



## The Intersection of Innovation and Sustainability: Unpacking the Role of MSMEs in Depok's Agricultural Sector

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**Abstract:** This research actively investigates the role of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the agricultural development of Depok City, West Java. A case study forms the core of the research method, involving the collection of qualitative data through interviews, observations, and document analysis. Surveys serve as a tool for gathering data on the challenges faced by MSMEs, including issues related to finance, infrastructure, human resources, technology, and regulatory compliance. Policy analysis is another method employed, focusing on the research and evaluation of government policies that support MSMEs. The research also includes an economic impact analysis to assess the influence of MSMEs on local economies. Participatory action research forms part of the methodology fostering collaboration between researchers and communities to address problems or enhance conditions. This approach can help identify strategies to overcome the challenges in MSMEs. MSMEs have demonstrated their crucial role in job creation, local economy stimulation, and income distribution support. They also contribute to economic growth by adhering to circular economic principles. A notable innovation by MSMEs in Depok's agricultural sector is Urban Farming, which leverages limited urban land to boost productivity

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and welfare. Despite their contributions, these MSMEs encounter challenges such as access to finance, infrastructure, human resources, technology, regulatory compliance, and electricity. In response, regional governments have implemented various strategies and policies to support MSMEs. These include skill enhancement, market opportunity creation, tourism development, quality improvement, marketing facility development, empowerment of local MSME sectors, and digital and technological inclusion. The study culminates with suggestions for additional research on the economic implications of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), instances of innovation, the influence of governmental regulations, the hurdles and impediments faced by MSMEs, the utilization of technology, and the repercussions of climate change on MSMEs within the agricultural domain of Depok. The research will deep the understanding of the dynamics and potential of MSMEs in Depok's agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** *Innovation, Agriculture, MSMEs, Sustainability, Depok, West Java.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are pivotal to the economic development of Depok City, located in West Java, Indonesia, ( **Saiful, S., Napitupulu, H., & Napitupulu, S. 2023**). They make a significant contribution to sustainable development, economic growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation. In 2019, Depok City had 2,746 registered MSMEs. However, these MSMEs face challenges that impede their innovation activities. They often struggle to interact with knowledge providers outside their business sector.

The Depok City Government has initiated a program to support MSMEs through the Depok City Micro Business Cooperatives Service (DKUM). However, some aspects of this support need to be reevaluated. For instance, direct financial support often overlooks the commercialization of innovation. There is a pressing need for more proactive consultation addressing strategic, organizational, and technological weaknesses, as these are common issues faced by companies (**Saiful, S, Et al 2023**)

In the realm of agricultural development, Depok City has made strides in urban agriculture. The Urban Heat Island Initiative in Depok City is designed to mitigate the Urban Heat Island effect and enhance climate adaptation by tackling the challenges posed by rapid urbanization(**Follmann, Et al, 2021**).

An exhaustive analysis has been conducted on urban and peri-urban farming practices in the face of swift urban expansion throughout the Global South (Landscape and Urban Planning, 215, 104186). Furthermore, digital advancements are being made across a wide range of agricultural sectors in West Java's rural regions. This is evidenced by developments in infrastructure, financial and social services, marketing and e-commerce for agricultural products, intelligent farming and livestock management, information systems administration, e-governance, and community and economic growth within the agricultural industry (**Edeme,R. K., et al, 2020**). Additionally, the development of infrastructure, the sustainability of agricultural production, and job creation in ECOWAS nations are all interconnected (**Sustainable Futures, 2020**).

The research focuses on innovation and sustainability: The Role of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Agricultural Development in Depok, West-Java. It aims to investigate how MSMEs can leverage agricultural innovation for sustainable development and economic growth. The study explore how government programs and external assistance can be optimized to support MSMEs in overcoming challenges and enhancing their innovation activities. The insights derived from this research could be instrumental in policy-making and strategic planning for the development of MSMEs and agricultural innovation in Depok City, West Java, and its surroundings.

This research provides a comprehensive view of the role of MSMEs in agricultural development in Depok. It underscores the potential of MSMEs in driving agricultural growth and economic development in Depok, West Java, Indonesia. The findings from this research can inform policies and strategies to support MSMEs and encourage agricultural development.

