



## Implementation of Economy Civics Through Citizen Participation in Urban Farming Program

*F.S. Muttaqin\*, Endang Danial, Prayoga Bestari*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Correspondence: E-mail: [fajarsidiqmuttaqin@upi.edu](mailto:fajarsidiqmuttaqin@upi.edu)

ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>This research is motivated by the problem of the city of Bandung which has a dependence on the food sector in the surrounding area. In order to overcome this problem, the Bandung City government created an Urban Farming program by involving the community to contribute to the implementation of the program. Urban Farming is the program carried out by problems. The results obtained from urban farming in these cities have an impact not only on food problems, but also benefits in the economic sector. This aspect of economic benefits is the focus of research using a qualitative approach with a case study method that was carried out in Pajajaran Village, Bandung City with sources consisting of the Food and Agriculture Office of Bandung City, Pajajaran Village Officials, and the Community. This research data collection through interviews, observations, and documentation studies with data analysis techniques in the form of data reduction, data presentation, conclusions, and data validation. The results obtained from this study indicate that the participation of citizens in the Urban Farming program is a form of the implementation of the economy civics through the produced are selling value as well as an impact on the community economy and food security City .</p> <p>© 2022 Jurnal Civicus</p>	<p><b>Article History:</b> <i>Submitted/Received 22 Feb 2022</i> <i>First Revised 27 Apr 2022</i> <i>Accepted 29 May 2022</i> <i>First Available online 30 Jun 2022</i> <i>Publication Date 30 Jun 2022</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Keyword:</b> <i>Civic Participation,</i> <i>Urban Farming,</i> <i>Economy Civics.</i></p>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Bandung City in its development is now one of the rapidly growing service cities. As a service city, Bandung City is not a food producing area that produces agricultural products but is a consumer area today. As a city that has now earned the nickname as an urban city, it has a high contribution to the surrounding area ([Mardiansjah & Rahayu, 2020](#)). This is because in the aspect of the food and agriculture sector in the city which is the capital of West Java Province, it is explained that as much as 96%-97% of the food aspect of Bandung City is obtained from outside the Bandung City area based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Bandung City through data managed by the Bandung City Food and Agriculture Office.

One of the reasons for this high dependence is because Bandung City does not yet have a place to store food reserves, and has not been able to meet its food needs independently ([Ashar, 2021](#)). This will be a problem if the distribution system of the food sector to Bandung City experiences problems. In addition, the high consumption culture of urban communities in the aspect of meeting basic needs, makes the pattern of dependence of Bandung City with the surrounding area even higher. This high dependence, especially in the food sector, can also have adverse consequences if there is an inflation problem and problems related to food quality, such as viruses in food that are harmful to humans.

Based on this, in carrying out its functions, the Bandung City regional government currently continues to make various efforts in innovating to create various policies that can overcome these problems. One way is through programs that involve citizen participation, with the aim that later it can be useful and encourage the creation of community welfare through programs made, especially in this case related to economic problems in the food sector.

To overcome these problems, Bandung City invites the community to participate in overcoming these food problems through the Urban Farming Program. Urban farming is a gardening or farming activity carried out by urban or large urban communities to meet food needs in the city or with the term food security ([Ahmad & Setyowati, 2021](#)). Community involvement is an important aspect in building food security through urban farming. According to Koerniatmarto in ([Abdin, 2020](#)) explains that citizens as members of the state have a special position towards their country in the form of reciprocal rights and obligations to the state.

This view can be said that the community which in this connection is part of the citizens of Bandung City must always carry out their obligations and rights in contributing to developing and advancing the region, one of which is through the food sector. In the food sector, part of what can be done by citizens is through citizen participation in the Urban Farming program created.

The development of the concept of Urban Farming is not new in the use of narrow land in large cities ([Fauzi et al., 2016](#)). Urban Farming in its application is one of the efforts made in big cities in addition to maximizing available city land ([Abdurrohman et al., 2021](#)), it is also used to overcome pollution problems due to the limited amount of green open space, thus making many big cities around the world develop this Urban Farming concept.

