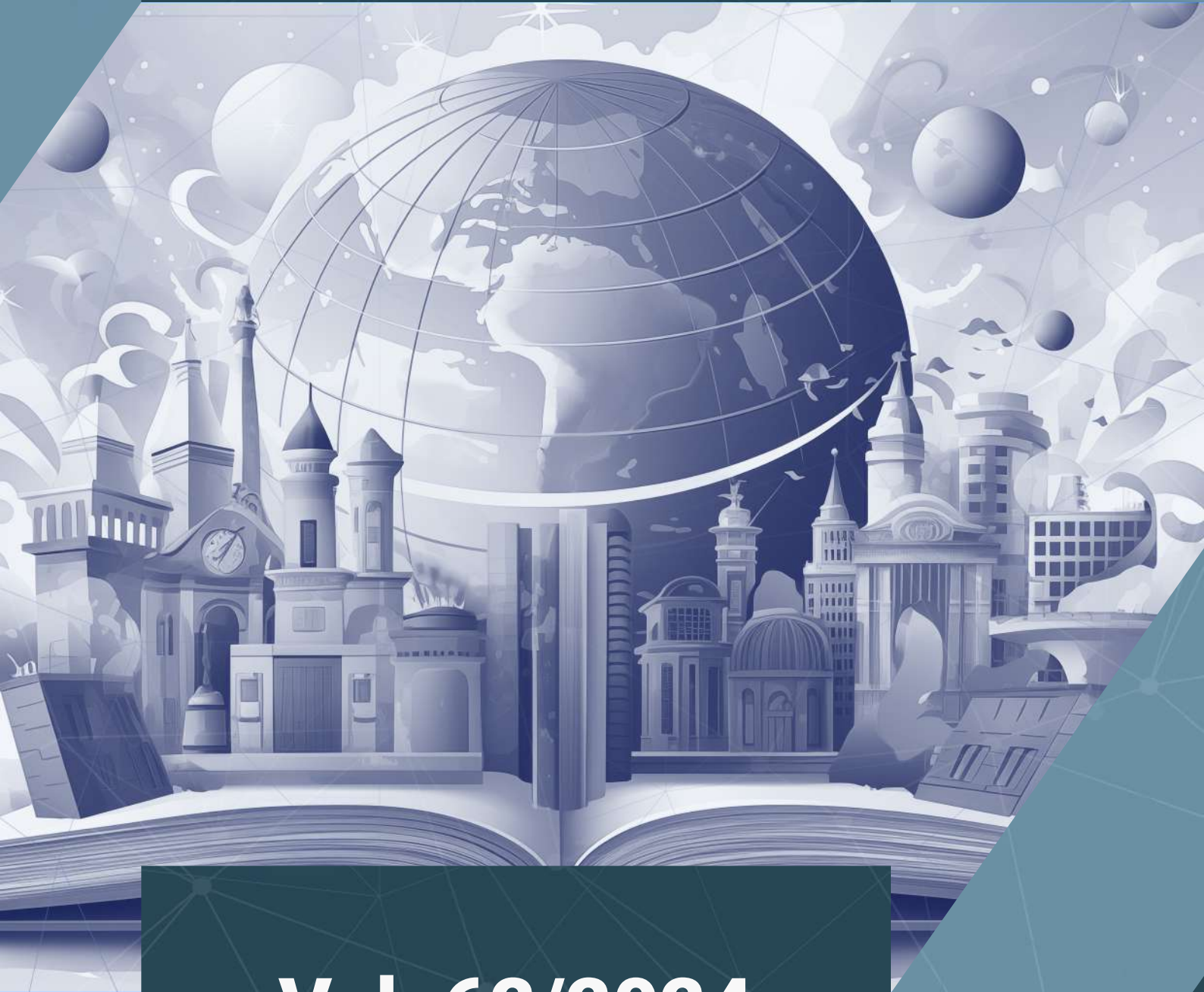




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Participatory Planning in the Special Allocation Fund Preparation Process in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract. The theory and practice of urban planning have both shown a significant amount of attention in regards to community participation. Numerous studies have added to the growing body of literature highlighting the benefits of community participation in city planning and management. On the other hand, the literature on participation contains just a handful of theory-based empirical studies that investigate the role of community participation in the planning process of special fund programs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This research method uses quantitative analysis involving data collection using probability sampling techniques to collect data from 64 respondents. After that, a survey was conducted with the help of a questionnaire that was given out to respondents in order to obtain sample data. After that, the data that was gathered were examined by means of multiple regression analysis, which was carried out with the assistance of the SPSS Statistics 25 program. The results of this study indicate that knowledge, awareness, social media, political culture, and education have a positive and significant effect on community participation. This shows that active community participation in the special fund preparation program in the Special Region of Yogyakarta can be more targeted according to community needs.

Keywords. Community participation, Knowledge, Individual awareness, Social media, Political culture, Education, Special region of Yogyakarta

Introduction

Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into regional and urban planning is critical to achieving these goals (Aspen & Amundsen, 2021). Good urban planning decisions require public input, which has been community participation in Western nations since the late 20th century (Wang et al., 2021). It is possible to define community participation as a process in which individuals can affect the potential to create, carry out, and maintain interventions that better fulfill the needs of the community, increase the capacity of the community, and achieve policy change (Aldegheishem, 2023). The idea of involvement has been the subject of numerous research (Aldegheishem, 2023; Hemmersam et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2021). This study found that the ability to have an impact on decision-making processes was the most critical component of community participation in achieving empowerment and equality and, by extension,

maximizing socio-economic benefits.