**Table 1. Number of MSMEs in Depok Regency, West Java, 2016- 2023**

Year	Number of MSMEs in Depok, West Java
2016	162,388
2021	219,238
2023	2,746

Investigations carried out in 2023 disclosed that Depok, West Java, accommodates 2,746 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (Susan, M. 2020). It's crucial to highlight that the count of MSMEs in the city of Depok has witnessed a substantial surge, escalating from 162,388 in 2016 to 219,238 in 2021(**Rosyidiana, R. N., & Narsa, I. M. (2024)**).

In Depok, MSMEs are not just businesses; they are key drivers of sustainable development, economic growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation. Recognizing their importance, the government has initiated a program through the Depok City Micro Business Cooperatives Service (DKUM) to support these enterprises.

The turnover of MSMEs in Depok has seen increases across various parameters, including age groups, product types, number of permits, number of workers, production, assets, capital, and marketing. This indicates the versatility of MSMEs in Depok, demonstrating their ability to operate across various sectors.

**Table 2. Activities in Depok Regency which are products from agriculture**

Events/Platforms		Description
Tani Market Goes to Mall		Displaying various product agriculture from MSME actors in Depok. Products offered is results agriculture and processing agriculture.
Dkerens - Depok City		Displaying more from 4920 MSME products in Depok City.
Commodity flagship	Depok's	Depok City has two commodities superior products that have been exported to overseas, that is ornamental plants and fish.
2022 MSME Grand Celebration	Products	Dozens MSME players throughout Depok City enliven the 2022 'Grand Event' for MSME Products.

**The research objectives are as follows:**

1. What are the challenges that MSMEs in Depok encounter which impede their innovation activities? What types of support are required to overcome these challenges, including financial backing and the commercialization of innovations?
2. What extent do businesses utilize external help? What proportion of owner-managers seek formal external assistance? How can this analysis provide insights into better supporting MSMEs in Depok?
3. What types of agricultural products are produced by MSMEs in Depok and how are they distributed? How does this elucidate the relationship between MSMEs and the agricultural sector?
4. How does the research evaluate the contribution of MSMEs in Depok to the local and national economy? How does this provide a broader perspective on the importance of MSMEs?

This research provides a comprehensive view of the role of MSMEs in agricultural development in Depok. It underscores the potential of MSMEs in driving agricultural growth and economic development in Depok, West Java, Indonesia. The findings from this research can inform policies and strategies to support MSMEs and encourage agricultural development.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Depok, Indonesia, are confronted with a myriad of challenges that impede their progression and expansion. A predominant issue is the deficiency of mentorship and capital, encompassing facets such as packaging, sales, and other advancements. There is an urgent requirement for comprehensive coaching to endow these enterprises with the requisite skills and knowledge for their growth (**Hartono et al., 2024**)

Another substantial hurdle for MSMEs in Depok is the restricted access to markets. Guaranteeing the growth and sustainability of these businesses necessitates the expansion of their

market access. It would not only facilitate their national development but also extend their international reaching (**United Nations, 2022**).

The third impediment often faced by these enterprises is the difficulty in procuring access to financing, which includes challenges in obtaining funds from banks or other financial institutions. Promoting and easing access to financing is crucial for the growth and development of MSMEs in Depok (**World Bank, 2019**).

Despite its potential to alleviate poverty and unemployment levels, the growth of agriculture and rural development in Indonesia, including in Depok, appears to be stagnant. Development initiatives, both in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, remain concentrated on the island of Java, where land availability is extremely limited (**Asian Development Bank, 2006**).

To address these issues, an acceleration and escalation of MSMEs in Depok is necessary. They would involve assisting micro businesses to transform into highly competitive small businesses. Addressing these gaps could lead to a significant enhancement in the role of MSMEs in agricultural development in Depok, West Java (**Hartono et al., 2024**). The full potential of MSMEs in Depok contribute to the overall economic development of the region.

### 1. 3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research begins with a comprehensive literature review to understand the current state of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Depok, the challenges they encounter, and the existing solutions. This review will help identify knowledge gaps and set the research direction. To gather firsthand information about their challenges, particularly concerning innovation and the use of external and internal assistance, surveys and interviews will be conducted with the owners, managers, and employees of MSMEs in Depok.

