
DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN URBAN FARMING-BASED FARMER GROUPS IN RW 03, CEMPAKA PUTIH TIMUR VILLAGE, CENTRAL JAKARTA

Kamelia Sambas¹, Robert Markus Zaka Lawang²

Universitas Indonesia Depok, Indonesia

Email: kamelia.sambas@ui.ac.id, robertmarkus925@yahoo.co.id

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the development of social capital of urban farming-based farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. This study aims to describe the process of developing bonding social capital in farmer groups, the benefits of bonding in building bonding relationships with consumers, and linking social capital with the government or companies. This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive design, by conducting in-depth observations and interviews with 25 informants selected using purposive sampling techniques. The results showed that the process of developing bonding social capital describes the relationship between farmer groups and their members which begins with similar goals and relationships between farmer group members who have emotional closeness. Bridging the social capital of farmer groups describes the relationship between farmer groups and communities. Non-members of farmer groups, visiting guests, assistance groups, and communities outside the village who are consumers. Social capital linking describes relationships with Local Governments, Environmental Leaders, KPKP Departments, Companies, Sub-districts, Villages, Hamlets and the Environment. The form of social capital in farmer groups is strengthened by networks arising from trust so that there is an exchange of needed resources. Obligations and expectations and norms support the binding of social capital in strengthening relations between farmer groups. This study sees that the development of social capital bonding in farmer groups is very important and useful in improving the welfare of farmer group members.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country rich in natural resources, and the development of the agricultural sector has an important role in improving people's welfare. The role of the agricultural sector in national economic development is very important, considering that most of the livelihoods of the Indonesian population depend on the agricultural sector. The level of economic development is one of the benchmarks or references to measure the status of economic development of a region. But economic development is not only reflected in the economic progress achieved by a country, and not only in the broader perspective of

development. Climate conditions and natural resources that support agriculture in Indonesia are progressing.

According to agricultural data and information systems by the, the agricultural sector in Indonesia has experienced significant growth and contributed greatly to the national economy. In 2021, the growth of the agricultural sector was around 1.84 percent and its share in the national economy reached 13.28 percent. In mid-2020, the agricultural sector also showed positive growth of 1.37 percent and contributed up to 12.98 percent to the national economy. This shows one of the economic developments that plays a very important role, namely in the agricultural sector.

The agricultural sector is the driver of the national economy and is the fastest-growing sector. As an agricultural country, most of Indonesia's population depends on the agricultural sector. Indonesia holds agriculture as the main sector of development. The purpose of agricultural development is to improve the welfare of farmers through increasing agricultural yields and incomes. Agriculture is usually synonymous with the countryside, because the supply of arable land is quite large, unlike in cities. Over time, agricultural activities are carried out by people in urban areas. Agricultural activities in urban areas are known as urban farming. Urban agriculture is used as a solution to global challenges caused by population growth in urban areas and climate change, to meet food needs and improve the well-being of urban communities (Frayne et al., 2014).

Every year agricultural land becomes a settlement, which is a logical consequence of increased activity and population, as well as other development processes. Population growth is an increasing human population, causing the carrying capacity of urban areas to be unable to support the lives of decent urban people. One of them is the DKI Jakarta area which is experiencing the speed of population growth. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2022, the population of DKI Jakarta reached 10.67 million people, an increase of 0.66 percent from the previous year. This uncontrolled growth had a strong impact on urban settlement expansion, with forests and agricultural land sacrificed for settlement provision and industrial needs. Most of the land in urban areas is devoted to urban development, so there is less and less undeveloped agricultural land.

The phenomenon of urban farming has been done a lot in various cities that have a fairly dense population supported by the city government, especially DKI Jakarta. In the presence of Gubernatorial Regulation No.144/2018 about Plant Management of the Typical Archipelago of Jakarta and Gubernatorial Instruction No.14/2018 on the Implementation of Urban Agriculture, This shows that the city government supports activities urban farming, with the use of narrow land and vacant land in urban areas, making land productive and can support the realization of sustainable development. Activities of urban farming can be economically beneficial, especially for farmer groups.

Another challenge is community empowerment to be involved in farmer groups and community participation, so community trust is needed so that they want to be involved in activities of urban farming. Therefore, to encourage the development and sustainability of urban farming In creating a better economy for farmer groups, there needs to be cooperation and building relationships with others. stakeholder others, such as communities, governments, farmer groups, and other farmer group members. In line with By building relationships with others and keeping those relationships sustainable, people will be able to work together to

achieve goals they can't achieve on their own or have to work hard to achieve. This suggests that communities are connected through a series of networks and have value in common with other network members, to some extent. The network is a resource and can be said to be capital. In this case, capital that has the potential to help the development and desire of farmer-based groups in urban farming is social capital.

Social capital owned by farmer groups plays an important role in improving the economy of farmer group members. As defined (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000), states that social capital refers to Social relationships including norms, values, beliefs, and connections and social networks that allow individuals or groups to interact, help each other, and benefit each other. It can be explained that social capital is inseparable from interactions in groups, where network relationships, norms, and beliefs are as capital to achieve goals more effectively.

