

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN HEALTHY CITY PLANNING: MAINTAINING A BALANCED USAGE OF CITY GREEN SPACES

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development of urbanization has made cities experience an increase in urban population from rural areas who are looking for and creating new livelihoods. This urbanization is an opportunity for the city to develop the city through aspects of development that support the economic growth of the city. However, this aspect of urban development also has an impact on the use of less and less green openspace, this is of course a new problem in the use of public space, such as parks planted with oxygen-producing plants, because humans cannot be separated from healthy air, this is influenced by the amount of oxygen produced from plants around the city. For this reason, the purpose of writing this is to explain public participation in planning a healthy city, a perfect balance of the use of urban green space. The method used is a literature study by reviewing and examining literature related to public participation and healthy cities, especially the use of green spaces. In this paper, we will discuss the theoretical and empirical debates about the role of public participation in planning healthy cities, which is seen from the balance of green openspace as a public space which is very important for human health in the city where it lives, because public participation needs to be carried out bottom-up by building collaborative participation, involving citizens as subjects who play an active role directly.

Keywords: Public Participation, Collaboration, Healthy City, Green openspace

A. INTRODUCTION

The process of urbanization or the process of urban development besides having a good impact in helping to increase the standard of living and welfare. But also urbanization can have a negative impact on the environment, especially on human health through increased production of CO₂ gas pollution, modification of the physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere, a significant impact on changes in local weather and climate (Bazrkar et al., 2015), another impact is the increasing temperature of urban areas or known as the urban heat island phenomenon, which certainly affects human health (Fawzi, 2017).

Urbanization throughout the world has increased, currently, more than 50% of the world's population lives in cities, and this number is predicted to increase by around 70% in 2050 (Fay edwards, 2013). In Indonesia urbanization has certainly increased, this can be seen from the number of urban residents in Indonesia which has increased from 21 million to 123 million until 2010, it is predicted that by 2050 the population will most likely reach 180.2 million. Several cities experience a very high level of urbanization in Indonesia, for example, Jakarta is a city with a dense population. The city of Jakarta is categorized as a 'megacity' city by FAO because of its population of more than 8 million. The population of Jakarta is 9.5 million while the Greater

Jakarta area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi) has a population of more than 27.9 million (World Vision, 2014).

In addition, urbanization also occurred in the city of Bandung and caused several problems. The population of Bandung is almost 2.5 million people (Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Bandung 2013) with a density of 14,676 people per m² (Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Bandung 2013). In 2012, the Green openspace green openspace reached 2,302,776 ha, and this figure represents 12.12% of the City of Bandung (Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Bandung 2013). As a result of its density, the city of Bandung experiences problems such as congestion, flooding, decreased number of green openspaces green openspace, dirty water supply, pollution, urban poverty, poor waste management, and several other problems (Kirmanto, D., 2012).

Urbanization on the one hand threatens environmental stability, with a high population density and the construction of urban buildings resulting in reduced use of urban spaces as public facilities, especially green space as a source of oxygen for human health. To undertake Healthy city planning is a key feature of the central government, and public participation is seen as a means to increase the effectiveness of planning for the benefit of the people by empowering the people as a part of democracy.

This urbanization, certainly affects a city that many people inhabit, therefore in the process of planning a healthy city amidst rapid urbanization, a collaboration between management policies is needed by the government, because it is one of the government's obligations in managing the city (Sorensen, 2018). In addition, it is necessary to involve public participation, especially the local community, so that newcomers who want to settle down and develop businesses in the area as a result of urbanization do not reap new conflicts.

Public/citizen participation in urban planning and management in the midst of urbanization is very important because public participation influences society on key aspects of local and urban development. In realizing public participation, the attitude of local government officials and bureaucrats is very important, to be involved in making public policies. The failure of citizen participation is a lack of trust in the democratic process, therefore to identify three key issues that contribute to the failure of public participation including (i) The ruling bureaucracy has an interest in depriving the people of access to power; (ii) There are many differences in the interests of various social groups; (iii) Reluctance of some social groups to participate in public affairs due to distrust of the government (Slaev et al., 2019).

The Role of Participation in urban planning and management In the 21st century, the growth and development of cities are entering a new era, not only because urbanization has made cities the most desirable places to live and do business, but also because the growth and development of cities are faced with environmental problems. . Water, energy, health, food security, and biodiversity are particular challenges for creating sustainable cities (Ridwan Sutriadi, 2018). In addition (Maulana & Susanti, 2021), said that if the level of community participation at all stages in a city is high or rebellious, then the community wants to cooperate cooperatively with other stakeholders and they can make their own decisions in determining their wishes.

