

Received: 03.03.2024; Revised: 27.03.2024, Accepted: 22.04.2024, Published Online: 28.04.2024

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FACILITATED THROUGH SOCIAL INCLUSION: A STUDY EXAMINING POLICIES THAT ENHANCE EMPOWERMENT AMONG THE POOR IN SOCIETY THROUGH SOCIAL HOUSING

Abdul Halim Barkatullah¹, Junaidi Arif², Hairudinor³, Mahyuni⁴, M Ali Amrin⁵

^{1,2,,4,5} Faculty of Law, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

^{3*} Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

Corresponding Author, Email: halimbarkatullaha@gmail.com

Abstract

This study is founded on the assumption that people's participation is one way of increasing community control and community ownership of housing facilities, which helps reduce unwanted social costs, hence bringing about a balanced, inclusive society that aims to empower the poor people within society. Therefore, the current study aimed to examine events related to social housing that have affected housing-related policies and explore how such policies contribute to the enhancement of community participation through the social inclusion of the poor. The study uses a qualitative research method. Data collection techniques were in the form of an interview guide given to 40 respondents, interviews were conducted with twenty people, observations were made on twenty respondents, and documentation and literature study was also conducted to strengthen the research findings. It has been established that the poor do not own much apart from life, including accommodation, hence the call for decent housing provision by the government. Government promotes cheap housing facilities through land subsidies to public housing developers. Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that the objective of increasing community participation in housing programs through social inclusion for the poor had achieved the vision and mission of inclusive empowerment by helping to increase community control and community ownership of housing space both in rural villages and urban areas of Indonesia.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Community Participation, Housing, Housing Policies, Public Housing Program, Poor People and Social Inclusion

Introduction

Having decent accommodation or a house is synonymous with growth and development (Ibrahim, 2020). Homelessness and poverty are inextricably linked. When individuals or families cannot generate enough income to pay for housing, food, childcare, health care, and education, necessities

with a high-cost burden sometimes fall by the wayside (The Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness, 2018). People without accommodation or most poor people in Indonesia (Sunarta, 2019) are helped through housing public social programs; however, with limitations. Thus, there is a need for more efforts to overcome the housing challenges the grassroots community members face in the country (ADB, 2012; **Permana, 2021**). Infrastructure is a basis for social inclusion, a component of social protection (Huripah, 2020). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the increase in poverty has become one of the social challenges governments and countries are facing, including Indonesia. Poverty is a terrible social challenge that needs more attention. Figure 1 below presents county-level poverty data in Indonesia from 2013 to 2018:

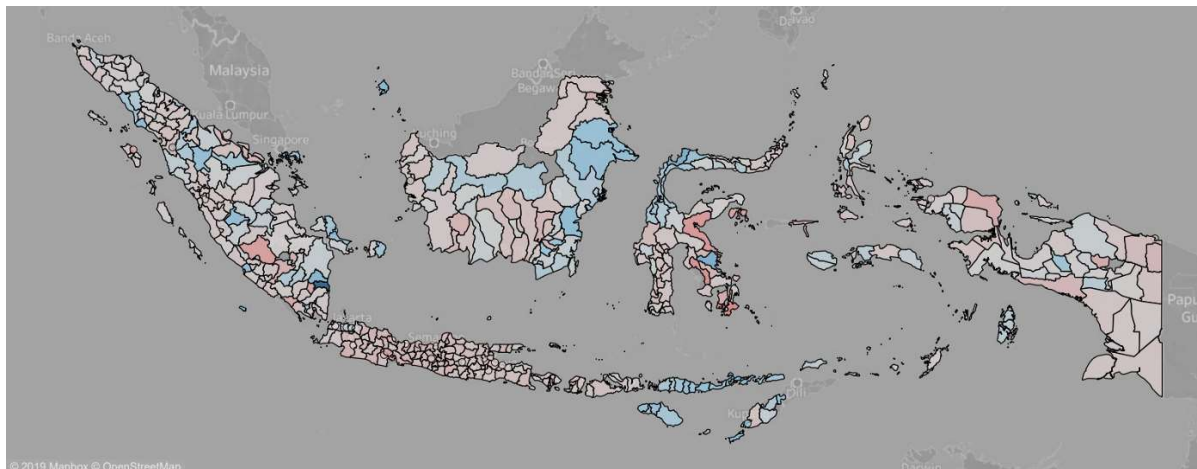


Figure 1. Indonesia's Poverty Profile, County Level Data in Indonesia 2013-2018

Source: Sunarti (2019) also adopted from Indonesia Poverty Statistic Data

Poverty has become a point of discussion in most forums due to its effect on people's social lives (Davis et al., 2015). It causes failure to access the most basic needs, including food, drinking water and many more basic human services (Sunarta, 2019). The basic needs approach is the best way to measure poverty (Ningrum, 2020) because poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs. In Indonesia, BPS – Statistics of Indonesia applies the average expenditure variable as a measure of poverty (Sunarta, 2019), where a person is considered poor, supposing one's expenditure is below the poverty line.

Social protection has been popularized in the last two decades (Pezzini, 2019). Social protection concerning housing policies for the poor has been chosen as a point of discussion in this study because the Government of Indonesia considers it a fundamental component needed for economic growth, political issues, and, of course, social development (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, 2021), concerning social inclusion, making Indonesia dream to become one of the world's leading and largest economies by 2030 (Pezzini, 2019) there is need for inclusive development, which includes providing accessible housing to all citizens, including the poor people. In previous years, the concept of social protection sounded difficult to implement due to the existing policies which limited the poor in owning land and property.