Previous research also discusses Urban farming as beneficial to the economic, social, and environmental. Urban farming Has a positive impact on the community that can increase community entrepreneurship to improve community welfare and improve job training. Urban farming also provides benefits to the availability of fresh food, improves clean and fresh air quality, beautiful environment, increases the amount of RTH, reduces landfilling, and increases awareness and protects the environment. This can be seen from the results of the study (Goralnik et al., 2022), (Martin & Molin, 2019), (Mubarak et al., 2021), (Othman et al., 2018), (Purba & Amir, 2021). Further in research (Barata et al., 2019), (Caldas & Christopoulos, 2022), (Chia, 2011), (Ding et al., 2020), (Istiyani & Handayani, 2022), (Colinas, 2017) (Azunui, 2016), (Zaręba et al., 2021) discuss community empowerment in urban farming Including individual participation in community organizations through collective action to improve the quality of life of the community. previous research also discussed the effectiveness of farmer groups in achieving program goals and sustainability in urban farming Discussed in Research (Barata et al., 2019), (Ding et al., 2020), (Perdana, 2020), (Subangkit et al., 2020), (Surya et al., 2021).

The purpose of this study is to identify the benefits of bonding and bridging the social capital of farmer groups in building social capital links with the government and private sector for the sustainability of urban farming business in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. The benefits of research are expected to be useful and become recommendations as well as valuable academic and practical contributions to enrich knowledge about social capital, as a step to increase the economy or income of farmer group members and studies for further research.

METHOD RESEARCH

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative methods are methods to investigate and understand the importance of an individual or group's understanding of social and humanitarian problems (Creswell & Creswell, 2017)

According to (Creswell & Creswell, 2017), the qualitative research process involves important work such as asking questions, and procedures, collecting data from participants, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of data. It is supported by (Rubin & Babbie, 2007), that qualitative research has the strength of broader and in-depth research results at the research locus. With this, researchers can analyze social phenomena that occur directly.

Based on its purpose, this research is a type of descriptive research that aims to provide a detailed picture and explain a (Neuman, 2014). With this research approach, researchers can find out more about the social capital of farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur Village. That way, it is expected to provide a comprehensive picture starting from the development process bonding social capital, the establishment of relationships bridging social capital to consumers, and until the intertwining linking social capital to government and private sector for sustainability urban farming and improving the economy of farmer group members in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur Village (Bryman, 2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Development Process of Social Capital Bonding of Farmer Groups

This analysis is adjusted to the first research objective, which is to see how the development process bonds social capital in farmer-based groups in urban farming. In this study, urban farming arises from community initiatives for greening, food availability, and creating a clean environment. In the initial process of activity urban farming does not have a group management structure, only based on hobbies, so the driving actors of this activity open initial contact for negotiations with RT leaders, to establish cooperation and socialize and invite directly. One of the prominent capitals of the activity of urban farming in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur is social capital. The interaction that occurs among them in forming a farmer group structure, building close relationships with each other, increasing trust, supporting each other, and strengthening togetherness, this illustrates bonding social capital according to (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000), bonding social capital refers to parties who have the same formal bond, such as relatives, neighbors, friends or other groups. Bonding social capital can increase trust between members, and support each other in terms of decision-making and implementation of activities that strengthen a sense of belonging and togetherness to achieve goals.

Briefly illustrated from the results of field findings show that bonding social capital describes relationships with fellow farmer group members in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. According to Adler & Kwon (2002), bonding social capital is a relationship between individuals who are very emotionally close, such as friends or family, and produce strong bonds in certain groups (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015). The relationship between individuals is emotionally illustrated through closeness in farmer groups where the majority are family, friends, and residents who have long lived in the area, to further strengthen these emotional relationships the closeness of farmer groups is also illustrated by regular meetings of members, mutual assistance, cooperation, division of tasks, mutual trust, mutual assistance, and decision-making involvement. This is used as a means to bring fellow farmer group members closer so that the social bonds built become strong.

First, interaction between farmer group members can support the strengthening of ties within farmer groups, so that group members are closer and can exchange knowledge and information related to urban farming conditions at every point. That is with regular meetings held as a form of effort to strengthen between group members. In addition, this meeting also supports strengthening ties in farmer groups because this meeting also answers the problems experienced by each farmer group member, which is used as evaluation material to increase the production output of farmer groups. The results of this meeting also increased the

enthusiasm of farmer group members in carrying out urban farming activities. Not only regular meetings but also interaction between farmer groups is also through cooperation activities to strengthen farmer group relationships with members and communities so that farmer group members can learn from each other and exchange information related to crop development at each point of urban farming.