Thus participation is important in planning a city because according to Davis (1988) says that, participation is the involvement of a person's mental/thoughts and emotions/feelings in certain situations to encourage him to contribute and have a sense of responsibility to achieve a common goal. As for Yeung, McGee, (1986) said that community participation means that the government and society are ready to accept joint

responsibility in an activity. With the delegation of authority from the government and society in an activity carried out. Mikkelsen (2003), argues that participation sensitizes the community to increase the willingness to accept and the ability to respond to development projects. In addition, participation also takes the initiative and uses its freedom to take part in carrying out activities, as a strengthening of building interactions between local communities and planners who carry out preparation, implementation, and monitoring, to obtain information about the local context and social impacts.

B. METHOD

This paper uses a literature study by reviewing several documents by examining literature related to the research topic, searching for literature related to public participation in urban planning, healthy urban planning, urban management policies amid rapid urbanization, and other discussions. related to those discussed in this paper. This information can be searched through books, journals, archives/documents, and media that can be accounted for (Pasolong, 2012).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of Public Participation

According to Rukminto Adi (2007) public participation is community participation in the process of identifying potential problems, selecting and making decisions as an alternative to providing solutions in dealing with problems and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. According to Adisasmita, (2006), "community participation can be defined as the involvement and involvement of community members in the development, including activities in planning and implementing development programs".

Public participation has a very important role in the urban planning and development process, this is in line with what was conveyed by who said that someone who is involved in urban development is very dependent on a participatory approach as an effort to enable citizens/communities to be actively involved in the sustainable development process. In addition (Roseland & Spiliotopoulou, 2017) also said that community participatory planning is very important for the process of sustainable development because the most basic form of participation is intervention as an effort to carry out a social-humanist change as a form of contributing to society as citizens.

Healthy city planning and participation have an important role to play in contributing to making it happen, because we all know that a healthy city is an approach pattern to achieve a safe, comfortable and healthy urban condition for the community/citizens, by improving the quality of the environment. good physical, social and cultural environment. This is done to encourage citizen/community initiatives known as capacity building toward a healthy life(Usman, 2020). To build this, of course, it is necessary to involve residents directly in supporting the healthy city development program, so it is necessary to build active communication involving residents so that there are no rejections in the city development process.

Public participation to create a healthy city for residents who live in a city is very important because it relates to human health when living in a city that is very vulnerable to various threats to a decrease in the quality of life in urban areas, including: a) symptoms of worsening quality of the air we breathe; b) symptoms of

decreased quality of drinking water; c) symptoms of an increasing threat to health from contaminated food; d) symptoms of declining human health due to unhealthy lifestyles (sedentary lifestyle, drinking alcohol, illegal drugs, etc.); e) symptoms of increasing urban temperatures which threaten health, especially the elderly and children; f) the increasing number of rats, mosquitoes and cockroaches which have great potential to threaten the quality of human health; g) very high population density in slums results in high personal contact and this creates a great potential for high disease transmission (Salahuddin et al., 2021).

Trevor Hancock in the mid-1980s started to raise the term healthy city, by introducing the concept of "Healthy Toronto 2000". which was inspired by Len Duhl's writings on healthy cities Since then, the healthy city discourse has become a hot topic, especially for WHO (World Health Organization), which is then disseminated globally to apply the concept of healthy cities in every urban development program around the world (Harpham et al., 2001).

Following up on this, the WHO (World Health Organization) carried out a campaign for the global healthy city movement, by holding an international meeting on healthy cities and communities, which was held for the first time, known as (The First International Healthy Cities and Community Conference) in 1992. The meeting was attended by more than 1,400 delegates from various countries and 40 states in the United States (Tsouros, 2019).

An effort to achieve a healthy city requires the participation of all parties, to obtain maximum results through the input obtained. As stated (Adi, 2007), there are several benefits of public participation, including a) enabling the right decision to be made; b) Empowering people's creative thinking skills; c) Returning the values of human dignity, and encouragement of motivation and building common interests; d) Encouraging people to be more responsible; e) Increasing the spirit of cooperation and work unity; f) Allows following changes following developments.