Participatory approaches are powerful tools for accomplishing urban planning objectives and promoting reasonable policy decisions (Li et al., 2020; Meaton & Alnsour, 2012). During the appropriate time and under the proper circumstances, in light of this, new forms of public engagement in urban planning emerged, and participatory approaches are considered essential for urban development (Zhou, 2018). Participation from the community comes with a multitude of benefits when it comes to the enhancement of urban planning practices. These benefits include the enhancement of decision-making processes, the process of identifying requirements and priorities, and the distribution of monetary and social advantages to the neighborhood. Community participation was the subject of much theoretical and empirical investigation in the decades that followed (Healey, 2005; Innes, 1995; Wang et al., 2021). Referendums, public hearings, and consensus conferences are only a few of the methods that have been created in the field of urban planning to facilitate public participation. (Rowe & Frewer, 2000).

Education is an important thing for someone to have because with education someone will have developed abilities and personality. Good education gives individuals better knowledge and understanding of development issues, social problems, and rights as citizens. Based on previous research literature, a strong positive correlation was found between community knowledge about empowerment programs and the level of community participation (Aldegheishem, 2023).

The awareness or willingness of the community to be involved in regional development is thought to be an essential factor influencing the level of community participation. Community awareness and willingness to participate are essential factors influencing the level of community participation in the process of preparing development programs in a region. In addition, there are still many things that can influence the community in channeling their aspirations and participation in the program preparation process, one of which is social media and political culture. the presence of social media has an influence with the increasing number of users from day to day, this provides interesting facts about how the power of the internet influences life.

Sleman Regency, as one of the regions in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, has various potentials and challenges in managing the development and allocation of special funds. Special funds are a source of funding specifically allocated by the government to support growth and community empowerment in particular regions. However, the process of preparing programs and activities related to special funds often faces various obstacles, such as the lack of community participation in determining development priorities; the process of preparing programs and activities of the Special Fund has so far been carried out in a top-down manner, where the local government prepares programs and activities without directly involving the community. This causes several programs and activities to be less in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the community, as well as the lack of involvement of related parties in program planning and implementation.