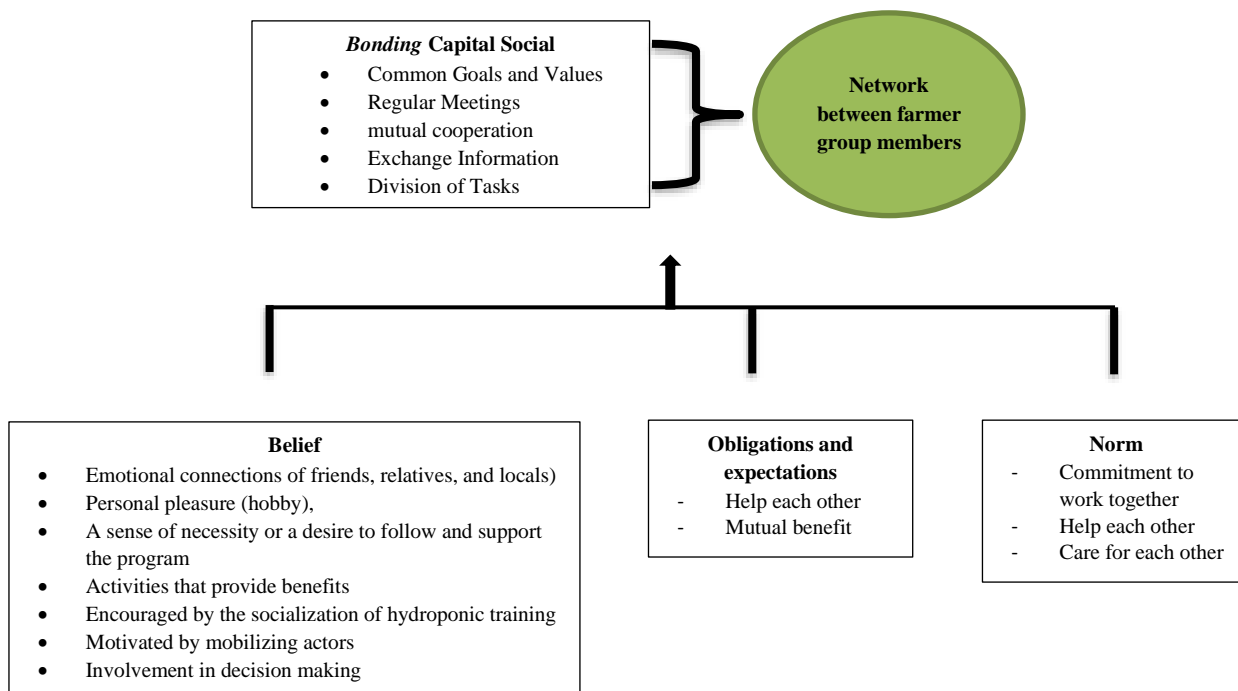
Second, cooperation between members of farmer groups with cooperation activities in the production process from the beginning of planting to harvesting, namely from the seeding, maintenance, harvesting, and even post-harvest processes. Not only cooperation in production but also cooperation in marketing, by building relationships between members of farmer groups and communities can build relationships that have the opportunity for the network to become consumers who buy and market the results of urban farming activities. Then in working together, farmer group members also distribute tasks, so that each group member is involved, so that group members have a sense of ownership and responsibility for the tasks given. Even so, members of the farmer group still help each other. For example, members of the farmer group in charge of sowing cannot currently sow because there is a kingdom, the task will be assisted by other members of the farmer group. Cooperation carried out by farmer group members can improve relationships among group members and increase the results of urban farming.

Third, mutual trust between members of farmer groups is needed to strengthen social relations, both trust among group members and with mobilizing actors. When individuals feel that others are reliable and trustworthy, they tend to engage in positive interactions and share information, knowledge, and resources. Mutual trust allows individuals to feel comfortable working together, collaborating, and sharing resources, all of which help strengthen social capital in farmer groups. Mutual trust has also been formed for a long time among members of the farmer group because they are indigenous people and have lived in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur for a long time. So they already know each other so well that trust has been built long ago.

Fourth, the cohesiveness of farmer group members has a close relationship and plays a role in the success and sustainability of urban farming-based farmer groups (Falangi et al., 2020). Cohesiveness within peasant group members includes the degree of cohesion and solidarity among group members. Farmer group members will feel close to each other and have a close relationship, so they will be more effective together in facing various agricultural challenges. Group members will help and support each other in daily urban farming activities, such as seeding, maintenance, and harvesting as well as various knowledge and resources. The cohesiveness of farmer groups can also be seen from the involvement of all group members in decision-making. This can form and strengthen social bonds between members and administrators of farmer groups. A transparent decision-making process will further help build trust among farmer group members. They feel recognized and valued by group members because they see their ideas, input, or contributions valued in the group.

Based on this, the interaction depicted in the relationship between members of farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur as a group can be categorized as a form of social capital bonding. This is shown by the close emotional connection in the form of cooperation based on some early involvement of farmer group members. The reason for the involvement of group members who come from within him is because of the hobby of farming, and the

socialization carried out by the mobilizing actors so that there is training and practice on urban farming in this case, especially in hydroponics. The beginning of involvement is also based on the similarity of goals and values illustrated by urban farming activities that have an impact on a cleaner and more beautiful environment and the empowerment of independent communities in providing food land in their respective yards. Furthermore, the initial involvement of farmer group members was motivated by the driving actors and the results of urban farming activities that brought better changes to their regions, with various awards and their regions increasingly famous.



Picture 1
Development Process Scheme Bonding Social Capital of Farmer Groups

Bridging Social Capital of Farmer Groups

Building process bridging social capital in the context of farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur reflects efforts to build new relationships and interactions between farmer group members and external parties who have different backgrounds. According (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000) to bridging social capital refers to the horizontal bonds that occur between people who have differences still essentially stemming from the same socioeconomic status. This means bridging can encourage new forms of interaction and relationships between several parties. In the context of farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur, group members have different backgrounds and experiences, but they have a common goal of developing urban farming. Bridging social capital can encourage the formation of new and broader relationships. This is shown by building relationships with other farmer groups. Building relationships with other farmer groups can bring benefits such as expanding networks, increasing production yields from sharing experiences with other farmer groups, and increasing marketing from visits by other farmer groups to the location of activities urban farming di RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur.