Utilizing the contribution and involvement of citizens in urban farming by innovating the use of urban walls for vertical gardens, the use of building basements, and utilizing rooftops to build and develop plantations in the city ([Low, 2019](#)). This step is carried out by various major cities in the world to overcome the problem and have a positive impact on their communities and cities. Here is preliminary data on some cities that have and are developing urban farming:

**Table 1.** Initial Data

No	Finding Data	Source	Information
1	According to Seoul City government data, the number of urban farmers in Seoul is estimated at 647,000 in 2019, compared to 45,000 in 2011, with 202 hectares of farmland last year, growing sevenfold from 29 hectares in 2011	<i>Yonhap News Agency, Korean. Terbit 2020 dengan Judul Seoul city aims to nurture 1 mln urban farmers by 2024.</i>	Shows that the concept of <i>Urban Farming</i> has attracted the interest & contribution of people in big cities.
2	New York City has modern <i>Urban Farming with more than 550 community parks on city properties, more than 745 school gardens, and more than 700 parks in public housing developments that are areas where the concept of Urban Farming is applied</i>	<a href="http://www.agritecture.com">www.agritecture.com</a> . Published in 2021 with the title <i>top 10 cities for urban agriculture</i>	<i>Urban farming</i> is done by utilizing limited land in big cities.
3	The implementation of <i>Urban Farming</i> in the City of Paris with the <a href="http://Parisculteurs">Parisculteurs</a> program, has successfully funded 38 new urban farms, which produce 800 tons of fruit and vegetables every year.	<a href="http://citymonitor.ai">citymonitor.ai</a> . Published in 2020 with the title <i>In Paris, the pandemic gave a boost to urban farms 2020</i>	<i>Urban farming</i> contributes to people's income

Source : Processed by Researchers, 2022

Based on these data, it shows that the Urban Farming program has many benefits, especially for cities in overcoming problems in the food security sector. The data also shows that other benefits obtained from this Urban Farming activity are in the economic aspect, both for the people involved through their participation in the program, as well as the city in building food security and providing welfare for the community, especially from the food sector.

Obtaining profits in the food sector, various cities are currently presenting food programs through urban farming. This shows that there are economic opportunities in the use of the urban farming program. Previous research conducted by [\(Junainah & Saenyono, 2016\)](#) entitled Urban Farming Program as a Model for Poverty Reduction in Urban Communities conducted a case study in the farmer group of Keputih Village, Sukolilo District, Surabaya City. The results obtained from the concept of Urban Farming have succeeded in contributing to the prosperity of the community and have succeeded in providing convenience in meeting

the basic needs of the farmer group and surrounding communities. So that the existence of Urban Farming can provide welfare for the community.

Thus, researchers see the participation of these citizens in the urban farming program as an attraction for research as a form of implementation of the economy civics concept. This is because the urban farming program has benefits in economic aspects that provide linkage with the concept of economy civics that in the economy civics the location of citizen conversations or environmental activities of community social interaction is a domain in obtaining economic benefits. This view is in line with the urban farming program in Bandung City which has existed since 2014 with its implementation process targeting participation among the community to provide benefits for community welfare through food security, so researchers will examine through this study entitled "Implementation of Economy civics through Citizen Participation in the Urban Farming Program".

## 2. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is carried out for the first reason to make it easier for researchers if new facts are found in the field in the research process. This is in line with the view of [\(Qu & Dumay, 2011\)](#) which states that qualitative research will open up opportunities for researchers to find new facts or insights during the data collection process. The second is that researchers can see directly related to citizen participation in the Urban Farming program, so that researchers can find out how the process and results obtained from citizen participation in the program as a form of economic civic implementation. This is in line with the view of Creswell in [\(Saputra et al., 2021\)](#) who explains that qualitative research tends to collect field data in locations where participants are.

Furthermore, the third is that researchers can present the results of their findings in depth through various data sources obtained. This view is in line with the opinion of [\(Subandi, 2011\)](#) who said that the use of data in qualitative methods is data derived from words, sentences, photos, or symbols. So that the resulting data will be accurate. This research also uses a case study approach. Case and field studies are intensive and meticulous methods of revealing environmental backgrounds, statuses and interactions with individuals, groups, institutions, and certain communities.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher chose to use the case study research method in the Pajajaran Village area as a Kelurahan that has successfully implemented the Urban Farming program in Bandung City with research speakers consisting of three parties, namely the Bandung City Food and Agriculture Office, Pajajaran Village Officials, and the Pajajaran Village Community to find out how to implement the economy civics through citizen participation in the Urban Farming program carried out.