In achieving the Golden Indonesia 2045 Vision, social protection and security for the entire population is a priority (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 2020). Based on the McKinsey Global Institute (2012) forecast, as cited in Capital Asset Management (2020), Indonesia will become the 7th largest economy in the world by 2030. Meanwhile, Pricewaterhouse Coopers (2017) also predicts that Indonesia will become the 5th largest economy by 2030 (Capital Asset Management, 2020), which may have been deemed socially exclusive in the economic, political, development and, of course, in owning a decent home by every citizen. Housing-related social inclusion' is a specific naming of the complex interrelationships within which accessibility plays an important role in whether a citizen achieves the level of participation in the socio-economic life they seek (Ronen & Shenkar, 2013).

Table 1. Pillars and Goals of Indonesia Golden 2045 Vision

4 Pillars of Indonesia Golden 2045 Vision	Goals of Indonesia Golden 2045 Vision
1) Human Development and Mastery of Science and Technology	1) Protect all Indonesian citizens
2) Sustainable Economic Development	2) Improve the general welfare
3) Equitable Development	3) Enrich the life of Indonesian citizens
4) Consolidation of National Resilience and Governance	4) Conduct world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice

Source: Indonesia Baik (2020)

Table 2. Strategy and Policy to Accelerate Poverty and Inequality Reduction

Social Protection	Basic Services	Sustainable Livelihoods
Improving the implementation of the National Social Security System	Increase the availability of infrastructure and public service facilities	Economic empowerment based on local economic development for the poor and vulnerable
Improving the arrangement of Social Assistance	Increase the outreach of basic services for the poor and vulnerable	Expanding access to capital and financial services through strengthening microfinance services for the poor and vulnerable
Developing an inclusive environment for persons with disabilities and the elderly		

Source: The National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2015-2019 (Republik Indonesia, 2020)

As well as developing and applying the multi-faceted theories of the processes of exclusion and techniques for the quantitative identification of inclusion (Woodhouse et al., 2015), they consider important topics such as the treatment of the less abled and more frail members of society (Marshall, 1997, as cited in Greeley, 2022) when on the move and the potential for new technological design methods (Doorn & Taebi, 2018) and practical solutions either to enhance inclusion or deepen inequality in society (Yi et al., 2018). Their conclusions collectively reinforce the message that social exclusion remains multi-dimensional, relational and dynamic, located both in the circumstances of the excluded individual and in the processes, institutions and structures that permeate wider society (Huq, 2020).

Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, poverty is a social problem currently experienced by developing countries, including Indonesia. It is estimated that with the COVID-19 pandemic, up to 30% of Indonesia's population might have fallen into poverty (UNICEF, UNDP, Prospera, and SMERU, 2021). To reduce the number of those living in poverty (UNICEF, UNDP, Prospera, and SMERU, 2021) Government has initiated many efforts to solve most of the problems, such as poverty, but the results have not been optimal. According to Al Izzati (2021), Indonesia's statistic shows that in March 2021, 10.14% or an equivalent of 27.54% million Indonesia citizens fell into poverty, while by looking at the total number of poor, from September 2019, the poverty levels increased by 1.12 million people, making it the largest increment of poverty taking place in urban centers by One million and within in the rural areas, only increasing by One hundred twenty thousand (120,000) people (Al Izzati, 2021), as shown in Figure 2 below:



Figure 2. An Illustration of Indonesia's Poverty Rates from 2014 to 2021 (% of Population)

Source: Al Izzati, 2021

The increase and decrease in poverty rates within the country is still a serious challenge for almost all Indonesian government regimes which have been in place. The program on poverty reduction and social support to the poor is, therefore, as old as Indonesia's independent nation-state. Figure 2 above illustrates the decrease and increase in poverty rates within Indonesia between the period of September 2014 to March 2021. The figure shows poverty fluctuation levels in the country.

One of the challenges the government faces is the fight against poverty, which hinders increased participation in inclusive economic growth and development. Poverty hinders equally distributed ideal housing conditions in the community. Public Housing, as one of the basic human needs, must be considered because it involves the welfare of the unable community members. The number of poor people in Indonesia reached 30.02 million. Of this number, 13.6 million households do not have decent houses (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2012). The house is not just a structural building (Haberle & House, 2021) but a residence that must meet the requirements of a decent life from various aspects, such as sanitation, bathrooms, lighting, and others. Therefore, uninhabitable houses need special attention because a decent place to live will comfort people's life (Ranney, 2003, as cited in Hyra, 2012).

This study was based on the belief that everyone has the right to live prosperous lives in a healthy environment that meets basic human needs. This means that every program to be implemented must be based on the needs of the people, such that each program achieves its targets. Human needs are increasing daily following the changing times (Singh, 2015). However, basic human needs such as food, clothing, and shelter are the first needs that must be met to achieve social stability.

The Community Empowerment Institution, formerly known as the Village Community Resilience Institute, is a social institution in Indonesian grassroots communities. Community Empowerment Institute was formed on the initiative of the grassroots communities through deliberations based on needs, in partnership with village governments and the village head to empower the community members, especially poor people. As regulated and defined in the Ministry of Internal Affairs Decree Number 5 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Structuring Social Institutions:

Village Community Resilience Institute, abbreviated as LKMD (Lembaga Ketahanan Masyarakat Desa) or Community Empowerment Institute, abbreviated as LPM (Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat), is an institution or forum formed on the initiative of the community as a partner of the Village Government in accommodating and realizing the aspirations and needs of the community in the field of development.

