


# Study of Youth Participation in Development Based on Regional Spatial Profile: Case Study of Urban and Rural Villages in Temanggung, Indonesia

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Article History:</b>                      Received: 2024-01-29                      Accepted: 2024-03-23                      Published: 2024-03-30</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b>                      Participation; Rural villages; Spatial; Urban villages; Youth</p> <p><b>Corresponding author:</b>                      Hafzhi Nur Azmi                      Email: <a href="mailto:hafzhinurazmi@gmail.com">hafzhinurazmi@gmail.com</a>                      DOI: 10.37905/jgej.v5i1.24330</p> <p>Copyright © 2024 The Authors</p>  <p>This open access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial (CC-BY-NC) 4.0 International License</p>	<p>The participation of youth is difficult to perceive, considering the numerous influencing factors, diverse challenges, and environments they face. There are many factors that influence youth participation, one of which is where they live. Previous studies describe forms of youth participation in villages and cities as dynamic, with many differences but also many similarities. The purpose of this study was to examine youth participation in urban and rural villages in Temanggung Regency in regional development. This participation is seen in youth participation in social activities and community organizations, as well as providing opinions on development activities and what factors influence them. This research uses a quantitative approach with scoring analysis through questionnaires distributed to 40 urban and rural villages, or 15% of the total villages in Temanggung Regency, cluster analysis to describe regional groups based on youth participation, and spatial overlay analysis to describe regional spatial profiles based on youth participation. The results of this research show that there is no significant difference between youth participation in urban and rural villages, as indicated by the clusters formed. Youth involvement in social activities and community organizations is relatively high; however, involvement in providing opinions for development activities is still a challenge, both in urban and rural villages. The homogeneity of the population in urban and rural villages in Temanggung Regency is one indication of the reason for the absence of significant differences between youth participation in villages and urban villages. With these results, the approach to enhancing youth participation in Temanggung Regency can be carried out in a general manner through a culturally-based approach that has been proven to attract youth participation in Temanggung Regency.</p>
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## 1. Introduction

The participation of youth in development is crucial for the creation of a democratic and inclusive community (Checkoway et al., 2005). There is ample evidence that youth participation in policy-making leads to better, more inclusive, and sustainable policies, benefiting both the youth as a group and contributing to overall development goals (Trivelli & Morel, 2021). Furthermore, the enhancement of youth participation is essential as it serves as an assurance of human rights, the creation of more efficient and high-quality public services, and the attainment of social development benefits (Head, 2011). In developing countries, the increased participation of youth in development is part of the solution to social, economic, and health issues (Cahill & Dadvand, 2018). Even communities that integrate input from the younger generation often find a greater impetus to translate their ideas into more operational actions (Botchwey et al., 2019).

Youth participation can be interpreted as the capacity of adolescents to access social, political, and economic activities, influence decision-making related to their lives, and take action on matters they care about (O'Donoghue et al., 2002). Youth participation comes in various forms/levels, one of which involves adopting the concept from the participation ladder, namely, *i) assigned but informed, ii) consulted and informed, iii) adult-initiated, shared decisions with children, iv) child-initiated, shared decisions with adults, dan v) child-initiated and directed* (Cahill & Dadvand, 2018). (Andersson, 2017) articulates the forms of youth participation in political activities through 5 typologies, namely *informed, voiced, concerted, supportive, and independent*. In relation to the power relationship between youth and adults, there are five typologies of youth participation namely, *vessel, symbolic, pluralistic, independent, and antonomous*.

There are several factors influencing youth participation both at the community and individual levels. These factors encompass personal factors, as well as others that can be categorized as educational and social factors (Saud, 2020). In Indonesia, specifically, youth adhere to national values, serving as the foundation for their participation in development activities. Certain historical events involving youth in the past have also shaped the awareness of the youth at present.

One of the factors, among many others, that influences youth participation is the place of residence, (Checkoway, 2011). Geographic differences lead to differentiation in social interactions between rural and urban communities. This subsequently results in a potential variation in youth participation between rural and urban areas (Melås et al., 2023). The limited access of rural youth to basic services and employment compared to urban areas is also one of the factors shaping these differences (Serban et al., 2021).

