approach involving budget strengthening, increasing human resource capacity, infrastructure development, and community participation, local governments can overcome these obstacles to improve the welfare of people in underdeveloped areas.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analytical design to understand and analyze the implementation of the fulfillment of socio-economic rights of the community in Rote Ndao Regency and the obstacles faced by the local government. The qualitative approach was chosen because it can describe in depth the social phenomena that occur, including government policies and community dynamics in the context of the fulfillment of socio-economic rights. The study was conducted in Rote Ndao Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, which was chosen because of its status as a disadvantaged area with various challenges in socio-economic development. The subjects of the study included: local government officials related to education, health, infrastructure, and development planning, including local communities, especially vulnerable groups such as farmers, fishermen, and poor families. The data in this study were obtained through the In-depth Interview method, Field Observation and Documentation. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively with the following stages: Data Reduction, Data Presentation and Conclusion Drawing. In the study, respondents were determined to be 1 echelon II person from each related technical agency, while from each sub-district 1 sub-district head was determined. and for the village level, 2 villages and 2 sub-districts were taken in each sub-district. Furthermore, from each village, 3 respondents were randomly taken, consisting of 1 village head and 1 sub-district head and 2 community members from each village/sub-district, so that the total number of respondents for this study was 21 people.

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data, this study uses triangulation techniques by comparing data from various sources (interviews, observations, and documentation). This research method is expected to produce a comprehensive picture of the extent to which the socio-economic rights of the community have been implemented in Rote Ndao Regency, as well as the main obstacles faced by the local government. These findings

will be the basis for providing relevant and practical policy recommendations to improve the welfare of people in disadvantaged areas.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Authority of the Regional Government of Rote Ndao Regency as a Disadvantaged Region

Rote Ndao Regency, which has the status of a disadvantaged region, has special authority based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The main focus of the authority obtained by the region is to improve development and community welfare in its area. The authority of the Rote Ndao Regency government as an disadvantaged region covers various aspects of development aimed at overcoming structural obstacles and accelerating regional progress. With the support provided by the central and provincial governments, Rote Ndao Regency pays primary attention to improving basic services, developing local potential, and reducing development gaps. The authority of the Rote Ndao Regency government as an disadvantaged region according to the provisions above includes:

a. **Mandatory Government Affairs Relating to Basic Services**

As a disadvantaged area, the Rote Ndao Regency government must pay special attention to basic services to improve the quality of life of the community, namely:

- 1) **Education with authority:** Expanding access to education in remote areas, Building and improving the quality of basic education facilities (elementary, junior high schools). And Providing scholarships or educational assistance for students from underprivileged families.
- 2) **Health with authority:** Providing health services in remote areas through mobile health centers and integrated health posts, Overcoming the problems of malnutrition and stunting which are often challenges in remote areas and Increasing access to clean water and sanitation.
- 3) **Infrastructure and Public Works with the authority to:** Repair and build roads to connect isolated villages, and Provide electricity and telecommunication facilities in unreachable areas.
- 4) **Housing and Settlement with the authority:** Providing assistance for habitable housing for poor people.

b. **Selected Government Affairs Based on Local Potential**

Regional governments have the authority to manage and utilize regional potential as a strategy to overcome backwardness:

- 1) Tourism with authority: Developing nature and culture-based tourism, such as Nembrala Beach and Rote cultural traditions.
 - 2) Maritime Affairs and Fisheries with the authority: Supporting local fishermen through assistance with fishing gear, training, and marketing of marine products.
 - 3) Agriculture and Plantations: Maximizing the management of typical plants such as lontar and corn as superior commodities
- c. Assistance Tasks from the Central or Provincial Government
- As a disadvantaged area, Rote Ndao Regency often receives assistance tasks, such as:
- 1) Infrastructure Program with the authority: Construction of roads, bridges, and other public facilities through central funds, Improvement of Human Resources (HR) and Implementation of vocational training and education for local communities.
 - 2) Social and Economic Assistance with the authority: Distribution of social assistance such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), and Distribution of micro-business assistance to empower the community economy.
- d. Special Handling for Challenges in Underdeveloped Regions
- Rote Ndao Regency has the authority to handle problems that are characteristic of underdeveloped areas, such as:
- 1) Poverty Reduction:
 - 2) Labor-intensive program to create local jobs.
 - 3) Disaster Management:
 - 4) Anticipating natural disasters such as drought and strong winds that often occur in the Rote Ndao region.
- e. Village Development: Encourage village development by utilizing Village Funds for priority projects.
- f. Innovation and Area-Based Approach
- As a region with island characteristics, the Rote Ndao Regency government has the authority to develop regional-based strategies such as: Increasing connectivity between islands and developing local community-based economics (such as Rote's typical weaving crafts).

The Authority of the Regional Government of Rote Ndao Regency in the Implementation of Socio-Economic Rights for the Community

In the context of implementing socio-economic rights for the community in Rote Ndao Regency as a disadvantaged area, the local government has the authority regulated by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and other relevant regulations. These socio-economic rights include the right to education, health, employment, and a decent standard of living.

Based on government affairs, both mandatory and optional, which are the authority of the local government of Rote Ndao Regency, there are several government affairs in the form of programs/activities that are analyzed specifically in this study, because they have a significant correlation with efforts to improve community welfare in Rote Ndao Regency in order to fulfill the socio-economic rights of the community. These government affairs are affairs that are mandated in the provisions of the Law and receive funding support through budget policies in the context of implementing government affairs. The funding in question is allocated in transfer funds to Rote Ndao Regency through balancing funds including DAK, DAU and revenue sharing funds and also Village Funds which have been legally stipulated in the Rote Ndao Regency APBD for 2020 to 2024. The implementation of this authority can be seen in the authority granted by the government based on applicable regulations, namely Article 12 of Law Number 23 of 2014 further explains the authority of the regional government, namely the regional government has the authority to formulate regional policies (Policy Preparation), and the authority to manage the budget and resources (Budget Allocation) and the authority to provide public services (Program Implementation), which can be further described as follows;

1) Regional policy formulation (Policy drafting)

In accordance with Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, regions have the authority to formulate policies that are in accordance with local characteristics and needs. In the context of underdeveloped regions, policy formulation must focus on community empowerment, strengthening the local economy, and increasing access to basic services such as education, health, and housing as well as other mandatory and elective affairs according to regional potential. Underdeveloped regional governments must also refer to Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which encourages strengthening of policies based on community participation at the village level. Based on the authority of the Regional Government to implement Mandatory Affairs and Elective Affairs, the Rote Ndao Regency Government has implemented

policies to implement programs and activities in order to realize socio-economic rights in Rote Ndao Regency.

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be observed that all matters under the authority of the Rote Ndao Regency regional government that have been programmed for the period 2020 to 2024 can always be realized according to plan.

If observed further, the authority obtained by the regional government, especially in terms of policy formulation for Development in Rote Ndao Regency, is felt to be sufficient by various elements of regional government administrators and also the community. Respondents' answers regarding the implementation of authority related to the fulfillment of the socio-economic rights of the community in Rote Ndao Regency can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Implementation of Regional Government Authority in Rote Ndao Regency In the Fulfillment of Socio-Economic Rights According to Respondents' Assessments

No	Respondents	Amount	Answer					%
			SB	B	C	K	SK	
1	Head of Service/echelon II	4	3	1	0	0	0	100
2	Head of Division/Echelon III	3	0	2	1	0	0	
3	Sub-district Head	2	0	2	0	0	0	
4	Village Head	2	0	2	0	0	0	
5	Village head	2	0	2	0	0	0	
6	Residents of the Village	4	0	2	2	0	0	
7	Villagers	4	0	2	2	0	0	
Total		21	3	13	5	0	0	100
			17.65%	61.91%	23.81%	0%	0%	
Description: SB: Very Good, B: Good, C: Sufficient, K: Less, SK: Very Less.								
Data source: Questionnaire and interview results from December 9, 2024 to December 19, 2024 (processed).								