LPM must be able to plan development programs that can involve community participation. With community participation, it is hoped that a sense of responsibility will grow. Thus, the community does not only act as observers but also as actors and implementers of development (Alyar & Samji, 2006). Because the community knows their area's problems, potentials, and needs (Suratman, 1991), this requires LPM managers to strategize in creating a climate that can involve the community in building livable houses for the poor. An environment that creates needs to be managed by managers

in planning and implementing programs so that the community can finally evaluate what they have done for themselves.

Literature Review

Public Housing in Indonesia

In Indonesia, living a decent life is a constitutional and basic human right. On this note, the 1945 Republic of Indonesia's constitution in Article 27 of 1945 states that "living in a healthy and comfortable space is a basic human right" (Republik Indonesia, 1945; Susanto et al., 2020). Indonesia's housing program is influenced by social, political and cultural aspects (Susanto et al., 2020). These three influencing factors are deeply rooted in Indonesia's historical past, which has impacted much of Indonesia's housing policies.

During colonial times, for instance, in Indonesia, the colonial government was bent on providing extra housing, which led to land grabbing and annexing to have more land for housing construction. However, by 1940, it is reported that colonial established companies failed to provide extra housing and did not improve housing, especially for the urban people (Cobban, 1993). Furthermore, this was caused by the widespread mass poverty, which led to a shortfall in funds, a growing population, and unprioritized policies by the colonial government at the time, leading to more housing challenges.

However, though housing problems are faced by both the rural and urban populations (Spensley, 1918; Park et al., 2014), most of the housing challenges are experienced by cities (Park et al., 2014) because in the effort for the rural population to escape hard life in rural villages (Lipton, 1989), they end up in cities seeking for greener Pasture and other better opportunities (Mathis & Pépy, 2020), hence leading to terrible living conditions, which are less enjoying due to limited funds. A conducive housing environment has certain criteria that make a house suitable for habitation by someone (Wright et al., 2017). Based on the regulation, the criteria for livable houses are also set, consisting of three parts: safety, health, and residential area.

In 2011, the Indonesian Government ratified Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Habitation (Republik Indonesia, 2011). The new law repeals the old laws or existing laws. Therefore, Housing Law Number 4 of 1992 is automatically revoked. Indonesia's 2011 housing law focuses on two major points: housing (accommodation) and habitation (safe for a living). The housing law was issued for housing social protection. According to Zalhnanif (2022), though Muhammad Hatta, Indonesia's first Vice President, emphasized housing needs for all Indonesians, the dream has taken a long to be achieved. It is true that after a long period, Hatta has dreamed of an ideal housing environment for all Indonesian citizens has not been attained (Sudiro, 2018). This is so because the government cannot provide adequate and affordable housing to all citizens (Ibem, 2011).

Community Participation (or Self-help) and Housing for the Poor

Due to the limited capacity of the Government to provide housing to its citizens, community participation has set in, including in developed countries such as European states, the United States of

America and Canada (Orum, 2019). In these countries, community participation in housing programs was commonly known as a self-help housing program, where according to history, self-help was much used in the rural villages and at the peripheries of urban centers within the earlier period of the twentieth century (Kurlanska, 2017; Orum, 2019). The self-help housing approach comprises various activities, such as self-construction, on-site direct management and organization of housing projects, self-reliance in housing renovation, and enlargement, among others (Orum, 2019).

Community participation in housing programs is highly required since it leads many people from lower-income economies, such as Indonesia, to own a house. The concept of community participation emphasizes the importance of community involvement in an activity process (Haldane et al., 2019), starting from making decisions and implementing activities based on these decisions to be able to evaluate the results of what they have done. With the participation of the community in a program, they can find out the problems and needs and find solutions in the form of actions based on the agreements taken (Lackey & Dershem, 1992). In other words, community participation is believed to be advantageous to most development efforts.

Fahrudin (2000) views participation as participating in an activity or being active or proactive. However, participation as a concept is broadly defined as a form of active and voluntary community involvement for reasons which are either within (intrinsic) or from outside (extrinsic) (Martela and Pessi, 2018) in the whole process of engaging in any activity. According to Sastropoetro (1986), participation is a person's mental involvement or thoughts and emotions or feelings in a group that encourages him to contribute towards group activities to achieve goals and take responsibility for the respective outcome. Carry (1970) perceives participation as usually measured in member relationships or 'owned', a decision by a respondent.

In the housing program, participation takes the shape of each member being proactive in owning a house for the individual shelter or family shelter. In this regard, therefore, Adi (2008) looks at community participation as a process of identifying problems and potentials that exist in any given community by prioritizing through selection and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with housing problems, implementing efforts to overcome such problems, hence encouraging community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur from time to time, such as housing policies among others. Roesmidi & Riswati (2006) state that participation can be divided into two, namely: vertical and horizontal community participation.

It is called vertical participation because it can occur under certain conditions that the community is involved or takes part in a program of another party (Gilson et al., 2009) where the community is in the position of a follower or subordinate. It is called horizontal participation (Huang, 2016) because, at one time, the community can't have the ability to take the initiative (Simpson et al., 2003), where every member of the community participates horizontally with one another (Jordana & Suwanto, 2017), both in conducting joint efforts and in carrying out activities with other parties (Carpentier, 2011). Of course, participating like this is a sign of the beginning of the growth of a community that

can develop independently.

