

## INTISARI

Penerapan manajemen usaha *urban farming* oleh kelompok tani (poktan) kota sangat penting dilakukan untuk pengelolaan usaha *urban farming* di tengah dinamika kota yang terus berkembang. Melalui penerapan manajemen yang baik oleh kelompok tani kota, diharapkan dapat mendukung program ketahanan pangan dan penerapan teknologi *smart farming* di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Tujuan pada penelitian ini yaitu (1) mengkaji kinerja organisasi kelompok tani kota hortikultura kategori *smart*, semi-*smart*, dan konvensional; (2) mengkaji penerapan manajemen usaha *urban farming* hortikultura kategori *smart*, semi-*smart*, dan konvensional; (3) mengkaji pengaruh kinerja organisasi kelompok tani kota terhadap penerapan manajemen usaha *urban farming* hortikultura. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode acak sederhana sebanyak 57 poktan konvensional, dan metode sensus sebanyak 7 poktan *smart* dan 7 poktan semi-*smart*. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu analisis regresi linier berganda *Ordinary Least Square* (OLS) dengan variabel independen yaitu model ACHIEVE sebagai variabel laten dari kinerja organisasi yang terdiri dari *ability*, *clarity*, *help*, *incentive*, *evaluation*, *validity*, *environment*, serta pendapatan poktan, nilai aset poktan, usia poktan, kelas kemampuan poktan, dan kategori poktan, sedangkan variabel dependensi yaitu penerapan manajemen usaha *urban farming*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja organisasi poktan konvensional termasuk dalam kategori tinggi, sedangkan poktan semi-*smart* dan *smart* termasuk dalam kategori sangat tinggi. Penerapan manajemen pada poktan konvensional termasuk kategori tinggi, sedangkan poktan semi-*smart* dan *smart* termasuk dalam kategori sangat tinggi. Model ACHIEVE dan nilai aset berpengaruh positif terhadap penerapan manajemen usaha *urban farming*.

Kata kunci: model ACHIEVE, manajemen, pertanian cerdas

## ABSTRACT

The implementation of urban farming management by urban farmer groups (*poktan*) is crucial for managing urban farming in response to the rapidly evolving dynamics of urban environments. Implementation of effective management practices by urban farmer groups is expected to enhance food security programs and the application of *smart* farming technology in DKI Jakarta. The objective of this study is to (1) examine the organizational performance of horticultural urban farmer groups categorized as *smart*, *semi-smart*, and conventional; (2) examine the implementation of horticultural urban farming management in *smart*, *semi-smart*, and conventional categories; (3) examine the effect of organizational performance of urban farmer groups on the implementation of horticultural urban farming management. The sampling method used a simple random sampling of 57 conventional farmer groups, and a census method for 7 *smart* and 7 *semi-smart* farmer groups. The analysis used in this study is multiple linear regression using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method. The independent variables include the ACHIEVE model as a latent variable of organizational performance consisting of ability, clarity, help, incentive, evaluation, validity, environment, as well as urban farmer's group income, asset value, age, classes, and categories. The dependent variable is the implementation of urban farming management. The results of the study showed that the organizational performance of conventional farmer groups falls into the high category, while *semi-smart* and *smart* farmer groups falls into the very high category. The implementation of management in conventional farmer groups is in the high category, while *semi-smart* and *smart* farmer groups are in the very high category. ACHIEVE model and asset value have a positive effect on the implementation of urban farming management.

Keywords: ACHIEVE model, management, *smart* farming