In planning settings, youth have traditionally been marginalized from participation; however, there is a growing recognition among planners of the value and insights that youth can contribute to planning endeavors (Botchwey et al., 2019). It is crucial to recognize that young individuals are also citizens who actively and engagedly participate in development (Deitz et al., 2018). Youth participation is also part of inclusive development. Although the term inclusive development was initially used to describe economic conditions, inclusivity has now evolved to include social and ecological aspects (Gupta & Vegelin, 2016). This has then become one of the drivers for the development of research on youth development and inclusivity (Pouw & Gupta, 2017). While the number of studies related to youth and their participation in development continues to increase, comparative research remains limited, including spatial comparisons such as rural-urban comparisons (Arslan et al., 2021).

Temanggung Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java Province with a Human Development Index lower than the provincial average (70.77 compared to 72.29). This value is also lower than the national average (72.91). Despite the low human development index, Temanggung Regency has a relatively high youth development index, which is 3.98 on a scale of 5. One of the indicators driving the high rate of youth development in Temanggung Regency is the active involvement of young people in community social activities, including development. Specifically, Temanggung's youth are actively involved in various activities to preserve traditional arts and culture, which remain one of Temanggung Regency's strengths. In the context of development, youth involvement in Temanggung Regency is encouraged through youth organizations and movements. This situation presents an opportunity for the development of Temanggung Regency. The existing youth potential can be utilized to drive development, including the improvement of the Human Development Index.

Several previous studies have focused on the forms of youth participation, factors influencing youth participation, and the impacts and effects of youth participation. However, there has been limited comparative research on youth participation across different geographical conditions, especially in rural areas (Arslan et al., 2021; Melås et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2024). This study is an effort to contribute to increasing the number of studies related to youth participation and the influence of geographical location on it.

The research needs a profile of youth participation, especially one that is comparative, and the potential for youth development in Temanggung Regency is the background of this study. This study aims to examine youth participation in urban and rural villages in Temanggung Regency in regional development. This participation is viewed from the involvement of youth in social and community organization activities, providing opinions on development activities, and the factors influencing them (Cahill & Dadvand, 2018; Checkoway, 2011; Checkoway et al., 2005; Gaby, 2017; Head, 2011).

## 2. Method

This research employs a quantitative approach to depict the profile of youth participation in rural and urban areas. To support this study, two data collection methods are utilized, namely primary and secondary. The collected data is then analyzed using several analytical methods, including scoring analysis, cluster analysis, and spatial overlay analysis.

### 2.1. Data Collection Method

There are two data collection methods in this research: primary data collection and secondary data collection. Primary data collection, conducted using a questionnaire, aims to gather information related to youth participation in Temanggung Regency (Figure 1). The questionnaire was distributed in 40 villages (15% of the total number of villages in Temanggung Regency, with rural and urban village statuses as samples. The determination of the sample size was based on proportionate stratified random sampling, considering the number of villages per sub-district. The questionnaire was distributed to respondents, namely the Village Consultative Body (BPD) Chairperson, who serves as an external party with a broad understanding of their area. There are 22 urban villages and 18 rural villages included as samples in this study.