Community Empower through Public Housing

Kapur (2020) mentions that the world over, in rural villages and urban settlements, people continue to live in poverty, hence staying a deprived life with limited access to basic needs due to limited funds, thus becoming the weakest section of the grassroots community. Therefore, a conducive and empowered community with a strong sense of well-being is needed based on community potential possessed by community members who own housing as their social capital (Rosenberg, 2012). Through a 6-step community empowerment model study, it was established that community active participation and cooperation affected the housing program in a positive way (Yoo et al., 2009), hence leading to the empowerment of members of the community. According to Kearns and Whitley (2020), empowering and engaging community members is the main point required in the delivery and implementation of any program, including a housing program.

Through community empowerment, marginalized individuals and those underprivileged are given opportunities that help them get empowered and improve their conditions within society (Kapur, 2020). In this way, community empowerment is perceived as a concept that provides direction to humanity and plays an important role in nation-building. This is based on the fact that humans have the ability, if given certain treatment, can manifest this ability to change themselves and others towards a better state. Roesmidi & Risyanti (2006) are of the view that empowerment originates from the word “power,” which gets the prefix to become the word “empowered”, which means to have or have power. Power means strength, and empowerment means having power.

Empowering communities through housing or public housing is all about enabling communities to understand that as a part of a given society, they must possess shelter as one of the basic needs and, from a public housing perspective, be able to share the existing housing space and also at times give up with some of their housing space to those most in need (Labonté & Laverack, 2008). Community empowerment within the perspective of public housing is about people’s control and ownership (Lawson & Kearns, 2010) of housing space. Lawson and Kearns (2020) conclude that the ability to decide on appropriate management and/or ownership of the housing environment is an empowering act.

Kindervatter (1979) defines ‘empowerment’ as a process where people gain knowledge and control over social, economic, and/or political forces, which can improve their societal position.

Based on Kindervatter (1979)’s description of empowerment in the context of housing empowerment and ownership, housing access brings about: increased opportunities in obtaining sources of income; enhanced collective bargaining of community members; increased abilities and opportunities to choose between varying options; improved self-image, appreciation, and a positive sense of cultural identity; self-reflection ability, by using experience to assess the potential benefits of competing for problem-solving options positively; a more positive and innovative view of one’s relationship with one’s social

environment.

However, even though the community has the power, it does not mean they are left alone during the activation process. As Stewart (1994) puts it, empowerment means delegating tasks and fully delegating decision-making processes and responsibilities. It is therefore concluded that community empowerment aims to bring about change for individuals by optimizing their strengths and for groups in society. In this regard, Roesmidi & Risyanti (2006) view empowerment as a means of group strengthening.

Understanding Poverty from a Housing Provision Context

According to SEEP Network (2006), poverty has been defined as a multi-dimensional incident that comprises not only low earnings of individuals but also, it's about limited assets owned by individuals, inadequate skills and resources by community members, with no opportunities and facing difficulties in trying to access services and with little or no power at all to make decisions that affect people's daily lives.

Because of the nature of poverty, which is multi-dimensional, it is, at times, difficult to measure (Abdu, 2014). In a study by Maestri (2015), it was established that poverty and inequality decrease if paid rent is considered. On the other hand, it increases when housing expenses are considered. Abdu (2014) and (SEEP Network, 2006) agree that income-based measure of poverty is widely used in most cases because it can be easily noticed.

The World Bank and Government of Indonesia (2015) report that Indonesia's housing needs are many. It is projected that the urban population's continuously increasing population calls for over 780,000 new households annually, and this demand will continue until 2045. While on the other hand, the government needs to clear a backlog of 12.1 million housing units and put more millions of houses to standard (World Bank and Government of Indonesia, 2015).

In this regard, a World Development Report looks at poor people as individuals without the required freedom in action and choice (Abdu, 2014). Their decisions are taken for granted. There is no need to take people's housing needs for granted because of the demand for housing, especially in the growing cities because. There is likely increased pleasure in the existing housing space, which may lead to a change in intra-household sharing and exert more pleasure on the limited existing housing (Behr et al., 2021).

Research Method

This study uses a qualitative research method. This method was used to examine and explore the challenges faced by grassroots community members regarding housing programs. The study was conducted based on the assumption that people's participation can increase social inclusion for the poor, hence improving control and ownership of housing by the poor in any given society. To achieve the goals of this study Sugiyono (2012) suggests that the research method used should be scientific to

obtain accurate and relevant data regarding the study object and objectives.

Based on the trend of the data obtained from the field, the researchers used a qualitative approach because this study aimed to obtain an in-depth description of community participation in Indonesia's housing program, social inclusion community empowerment. The study was conducted in the West Java province in Palasah sub-county, specifically in Cisambeng village, to establish how increased community participation has led to increased construction of livable houses targeting the poor.

This research was chosen to be qualitative because realities on the ground could not be predicted. Therefore, researchers sought to dig up information based on existing facts by interacting directly with the research target. Data collection techniques in question guides were given to 40 respondents, interviews were conducted with 20 people, and observations were conducted on 20 individual respondents. The study was also further supported by the study of documentation and conducting a thorough literature study.