Furthermore, this research uses data collection techniques by means of interviews, observations, and documentation studies which then the data is analyzed based on data findings in the field by means of data reduction, data presentation, conclusions, and data verification.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. Results

Pajajaran Village is a Kelurahan located in Cicendo District, Bandung City. Pajajaran Village is one part of the Bojonagara area of Bandung City with a land area of ± 73 Ha with 10 RW Neighborhood (RW), the majority of which are densely populated residential areas and the trade sector. Pajajaran Village itself is located in the middle of the center of Bandung City which is passed by two tributaries of the Citarum river, namely the Cilimus river and the

Citepus river, and is between two Public Burial Places or TPU, namely TPU Muslim Sinaraga and TPU Kristen Pandu.

The environmental condition of Pajajaran Village makes some of its people live on the banks of the river and around the cemetery. Seeing the environmental conditions of the community, in fact, it is not a barrier for residents in the Pajajaran Village area, especially residents of RW 04 and RW 03 between the Cilimus River area to implement the Urban Farming Program.

Based on findings in the field from the results of interviews conducted at the Bandung City Food and Agriculture Office (Dispangtan Kota Bandung), Mrs. Vivi Apanti who is the First Agricultural Extension Officer of Pajajaran Village explained that the background to the acceptance of the Urban Farming program in Pajajaran Village is slum environmental factors, as well as river pollution that causes odor and disturbs community activities, Making this program in its initial implementation in 2014 acceptable to several communities totaling 7 people. Another finding was from an interview with the Pajajaran Village Officials, who in this case with the Head of Pajajaran Village, Mr. Paridi, explained that another background that made the program can be implemented in Pajajaran Village was the assistance from the agency, as well as facilities in the form of land use permits on the river as a gardening area.

The next finding revealed that Urban Farming activities carried out by the community in Pajajaran Village are in the form of community service or mutual cooperation activities in making or arranging places to carry out Urban Farming activities, activities to manage waste into fertilizer, activities to use used goods as a medium for planting plants, and planting various types of plants both vegetables, fruits, medicinal plants, to ornamental plants, as well as developing the chicken and fish farming sector. This form of urban farming activities carried out by residents is a form of community participation as actors in running and implementing urban farming both individually and in groups.



**Figure 1.** Community Participation of Pajajaran Village in Implementing *Urban Farming Program*

Source: Researcher Documentation, 2022

### 3.2. Discussion

Participation is involvement or participation in a particular activity ([Wardhani, 2018](#)). This view is in line with where the Urban Farming program which is a policy made by the Bandung City government is aimed at involving the community in efforts to achieve goals in the field of food security. This view is also in line with the views of Krawczyk & Sweet Cushman in ([Kinyondo & Pelizzo, 2019](#)) which explain that citizen participation has a role in local government, especially can improve public resource management. Citizen participation in government programs aims to provide public welfare, as well as in encouraging national development aimed at providing general welfare for all communities ([Ali & Saputra, 2020](#)).

Citizen participation is a form of voluntary citizen involvement without any pressure and far from external interests ([Putra, 2016](#)). Based on this, participation is not only in the form of community participation in activities, but there is encouragement from oneself without coercion to actively contribute to certain activities. This view is in line with what the people of Pajajaran Village do in carrying out the Urban Farming program which is carried out without any pressure from any party.

In addition, the views of ([Xiaodong et al., 2019](#)) explain that it is very important for citizens to participate in the implementation of public policies. This aims to achieve goals, as well as meet the needs of citizens and maximize public interests. Based on the urban farming activities carried out, there are further findings related to the results obtained from community participation in the urban farming program, including gardening results of various types of vegetables, including chili, mustard, eggplant, pakcoy, celery, shallots, peas, tomatoes, basil, and kale. In addition, other findings are gardening products of medicinal plants or live pharmacies consisting of lemongrass, turmeric, ginger, red ginger, laurel, and laja. Furthermore, in the fruit crop sector, the products produced are grapes, strawberries, figs, guava, papaya, brazil guava, lime, kaffir orange, coffee, and so on. In addition, there are also residents who apply by combining with fish businesses such as catfish, tilapia, and tilapia, and integrated with chicken livestock, namely laying hens and native chickens.

The resulting products encourage and motivate the community to continue to play a role in the urban farming program, as well as encourage the community to innovate from the products produced. This innovation based on the findings in the field is in the form of the formation of a cooperative in the Pajajaran Village area under the name Pajajaran Lestari Cooperative which is a place to accommodate various products from urban farming, as well as other products in the form of processed food from urban farming in the form of shared meal packages, processed coffee products, agrotourism, and urban farming manufacturing services.