Based on table 1, it can be observed that the implementation of regional government authority in fulfilling Socio-Economic Rights in Rote Ndao Regency, the majority of respondents (61.91%) consisting of various elements of society said that the implementation of regional government authority in Rote Ndao Regency was considered Good. In addition, 17.65% of respondents gave a Very Good assessment and 23.81% of respondents gave a Sufficient assessment. Meanwhile, no respondents (0%) gave a negative assessment. From these data, it can be said that none of the respondents assessed the implementation of regional government authority in fulfilling Socio-Economic Rights in Rote Ndao Regency as Less or Very Less.

However, it can also be observed that there are several crucial things, namely the gap in perception between officials and the community. Echelon III officials, sub-district heads, village heads, and village heads gave a rating of "Good," but residents of sub-districts and villages tended to rate it "Enough." This reflects the gap between the planned policies and their impact on the community. Therefore, concrete steps are needed in the form of: Program Evaluation at the Community Level, Increasing Community Participation and Strengthening Policy Communication, and Focusing on Real Impacts

In general, the implementation of local government authority in fulfilling socio-economic rights in Rote Ndao Regency is considered quite good by the majority of respondents. However, the gap in perception between officials and the community indicates the need for improvements in the effectiveness of policy implementation and strengthening communication between the government and the community.

2) Budget and Resource Management (Budget Allocation)

Budget allocation for underdeveloped regions is regulated in Law No. 33 of 2004 concerning Fiscal Balance between the Central and Regional Governments. The law gives authority to regional governments to manage funds sourced from the central government. In addition, the central government also provides a special allocation through Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Underdeveloped Regions for 2020-2024. This budget is intended for poverty alleviation, infrastructure improvement, and the provision of sustainable basic services. From 2020 to 2024, the budget policy to finance programs and activities directly related to community socio-economic services can be seen in table 2 as follows.

Table 2. Regional Government Budget Policy In accordance with Government Affairs Relating to Fulfillment of Socio-Economic Rights for 2020-2024

Government Affairs					
No	Fiscal year	Mandatory Affairs		Matter of Choice	Total Budget
		Basic Service Mandatory Affairs	Mandatory Affairs Are Not Basic Services		
Budget					
1	2020	405,326,088,387	65,935,724,896	64,171,543,812	535.433.357.095
2	2021	431.182.621.323	37,686,363,978	43,587,298,010	512.456.283.311
3	2022	489,653,577,000	41,412,448,001	47,670,313,000	578,736,338,001
4	2023	543.442.310.147	41,489,689,705	56,480,852,476	641,412,852,328
5	2024	269,466,247,485	32,348,941,786	25,557,329,974	327,372,519,245

Data source: Rote Ndao Regency Regional Budget Main and Changes for 2020-2024 (processed)

Budget Policy based on Government Affairs for Fiscal Year 2020 to 2024 which is directly related to the regional government program to organize public services in order to fulfill the socio-economic rights of the community according to table 2 shows the allocation of budget expenditure based on government affairs, namely Mandatory Basic Service Affairs, Mandatory Non-Basic Service Affairs, and Optional Affairs. This data provides an overview of the priority of regional government budget spending in meeting community needs and supporting regional development.

The analysis of the local government budget from the perspective of the Basic Service Obligatory Affairs Budget Trend can be understood that there is a tendency to continue to increase from 2020 to 2023, with a peak in 2023 of IDR 543.44 billion. However, in 2024, there was a significant decrease to IDR 269.47 billion. This can be interpreted that the priority on basic services, such as education, health, and basic infrastructure, is the main focus of the local government, although there was a sharp decrease in 2024 which needs to be reviewed further.