Case studies will be conducted on MSMEs that have successfully utilized innovation and assistance to overcome their challenges. These detailed studies provide the understand the strategy, process, and outcomes. Data collection and analysis will involve gathering data on the types of agricultural products produced by MSMEs in Depok and their distribution channels. The data will be analyzed to understand the relationship between MSMEs and the agricultural sector. Economic impact analysis will be carried out using economic models to calculate the contribution of MSMEs in Depok to the local and national economy. The involving analyzing financial data, employment data, and other relevant economic indicators. The findings and recommendations will present the role of MSMEs in agricultural development in Depok based on the data analysis. Recommendations will be provided on how they can receive better support, especially in terms of innovation and assistance.

### 2. RESEARCH RESULTS

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Depok face several challenges that hinder their innovation activities. These challenges include:

1. **Limited interaction with knowledge providers:** MSMEs often find it difficult to interact with knowledge providers outside the business sector. The lack of interaction can limit their access to new ideas and technologies, impeding their innovation activities.
2. **Inadequate interface function:** MSMEs need to perform an adequate interface function for innovation-related resources and information from outside the region. However, they often struggle with this, which can hinder their ability to innovate.
3. **Strategic, organizational, and technological weaknesses:** MSMEs often have strategic, organizational, and technological weaknesses that can impede their innovation activities. The weaknesses can limit their ability to adapt in the market and implement new technologies.

Direct financial support is needed to help MSMEs overcome their financial constraints and invest in innovation activities (Pranata, et al (2024)). However, the support should not neglect the commercialization of innovation. MSMEs need to improve their external aid literacy to make better decisions and take full advantage of the support available to them. Managerial Capacity and Capability Building Bank Indonesia is committed to supporting the development of MSMEs through policies that increase their access to finance and build their managerial capacity and capability. The government of Depok City has launched a program to support MSMEs through the Depok City Micro Enterprise Cooperative Service (DKUM). This program includes measures such as encouraging government officials to support MSMEs by shopping for their products. These supports can help MSMEs in Depok overcome the challenges as they face and enhance their innovation activities. However, more proactive consulting on necessary strategic, organizational, and technological weaknesses is needed because of companies are often unaware of the deficiencies.

Businesses often utilize external help to a significant extent. For instance, in 2022, it was reported that 64% of US firms used outsourcing services. The primary reasons for outsourcing were to save costs (32.2%), access innovation (20.0%), and improve quality (15.4%). Most companies outsourced IT jobs (76%), and only 52% outsourced business tasks. When it comes to Micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), owner-managers often seek external support. The decision to seek this support depends on the degree to which they perceive themselves to need assistance. However, the exact proportion of owner-managers seeking formal external assistance varies across different studies and regions.

In the context of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Depok City, Indonesia, the government has launched a program to support MSMEs through the Depok City Micro Enterprise Cooperative Service (DKUM). In 2019, there were 2,746 registered MSMEs in Depok City, and these enterprises have been recognized for their significant contributions to the city's economic growth.

Analyzing the extent to which businesses utilize external help and the proportion of owner-managers seeking formal external assistance can provide valuable insights into better supporting MSMEs in Depok. Understanding these aspects can help identify gaps in current support mechanisms and develop targeted strategies to address these gaps. For instance, if a significant number of MSMEs are not utilizing available external help, efforts could be made to increase awareness about these resources and make them more accessible. Similarly, if owner-managers are not seeking formal external assistance, it might be beneficial to explore the reasons behind this and address any barriers they might be facing.

Moreover, understanding the specific areas where businesses commonly seek external help (such as IT or business tasks) can guide the development of specialized support services tailored to these needs. The potentially enhance the effectiveness of the support provided and contribute to the growth and innovation of MSMEs in Depok.