Bridging social capital has a collective aspect that distinguishes it from physical and human capital. (Hooghe & Stolle, 2003) emphasize that social capital is a collective property that involves relationships between individuals. This means further social relationships between individuals and other individuals to benefit from these relationships. In farmer groups, efforts to develop relationships with various external parties create mutual benefits and resources that can be used by the group. This reinforces the view that bridging social capital is a form of collaboration that leverages broader relationships. Overall, the process of developing social capital bridging in farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur Village involves efforts to build new relationships between group members and external parties from different backgrounds. Through interaction, cooperation with various organizations, and involvement in wider social networks, farmer groups can expand the resources and support they get. This reflects the importance of bridging social capital in building collaborative networks that are beneficial for the development of urban farming and the overall goals of the group.

As for developing networks outward, urban farming-based farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur are assisted by networks formed within the farmer groups themselves. First, this network of driving actors in building networks to farmer groups, consumers, and external networks greatly impacts other networks. Because this network became the initial door to the introduction of RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur farmer groups outside the area, many farmer groups visited their area. From the visit of other farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur, RW 03 farmer groups used the network to share information and knowledge about production and marketing. This opens up opportunities for other farmer groups as consumers by interacting and continuing to establish further communication (chapter 4 p. 68). From the results of the visit, the farmer group can increase financially, each visitor will buy products from the farmer group in RW 03.

Second, mutual benefits by building collaboration between farmer groups in RW 03 and other farmer groups outside RW 03. This collaboration occurs in building relationships and exchanging information, knowledge, and others. In building relationships with visiting farmer groups, RW 03 farmer groups also visit their locations again, so that there is reciprocity felt by other farmer groups. With this, when visiting farmer groups who have problems in urban farming, they will share information and solutions to overcome these obstacles. In expanding the network of farmer groups, RW 03 not only builds networks with visiting farmer groups but also their assisted farmer groups. This was used by them when they became resource persons to promote the products of the RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur farmer group. Not only to groups outside RW 03, farmer groups also build relationships with communities in RW 03, by involving the community when harvesting and distributing the results to the community. This has an impact on the assistance provided by each RT for initial capital every time it harvests through RT operational money.

Third, increasing connections with consumers of RW 03 farmer groups involves consumers in supporting activities of urban farming. This can be seen from the connection of RW 03 bangun farmer groups with consumers who have a wider network from various backgrounds and various organizations. This is in line with the opinion of (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015) that bridging social capital stems from the involvement of organizations, including civic and political institutions, parent-teacher associations, and sports clubs, and shared interests with educational and religious groups. Judging from the field findings, RW 03 farmer groups

build connections with consumers who have a great involvement in supporting the sustainability of farmer groups in RW 03, because not only as consumers they also participate in expanding activities of urban farming, thus adding new consumer connections. Such as 6 consumers who were interviewed by researchers from several different organizational and professional backgrounds, namely from the KPKP Office, PLN companies, Midwives of the Cempaka Putih Health Center, School Coconut, grape cultivation communities, and RPTRA managers.

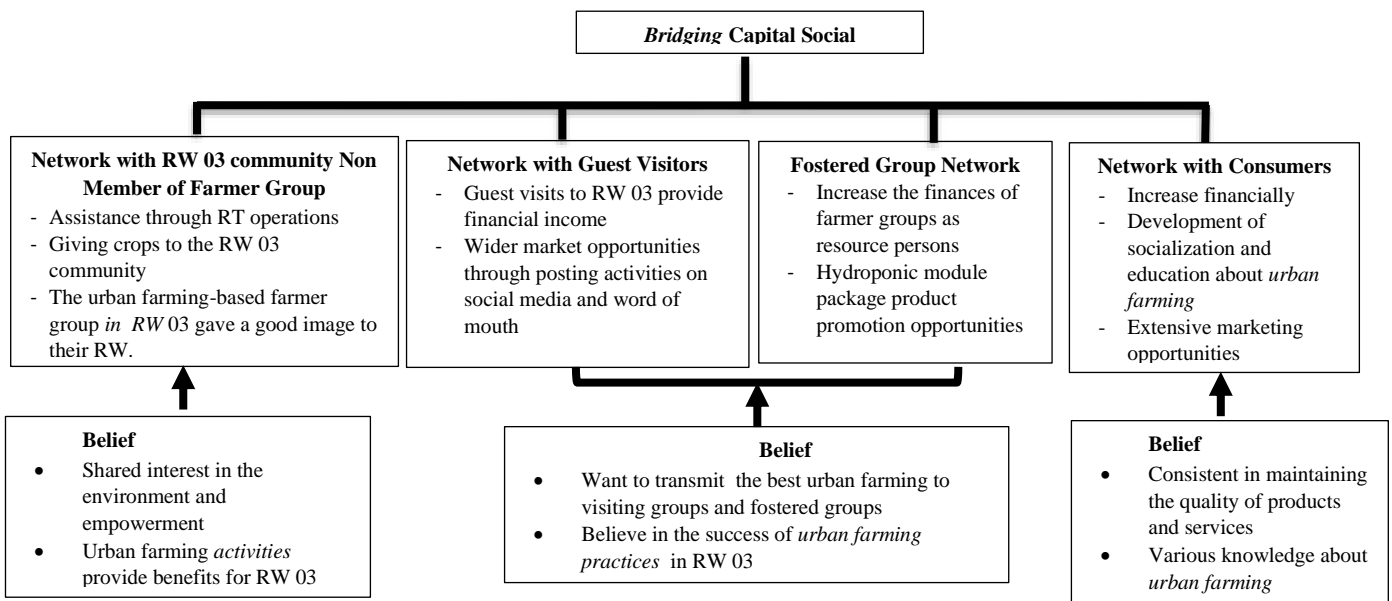
Fourth, maintaining relationships with consumers, is the foundation of RW 03 farmer group cooperation with consumers in addition to involving them in urban farming activities, also maintaining relationships with open communication and continuous interaction. This can be seen from the willingness of farmer groups to share knowledge about urban farming processing with consumers. Fifth, consumer trust must be built and maintained properly because this will have a direct impact on the sustainability of purchasing urban farming products, so it must remain consistent in maintaining good product quality and service.