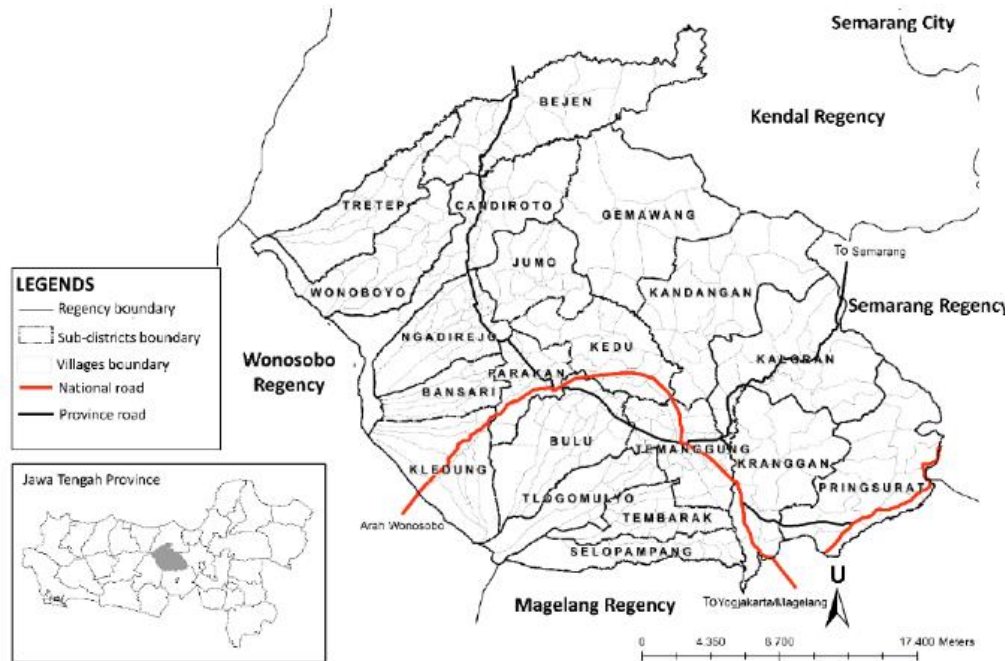


Figure 1. Map of Temanggung Regency

Youth civic engagement encompasses ideas related to the involvement of young people, their voices, empowerment, and organization (Richards-Schuster & Pritzker, 2016). In this study, we define youth participation as the process of involving young people in institutions and decisions, as well as their active engagement and real influence in development (Botchwey et al., 2019; Checkoway, 2011; Checkoway et al., 2005; Melàs et al., 2023). The questions asked of the respondents are listed in (Table 1): (1) State the estimated percentage of youth aged 16-30 participating in community social activities in your village/urban neighborhood; (2) What is the percentage of youth aged 16-30 participating in organizations in your district, and (3); State the estimated percentage of youth aged 16-30 expressing their opinions on activities in your village/urban neighborhood?

Table 1. Youth Participation Degree and Spatial Profile of Village

Objective	Question	Answer	Reference
Describing youth involvement in activities	State the estimated percentage of youth aged 16-30 participating in community social activities in your village/urban neighborhood	Percentage	(Botchwey et al., 2019; Checkoway, 2011; Checkoway et al., 2005; Melàs et al., 2023)
	Mention the factors that influenced youth aged 16-30 to participate in community social activities in your village/urban neighborhood	Descriptive	
Describing youth involvement in organizations	What is the percentage of youth aged 16-30 participating in organizations in your district?	Percentage	(Botchwey et al., 2019; Checkoway, 2011; Checkoway et al., 2005; Melàs et al., 2023)
	Mention the factors that influenced youth aged 16-30 to participate in organizations in your district.?	Descriptive	
Describing youth's ability to express their opinions	State the estimated percentage of youth aged 16-30 expressing their opinions on activities in your village/urban neighborhood.?	Percentage	(Botchwey et al., 2019; Checkoway, 2011; Checkoway et al., 2005; Melàs et al., 2023)
	Mention the factors that influenced youth aged express their opinions on activities in your village/urban neighborhood. ?	Descriptive	

The secondary data collection method is employed to obtain information regarding the spatial profile of the area, namely its urban status. This data is acquired through documents from the Central Statistics Agency. The indication of urban status is derived from population density data, the percentage of farming families, and access to urban facilities. The attributes were assessed on a scale of 1-3 with their respective categories, which then served as the basis for determining the status of rural and urban villages.

## 2.2. Analysis Method

This research utilizes quantitative and spatial analysis, which is divided into several stages of analysis. The first analysis conducted is a scoring analysis to assess the level of youth participation in Temanggung Regency using questionnaire data. The results of this scoring analysis are then used for the subsequent cluster analysis to identify clusters/groups of areas based on the level of youth participation. These formed clusters/groups are then juxtaposed with urban status data using spatial overlay analysis to observe youth participation based on their spatial profile. The stages of this method can be seen in the [Figure 2](#).