Bogdan & Biklen (1982) and Moleong (2010) refer to the qualitative method as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people depending on facts and observable behavior. The reasons for using a qualitative approach are based on the problems in this study and with certain specific considerations. As stated by Moleong (2010) regarding the qualitative method, that: firstly, adapting qualitative methods is easier when dealing with multiple realities. Secondly, this method directly presents the nature of the relationship between the researcher and the respondents. The method is more sensitive and adaptable to the many happenings that may jointly influence the patterns of values encountered.

For Sugiyono (2012), the characteristics of qualitative research are as follows: conducted under natural conditions (as opposed to experimental research), connected directly to the data source, and the researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research is more descriptive. The data collected is in words or pictures, so it does not emphasize numbers. This type of research emphasizes the process more than the product or outcome, and the research is based on inductive data analysis.

Finally, this form of research emphasizes meaning (the data behind what is observed). This means that using such an approach to examine the housing situation is appropriate and relevant.



Figure 3. Research Framework

Findings and Discussion

Data obtained from respondents (research subjects) in this study were obtained through direct interviews and filling out questionnaires respondents. The respondents who were interviewed related to this research were 20 people. The respondents who filled out the questionnaire were 20, consisting of 20 program recipients and 20 non-program recipients of housing facilities from the local government.

Respondents who were interviewed relating to this study were those directly involved in the community housing empowerment program within Cisambeng Village. The housing program in this village is led by the village head as the political head at the grassroots within the community. The local community empowerment institution facilitators from Cisambeng village in Majalengka Regency were also engaged. The interviewed members are presented in the table below:

Table 3. The Interviewed Respondents

No	Identification Label	Sex	Position	Education Level
1	The Local Head	M	Head of Village	Degree Holder
2	Program Head	M	Head of the Community Empowerment Institute	Degree Holder
3	Member	F	The staff of the Community Empowerment Institute	N/A

Source: Interview Results

Table 3 above presents some of the members interviewed during the field study. Among them was the village head (local head) as the local political head, overseeing the institution's activities, including the government social housing program at the grassroots within the community.

The Program head is the technical personnel who knows the most in-need community members and represents the government in implementing the public housing program, including renovation for those houses that are not in good condition. Those without accommodation are helped by providing land and construction on the existing government land within each community. The staff member of the community empowerment institution helps the head of the program supervise the activities at the grassroots level and helps establish facts before any decision is made on how to engage communities.

Though the housing community program has been in place for years, it has its limitations. According to the village head, as the local political head at the grassroots of the community. He says that funds limit the program because, at times, the community recipients are expected to contribute to the facilitation provided by the government through this social empowerment program. The head says that community contribution is a challenge to implementing the program since it is for the poor in most cases. Members are not willing to have cost sharing, and they believe the government has provided everything, so they do not expect any request from those implementing the housing program for the poor community members.

The following is data regarding the background of the respondents who filled out the questions presented by as many as 20 of the 40 target respondents. They include identification code (nickname), gender, occupation, and status. Their contributed views are later on analyzed and presented here as transcribed data.

Table 4. Social Inclusion Housing Community Empowerment Respondents

Identification	Sex	Employment	Status
A	F	Housewife	Program recipient
B	F	Self-employed	Program recipient
C	F	Self-employed	Program recipient
D	M	Casual Laborer	Program recipient
E	F	Self-employed	Program recipient
F	M	Casual Laborer	Program recipient
G	F	Merchant	Program recipient
H	F	Housewife	Program recipient
I	F	Housewife	Program recipient
J	F	Self-employed	Program recipient
K	M	Pedicab driver	Not a recipient of the program support
L	F	Self-employed	Not a recipient of the program support

Identification	Sex	Employment	Status
M	F	Casual Laborer	Not a recipient of the program support
N	F	Housewife	Not a recipient of the program support
O	M	Self-employed	Not a recipient of the program support
P	F	Housewife	Not a recipient of the program support
R	F	Self-employed	Not a recipient of the program support
S	M	Merchant	Not a recipient of the program support
T	M	Self-employed	Not a recipient of the program support
U	M	Casual Laborer	Not a recipient of the program support

Source: Field Study Results

From Table 4 above, some of the members interviewed and involved in the study are presented using letters from A to U. The current study chose not to use the real name since it is unethical. The participants were engaged, mainly those who received the program assistance and those who did not receive the program support were also interviewed to balance the discussion.

The women were more than men because most of these women were active in decision-making within the family, and most men, after married, joined these women in their homes and land used for housing is mainly from the woman's side. Though men are taken heads families based on the family card, women seem to have more voice than men regarding control and ownership of family housing. It was established that there were mixed responses among those who got support.

When asked how often they were involved in the housing support offered by the government through the established government programs found at the grassroots of the community. They said they are mostly involved or engaged when the local government presents yearly programs or budgets for the coming year. Here, the needs of the poor, including housing construction and/or renovation support, are presented. However, the support provided in most cases is limited. This can be easily noticed because there is a request to the closest family members to contribute either financially or in hard material or labor form.

In addition, housing support is mostly provided to those having at least an existing makeshift but in a poor state. This category of people is mostly supported through this government public housing program, usually known by the locals or recipient community members as "*Bedah Rumah*". The support is sent to the community through the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia under the social support category of housing construction and renovation. However, though the community members are happy with such support, they fill it is still limited because, during the renovation or construction, members are asked for some contribution which is seen as cost sharing, yet at the end of the renovation or construction of the house pictures or photos of the house are taken and included in the accountability report, without profiling the community support.