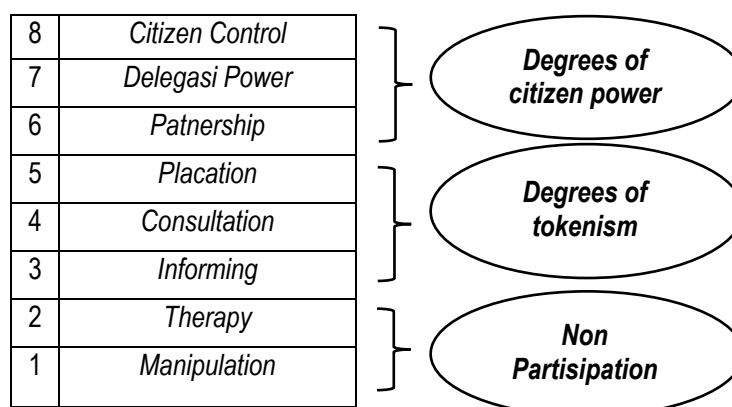
Public participation has several advantages, including a) Residents/communities feeling that they have contributed and owned the work plan; b) Generate new ideas; c) Obtaining assistance in the form of other resources; d) The community feels they are part of solving long-term problems because a sense of ownership of initial ideas is built; e) Community participation in a project/program can foster trust in one another and become an important part (Usman, 2020). For this reason, healthy urban development planning must apply the principles of decentralization, move from the bottom/bottom up, involve the community actively/participatory, and implement from and with the community/from and with people.

As for YC Yen's views in 1920, namely a Chinese Community Development Movement Leader, as quoted (Islamy, 2004) who said that in a development that involves public participation through community empowerment, it is necessary to do: (1) Go to the people-go visit the people who want to be empowered; (2) Live among the people-live and live with them so that we are well acquainted with their interests and needs; (3) Learn from the people- learn from them so that they can understand what is on their minds and what potential they have; (4) Plan with the people-invite and involve the community in the planning process; (5) Work with the people-invite and involve them in the process of implementing the plan; (6) Start with what the people know-start with what the people already know and understand; (7) Build on what the people have-build something from what the people have; (8) Teach by showing, learn by doing- teach people with concrete/real examples; (9) Not a showcase, but a pattern-don't show them off with something dazzling, but give them a pattern; (10) Not odds and ends, but a system-don't show them something strange and the end

of everything, but give them a system that is good and right; (11) Not piecemeal, but integrated approach-don't use a piecemeal approach, but a comprehensive and integrated approach; (12) Not to conform, but to transform-not a method/model adjustment, but a model transformation; and (13) Not relief, but release-don't give them the final solution, but give them the freedom to solve the problem themselves (Usman, 2020).

The notion of public participation was well known by (Arnstein, 1969) from America. In this case, Arnstein defines what he calls a ladder of public participation, as explained in the following figure:

Figure 1. Ladder of Public Participation



Source: (Arnstein, 1969)

Based on Figure.1, the Arnstein Ladder is a form of conceptual analysis of public participation. What he shows is that public participation can be interpreted in several different ways. In particular, Arnstein drew attention to the importance that, there are degrees or ladders of participation; there can be more or less participation (in this case like democracy, where participation is a sub-concept). Therefore, the important question is how much, or to what extent, the public should be given a voice, and beyond any real power to decide. If you think about democracy and participation as spanning along the continuum as Arnstein suggests, then of course there are positions at one extreme of this continuum where the public is effectively non-participated (scales 1-2). Moving up we come to a form of participation in which citizens are at least informed of what the authorities are doing, and citizens are consulted about the authority's ideas or proposals, but the authorities themselves retain the right to make the final decision. So the authority in this situation can still decide to do things against the will of the public because the highest decision power is in the hands of the authority, or what is called the Degrees of tokenism (stairs 3-5). Meanwhile, the rungs above are called Degrees of citizen power (stairs 6-8) involving the progressive transfer of power to citizens, at the maximum level of participation, citizen/community control.

From this explanation, the question arises of which level of participation is most appropriate or desirable, both in terms of planning and other matters, and remains a subject of debate. Because it has to do with how much democracy (or participation) is feasible or desirable. Based on Arnstein's analysis, the concept of public participation is proposed by Skeffington in consultation with the public (Degrees of tokenism). Meanwhile, Arnstein suggests participation as citizen/community control (Degrees of citizen power), as an ideal form of participation in community involvement in planning.