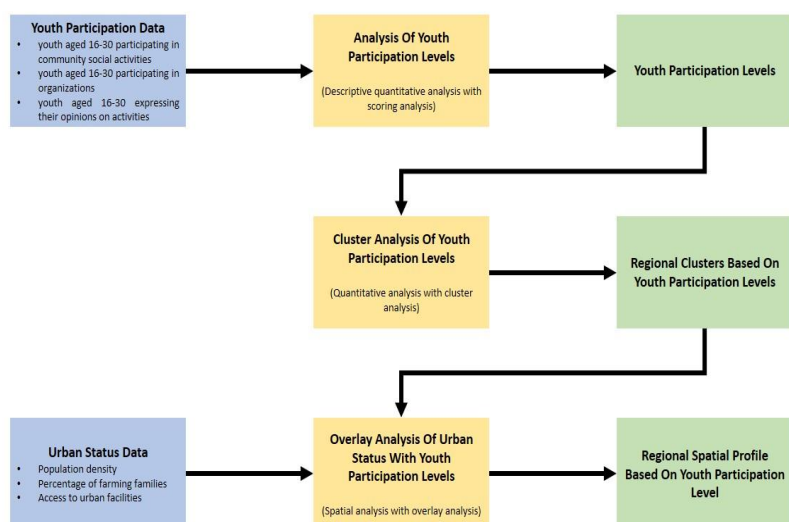


Figure 2. Analysis Method

## 3. Result and Discussion

Based on the obtained data, youth participation in Temanggung Regency has quite optimal values, especially in the involvement of youth in community social activities and community organizations. On average, 83% of youth are engaged in community social activities. Youth involvement in community social activities also tends to be evenly distributed in Temanggung Regency, where a minimum of 60% (such as in Bejen and Butuh) of youth in each village have participated in community social activities. There are various forms of youth involvement in social activities such as voluntary work, cooperation, cultural and religious events, and environmental security maintenance. Some factors influencing youth participation in community social activities include local customs/traditions, guidance from parents/local authorities, enthusiasm and solidarity among communities, as well as the active role of youth organizations.

A somewhat different profile emerges regarding youth participation in community organizations. Variation in responses across samples indicates the heterogeneity of youth organization conditions in each location. The highest value shows that 90% of youth are involved in organizations (Giripurno Village), while the lowest value indicates that 15% (Pagergunung Village) of youth participate, with an average of 50% of youth involved in organizations. The organizations followed by youth include social organizations such as youth groups, religious organizations such as worship place management and religious student communities, and cultural organizations such as cultural art communities. The activity and the availability of the number of organizations in each area then affect the existing values. In general, factors influencing youth participation in organizations are the high number of organizations as gathering places and the numerous activities that require a considerable number of young individuals.

This supports ([Hornyak et al.'s, 2022](#)) statement that young people are seeking meaningful involvement in the services, systems, institutions, and communities with which they engage. Generally, youth in Temanggung Regency have a high interest in youth organizations, especially in the social and cultural fields. This is evident

from the numerous responses from respondents that refer to the high number of youth organizations, involved youth, and activities conducted.

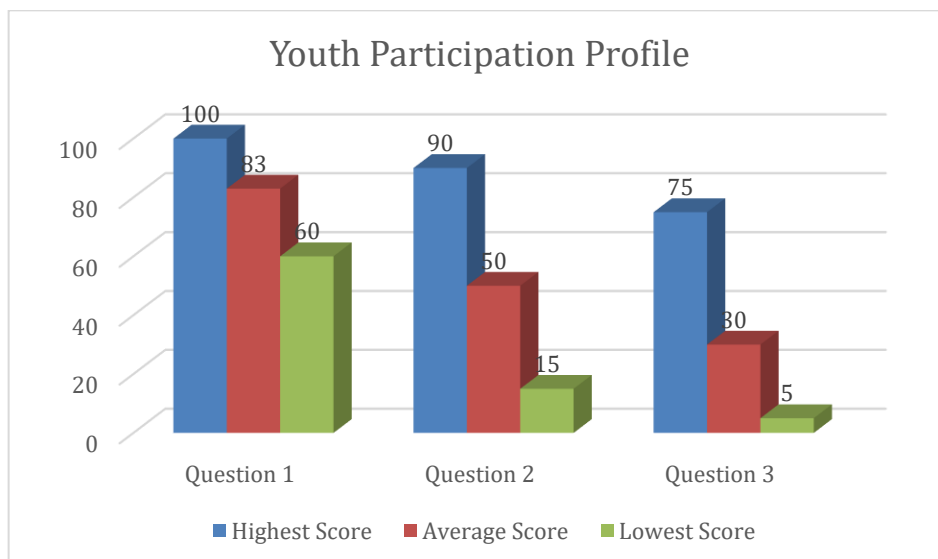
The village of Giripurno, which has the highest youth participation rate among the sampled villages, is located in the Ngadirejo District. Geographically, this village is situated in a highland area that influences the socio-economic conditions of its residents. The majority of the population are tobacco and coffee farmers, with good quality produce due to the geographical conditions. With a geographical location that allows for a direct view of the exotic Mount Sindoro and Sumbing, there are several natural attractions, one of which is the Sewu Nature Tourism. Sewu Nature is often used as a venue for community activities, such as cultural performances, camping grounds, and discussion venues.