A number of previous studies, as found by (Aldegheishem, 2023; Foth, 2018; Hemmersam et al., 2015) Revealed that the factors influencing community participation require further research. When it comes to planning and research, there should be a greater emphasis placed on the relationship between community knowledge, individual awareness, social media, political culture, and education (Dai et al., 2022; Shan, 2012). The research suggests that very little attention has been dedicated to the development of hypotheses in order to comprehend the reciprocal link that exists between community participation and the production of appropriate urban policies, particularly with regard to the preparation of special funds.

Literature review

Recent research covers a range of factors that influence public participation in urban planning processes (Bailey, 2019; Foth, 2018; Huning et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2021). Based on the research also acknowledged that these factors require further research (Adjei Mensah et al., 2017; Bailey, 2019; Li et al., 2020). Nevertheless, a generalizable theoretical framework suitable for evaluating the elements impacting community participation is challenging to create because these elements differ not only across nations and cities but also when political concerns are considered (Li et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2021). Knowledge, individual awareness to participate, social media, political culture, and education are the five distinct components that this study aims to address.

These factors have not been previously studied in the context of the Sleman district, Yogyakarta Special Region, as factors such as Knowledge, individual awareness, social media, political culture, and education have appeared in recent academic literature. Prior research on the topic of community participation in urban planning lends credence to the idea that the traits above are associated with a higher level of community participation in the planning process. On the other hand, due to the absence of study in this particular field, this association is still not entirely evident.

One of the characteristics that contribute to the success of regional autonomy is the participation of the community. Local communities, both as a system unit and as individuals, are a vital and integrated part of the regional government system. This is due to the fact that, in principle, the implementation of regional autonomy is aimed at establishing a thriving society in the relevant region (Kaho, 2007). Knowledge, community awareness to participate, social media, political culture, and education are some of the elements that can influence community participation in the creation of a program. The nature of these characteristics can support the success of a program to a certain extent.

The influence of knowledge on community participation

According to research Aldegheishem (2023) demonstrates that information significantly and positively affects the degree to which urban communities participate. Because of this, stakeholders are well-informed enough to participate in city planning. According to research (Elzafina, 2011) Shows that community knowledge plays a vital role in determining their level of participation in the process of formulating development programs in a region or community. Adequate knowledge allows communities to critically analyze information and identify the potential impacts of various program policies. Extensive knowledge of local issues and participation processes gives communities the confidence to voice their opinions and aspirations. They feel more able to engage in discussions and decision-making and to contribute constructively to the process.

H1: Knowledge influences community participation in the preparation of special fund programs.

The influence of awareness to participate on community participation

The level of awareness is determined by individual psychological factors, such as expectations of program benefits and motivation to be involved in the program. A person's motivation to carry out an activity to achieve a goal is highly dependent on the level of expectation that the goal will be achieved. The expectation of getting certain benefits or rewards, especially in relation to fulfilling basic life needs, is a source of motivation for a person to participate in development activities.

According to research Aldegheishem (2023) Shows that individual willingness to participate does not have a significant influence on the level of community participation in the city planning process. This shows the importance of building trust, demonstrating the effectiveness of the involvement, and emphasizing the benefits of involvement to encourage active community participation in governance.

H2: There is an influence of awareness to participate in community participation in the preparation of special fund programs.

The influence of social media on community participation

An efficient way for the public to communicate with government entities and increase community participation is through social media. Social media allows the government to disseminate information, interact with the community, and increase public awareness and participation in government policies and programs.

According to research Aldegheishem (2023) shows that social media contributes to low levels of public participation in the city planning process. Social media and other conventional forms of advertising should operate together. Ineffective interactions between individuals and urban problems have been caused by information policies that have failed to acknowledge the significance of social media networking. In light of the importance of speed, distribution, and influence, it is crucial to incorporate social media into information policies. Research result Calderon & Westin (2021) shows that social media has become a vital and influential communication channel in people's lives. Social media has the potential to facilitate public participation in the process of compiling development programs in a region or community. Social media platforms can be used to disseminate information, gather input from the public, facilitate discussions and debates, and build awareness and support for programs that will be implemented.

