



The Effect of Personal Factors and Social Environment on Consumers of Organic Vegetables in Surabaya City

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of personal and social environment on consumers of organic vegetables in the city of Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia. This research was conducted in 4 (four) urban villages in the city of Surabaya including Jemur Wonosari, Kedungdoro, Mojo, Pagesangan. In this study (consumer behavior) the data obtained were processed using Warp PLS software version 6.0. Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained, the results obtained that personal factors and social environment have a significant influence on consumer behavior of organic vegetables in the city of Surabaya.

Keywords: Organic vegetables; social environment; personal; consumer.

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1. INTRODUCTION

With a population of 3,095,026 people and its status as a metropolis, the city of Surabaya will face various kinds of problems that arise, including social, economic, and environmental problems. A well-designed development plan aimed at the welfare of the community will positively impact the socio-economic life of the community. Development in Surabaya has provided excellent benefits in terms of physical, social, and economic as well as other sectors, so this shows an indicator of the success of a well-designed development. Gupta et al., [1], explain that environmentally oriented development is a responsibility following the goal of improving the quality of the environment.

Utami [2] states that eco-based tourism villages and education are carried out using a participatory approach. According to Kuivanen et al. [3], the agricultural sector must consider the opportunities and constraints in sustainable development. Smit [4] states the need to coordinate the parts involved in regulating the urban food system. Li [5] shows that a profitable business model can integrate a sustainable environment as a business strategy.

Arofi and Wahyudi [6] said that organic farming is environmentally friendly agriculture-oriented toward production and agricultural sustainability. The increasing demand for organic products in the global and local markets has become an organic farming business opportunity. Organic vegetables are vegetables that are cultivated by relying on ingredients that come from nature without using chemicals derived from them. Organic vegetables produce agricultural products in the form of food that are safe for human health and do not cause environmental damage. Organic vegetables are part of agriculture that is familiar with the environment, so to be socialized to the community this is due to the increasing number of negative impacts on the environment that occur due to the application of intensification that relies on chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The specialty of organic vegetables is that they contain 10-50 percent antioxidants above inorganic vegetables. Antioxidant substances or commonly known as substances that help and are needed by the body and can cure diseases. Organic vegetables and fruits contain vitamin C and essential minerals, such as potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, iron and chromium. Organic vegetable cultivation in the yard is one of the efforts to increase the production of organic vegetables by optimizing the yard.

This study aimed to analyze the influence of individual factors and social environment on the behavior of consumers of organic vegetables in the city of Surabaya.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in 4 (four) urban villages in Surabaya, including Jemur Wonosari, Kedungdoro, Mojo, Pagesangan. Sampling was carried out based on respondents who know about organic farming, packaging, marketing, and consumers. Sampling (respondents) in this study used the Purposive Sampling Technique. Each kelurahan was taken by 25 respondents, so that the total number of respondents was 100. The data obtained were then processed according to the needs of the analysis. For discussion purposes, the data is processed and presented based on the quantitative principles of descriptive analysis. The analysis used to answer the objectives of this study (consumer behavior) is SEM-PLS using Warp PLS software version 6.0.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Individual Factor

Based on the Warp PLS 6.0 analysis results, the individual factor file has a significant positive effect on consumer behavior (Y) with a path coefficient of 0.189, where the value of $p = 0.0421$ is more minor than $= 0.05$. Current market behavior, in addition to requiring products that can be directly consumed, then products can be obtained at any time, and wherever they are, the market also requires organic fruit and organic vegetables. Lifestyle changes that occur today in some people are healthy lifestyles, then one of them is the use of organic vegetables as vegetables consumed every day. Iriyani, Nugrahani [7], that there is no particular type of leaf vegetable that has all the best nutritional values, both organic and non-organic. Rifai, Muwardi, Rangkuti [8] make purchasing decisions; consumers only consider the personal attitudes that arise towards the attribute beliefs of organic vegetables. Rasmikayati, Saefudin, Karyani, Kusno, Rizkiansyah [9] stated that the price factor for organic vegetables at Lotte Mart, the prices offered for organic and non-organic vegetables are different where the price for organic vegetables tends to be higher. Meanwhile, Widyastuti [10] said that there was no significant effect between a healthy lifestyle and purchasing organic vegetables. Therefore,

Table 1. The results of data analysis using warp PLS

Hypothesis	Path	Path Coefficient	P-values	Standard of Error for Path Coefficient	The effect size for Path Coefficient	Sig.
<i>H1</i>	Personality → Decision	0.189	0.0421	0.642	0.289	p<0.05 Significant (H1 accepted)
<i>H2</i>	Social Environment → Decision	0.326	0.0001	0.683	0.203	p<0.05 Significant (H2 accepted)

consuming organic vegetables has not become a lifestyle to maintain their health. Meanwhile, the decision to purchase organic vegetables is significantly influenced by the quality and price of the product and stated that the factor of the price of organic vegetables at Lotte Mart, the prices offered for organic and non-organic vegetables are different where the price of organic vegetables tends to be higher. Meanwhile, the decision to purchase organic vegetables is significantly influenced by the quality and price of the product. Said that there was no significant effect between a healthy lifestyle and the decision to purchase organic vegetables. Consuming organic vegetables has not become a lifestyle to maintain their health. Meanwhile, the decision to purchase organic vegetables is significantly influenced by the quality and price of the product.

3.2 Social Environment

Based on the WarpPLS 6.0 analysis, social and environmental factors significantly affect consumer behavior (Y) with a path coefficient of 0.326, where the p-value = 0.001 is more minor than = 0.05. Organic vegetables are vegetables that are grown without using chemical fertilizers or chemical pesticides. The fertilizer used is derived from animal manure that has been fermented, and the pesticide used is a vegetable pesticide whose raw material comes from certain plants, such as neem. This vegetable commodity is a commodity that is much needed by the community and its nutritional content because organic vegetables are more hygienic, healthy, and environmentally friendly.

The most preferred organic vegetables by families in the city of Surabaya are kale, mustard greens. Social status and reference groups are very influential in choosing the organic vegetables needed; this is shown by understanding the benefits of these organic vegetables even though the price is higher than vegetables are grown non-organically. Kusumo, Charina, Sadeli, Mukti [11] said that organic vegetables are more profitable than conventional vegetables, fulfilling the importance of protecting the environment. Widyarini, Putri, Karim [12], that in organic vegetable farming in Melung Village, women farmers act as managers and implementers in organic vegetable farming. Suyadi, Nugroho [13] stated that mastering organic vegetable verticulture technology, starting from the manufacture of bioactivators, liquid organic fertilizers, compost, biological

pesticides, nursery seedlings, making planting media, planting, plant maintenance, and harvesting and post-harvest handling. In organic vegetable farming in Melung Village, women farmers act as managers and implementers in organic vegetable farming.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that personal and social factors have a significant favorable influence on consumers of organic vegetables in the city of Surabaya. The organic vegetable business has good prospects and has developed in recent years, this is due to public awareness of health and the environment resulting in an increase in the number of requests for organic vegetables, the inefficient scale of business carried out by farmers because they generally have narrow land.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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