Specifically, there are several youth organizations and groups involved in community social and cultural activities in Giripurno Village. In the religious aspect, there is the IPPNU organization (Ikatan Pelajar Nahdlatul Ulama). In the cultural aspect, there is the Topeng Ireng Art Community. While in the economic aspect, there are Farmer Groups and Tourism Awareness Groups. These organizations and groups are the ones that gather youth contributions to community social activities and development in Giripurno Village. Youth organizations play a crucial role in rural development, particularly in fulfilling their role as identifiers (Reynaldi et al., 2021).

Youth participation in providing opinions is the weakest condition of youth participation in Temanggung Regency. The highest value is 75% (Giripurno Village) of youth willing to express their opinions in village activities, while the lowest is 5% (Pagergunung Village), with an average of 30%. Variation in responses across samples indicates the heterogeneity of youth conditions in expressing opinions in each location. There are several factors influencing youth to express opinions, including being too shy to speak up, merely following the opinions of elders/community leaders, feeling that their opinions are not valued, a lack of information/literacy, and insufficient awareness.

This condition reinforces (Derr and Tarantini's, 2016) statement that the challenges in youth participation include expressing opinions and participating in policy-making. Among these challenges are limited translation of youth ideas, ongoing communication about how ideas are incorporated, and young people's ability to feel heard across the long timeframes for planning.

Based on the initial profile, it is known that youth involvement in Temanggung Regency is quite high in community social activities. However, when looking at their involvement in institutions (organizations, groups, institutions), the percentage of their involvement is not as high as their participation in community social activities. Involvement in providing opinions is the lowest profile. It can be concluded that youth participation in Temanggung Regency is in the form of participation in activities. Participation in decision-making remains a challenge for the majority of areas in Temanggung Regency.



**Figure 3.** Youth Participation Profile Diagram (%)

The information on youth participation profiles (Figure 3) then serves as the basis for cluster analysis to identify clusters/regions based on their participation levels. There are 2 clusters obtained based on the data. Cluster/group 1 consists of rural or urban villages with an average youth participation below 60%, and cluster/group 2 has more than 60%. There are 23 rural/urban villages included in Cluster 1 and the remaining 17 are included in Cluster 2.

Out of the 22 urban villages studied (Table 2), 12 of them fall into cluster 1, representing 60% of the total urban village samples. As for the 18 rural areas studied, 11 of them (61%) fall into cluster 1. In general, homogeneity can be observed between the cluster proportions of the two types of samples taken, with a ratio of 60%:40% between cluster 1 and cluster 2 categories.