This in itself leads to suspicion from some recipients of the “*Bedah Rumah*” support, who mostly think that, in the actual sense, the central government released all the funds. Still, there is a game somewhere not disclosed by the program implementers. When asked about the game, the members pointed out the misuse of funds meant for construction by diverting it without their knowledge. However, on this point, the leaders noted that what they receive is spent. Suppose there is a shortfall, of course. In that case, it should be covered by the recipient either with the support of the family members or community members who are requested to contribute anything they can, which helps to ensure a given individual is assisted in attaining a better living environment called a home or house.

The Objective Condition of the CEI Housing Development Program

The Community Empowerment Institute (CEI), formerly known as the Village Community Resilience Institute, is an institution or forum formed on the initiative of the community as a partner of the village government and the village head in accommodating and realizing the aspirations and needs of the community in the field of development. The local leader of Cisambeng, in his narration about the objective condition of the CEI Housing program, said that CEI was formed on the initiative of the community facilitated by the government through deliberation and consensus starting from the grassroots of the community. The initiative was a community development-focused initiative.

From the existing documentation, it has been established that the CEI of Cisambeng was formed based on the decision letter of the Chairman of the Association of Community Empowerment Institute in Palasah regarding the ratification of the management of Community Empowerment Institute (CEI) in Cisambeng village, found in Palasah sub-district, Majalengka Regency. The vision and mission of CEI were to serve as a guideline to service implementation concerning development, social inclusion and community affairs and empowerment, with a focus on increasing community control and community ownership of all development initiatives, including the housing development program.

The vision and mission of the Cisambeng CEI initiative are adapted from the Minister of Internal Affairs Regulation 5 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Structuring Community Institutions, which regulates the goals of social institutions. This is because CEI is one of the social institutions that have regulations made by the government, so managers make the points in the regulations as their vision and mission. The vision and mission serve as guidelines for CEI managers in implementing programs that aim to serve the community. The mission and vision give each member a clear picture of the organization’s direction. Even though the vision and mission are not written locally, it serves the national purpose, mainly in social inclusion through the housing for all.

Conclusion

Possessing a conducive living environment is a dream for every human being, which is why shelter is one of the basic human rights. Governments worldwide, including Indonesia, have taken steps to issue policies regarding housing and public housing to ensure their citizens live decent lives in decent housing environments. This study illustrates how the policy’s success depends on community participation in its implementation to achieve common goals. This study examined people’s

participation in community housing programs across Indonesia as it is considered a measure to reduce social costs in the community. It has been concluded that community empowerment through social housing leads to social inclusion, hence bringing about a peaceful community for balanced living as one community that cares for one another in the housing environment through social support.

References

- Abdu, W.J. (2014). Education and Microfinance as a Combined Empowerment Approach for the Microfinance Clients: A Multiple Cases Study of Two Local Microcredit Organizations in Bandung City in Indonesia [Ph.D. Thesis]. Retrieved from <http://repository.upi.edu/6577/>
- ADB. (2012). Infrastructure for supporting inclusive growth and poverty reduction in Asia. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/29823/infrastructure-supporting-inclusive-growth.pdf>
- Adi, I, R. (2008). *Intervensi Komunitas: Pengembangan Masyarakat Sebagai Upaya Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Jakarta, Indonesia: RajaGrafindo Persada
- Al Izzati, R. (2021). Indonesia's Poverty Situation during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Poverty & Inequality. Retrieved from <https://smeru.or.id/en/article/indonesia%E2%80%99s-poverty-situation-during-covid-19-pandemic>
- Alyar Y., & Samji, S. (2006). Improving the Effectiveness of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 41(4), 320–326. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4417731>
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2012). *Profil Kemiskinan di Indonesia Maret 2012*. Jakarta, Indonesia: BPS.
- Behr, D. M., Chen, L., Goel, A., Haider, K. T., Singh, S & Zaman, A. (2021). *Introducing the Adequate Housing Index (AHI): A New Approach to Estimate the Adequate Housing Deficit within and across Emerging Economies* [Policy Research Working Paper 9830]. World Bank Working Group.
- Bogdan, B. & Biklen, S. (1982). *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*, London, Allyn and Bacon Inc.
- Carpentier, N. (2011). Defining Participation: An Interdisciplinary Overview. In *Media and Participation: A site of ideological-democratic struggle* (pp. 13–136). Hilaris Publishing.
- Carry, J. L. (1970). *Community Development as a Process*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press.
- Cobban, J. L. (1993). Government housing policy in Indonesia 1900?1940. *GeoJournal*, 29(2), 143–154. <https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00812811>
- Davis, J. J., Roscigno, V. J., & Wilson, G. (2015). American Indian Poverty in the Contemporary United States. *Sociological Forum*, 31(1), 5–28. <https://doi.org/10.1111/socf.12226>
- Doorn, N., & Taebi, B. (2017). Rawls's Wide Reflective Equilibrium as a Method for Engaged Interdisciplinary Collaboration. *Science, Technology, & Human Values*, 43(3), 487–517. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0162243917723153>
- Fahrudin, A. (2000). *Pemberdayaan Partisipasi dan Penguatan Kapasitas Masyarakat*. Bandung, Indonesia: Humaniora.
- Gilson, R. J., Sabel, C. F., & Scott, R. A. (2009). Contracting for Innovation: Vertical Disintegration and Interfirm Collaboration. *Columbia Law Review*, 109(3), 431–502. <https://doi.org/10.7916/d86q1wzt>