2. The Importance of Healthy Cities Policy and Collaboration between

Policy Actors needs to be made in regulating community involvement in the development of healthy and livable cities because to help make it easier to create a regional regulatory framework as a strong legal basis. As in the African country of Uganda, although the central government in general already has a legal framework in the form of regional development policies, there are obstacles in the management of slum areas due to the absence of a legal framework in the form of policy rules to be implemented in the regions (Muchadenyika and Waiswa, 2018).

This is also in line with what was conveyed by (Groenendijk, 2003), who said that the success or failure of a program/activity is also greatly influenced by the role and involvement of key stakeholders in program design and planning. Therefore, the synergy that is built through the relationship between the central government and local governments must be well established. Central government.

In Indonesia, the policy in managing cities, especially in creating healthy and livable cities, is carried out by the Tangerang City Government, which has attempted to regulate the needs of healthy and livable settlements through various types of approaches and policies, where one of the policies made is to organize the "Tangerang Improvement" program, which has the main objective of accelerating the alleviation of the slum area of Tangerang City, which prioritizes community participation, this is because to achieve sustainable development, it requires the role of the community and government to synergize and mutually strengthen one another (Maulana & Susanti, 2021).

Apart from formulating policies that regulate urban areas, specifically regulating urban spatial planning as public facilities, creating a balance with green openspaces and aspects of building construction, etc. Collaboration between actors has an important role in planning the development of a healthy and livable city because the role of a sustainable city is a joint role that is not only left to government affairs. Meanwhile (Kotus & Sowada, 2017) argue that there are main partners in participation in development including the participation of the government, local communities, and urban communities, who need to work together to form the 'Participatory Urban Triad'.

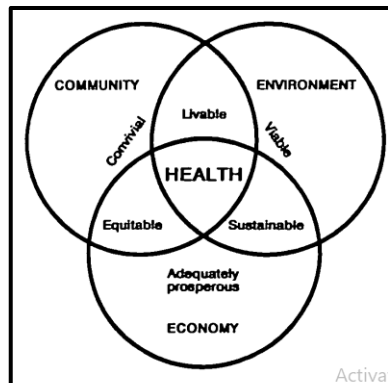
Analysis of healthy cities, of course, needs to be carried out in collaboration, which aims to build uniformity in making healthy cities, especially the balance of using less and less green space, due to the impact of the construction of buildings used to support business activities in supporting urban economic growth. The role of this collaboration is of course many actors involved, especially 3 important actors (Ranga & Etkowitz, 2013) namely, Business or Entrepreneurs, Government or Government, and Civil Society or Civil Society/citizens, these three actors are known as the Triple-Helix concept.

Actor Entrepreneurs who have the main capital in running a business in urban areas are certainly important actors, given the capacity, they have in running the economic sector in urban areas, the interests of entrepreneurs certainly also need to be accommodated in a city in running their business, however, there need to be regulations that become a common understanding, so that the development of the business sector is carried out in particular to build office building facilities, etc. does not take up public space, namely green openspace. Therefore, the role of the government is no less important as a policy maker through city government regulations made in the form of laws and regulations regarding green openspaces, so it is important for business actors and the government to agree on creating comfortable urban spaces by balancing business development with space. open green, which is very important for the health of the people

who inhabit a city. In addition, the community/citizens of the city need to be actively involved, especially those who are native citizens of the city, who live in areas that will become aspects of development in business development, it is often found that residents are only used as objects of urban development planning, not treated as subjects. , meaning that residents need to take part in providing input and suggestions as well as ideas so that a sense of ownership and responsibility grows because citizen participation is often top-down which is carried out purely as a formality. So in this case it is necessary to involve citizen participation in a bottom-up manner, by building collaboration with other actors, both entrepreneurs, and authorities (government), so that no one blames each other, because it is a shared responsibility, in creating healthy cities, especially in balancing green openspace for the health of the city itself.