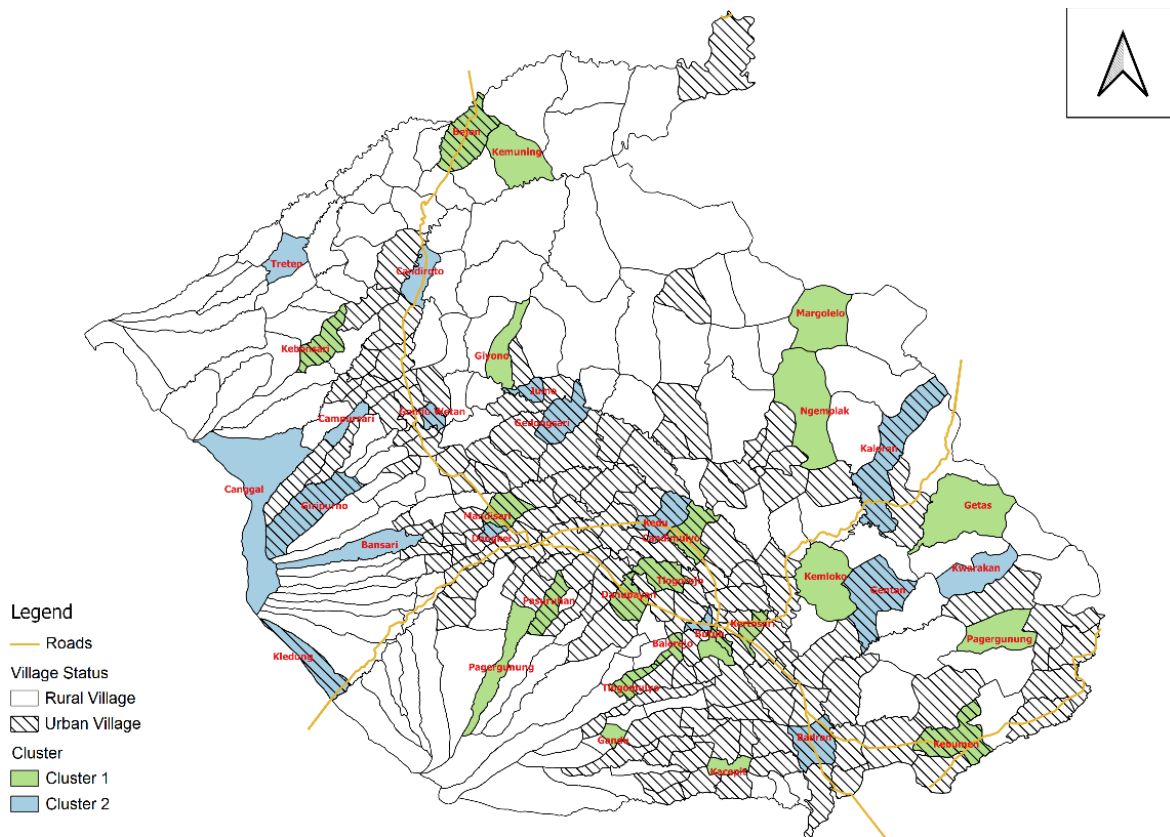
**Table 2.** Youth Participation Degree and Spatial Profile of Village

Village	Question 1 (%)	Question 2 (%)	Question 3 (%)	Cluster	Village Status
Mandisari	80	20	20	1	Urban Village
Dangkel	90	75	60	2	Urban Village
Kledung	70	65	50	2	Urban Village
Bansari	90	65	50	2	Rural Village
Pasuruhan	85	25	15	1	Urban Village
Danupayan	85	25	15	1	Urban Village
Pagergunung	90	25	15	1	Rural Village
Butuh	60	30	10	1	Urban Village
Kertosari	90	50	25	1	Urban Village
Temanggung II	100	75	25	2	Urban Village
Giyanti	100	25	10	1	Urban Village
Tlogorejo	70	50	25	1	Urban Village
Balerejo	90	50	25	1	Urban Village
Tlogomulyo	80	40	30	1	Urban Village
Gandu	90	50	10	1	Rural Village
Kacepit	80	40	40	1	Rural Village
Badran	90	70	25	2	Urban Village
Kemloko	70	30	30	1	Rural Village
Kebumen	65	40	20	1	Urban Village
Pagergunung	85	15	5	1	Rural Village
Getas	75	30	20	1	Rural Village
Kaloran	70	60	50	2	Urban Village
Kwarakan	95	80	50	2	Rural Village
Ngemplak	80	40	20	1	Rural Village
Margolelo	80	30	15	1	Rural Village
Candimulyo	75	20	20	1	Urban Village
Kedu	100	65	65	2	Urban Village
Giripurno	90	90	75	2	Rural Village
Campursari	90	80	20	2	Rural Village
Gandu Wetan	80	60	40	2	Urban Village
Giyono	90	40	20	1	Rural Village
Jumo	85	70	50	2	Urban Village
Gedongsari	90	50	40	2	Urban Village
Gemawang	80	75	50	2	Urban Village
Candiroto	90	60	50	2	Rural Village
Canggal	80	80	20	2	Rural Village
Bejen	60	30	20	1	Rural Village
Kemuning	80	50	20	1	Rural Village
Kebonsari	70	50	15	1	Urban Village
Tretep	100	60	40	2	Rural Village