In another section, the Budget Trend for Mandatory Affairs Not Basic Services is relatively fluctuating. In 2020 it was IDR 65.94 billion, but dropped drastically in 2021 to IDR 37.69 billion. Although it increased in the following years, this budget remains smaller than Mandatory Affairs for Basic Services. This allocation shows the government's commitment to matters such as labor, community empowerment, and population administration, but its main focus remains on basic services.

Meanwhile, the Budget for Selected Affairs shows a stable trend until 2023, but experiences a sharp decline in 2024 from IDR 56.48 billion to IDR 25.56 billion. This can be interpreted as indicating a lower priority for affairs such as tourism, cooperatives, and fisheries in 2024, even though these sectors have great potential to support the development of underdeveloped regions. Meanwhile, in terms of total budget expenditure, it has increased consistently from IDR 535.43 billion in 2020 to IDR 641.41 billion in 2023, before dropping drastically to IDR 327.37 billion in 2024. This can be interpreted that the budget reduction in 2024 reflects the possibility of policy changes or limited financial resources, which will affect the implementation of government programs.

The conclusion that can be drawn is that the Rote Ndao Regency Government prioritizes budget allocation for Basic Service Mandatory Affairs during the 2020–2023 period, which reflects a commitment to fulfilling the socio-economic rights of the community, such as education, health, and infrastructure. The sharp decline in the total

budget in 2024, especially in Basic Service Mandatory Affairs and Elective Affairs, indicates challenges in budget planning and management. The decline in the budget for elective affairs, such as marine affairs, fisheries, and tourism, can affect the development of productive sectors that have the potential to drive the regional economy.

Therefore, the regional government needs to evaluate the reasons behind the significant budget decline in 2024 and find strategies to increase budget allocation, especially for mandatory and optional affairs that have a direct impact on the community. As a strengthening of the productive sector, budget allocation for optional affairs, such as tourism and fisheries, needs to be increased to support sustainable local economic development. Meanwhile, in terms of diversifying regional revenue sources, the regional government needs to find new sources of income, such as optimizing regional tax potential and collaborating with the private sector, to increase the ability to finance priority programs. On the other hand, budget transparency and accountability need to be carried out, because transparency in budget management can increase public trust and ensure the effectiveness of budget use for community welfare.

3) Provision and Implementation of Public Services (Program Implementation)

As a disadvantaged area, public services in Rote Ndao Regency are directed to ensure public accessibility to socio-economic rights, such as education, health, and employment. Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, emphasizes the importance of efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the implementation of public services.

In relation to public services, the local government of Rote Ndao Regency has prepared various strategic development programs and activities that are directly related to the fulfillment of the socio-economic rights of the community as explained in table 3.

Table 3. Government Affairs that are within the Authority Regional Government of Rote Ndao Regency 2020 to 2024

Government Affairs			
Fiscal year	Mandatory Affairs		Matter of Choice
	Basic Services	Not a basic service	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2020 to 2024	1. Education 2. Health 3. Public Works and Spatial Planning 4. Public Housing and Residential Areas 5. Public Order and Security and Community Protection 6. Social	1. Labor 2. Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning 3. Transportation 4. Food 5. Environment 6. Population and Civil Registry Administration 7. Village Community Empowerment 8. Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises 9. One-Stop Integrated Investment and Licensing 10. Youth and Sports 11. Culture and Tourism	1. Marine and Fisheries 2. Culture and Tourism 3. Agriculture 4. Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Industry and Trading 5. Staffing 6. Education and Training 7. Research and development

Data source: Rote Ndao Regency Regional Budget Main and Changes for 2020-2024 (processed)

Based on the data in table 3, it can be seen that the local government of Rote Ndao Regency has the flexibility to provide public services to the community because it receives full support through programs and activities that have been regulated in the provisions of applicable laws and regulations and stipulated in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the period 2020 to 2024.

The authority is in the form of authority to carry out mandatory and elective affairs as stated in table 3 with the types of programs/activities that are described in detail above. It can be seen that mandatory and elective affairs are entirely the authority of the region whose implementation is mandatory in matters relating to mandatory government affairs, and is elective in nature relating to elective affairs, which is highly dependent on the potential and specific characteristics of the region including Rote Ndao Regency.