Based on this explanation, the relationship and interaction of peasant groups with outside groups shows the elements of social capital, namely trust. Referring to field findings, relationships are built with deep networks bridging social capital Based on trust that can encourage each related party to be willing to cooperate to support activities of urban farming. This is by what was conveyed by (Lawang, 2005), trust is a relationship between parties where in this relationship there is an expectation that the relationship is mutually beneficial through established interactions. This can be seen from the interaction built by the RW 03 farmer group not only as a product buying and selling transaction but also as they share knowledge about urban farming. Furthermore, the element of social capital in bridging social capital RW 03 farmer group is the network. Referring to field findings, networks show social relationships that are bound by trust and then maintained because of binding norms from both parties (Lawang, 2005). This network is built from the bonds of individuals or groups, In this context the network is built through the development of bonding social capital thus creating a strong basis for expanding relationships and collaboration with external parties, including consumers. The development of bonding social capital Between members of farmer groups has created relationships based on trust and emotional closeness. This trust forms a solid foundation for building relationships with consumers. Consumers tend to feel more comfortable interacting and transacting with farmer groups that have strong ties because this reflects the honesty, integrity, and seriousness of the group in producing products of urban farming quality.

Unlike lawing (Macionis & Gerber, 2007), says that If a group is a "collection of friends", then the network can be described as a "social web" that extends outward, often reaching long distances and encompassing many people. That is, relationships with members of farmer groups can be called a collection of friends. Apart from the RW 03 farmer group, they also have a "Social Web" that is developing. One of the social networks that developed outside the RW 03 farmer group came from the use of social media. Social media used by farmer groups is also a means of developing a wider network, for example on Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, TV, Online magazines, and WhatsApp making them quite well known to others (chapter 4 p. 60). Not only from Jakarta City who visit their area but also outside Jakarta City even from abroad. This can be seen from several overseas students who visited RW 03 Cempaka Putih

Timur. (Macionis & Gerber, 2007) says that network ties may be weak but can be a strong resource (chapter 2 p. 27).

Referring to the discussion described above, it can be concluded that in bridging social capital, farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur provide extensive mutual benefits. This is described as the exchange of information, knowledge, and other things. So that each party gets the benefits that are used as goals, which can be in the form of resources and information about urban farming. Thus, elements of network social capital and high trust, bridging social capital can be used to support urban farming activities in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur.



Picture 2
Schema Bridging Social Capital of Farmer Groups

Linking Social Capital of Farmer Groups

Concept Linking social capital as explained by (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000) refers to the relationship established between an individual or group and formal institutions outside society. In the context of farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur Village, this aspect can be identified in their relationships with various formal institutions. In line with the theory expressed by the farmer group, this farmer group managed to build relationships with formal institutions such as Sudin KPKP, Sudin LH, PLN, Subdistrict, Neighborhoods, RW, and RT. Through this collaboration, they can access resources such as tools, seeds, and training needed to support urban farming activities. It illustrates how peasant groups use their capital to harness resources from formal institutions outside the group (Coleman, 1994).

This is also supported by Aisyar in Haris in (Adi, 2018), who said that Linking social capital liaison between weak and helpless community groups with community groups that include other parties who have power, such as government, agencies, businessmen, and so on. This means that the relationship focuses on networks and bonds between parties who have different access to resources as well as power (Adi, 2018). If referring to this definition, the relationship established with Sudin KPKP, Sudin LH, PLN, Kecamatan, Kelurahan, RW, and RT can be said to be Linking social capital, where a bond between farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur as a group that requires some resources from Sudin KPKP, Sudin LH,

PLN, Subdistrict, Neighborhoods, RW, and RT which are resource institutions. This reflects how farmer groups manage to build bonds with parties who have different access to resources and power. Overall, through their ability to build relationships and interact with formal institutions and those with power, farmer groups in RW 03 successfully implemented the concept of Linking social capital. This helps them leverage resources, ideas, and information from formal institutions outside the group to support their urban farming efforts and expand their networks and access to useful resources.

Linking social capital can be seen by cooperation in networks with the government as a formal institution that has resources. The collaboration between farmer groups and sub-districts through LMK, for example, has many impacts on urban farming sustainability such as training on hydroponics and linking farmer groups' urban farming activities with Sudin LH and Sudin KPKP. Then cooperation was built with Sudin LH, namely productive plant seeds and potted fruit plants for greening, TOGA, and PHBS training. After that, facilities and infrastructure assistance were also given to farmer groups by Sudin KPKP related to urban farming, namely training on hydroponics, and hydroponic modules, be it tools, shelves, planting media, nutrition, and vegetable seeds. Sudin KPKP also supports the skills of farmer groups in processing postharvest which is made into MSME products so that they can improve the economy of the products produced by providing postharvest processing training.