**Sumber:** Analysis Results, 2023

In the spatial profile overview, there is no striking difference in patterns between rural and urban villages regarding the profile of youth participation. Youth participation in community social activities has a random profile where both rural and urban villages can have either low profiles (such as Bejen Village and Butuh Village) or high profiles (such as Tretep Village and Temanggung II Village). The same conditions also occur in the other two conditions: involvement in community organizations and involvement in giving opinions. The highest and lowest values are obtained by Giripurno Village and Pagergunung Village. Urban villages and rural areas located on the main route of the regency, suspected to have high access and exposure to development, also have profiles not significantly different from those in more remote locations. The absence

of a distinct pattern is also reflected in the clusters formed through cluster analysis. Out of the 23 rural/urban villages in the cluster, 12 of them are urban villages, and the remaining 11 are rural. Cluster 2 consists of 7 rural areas and 10 urban villages (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** Village Status and Youth Participation Degree Map of Temanggung Regency

There are several indications of factors that lead to the absence of a striking difference between the levels of participation in rural and urban villages. One of them is the level of participation that does not yet have a definite identity, is still tentative, and tends to be provisional in each location. This uncertain nature makes the profile of youth participation levels tend to be homogeneous in Temanggung Regency, even though they have different spatial profiles. This also reinforces the statement by (Melas et al. 2023), which suggests that the similarities between urban and rural youth are greater than the differences.

The homogeneity of the population is also one justification for the lack of significant differences between the two types of samples taken. Similarities in socio-cultural attributes such as ethnicity, religion, culture, customs, and community activities in Temanggung Regency are believed to significantly influence these findings.

The government or stakeholders in the city have a high awareness of involving youth in development activities, as they are more caring and sensitive to the capacity of youth (Argo, et al. 2016). However, the challenge lies in how to foster a connection between urban youth and the cultural values that have existed thus far (Omar et al., 2016). Additionally, youth are still marginalized in the decision-making process of urban development (Zeadat, 2023). The explanation serves as an illustration or example of the tug-of-war in involving youth in development activities.

Due to its needs and geographical characteristics, youth are more involved in development activities in rural areas (Trevor & Kwenye, 2018). Youth are needed and more involved in villages because many activities require high productivity (Daudu et al., 2023). However, the challenge is how to increase social and economic access for rural youth so that they have better capacity (Shava & Vyas-doorgapersad, 2022).

Another factor that can also be indicated is the still weak ability of youth to understand the sociopolitical

context (Frank, 2006). This is reflected in the low involvement in providing opinions. Another factor is the sensitivity of youth to change and technology, so the boundaries of location and geographical conditions no longer have much influence on youth participation (Yami et al., 2019). The urban development of Temanggung, which tends to be in situ (Wijaya & Buchori, 2022), also indicates that the boundaries and rural status do not hinder youth development.

Further research is needed to determine the extent to which spatial profiles influence youth participation levels. Analysis using regression to obtain the degree of influence can be conducted as a follow-up effort from the findings of this study. Another study that can be conducted is to directly compare the youth participation conditions with the degree of development in a location. For example, we can use the village development index in the village locus as a comparative variable for youth participation. Ultimately, increasing participation needs to be done by the Temanggung District Government in an effort to enhance development benefits (Lorenz, 2023).

#### 4. Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that there is no significant difference in youth participation between urban villages and rural villages, as indicated by the clusters formed. This indicates that youth participation is a complex matter, influenced by many factors, yet on the other hand, it can be homogeneous in its practice. Youth involvement in social and community organization activities is relatively high, but participation in providing opinions for development activities remains a challenge, both in urban villages and rural villages. The level of participation does not yet have a definite identity, is still tentative, and tends to be provisional in each location, the sensitivity and dynamics of youth, and the development of the village development are some indications of the reasons for the lack of significant differences in youth participation between urban and rural villages.

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