H3: Social media influences public participation in the preparation of special fund programs.

The influence of political culture on public participation

According to research Aldegheishem (2023) verifies the favorable and statistically significant relationship between political culture and community participation in site development. This shows that a political culture dominated by democratic values and norms of participation tends to encourage greater community participation. When it comes to community participation in program development, political culture is a significant factor. Political culture and high levels of trust can increase community participation. To increase community participation, it is essential to raise awareness, build confidence, and improve the effectiveness of the involvement.

H4: Political culture influences community participation in the preparation of special fund programs.

The Influence of Education on Community Participation

A person's knowledge, values, and habits are shaped via their exposure to and participation in the educational system of their community. Individuals engage in this social process when they are subjected to carefully chosen and managed environmental factors. People with greater education are more inclined to take part in meetings, have a say in decisions, and keep tabs on how the government is doing its job.

According to research Adelina Sitanggang et al., (2024) this shows a significant influence on education level and community participation. Respondents with higher education levels tend to have higher participation levels. Thus, efforts to increase education levels and

disseminate positive information about planned program activities can be an effective strategy to increase community participation.

H5: Education influences community participation in the preparation of special fund programs.

Research method

This study attempts to test and predict knowledge, individual awareness, social media, political culture, and education toward community participation. Therefore, this study is included in quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. This quantitative study involves data collection using probability sampling techniques on 64 respondents to the heads of OPD, Panewu, Lurah, and Dukuh located in the Sleman Regency Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. Sample data were then collected with a questionnaire starting from May to August 2024. An assessment of community participation in urban planning was conducted on a five-point Likert scale. This scale was created based on research findings (Aldegeishem, 2023; Alshihri et al., 2014; Kwon et al., 2021; Nah & Yamamoto, 2017), through the implementation of modifications, it will be more suitable for use in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Knowledge, individual awareness, social media, political culture, education, and community participation were measured using a five-point scale (1 strongly disagree - 5 strongly agree). Knowledge was measured using an 18-point item scale, Awareness was assessed using a 12-item scale, social media was evaluated with an 18-item scale, political culture was gauged with a 12-item scale, education was examined via a 12-item scale, and community participation was quantified using a 14-item scale. The data analysis technique used was multiple regression analysis, which was used to analyze the direct influence between variables. The SPSS Statistics 25 program was then utilized to process the data that had been received.

Result and discussion

Here, you will find the data analysis results that were derived from the research participants. The purpose of this research is to look at how education, political culture, social media, and general knowledge affect participation in the community in Yogyakarta's Special Region. The analysis techniques used include validity tests, reliability tests, linear regression tests, t-tests, ANOVA, and Pearson correlations with the aim of identifying the relationship and influence between the variables studied.

Before entering the primary analysis, a descriptive statistical test was first conducted to describe the demographic characteristics of respondents and data distribution. Furthermore, validity and reliability tests were performed on the research instruments to ensure consistency and accuracy of measurement. After the instruments were declared valid and reliable, The research questions were answered through the use of inferential analysis, and the hypotheses that were proposed were put to the test.

Table 1. Respondent Identity

Respondent Identity	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	58	90.63%
	Female	6	9.38%
	Total	64	100%

Age	29 - 38 years old	3	4.69%
	39 - 48 years old	18	28.13%
	49 - 58 years old	32	50.00%
	59 - 69 years old	11	17.19%
	Total	64	100%
Education	Senior high school	25	39.06%
	Diploma 1 – Diploma 3	1	1.56%
	Diploma 4 or Bachelor's degree	16	25.00%
	Master's degree	22	34.38%
	Total	64	100%
Length of work	3 - 11 years old	26	40.63%
	12 - 20 years old	1	1.56%
	21 - 29 years old	8	12.50%
	30 - 38 years old	29	45.31%
	Total	64	100%

Table 1 indicates that the study comprised 64 respondents., consisting of 58 people (90.63%) male and the remaining 6 people female. The predominant age range of responders in the survey was 49-58 years, 32 people (50%), with the last education of high school as many as 25 people (39.06%) and length of work 30-38 years as many as 29 people (45.31).

