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学位論文要旨 Dissertations Summary

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論文名: An Empirical Study of Protected Values and Public Acceptance around Infrastructure
(Dissertations Title) Projects in Indonesia

Infrastructure projects are commonly constrained by various trade-offs between incompatible values, as satisfying one value may entail sacrificing another. However, residents' denial of trade-offs due to loyalty to their strong values, which are known as protected values, can render public acceptance around infrastructure projects impossible. Adopting social psychological approach, this study addresses the issues of protected values in the context of Indonesia as a key factor preventing public acceptance for infrastructure projects.

The purposes of the present study are threefold. First, the study aims to explore the impacts of protected values on public acceptance around infrastructure projects. Second, it aims to explore the association between protected values and decision processes for infrastructure projects. Third, it aims to develop an effective policy measure to mitigate the negative impacts of protected values in order to promote appropriate decision making for infrastructure projects.

The background and purposes of this research are explained in Chapter 1, and theoretical background regarding protected values and public acceptance are explained in Chapter 2.

In Chapter 3, I attempt to demonstrate the effects of protected values on residents' policy acceptance through a field survey targeting relocation programs of riverbank settlers in Jakarta. The result shows that protected values tend more to affect negatively residents' acceptance of relocation program than their perception of benefits and costs of the relocation does. This implies that residents may have concerns not solely about the consequences of the relocation. The findings suggest that the government may not able to gain residents' acceptance simply by offering compensation and new settlements, especially in case that the residents with protected values refuse to calculate whether the benefits of the relocation exceed the costs.

In Chapter 4, I explore under what kinds of decision-making processes people with protected values could accept infrastructure projects. For this purpose, I conduct a questionnaire survey targeting three hundred residents of three cities in South Sulawesi. The

result shows that people with protected values become more likely to possess a negative attitude towards infrastructure projects if these projects are accepted according to cost-benefit analysis than when they are accepted according to other methods. On the other hand, it is shown that project proposals developed through deliberation are more likely to be accepted by respondents with protected values. The results suggest that, even if people originally think that a project proposal conflicts with their protected values, they might come to accept it as long as the decision procedure is perceived to be fair and their values are taken into consideration.

The main purpose of Chapter 5 is to examine the impacts of residents' protected values on their perceptions of procedural fairness, which is an important determinant of policy acceptance. Based on the theory of value protection model, the following hypothesis regarding the association between protected values and perceptions of procedural fairness is developed: Even if people originally believe a procedure for a regional project is fair, they may not think it is fair after recognizing that the project conflicts with their protected values. To examine this hypothesis, a questionnaire survey is completed by 300 residents of three cities in South Sulawesi, that had been affected by a flyover construction project. Supporting the hypothesis, the result indicates that protected values detracted from perceptions of procedural fairness. Thus, residents' perceptions of procedural fairness can be affected by the presence of protected values. These findings indicate that residents with protected values might oppose a project if their values are threatened by the project, even if the project follows fair procedures. Furthermore, it is shown that trust in government mitigated this derogation effect.

In Chapter 6, I explore the possibility that protected values can be mitigated through communication measures. Focusing on the issue of the construct of a disposal facility for high-level radioactive waste, this chapter examines the effects of providing reflective opportunity regarding the impacts of the facility on changes in PVs and self-assessments of understanding. It is shown that both the tendency to hold PVs and self-assessments of understanding decrease through the experimental work. The result indicates that PVs tend to be moderate as individuals come to recognize that they do not understand the policy.

Finally, the implications of the present research for consensus building and public acceptance regarding infrastructure projects are discussed in Chapter 7.