Local governments such as Neighborhoods, RW, and RT also cooperate with the support provided to farmer groups in RW 03, such as facilities where if there is a discussion there is a formal meeting, and all RTs in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur are involved as urban farming activists, not only that almost all urban farming points using RT's operational money for the sustainability of these activities, because the harvest is also enjoyed by the community in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. Then the Kelurahan or RW gives awards to every RT that is good in terms of cleanliness, beauty, and community activity. This award can increase people's spirit. Cooperation is built not only with the government but cooperation is also with companies such as PLN and Unilever. The support provided by Unilever is in the form of seeds for the reforestation program, while the support provided by PLN is in the form of facilities and infrastructure assistance, such as complete hydroponic modules, archways, compost barrels, maggot cultivation houses, this is given to support farmer groups to process organic waste to produce their fertilizer. The support provided by PLN is not only facilities and infrastructure, PLN also provides support in improving the skills of farmer groups in postharvest processing. From the results of this collaboration, the RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur farmer group became PLN's target area.

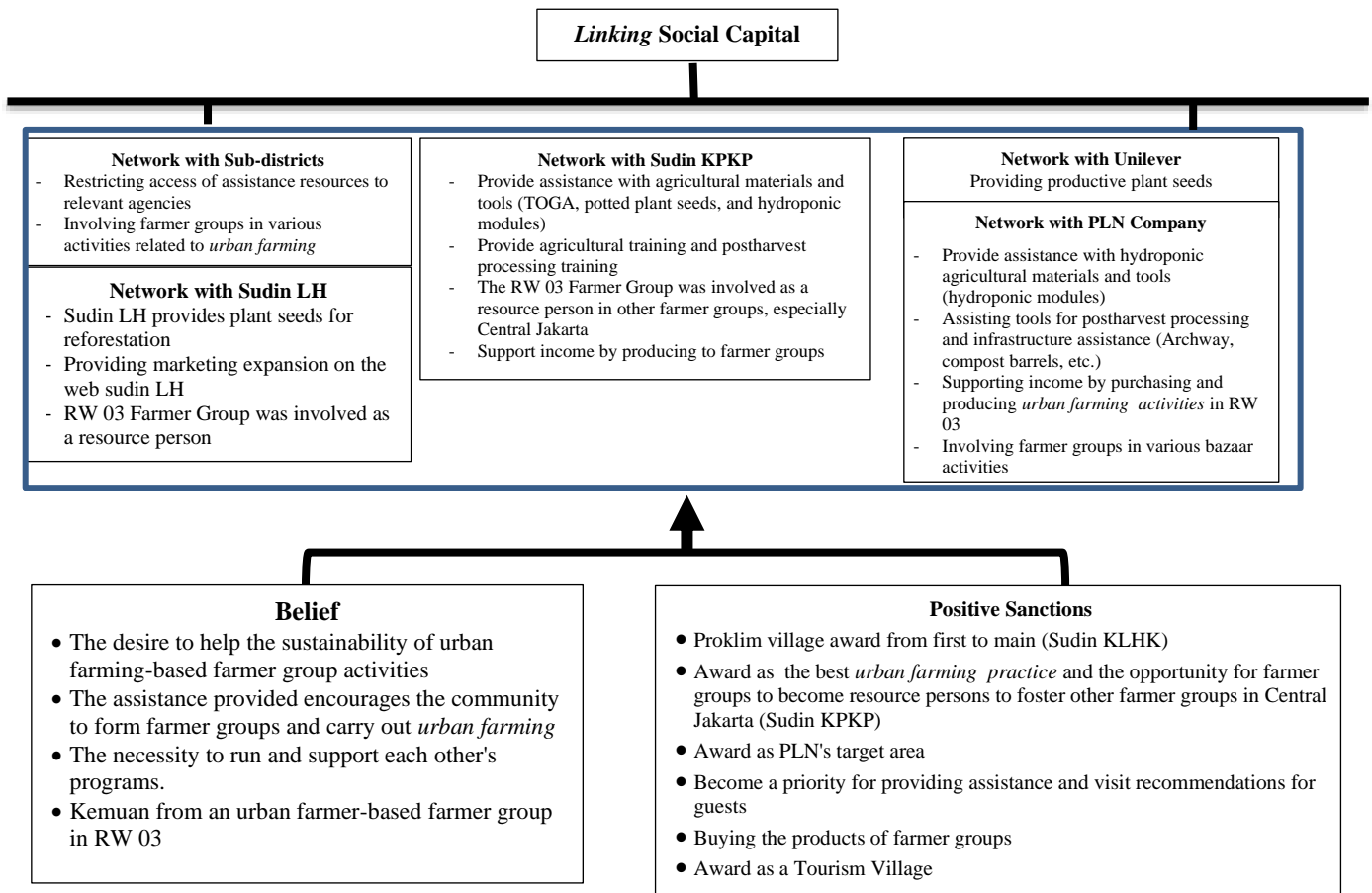
Cooperation in the network with the government and companies not only provides facilities and infrastructure assistance, but also provides support for market expansion by promoting urban farming activities in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur on government and company websites so that urban farming activities in RW 03 are better known, so that many farmer groups outside the city and even outside the DKI Jakarta area, and other outside groups visited. The cooperation that was built also had an impact on expanding the network through awards and the involvement of farmer groups in various activities related to improving urban farming. Like the collaboration with Sudin LH, farmer groups received ProKlim awards from the first level to the Main level. The collaboration built with Sudin KPKP also provides support for network expansion with the involvement of farmer groups as resource persons to foster