Validity testing aims to determine to what extent the items in the questionnaire are able to measure the intended construct (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). In this study, the validity test can be seen that all variable statements submitted to respondents are valid because it can be seen from the significance value of the correlation < 0.05 so that it can be said that all statements in the questionnaire can be said to be worthy as an instrument to measure research data, so it can be concluded that this research instrument is valid in measuring knowledge, awareness, social media, political culture, education, and community participation. A variable is said to be reliable if the Cronbach Alpha value is > 0.6 (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). The Cronbach Alpha value is more than 0.6, as seen in Table 2. As a result, every item in the statement can be deemed valid and reliable.

Table 2. Reliability test results

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Reliable Status
Knowledge	0.992	Reliable
Individual awareness	0.986	Reliable
Social Media	0.986	Reliable
Political culture	0.984	Reliable
Education	0.989	Reliable
Community participation	0.979	Reliable

Source: Processed data, 2024

Table 3. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	0.897	0.805	0.788	5.527	47.810	0.000

The analysis results indicate that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.788, as presented in Table 3. This indicates the model's capability (knowledge variables, awareness to participate, social media, political culture, and education) can explain the dependent variable (community participation) by 0.788 (77.8%). At the same time, the level of significance is 0.000, with a calculated F of 47.810.

Table 4. Results of regression analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-1.146	4.132		-0.277	0.782
Knowledge	0.225	0.045	0.368	5.043	0.000
Individual awareness	0.235	0.097	0.224	2.428	0.018
Social Media	0.127	0.044	0.179	2.866	0.006
Political culture	0.201	0.083	0.169	2.407	0.019
Education	0.232	0.078	0.254	2.985	0.004

By looking at the results of Table 4 above, the following regression equation can be made:

$$Y = -1,146 + 0,225 + 0,235 + 0,127 + 0,201 + 0,232 + e$$

The following equations have meanings as explained in the discussion below:

Discussion

The influence of knowledge on community participation in the preparation of special fund programs

Special funds are one of the essential funding instruments in the process of regional management, development, and arrangement. The particular fund program itself must be prepared carefully and on target so that it requires involvement from all parties, including participation from the community, as one of the parties who will feel the impact of the particular fund program.

The process of compiling the particular fund program will be able to run well if the community participates in its preparation. In order to participate in the preparation, the level of community knowledge will have a significant role because, without sufficient knowledge, the community will not have an adequate understanding of the usefulness of the special fund and what sectors may receive allocations for its use. Knowledge is the most critical dominant factor in forming a person's actions (over behavior) (Aldegheishem, 2023; Rahman et al., 2020). In proportion to the amount of knowledge, the level of community participation in the design of the specific fund program is proportional to the level of expertise. In light of this, it can be deduced that the stakeholders possess an adequate level of skill to participate in the program for the establishment of the special fund.

The influence of awareness to participate on community participation in the preparation of special fund programs

Awareness to participate is an essential factor that influences the level of community participation in the process of preparing the Special Fund program. This awareness encompasses the community's comprehension of their rights and obligations to participate in

the decision-making process, as well as their comprehension of the significance of their participation in guaranteeing the success of programs that are created for the improvement of the public interest.

The community, as one of the parties that will be affected by the existence of the particular fund program, should naturally be aware of the need to participate in the process of its preparation. Participation or role of the community in the preparation of the particular fund program is the actualization of the availability and willingness of community members to sacrifice and contribute; community participation itself is one of the jargon that has emerged today, namely good governance (Aldegheishem, 2023; Yunita et al., 2023). Therefore, the better the level of awareness to participate, the more it will increase community participation in the preparation of special fund programs.