Collaboration between actors is necessary to build well-developed integration, in creating city health, when the actors involved have a shared awareness of city health through balancing open green spaces as a means of public space, to provide health for people living in cities, it is necessary to build integration. This is in line with what was conveyed by (Hancock, 1990) through a model, namely "A model of health and the community ecosystem", which tries to integrate the concept of health and sustainable development in the context of society, which is explained as follows: Figure 2 :

Figure.2. A Model Of Health And The Community Ecosystem



Source : (Hancock, 1990)

Based on Figure 2. The community itself must be friendly (convivial); that is, it needs to have a social support network, and its members need to live in harmony together and participate fully in the life of their community. In addition, the community's built environment must be livable, meaning that urban structures must be designed in such a way as to support friendliness and provide a decent human environment. Finally, society needs to be equitable, meaning that its members are treated fairly and fairly, all their basic needs are met and they have equal opportunities to reach their maximum potential. The main quality of an economy is that it must be adequate: that is, it generates enough wealth to enable all its members to attain an equitable level of health. As has been shown, this economic wealth must be distributed evenly in society (adequately prosperous), in other words, the economy must be socially sustainable (sustainable). Finally, the economy must be environmentally sustainable, as indicated earlier. The environment must have three qualities. It must be maintained in the long term (sustainable)so that the great web of life with all its richness and diversity is maintained. for human viable, who need the appropriate range of temperature and solar radiation, clean air and water, and plants and animals to provide food. Finally, the environment must be considered not only in

terms of the natural environment but also the built environment, which must be livable from the point of view of society and humans. The synthesis of health, social and community welfare, environmental sustainability, and economic vitality is attracting a lot of attention among urban professionals and academics today. For this reason, social and societal well-being, environmental sustainability, and economic vitality must create health.

Apart from that (Hancock, 2018), said that to create a healthy city it is also necessary to pay attention to matters such as Health and happiness, Equity and local economy, Culture and community, Land and nature, Sustainable water, local and sustainable food, Travel and transport, Materials and products, Zero waste, Zero carbon energy. These things need to be considered because they will affect the extent to which cities can run well in creating healthy cities and livable by the people who live in the cities they live in.

3. Green openspace green openspace

The existence of green openspace is one of the important elements in creating a comfortable and healthy urban environment. Based on Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, what is meant by green openspace is an elongated/lane and/or grouped area, the use of which is more open, a place for plants to grow, both those that grow naturally or those that are intentionally planted. According to (Fandeli, 2021), Green openspace green openspace City is part of urban spatial planning that functions as a protected area. The city green area consists of city landscaping, urban forest green area, city recreation green area, sports activity green area, and yard green area. Green openspace green openspace aims to maintain the availability of land as a water catchment area. Viewed from the aspect of urban planning green openspace it is hoped that it can maintain a balance between the natural environment and the built environment which is useful for the benefit of society. In addition, the existence of Green openspaces provides harmony with the urban environment as a means of protecting the urban environment that is safe, comfortable, fresh, beautiful, and clean.

Aside from being a protected area, it also has a social function as an open public space for social interaction in the community, such as recreation areas, sports facilities, and/or play areas. Green openspace green openspace must have good accessibility for everyone, including accessibility for persons with disabilities. In article 29 paragraph 2, Law number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, it is stated that the proportion of green openspace in urban areas is at least 30% (percent) of the total area of the city. Green openspace green openspace in urban areas consists of . Green openspace public and . Green openspace of private where the proportion of Green openspace in urban areas is at least 30% consisting of 20% public green openspace and 10% consisting of. private green openspace. The proportion of 30%, is a minimum measure to ensure the balance of the city's ecosystem, both the balance of the hydrological system and the balance of the microclimate, as well as other ecological systems that can increase the availability of clean air that is needed by the community, and at the same time can increase the aesthetic value of the city.