Based on table 3 above, the focus of the Regional Government Priority is consistently implementing mandatory basic service matters, which are the core of fulfilling the socio-economic rights of the community. The implementation of these matters is expected to increase community access to education, health, and housing services, as well as create a safe and orderly environment. Although a priority, budget

constraints can affect the quality and scope of services in this area, such as access to education and health services in remote areas.

Meanwhile, Mandatory Affairs Not Basic Services aim to support human resource management, environmental conservation, local economic development, and administrative governance. However, due to its more technical nature and the need for cross-sector collaboration, this matter often requires support from the central government and private partners. However, this matter has a significant impact on regional development because it focuses on empowering rural communities and MSMEs, making it very relevant to encourage economic independence of communities in underdeveloped areas such as Rote Ndao.

On the other hand, the elective affairs reflect the local characteristics of Rote Ndao Regency, such as marine, fisheries, and tourism. Its contribution to the economy, the development of the fisheries and tourism sectors has great potential to increase regional income and community welfare. However, limited human resources and infrastructure are obstacles in maximizing the potential of this sector.

From the description above, it can be concluded that there is consistency in the implementation of Government Affairs, namely the Rote Ndao Regency Government has carried out all government affairs under its authority, both mandatory and elective affairs, during the 2020-2024 period. During this period, the local government has focused on Basic Services, namely mandatory basic service affairs remain the main priority to ensure the fulfillment of basic community rights, especially in the fields of education, health, and infrastructure. Here it can be seen that the relationship between Mandatory and Elective Affairs, that Mandatory Affairs are not basic services and elective affairs support the implementation of mandatory basic service affairs by providing a supporting framework for more holistic development. However, it must be admitted that limited budget, infrastructure, and human resources remain the main challenges in the implementation of government affairs, especially in underdeveloped areas such as Rote Ndao Regency.

Obstacles faced by the local government of Rote Ndao Regency in realizing the socio-economic rights of the community

As a disadvantaged area, Rote Ndao Regency faces various structural challenges that affect the fulfillment of the socio-economic rights of the community. The main obstacles faced in relation to the fulfillment of socio-economic rights in Rote Ndao Regency can be described as follows.

1) Budget constraints

The Original Regional Income (PAD) of Rote Ndao Regency is relatively low, so that most of the development budget depends on transfers from the central government, such as the General Allocation Fund (DAU), Special Allocation Fund (DAK), and Village Funds. The impacts felt are that the allocation of funds for education, health, and economic development is insufficient, the development of basic infrastructure is delayed because budget priorities must be allocated to other urgent needs and dependence on central funds makes development programs difficult to run if there is a delay in disbursement.

The limited budget felt by the local government in terms of fulfilling socio-economic rights in Rote Ndao Regency can be seen in table 4 as follows.

Table 4. Budget for Fulfillment of Socio-Economic Rights Communities in Rote Ndao Regency for Fiscal Year 2020-2024

No	Fiscal year	Total Budget	Budget		
			Trend		
			Change	Increase/Decrease	Percentage
1	2020	535.433.357.095			
2	2021	512.456.283.311	-22,877,073,784	Reduce	-4.27%
3	2022	578,736,338,001	+66.280.054.690	Increase	+11.45%
4	2023	641,412,852,328	+62.676.514.327	Increase	+9.77%
5	2024	327,372,519,245	-314.040.333.083	Reduce	+48.96%
Total		2,595,411,349,980			
Description: - (Decrease), + (Increase)					
<i>Data source: District APBD. Main Ndao Rote and TA Changes. 2020-2024 (processed)</i>					

Table 4 provides an overview of the dynamics of the Rote Ndao Regency Government's budget expenditure from 2020 to 2024. This analysis shows the trend of budget changes each year, including budget increases and decreases and the percentage of changes that occur. From the table, it can be seen that in 2020–2021 there was a budget decrease which could be caused by adjustments to budget allocations due to economic pressures, such as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which affected regional income and spending priorities.