The influence of social media on public participation in the preparation of special fund programs

The role of social media in increasing public participation in the preparation of a particular fund program is enormous. This is related to the process of delivering information more effectively because its reach can be more comprehensive. In the process of providing information to the public, various strategies are needed so that the delivery of messages can be effectively conveyed to the public, namely through the use of new media. Social media is a critical new media because people tend to be easily influenced by what develops or is conveyed through social media. Therefore, the positive use of social media in delivering information regarding the preparation of the particular fund program will also have an impact on increasing public participation. It is now much more straightforward for individuals to obtain information concerning the Special Fund program because of the proliferation of social media. Through the use of numerous platforms, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and WhatsApp, information regarding the program's objectives, plans, and policies can be spread in a short amount of time. With the rapid dissemination of information, the public can be more informed about program developments and opportunities for participation. The openness of information through social media can encourage people to participate because they feel they know and understand the program that is running better. This study is supported by previous research, which found that social media can increase public participation (Aldegheishem, 2023).

The influence of political culture on community participation in the preparation of special fund programs

The influence of political culture on community participation in the preparation of special fund programs. A society with a participatory political culture will be more proactive in providing input and suggestions in the preparation of special fund programs. With more proactive involvement, of course, they will feel ownership of the program and will try to ensure that the program is in accordance with the needs of the community. Participation from the community itself can be influenced by one of the existing political cultures. Political culture can be understood as a typical orientation attitude of a country's society towards the political system and its various parts, as well as an attitude towards the role of society in the system.

Political culture will play a role in the level of community participation in the preparation of special fund programs. The existence of a political culture in society that leads to openness and participation in various programs or activities will affect the increase in community participation. Political culture influences the norms and habits that are experienced by all members of society every day (Adelina Sitanggang et al., 2024; Aldegheishem, 2023).

With a political culture that provides opportunities for individuals to contribute suggestions and ideas for the common good, society will become accustomed to having a sense of responsibility to participate in every program formulation related to the common good.

The influence of education on community participation in the preparation of special fund programs

When it comes to the factors that influence community participation, the degree of education in the community plays a significant effect. Because education will also be related to the level of knowledge and ability of the community to provide ideas and suggestions. The level of education has a vital role in increasing community participation. Highly educated people understand and comprehend the programs that will be implemented more quickly and are expected to be able to motivate other people to participate (Ismail et al., 2021). Thus, it can be said that good education is essential for the community to have because it will give the community more of the knowledge needed and a high level of understanding of the importance of community participation in the preparation of special fund programs.

Conclusion

The practice of community participation provides essential insights for the preparation of the Special Fund of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This study contributes to the current body of literature on urban planning by investigating the elements that impact community participation in the process of urban planning and the means by which this participation can be attained by taking into consideration knowledge, individual desire, social media, political culture, and education. The results of the study indicate that the level of community participation in the process of preparing the Special Fund program is high. The primary factor contributing to the elevated degree of community participation is that the study's findings indicate a favorable correlation between knowledge, awareness to participate, social media, political culture, and education with community participation. Community participation in the process of preparing the Special Fund program in Sleman Regency is influenced by various factors, namely knowledge, awareness, social media, political culture, and education, so that the success of a development process cannot be separated from community participation, both as a system unit and as individuals who are very integral parts that are very important in the dynamics of development. Because, in principle, development is intended to create a prosperous society.

Future research should focus on additional factors influencing community engagement, including citizenship, financial incentives, social position, and the timing of forums and gatherings. The comparison of the findings of this study with those of other studies that have been undertaken in the setting of developing countries or other large or distinctive cities is another topic that has the potential to be the subject of research in the future. Comparative research can expand one's knowledge and refine the process of decision-making.

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