- Greeley, D. M. (2022). *Beyond Benevolence: The New York Charity Organization Society and the Transformation of American Social Welfare* (pp. 1882–1935). Indiana, United States: Indiana University Press.
- Haberle, M and House, S. (Eds.). (2021). Structural Racism in Housing Finance: Understanding the System to Change the System. In *Racial Justice in Housing Finance: A Series on New Directions* (pp. 7–34). Poverty & Race Research Action Council.
- Haldane, V., Chuah, F. L. H., Srivastava, A., Singh, S. R., Koh, G. C. H., Seng, C. K., & Legido-Quigley, H. (2019). Community participation in health services development, implementation, and evaluation: A systematic review of empowerment, health, community, and process outcomes. *PLOS ONE*, 14(5), e0216112. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0216112>
- Huang, J. J. (2016). Resource decision making for vertical and horizontal integration problems in an enterprise. *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, 67(11), 1363–1372. <https://doi.org/10.1057/jors.2016.24>
- Huq, A. Z. (2020). A Right to a Human Decision. *Virginia Law Review*, 106(3), 611–688. Retrieved from <https://www.virginialawreview.org/articles/right-human-decision/>
- Huripah, E. (2020). Towards an Inclusive Social Welfare Institution for Disabilities: The Case of Indonesia. *Asian Social Work Journal*, 5(1), 18–28. <https://doi.org/10.47405/aswj.v5i1.122>
- Hyra, D. S. (2012). Conceptualizing the new urban renewal: Comparing the past to the present. *Urban Affairs Review*, 48(4), 498–527. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1078087411434905>
- Ibem, E. O. (2011). The contribution of Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) to improving accessibility of low-income earners to housing in southern Nigeria. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, 26(2), 201–217. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10901-011-9213-1>
- Ibrahim, I.A. (2020). Sustainable housing development: role and significance of satisfaction aspect. *City Territ Archit* 7, 21. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40410-020-00130-x>
- Indonesia Baik. (2020). *4 Pilar Visi Indonesia 2045*. <https://indonesiabaik.id/infografis/4-pilar-visi-indonesia-2045>
- Jordana, T. A., & Suwanto, D. H. (2017). Pemetaan Gerakan Literasi Digital di Lingkup Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. *Informasi*, 47(2), 167–180. <http://dx.doi.org/10.21831/informasi.v47i2.15735>
- Kapur, R. (2020). *Role of Community Empowerment in Leading to Well-being and Progression*. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342764998_Role_of_Community_Empowerment_in_Leading_to_Well-being_and_Progression
- Kearns, A., & Whitley, E. (2020). Are housing and neighbourhood empowerment beneficial for mental health and well-being? Evidence from disadvantaged communities experiencing regeneration. *SSM - Population Health*, 12, 100645. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2020.100645>
- Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia. (2020, June 18). *Pemerintah Berkomitmen Wujudkan Perlindungan Sosial Untuk Seluruh Penduduk*. Retrieved from <https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/pemerintah-berkomitmen-wujudkan-perlindungan-sosial-untuk-seluruh-penduduk>
- Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia. (2021). *Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) English Version*. Retrieved from

- https://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single_post/4407/environmental-and-social-management-framework-esmf-english-version
- Kindervatter, S. (1979). *Nonformal Education as an Empowering Process: With Case Studies from Indonesia and Thailand*. Massachusetts USA: Center for Internasional Education University of Massachusetts.
- Kurlanska, C. B. (2017). Development, Disempowerment, And Debt: The Transformation Of Aided Self-Help Housing In Nicaragua. *Urban Anthropology and Studies of Cultural Systems and World Economic Development*, 46(3/4), 297–332. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/45172869>
- Labonté, R. & Laverack, G. (2008). *Health Promotion in Action: From Local to Global Empowerment*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Lackey, A. S., & Dershem, L. (1992). The Process is Pedagogy: What Does Community Participation Teach?1. *Community Development Journal*, 27(3), 220–234. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.cdj.a038609>
- Lawson, L., & Kearns, A. (2010). ‘Community Empowerment’ in the Context of the Glasgow Housing Stock Transfer. *Urban Studies*, 47(7), 1459–1478. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098009353619>
- Lipton, M. (1989). Responses to Rural Population Growth: Malthus and the Moderns. *Population and Development Review*, 15, 215. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2807928>
- Maestri, V. (2014). A Measure of Income Poverty Including Housing: Benefits and Limitations for Policy Making. *Social Indicators Research*, 121(3), 675–696. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-014-0657-z>
- Martela, F., & Pessi, A. B. (2018). Significant Work Is About Self-Realization and Broader Purpose: Defining the Key Dimensions of Meaningful Work. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00363>
- Mathis, C.-F., & Pépy, É.-A. (2020). The Urban Jungle?: Plant Life... Wild Life. In *Greening the City: Nature in French Towns from the 17th Century* (pp. 191–229). White Horse Press.
- Moleong, L. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung, Indonesia: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ningrum, V. (2020, August 9). *Kemiskinan Dalam Perspektik Global, Nasional, Dan Lokal*. Pusat Riset Kependudukan BRIN. <https://kependudukan.brin.go.id/kajian-kependudukan/kemiskinan-dalam-perspektik-global-nasional-dan-lokal/>
- Orum, A. M. (2019). *The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Urban and Regional Studies*. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd
- Park, J. M., Fertig, A., & Metraux, S. (2014). Factors Contributing to the Receipt of Housing Assistance by Low-Income Families with Children in Twenty American Cities. *Social Service Review*, 88(1), 166–193. <https://doi.org/10.1086/675353>
- Permana, A. (2021). *Public Housing, Solution to Housing in Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://www.itb.ac.id/news/read/58346/home/public-housing-solution-to-housing-in-indonesia>
- Pezzini, M. (2019). Social Protection System Review of Indonesia: Foreword. In *OECD (2019), Social Protection System Review of Indonesia*, OECD Development Pathways, OECD Publishing, Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/788e9d71-en>
- Republik Indonesia. (1945). Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia.
- Republik Indonesia. (2011). Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2011 tentang

Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman.