Meanwhile, for 2021–2022, the budget increased, reflecting the post-pandemic economic recovery and the possibility of additional funds from the central government to support development programs and public services. Furthermore, in 2022–2023, there was also an increase in the budget, where the trend of increasing the budget shows the commitment of local governments to increase development spending and expand the scope of public services. However, in 2023–2024, the budget experienced a sharp decline again. This significant decline reflects changes in budget policy, possibly due to limited regional revenues, or a decrease in the allocation of transfer funds from the central government.

The budget decrease was also caused by the allocation of specific grand funds, namely funds provided by the central government to regions to fund certain activities or specific programs that have been determined by the central government, the use of which may only be allocated for programs or activities that have been determined.

Overall, the 2020–2024 trend can be observed that the Total Budget: for five years, the total budget expenditure reached IDR 2.59 trillion, with a fluctuating pattern dominated by a sharp decline in 2024. The drastic decline in the budget in 2024 is likely to affect the implementation of priority programs, especially in the field of basic services such as education, health, and infrastructure. With the budget conditions that are not yet conducive, local governments need to focus on effective budget management, diversifying revenue sources, and increasing spending efficiency to ensure the sustainability of regional development and the fulfillment of people's socio-economic rights.

2) Lack of Competent Human Resources

Rote Ndao Regency faces a shortage of skilled workers in strategic areas, such as education, health, and government. The impact felt is in the education sector, many schools lack competent teachers, especially in remote areas, so that the quality of education declines. In the health sector, medical personnel, such as doctors and nurses

are very limited so that health services are difficult to reach people in remote areas and in the government sector, employees with limited managerial and technical skills greatly affect the quality of planning and policy implementation.

3) Inadequate Infrastructure

Physical facilities and accessibility in Rote Ndao Regency are still major challenges, where the impacts can be seen that transportation facilities such as roads and bridges between regions are often in poor condition, thus hampering population mobility and distribution of goods. In addition, inadequate clean water, namely in many areas there is a lack of access to clean water, especially in remote areas including electricity facilities: which have not reached remote areas, namely some villages do not have adequate electricity, which has a major impact on economic and educational activities. In addition, inadequate health and education facilities, namely the lack of health centers, clinics, and schools in certain areas, make it difficult for people to access basic services. This means that the right to a decent standard of living is not fulfilled because poor infrastructure limits the economic and social opportunities of the community, such as trade or agricultural businesses and also opportunities for developing other community potential.

4) Complex Bureaucratic Problems

Bureaucratic inefficiency, lack of transparency, and complicated administrative processes often hamper the implementation of socio-economic development programs. The administrative process in Rote Ndao Regency is still characterized by slow, inefficient, and less transparent bureaucracy. The impacts felt in the form of completing permits, social assistance, and development programs take time. Lack of coordination between government agencies hampers the implementation of development programs and accountability and transparency in budget management are not optimal, so it is prone to irregularities.

5) Lack of Community Participation

Community involvement in development planning and implementation is still low. The impact felt is that policies made are often not in accordance with community needs due to lack of input from them. In addition, the community tends to be passive in utilizing government programs, such as business assistance or economic empowerment, and the lack of public awareness of the importance of participation causes development to be slow and uneven.

6) Difficult Geographical Conditions

Rote Ndao Regency consists of scattered islands, with difficult to access terrain being a separate obstacle for development in Rote Ndao Regency. The impact experienced by the community is that remote areas are difficult to reach by government services, such as health, education, and administration, which causes transportation and logistics costs to increase, so that the price of basic necessities becomes more expensive than other areas. The isolated conditions of several islands cause them to be less integrated in economic and social development.