These findings show the success achieved from Urban Farming activities carried out by the community. Another finding is that the resulting products have made Pajajaran Village get many awards and appreciations from various parties, including the recognition of urban farming in Pajajaran Village as a pilot Urban Farming in Bandung City for other Villages. Furthermore, there is appreciation from public officials who make the urban farming area of Pajajaran Village more famous, and get appreciation from the private sector or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the form of funds or facilities that make urban farming in Pajajaran Village more developed and provide benefits to the community.

These results have an impact on the community where they have succeeded in instilling awareness in the community of the importance of food security which is a solution to overcome the problem of dependence in Bandung City, at least at the family level or in the neighborhood. Community participation is a form of community potential as a solution/develop innovation in overcoming problems.

The results obtained have a positive impact, including the impact in economic terms in the form of products that are of selling value and become business opportunities that increase people's income. Other benefits are through community innovation in making urban farming products of more economic value, as well as a reduction in food expenditure due to the fulfillment of family food from the results of Urban Farming.

The success of urban farming carried out by the people of Pajajaran Village, especially in this economic sector, is related to the implementation of the economy civics. Economy civics includes the form of citizens' efforts to improve welfare, live frugally, and not wastefully, and can determine the priority scale in it to achieve justice. This view shows that the form of the civic economy includes the role of citizens or communities in improving welfare and frugal living to achieve justice and prosperity.

The purpose of the economic civic is to ensure all humans have access to basic needs and protect the dignity of all providers, both humans and the earth ([Salsabila & Purwandoko, 2019](#)). This view is in accordance with what the people of Pajajaran Village do to participate in the urban farming program, in addition to meeting basic needs in the food sector and efforts to protect the earth through urban farming activities that indirectly have an impact on overcoming air pollution and existing ecological problems.

The participation of citizens in the urban farming program which is a form of implementation of the economy civics is also supported by ([Thompson, 2011](#)) who explained that in the economy civics there is a need for the role of the public official sector to align resources to advance social and economic goals in the community. The presence of the government as a policy maker as well as a companion to the community in carrying out this activity is also a part that is in line with the implementation of the economy civics which must involve the government in building the economy in the community ([Situmeang, 2015](#)). This view is supported by ([Dagger, 2006](#)) who explains the elements of the civic economy including the presence of the government's role as a facilitator in providing stimulus through policies to build the economy in the social and civil sectors for citizens.

The concept of economy civics is carried out by the government together with the community, both the private sector and the state ([Seputro, 2019](#)). Urban farming activity is not only a program of the Bandung City government, but also receives support from other sectors, such as the private sector and the state ([Prasetyo & Budimansyah, 2016](#)). This support is mainly from the participation of citizens in the Pajajaran Village area in the form of obtaining assistance funds from agencies, obtaining assistance funds from CSR, and obtaining assistance from SOEs, including BRI, Telkom, and Angkasa Pura. The support and role of the public and private sectors has a role in the implementation of the economy civics to build community welfare. The presence of these sectors is also in line with the views of ([Zulkifli & Bestari, 2020](#)) who explain that the government sector has a major role in creating economic, social, political, and legal environments.

The presence of citizen participation in this program is also part of the implementation of the economy civics carried out through the urban farming program. The need for citizen participation in the civic economy, especially not only as consumers or markets of the service goods made, but more actively as producers or traders of service goods creatively ([Sofia, 2017](#)). This creative concept is a form of creating products, taking advantage of

opportunities, creating new markets, increasing people's income, and inviting others to come and buy the products produced.

This view is in line with the existing conditions in Pajajaran Village through community participation in the urban farming program, able to form business opportunities in the form of new markets in the concept of agrotourism that sell various products, both urban farming crops, as well as various processed harvested products of economic value, as well as the existence of product distribution facilities in the form of community cooperatives which are community facilities in developing businesses From the results of these urban farming activities .

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The results of citizen participation in Pajajaran Village in implementing urban farming programs are part of the implementation of the civic economy carried out by the community in Bandung City. Urban farming activities in producing products in the form of crops, as well as the development of various innovations carried out by the community in Pajajaran Village to maximize the results obtained, are forms of implementation of the economy civics in optimizing the community sector as a sector that has the opportunity to provide benefits in community welfare and through urban farming programs which was created by the Bandung City government plays a role in helping and developing the regional economy, especially the Bandung City area.

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