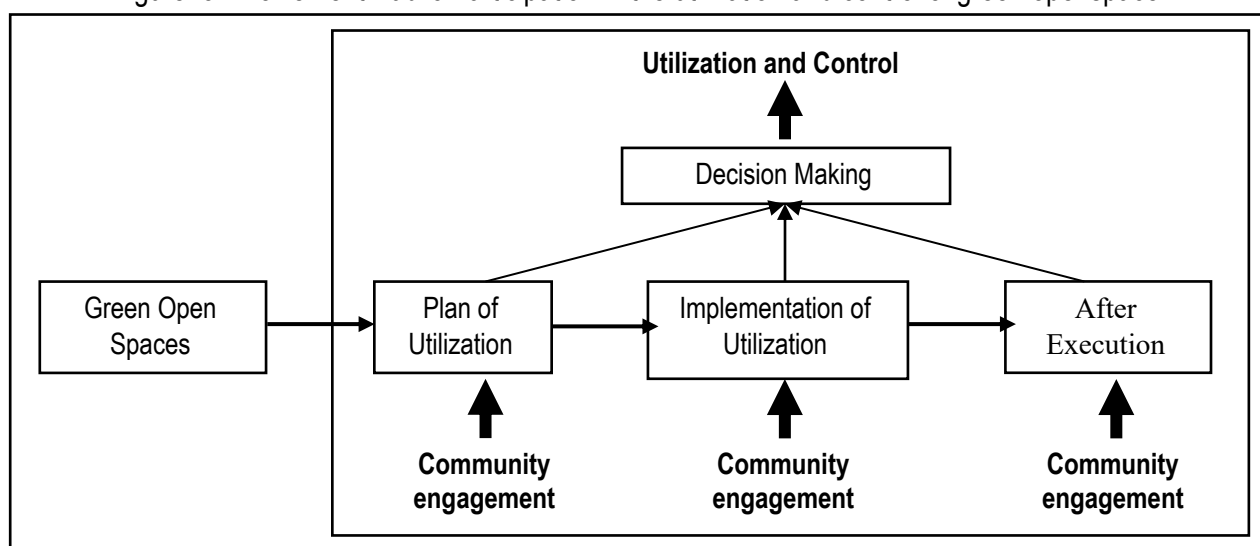
Allocation of Green openSpace green openspace is stipulated in a regional regulation concerning Regency/City Spatial Plans. The strategy towards Green openSpace green openspace is 30% by preparing a Green openSpace green openspace master plan and delegating Green openSpace green openspace to determine areas that may not be built. The utilization of green openspace on open land can function as a water storage or groundwater reserve (Fandeli, 2021).

But the facts on the ground state that the existence of Green openSpaces green openspace which are far from ideal proportions, dominant market forces change the function of land so that the presence of Green openSpace green openspace is increasingly marginalized and even its functions benefits are ignored. Spatial

planning that is expected to accommodate seems powerless to withstand market mechanisms. For example, the Jakarta area has an area of around 661.5 km², which means around 198 km² is a green openspace area. green openspace, however, these government regulations are still not fully realized, let's call them Green openSpaces green openspace in the City of Jakarta, out of a total minimum of 30 percent that is required, it only reaches 9.4 percent or only around 62,181 km² of the total area of DKI Jakarta (Chairman of Commission D DPRD DKI Jakarta Ida Mahmudah in a meeting with the City Parks and Forest Service of DKI Jakarta, Monday, March 1, 2021).

The government must be consistent in carrying out spatial planning. The provision of green openspace must be adjusted to the designation that has been determined in the spatial plan. In addition, the Government must be able to provide green openspace for the community so as to provide environmental comfort, because green openspace as a component of space whose level of availability both in quality and quantity must always be taken into account in the urban planning process in order to create a sustainable city with a healthy environmental perspective. Community participation is very important in the provision and utilization of green openspace. This effort is made to provide community rights and prevent irregularities in the use of space. Communities need to be involved in planning, utilization, and control (Dwihatmojo, 2016).

Figure. 3 Involvement Public Participation in the utilization and control of green openspace



(Source: processed by the author 2021)

Based on Figure 3, the community can play a direct role in the utilization and control of Green openSpaces green openspace, both in the stages of planning for the use of Green openSpaces green openspace, the implementation of the utilization of Green openSpaces green openspace, and Paca /after Implementation of Green openSpace green openspace. The involvement of the community is then taken into consideration in the Decision Making carried out by the government related to the Utilization and Control of Green openSpaces green openspace.

Therefore public participation, by involving the community to play an active role directly is important so that the community has a sense of shared responsibility in the development of a city. This will also affect the ongoing development process, when there is no support from local residents, it will certainly hamper development, because local communities need to be involved for the common good and the impact on the

environment from the development carried out, especially in the development of healthy cities, which will have an impact also on the health of the community/citizens of the city.

D. CONCLUSION

Public participation in planning a healthy city, especially maintaining a balance in the use of urban green space, is very important so that there is no failure in the planning process which is strongly rejected by the local community, it is necessary to get the support of local residents for the common good in development is building a healthy city, where the role of the community must be directly involved in the planning, utilization, and control of green openspaces green openspace, as a bottom-up form of public participation. In addition, it is necessary to establish good collaboration between entrepreneurs, the government, and the community/citizens, to build good integration as an effort to create a healthy city which is a shared obligation.

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