other farmer groups in DKI Jakarta, especially Central Jakarta. Network expansion is also provided by PLN by involving farmer groups in every bazaar activity to promote the results of urban farming activities in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. This is related to the emergence of financial support derived from the purchase transactions of these activities and the salary given as a resource person. The expansion of the network has an impact on increasing income for farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur.

In relations with formal institutions such as governments and companies, of course, it is based on trust. Trust can be seen from the involvement of each to establish relationships in the network. Where their involvement began, the farmer group in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur, namely the Green Leaf Farmer Group, had carried out these activities, and had results and had a good impact on the community and the surrounding environment, so the government and the company provided their support to the farmer group in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. In addition, one important aspect of establishing good relations between governments and companies is the closeness between driving actors. The mobilizing actors also work in the MoEF field and have close ties with the Director of PLN, this can be seen from several interviews with informants who said that the mobilizing actors have networks that help the sustainability of urban farming in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur.

Further Linking social capital according to (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000) in Social Extending this concept includes networking as an aspect of the capacity to utilize resources, ideas, and information from formal institutions coming from outside society. As explained above, there are several resources and information provided through the help of facilities, infrastructure, and coaches. In this case, there is the capacity of farmer groups in RW 03 to utilize these resources. Based on field findings, members are felt to be able to utilize these resources to the fullest, by empowering the various assistance provided. Even the ability to utilize resources in the network with Linking social capital Furthermore, this can be proven by the independence of farmer groups with the products they produce to get income from the sale of these products. Such as organic fertilizer products, hydroponic modules, and postharvest processed products.

It can be concluded that linking social capital can provide support for the sustainability of urban farming-based farmer groups in improving the economy of farmer groups, with the expansion of networks both from marketing, involvement of farmer groups, and capacity building that can generate finance from these activities. The cooperation runs because of the trust of parties involved with farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. Not only trust, and networking with the government and companies, this also resulted in positive sanctions support in the form of awards given to farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. With these social capital elements in linking, linking social capital can provide good support for resources and information. The picture related to linking the social capital of farmer groups is as follows.



Picture 3
Schema Linking Social Capital of Farmer Groups

Kanvertabilita Social Capital Becomes Economic Capital

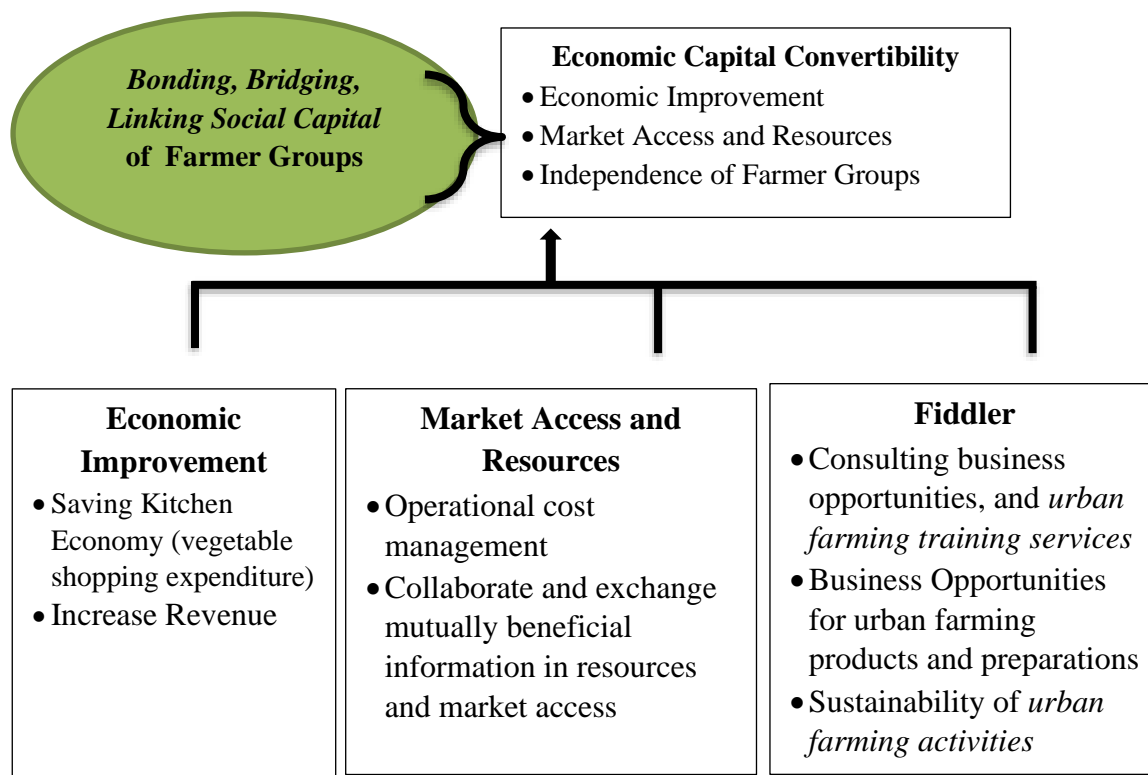


Figure 3
The Scheme of Converting Social Capital into Economic Capital
 Source: Researcher Process (2023)

(Bourdieu, 2018) says that convertibility becomes the basis of capital strategies that can be transformed into other forms of capital to achieve a certain position in an arena, guarantee the sustainable reproduction of capital under certain conditions, and identify power relations in the world community. This means that the concept of convertibility of social capital refers to the ability to transform or convert social capital into other forms of capital, especially economic capital. By building a wide social network, both fellow individuals and groups can get wider information.