In relation to the fulfillment of socio-economic rights, these constraints hinder the fulfillment of socio-economic rights of the community, such as the right to decent education (due to lack of teachers and facilities) and the right to health (due to lack of medical personnel and facilities) and the right to decent work and livelihood (due to limited access to infrastructure and economic opportunities) and also the right to a healthy environment (due to limited clean water and electricity). To overcome these challenges, local governments need to integrate more effective policies, supported by the central government, and involve the community to realize inclusive and sustainable development.

Rote Ndao Regency, as a disadvantaged region, faces various structural obstacles that hinder the fulfillment of the socio-economic rights of the community. However, the local government has made various efforts to overcome these challenges. Various concrete steps taken as an effort by the local government to face these obstacles can be described as follows:

- a. To overcome budget limitations, development is carried out by maximizing the management of local potential and collaborative efforts with the central government.
- b. Addressing the lack of competent human resources through training and development of local human resources including incentive programs as well as scholarships and sending students.
- c. Addressing inadequate infrastructure by building roads and bridges: and clean water and village electricity projects as well as building social facilities.
- d. Providing solutions to complex bureaucratic problems by digitizing public services as well as employee training and strengthening supervision.

- e. Providing solutions to the lack of community participation through development planning deliberation activities (Musrenbang) and implementing village empowerment programs and conducting public education.
- f. Providing solutions to difficult geographical conditions through efforts to develop maritime transportation and decentralize services and development based on local potential.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that the Rote Ndao Regency government has taken various strategic steps to overcome the obstacles faced and fulfill the socio-economic rights of the community. However, the success of these steps greatly requires synergy with the central government and the private sector to increase fiscal and infrastructure capacity. In addition, transparent and participatory program management to ensure sustainable development and no less important is the empowerment of local communities to encourage economic independence. With these steps, Rote Ndao is expected to be able to escape the status of a disadvantaged area and realize sustainable prosperity for its people.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the description as stated above, it is concluded that the implementation of the fulfillment of the socio-economic rights of the community in Rote Ndao Regency is still not optimal. Although the local government has made efforts to meet the basic needs of the community, such as education, health, and basic infrastructure, the results have not been able to reach the entire community evenly. This is reflected in the still limited access to education, limited access to health services in remote areas, and the minimal availability of infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and clean water.

The main obstacles faced by local governments in their efforts to fulfill the socio-economic rights of the community include:

- a. Regional budget limitations, which have an impact on low allocations for priority development programs.
- b. Lack of basic infrastructure, which hinders people's accessibility to education, health and economic services.
- c. The low quality of human resources, both from the community and professional staff in the fields of education and health.
- d. Geographical barriers, especially hard-to-reach areas, slow down the distribution of public services.

- e. Weak coordination between agencies, which causes overlapping development programs and inefficiency in their implementation.
- f. Lack of community participation means that development programs often do not meet local needs.

To improve the fulfillment of socio-economic rights of the community in Rote Ndao Regency, this study recommends the following steps:

- 1) Budget Optimization
 - a. Local governments need to increase local revenue through exploration of local economic potential and cooperation with external parties.
 - b. Allocating the budget more effectively to priority sectors such as education, health and basic infrastructure.
- 2) Basic Infrastructure Development
 - a. Accelerate the construction of roads, electricity, education and health facilities, especially in remote areas.
 - b. Utilizing communication technology to reach people in hard-to-access areas.
- 3) Improving the Quality of Human Resources
 - a. Providing training for professionals in the fields of education and health.
 - b. Providing training and education programs to the community to improve job skills.
- 4) Strengthening Inter-Agency Coordination
 - a. Increasing synergy between government agencies through clear coordination mechanisms, including in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development programs.
- 5) Community Engagement
 - a. Encourage communities to actively participate in the planning and implementation process of development programs.
 - b. Improve socialization and communication between the government and the community to ensure that policies made are in accordance with local needs.

With planned strategic steps and collaboration between the government, community, and other stakeholders, it is hoped that the fulfillment of the socio-economic rights of the community in Rote Ndao Regency can be significantly improved. This effort will not only improve the quality of life of the community, but also accelerate the eradication of Rote Ndao from the status of a disadvantaged area.

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