Republik Indonesia. (2015). Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2015 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2015-2019.

Roesmidi. & Risyanti, R. (2006). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Sumedang, Indonesia: Alqaprint Jatinangor.

Ronen, S., & Shenkar, O. (2013). Mapping world cultures: Cluster formation, sources and implications. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 44(9), 867–897. <https://doi.org/10.1057/jibs.2013.42>

Rosenberg, J. (2012). Social housing, community empowerment and well-being: part two – measuring the benefits of empowerment through community ownership. *Housing, Care and Support*, 15(1), 24–33. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14608791211238403>

Sastropoerto, S. (1986). *Partisipasi, Komunikasi, Persuasi, dan Disiplin dalam Pembangunan Nasional*. Bandung, Indonesia: PT Alumnus.

SEEP Network. (2006). Preliminary Research, Microfinance and Non-Financial Services for Very Poor People: Digging Deeper to Find Keys to Success. Retrieved from <https://www.findevgateway.org/paper/2006/10/microfinance-and-non-financial-services-very-poor-people-digging-deeper-find-keys>

Simpson, L., Wood, L., & Daws, L. (2003). Community capacity building: Starting with people not projects. *Community Development Journal*, 38(4), 277–286. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdj/38.4.277>

Singh, P. (2015). The Epistemology Of Human Rights: A Theoretical Essay. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 57(1), 1–26. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44782488>

Spensley, J. C. (1918). Urban Housing Problems. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 81(2), 161. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2340981>

Stewart, A. (1994). Empowerment and Enablement: Occupational Therapy 2001. *British Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 57(7), 248–254. <https://doi.org/10.1177/030802269405700702>

Sudiro, A. (2018). Measuring the Openness of Land Investment Policy Related to Housing or Residential Ownership by Foreigners in Indonesia. *European Research Studies Journal*, 21(2), 165–177, Retrieved from https://www.ersj.eu/dmdocuments/12.SUDINO_XXI_2_18.pdf

Sugiyono. (2012). *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung, Indonesia: Alfabeta

Sunarta, R. (2019). *Indonesia's Poverty Profile: Exploration of Indonesia County Level Poverty Data for Period 2013–2018*. Retrieved from <https://towardsdatascience.com/indonesias-poverty-profile-6f53b14def0f>

Suratman, S. (1991). “Weaving” a Development Strategy: Cottage Industries in the Philippines. *Sojourn: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, 6(2), 263–289. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41056826>

Susanto, D., Nuraeny, E., & Widyarta, M. N. (2020). Rethinking the minimum space standard in Indonesia: tracing the social, culture and political view through public housing policies. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, 35(3), 983–1000. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10901-020-09770-4>

The Ruff Institute of Global Homelessness. (2018, June 24). *Poverty*. <https://ighhub.org/understanding-homelessness/causes-intersections/poverty>

UNICEF, UNDP, Prospera, and SMERU (2021). Analysis of the Social and Economic Impacts of

- COVID-19 on Households and Strategic Policy Recommendations for Indonesia, Jakarta. Retrieved from <https://smeru.or.id/en/publication/analysis-social-and-economic-impacts-covid-19-households-and-strategic-policy>
- Woodhouse, E., Homewood, K. M., Beauchamp, E., Clements, T., McCabe, J. T., Wilkie, D., & Milner-Gulland, E. J. (2015). Guiding principles for evaluating the impacts of conservation interventions on human well-being. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 370(1681), 20150103. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2015.0103>
- World Bank and Government of Indonesia. (2015). Indonesia: A Roadmap for Housing Policy Reform. National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). Retrieved from <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/704221590233780563-0070022020/original/IDPER2020Ch10Housing.pdf>
- Wright, C. J., Zeeman, H., & Whitty, J. A. (2016). Design principles in housing for people with complex physical and cognitive disability: towards an integrated framework for practice. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, 32(2), 339–360. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10901-016-9517-2>
- Yi, I., Sohn, H.-S., & Kim, T. (2018). Synergistic Interactions Between Social Policy and SSEs in Developing Countries: Interfaces in Discourse and Practice. *Development and Society*, 47(2), 313–340. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/90022842>
- Yoo, S., Butler, J., Elias, T. I., & Goodman, R. M. (2009). The 6-Step Model for Community Empowerment: Revisited in Public Housing Communities for Low-Income Senior Citizens. *Health Promotion Practice*, 10(2), 262–275. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524839907307884>
- Zalhanif. (2022). *Mengejar Cita-Cita ‘Merumahkan’ Rakyat*. Retrieved from <https://indonesiahousing.id/mengejar-cita-cita-merumahkan-rakyat/>