Referring to field findings, the network built by farmer groups in RW 03 obtained information about business opportunities, access to business capital, or other opportunities that were not publicly available. This can be seen from the cooperation built by farmer groups with networks outside of farmer group members, such as building cooperation with other farmer group members, government, companies, and other external networks. Building strong social networks, which is one form of social capital, can give peasant groups greater access to economic opportunities.

Referring to field findings, to see the strong social network of farmer groups can be seen from the benefits of the social network it was built. First, the benefits of peasant group social capital can boost the economy. The economic improvement of farmer groups is obtained from sharing experiences by being resource persons to get income from these activities. Then a wide market opportunity by selling the harvest from the activity of urban farming. Not only that, the

social network that is built also produces business-based opportunities for urban farming. This can be seen from the provision of training and sales of hydroponic module packages, be it from hydroponic racks, planting media, seedlings, or seeds that are ready in seedlings, and training. Not only does it increase revenue, but it also provides the benefits of economic savings. Economic savings are not only felt by farmer groups but people who are not involved as members of farmer groups. This can be seen from the harvest given to the community to save kitchen shopping costs in their respective households. The social network built by the farmer group has a very broad impact because the social network built has received positive sanctions, namely awards as areas of best urban farming practices and become tourist villages (Cofré-Bravo et al., 2019). This has a great impact on improving the economy of people who have boarding houses and increasing community innovation to make souvenirs from crops and decorations from recycled materials (chapter 4 p. 86).

In line with what (Lawang, 2005) said, by obtaining economic benefits for program sustainability and social welfare, group members must be guided by the principle of social networks, that is, social networks must be measured both from the economy and its social protection function, facilitating economic activities. Referring to the field findings, social networks built by farmer groups, especially in the KPKP sudden, Sudin LH, and PLN, open access to business opportunities and sustainable partners. This can be seen from a strong social network that can provide access to economic resources and opportunities for farmer groups to more effectively collaborate, share information, and do business with other parties, thereby increasing productivity and efficiency in various aspects of the economy, including production, distribution, and marketing of products or services. Furthermore, (Lawang, 2005) explained that social relations in social capital must be emancipatory and integrative (chapter 2 p. 34) which means that the relationship should not only benefit one party but also provide benefits for all parties involved.

Another benefit of social capital that can be converted into economic capital is the availability of access to resources. Agricultural resources such as land, water, beni, and fertilizer are expensive and limited assets. It can be converted into economic capital with operational cost savings. With the social network built, farmer groups can collaborate and exchange information so that it is mutually beneficial. Referring to field findings, this happened both from fellow farmer groups in RW 03, and other farmer groups that had the most beneficial impact. For example, fellow farmer groups in RW 03, urban farming activists in RT 2 but the location point of activities and electricity in RT 14, while water in RT 01. Then the collaboration is built with other farmer groups, they buy fertilizer from farmer groups in RW 03 and they will get information about urban farming, and vice versa.

Furthermore, the benefits of social capital can be converted into economic capital with business development This can be seen from several products that have been sold by farmer groups that can increase the income of farmer groups for the sustainability and welfare of farmer groups. However, the development of this business must be more focused so that the business grows rapidly.

CONCLUSION

The process of developing social capital bonding in urban farming-based farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur is a series of stages involving the establishment of close

relationships, information exchange, and norms of cooperation. This process starts with the formation of farmer groups with the common goal of developing urban farming. Through continuous interaction, farmer group members build strong social bonds and mutual trust. The exchange of information and knowledge becomes the basis for developing close relationships. Norms of cooperation and mutual commitment strengthen social capital bonding. The success of urban farming production proves the effectiveness of bonds established from close social interaction, knowledge exchange, and commitment to cooperation.

The relationships established within this group provide benefits in the form of support, information, and collaboration in urban farming production. Therefore, bonding social capital is an important factor in achieving the sustainability of urban farming business in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur. In the context of converting social capital into economic capital, farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur succeeded in transforming close social relations and networks into profitable economic resources. By leveraging strong social networks, they can access agricultural knowledge, market information, and resources that support urban farming efforts. But this change is not always easy. External factors such as government support, market access, and the business environment also play an important role in converting social capital into economic capital. Overall, the process of developing social capital bonding in farmer groups in RW 03 Cempaka Putih Timur proves that close relationships, knowledge exchange, norms of cooperation, leadership, and relationships with external parties have a significant role in building successful collaboration in urban farming businesses. The concept of convertibility in (Bourdieu, 2018) describes how peasant groups can transform social capital into economic capital through the use of social relations and networks formed. However, challenges and obstacles also need to be overcome for this conversion to be optimal.

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