論文の内容の要旨

Abstract of Dissertation

IDENTIFYING POLICY NETWORK
IN INDONESIAN HOUSING POLICY

（インドネシアの住宅政策におけるポリシーネットワークの同定）

SIREGAR MOHAMMAD JEHANSYAH

シレガル　モハンマド　ジェハンシャ

Abstract

Indonesia as a less developed country experiences a rapid urban population growth within the wider changes of politic, social and economic contexts. One unavoidable consequence is the rigorous housing deficit problem both in numbers and quality. Along-with those problems, housing sector itself is regarded as one of the most complex policy area with its multiplicity of actors involved and interdependencies between housing sector and the overall social, politic, and economy sectors. With regard to those situations, this research initially describes the Indonesian housing policy situation including its position in national development and the development of housing policy during the periods, in order particularly to identify roles of state and market in housing process. By identifying the networks occurred among housing organisations, contribution of this research is to enhance understanding about networks around housing actors involved and to give a more comprehensive explanation of what actually happened in Indonesian housing policy process.

This research stresses qualitative approach as its core of analysis by focusing on expert and key person interview and document analysis methods within a series of qualitative analysis on housing policy process including its wider policy environment, institutional arrangement, regulatory framework, and analysis of role, interests, sources of power among actors and how they exchange the resource. Series of housing sector performance data in Indonesia such as housing production and housing loans were elaborated to seek who is the main player in

housing sector during particular periods, and how its relation with the policy direction at that time.

As the result, it is found that before and during series of five year development in New Era, housing sector has had an important position by which it is regarded as the fulfillment of human basic need to enhance the people's well-being. In the later development stages, particularly since the late 1980s, it is found that the strategic position of housing sector has been declined along with the decline of public sector role in guarantee the provision of decent housing for all people. Housing land and finance are the most important aspects in housing sector that should be addressed where policy networks in these two aspects have been fragmented, represented by fragmentation of interests and orientations in two prominent programs, Kasiba-Lisiba and KPR Housing Loan programs. In housing finance sub-sector, there has been an unshared common goal of provision of housing for all people. The public housing finance sector and the private housing sector had developed a too close relationship. The role of private housing sector has increased far above the public housing sector in utilizing KPR subsidized housing loan. Public housing sector has experienced its declining capacity to guarantee the provision of housing especially for low income groups. External factor shows its corresponding effect mainly from the situation of more liberal private sector-led Indonesian economy in late 1980s and early 1990s.

It is concluded that beside as the result of the failure of both public and private sectors in delivery houses for all groups, the severe shortage of housing in Indonesia over the time is also the result of the lack of policy networks capacity in the complexity of housing sector. Although it is realized that the knowledge of housing networks is so far not sufficient to give a satisfactory explanation about the causal relationship between the housing policy networks and its policy outcomes, however, this research argue that the housing policy networks brings a more understanding of the development of housing policy in the consideration of the way the structure of housing policy networks is formed, is influenced by an arrangement of many factors including external factors and decisions of agents in the networks.

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