**Table 3. The program to support MSMEs through the Depok City Micro Enterprise Cooperative Service (DKUM).**

Category	Detail
US Firms Using Outsourcing	64% in 2022

Category	Detail
<b>Services</b>	
<b>Primary Reasons for Outsourcing</b>	Save costs (32.2%), Access innovation (20.0%), Improve quality (15.4%)
<b>Outsourcing of IT Jobs</b>	76%
<b>Outsourcing of Business Tasks</b>	52%
<b>Owner-Managers Seeking External Support</b>	Varies across different studies and regions
<b>MSMEs in Depok City</b>	2,746 registered in 2019
<b>Support for MSMEs in Depok City</b>	Depok City Micro Enterprise Cooperative Service (DKUM)

This table summarizes the extent to which businesses utilize external help and the proportion of owner-managers seeking formal external assistance. It provides a snapshot of the current situation, which can be useful for identifying gaps in support mechanisms and developing targeted strategies to better support MSMEs in Depok.

The researchers evaluate the contribution of MSMEs in Depok to the local and national economy in several ways:

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) MSMEs in Depok contribute significantly to the city's GDP. They make up about 65% of Depok City's Gross Regional Product<sup>9</sup>. On a national level, Indonesian MSMEs contribute slightly over 61% to the country's total GDP.
2. Employment: MSMEs provide employment opportunities for a large portion of the population. In Depok, they absorb a significant portion of the local labor force<sup>9</sup>. Nationally, MSMEs provide employment for 97% of Indonesia's total workforce, which is around 117 million workers.
3. Poverty Alleviation: MSMEs play a crucial role in poverty alleviation. They operate close to the locality, offering employment opportunities to local people, thus helping to alleviate poverty<sup>7</sup>. The Mayor of Depok stated that the growth of the creative industry, which includes many MSMEs, has contributed greatly to alleviating poverty in Depok City.
4. Innovation and Sustainability: MSMEs bring desirable sustainability and innovation to the economy as a whole. They stimulate entrepreneurship, kickstarting investment and innovation cycles.

The importance of MSMEs becomes evident when considering these contributions. They are the backbone of the economy, driving sustainable growth, employment generation, and development of entrepreneurial skills<sup>7</sup>. They also play a vital role in correcting regional imbalances and ensuring a more equitable distribution of income due to their localized nature of business.

However, it is important to note that while MSMEs have a significant impact, they also face challenges such as access to finance, infrastructure, labor, skills, and training. Addressing these challenges can further enhance the role of MSMEs in economic development.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are pivotal to the economic development of Depok City, West Java. They significantly contribute to sustainable development, economic growth, job creation, provision of public goods and services, poverty alleviation, and reduction of inequality.

### **Innovation in MSMEs**

Innovation is a crucial factor in the growth and sustainability of MSMEs. It involves the introduction of new ideas, methods, or products to enhance business operations and results<sup>12</sup>. In Depok, MSMEs face challenges in interacting with knowledge providers outside the business sector<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, they need to perform an adequate interface function for innovation-related resources and information from outside the region<sup>12</sup>. This implies that there is a need for a robust mechanism that facilitates the flow of knowledge and innovation from external sources to MSMEs.

### **The Role of MSMEs in Agricultural Development**

MSMEs in the agricultural sector in West Java Province have a significant impact on labor absorption and poverty levels<sup>56</sup>. Investment in agricultural MSMEs increases employment and drives economic growth by supporting local businesses<sup>56</sup>. Increasing investment in agricultural MSMEs also has the potential to reduce poverty rates in West Java Province<sup>56</sup>. This underscores the importance of MSMEs in agricultural development and their potential role in poverty alleviation.

### **MSME Sustainability**

The sustainability of MSMEs is vital for long-term economic growth. The Depok City Government has launched various initiatives to assist MSMEs. However, further investigation is needed to understand the reasons behind their limited economic expansion and output. This suggests that while government initiatives are crucial, there is a need for more comprehensive strategies to ensure the sustainability of MSMEs.

MSMEs play a significant role in encouraging agricultural development in Depok, West Java. They contribute to economic growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation through innovation and sustainability. However, more efforts are needed to increase innovation capacity and ensure its sustainability for long-term economic development. Future research should focus on identifying the barriers to innovation and sustainability in MSMEs and developing strategies to overcome these challenges. This will help to harness the full potential of MSMEs in contributing to sustainable economic development.

1. MSMEs are pivotal to Depok City's economic development: They contribute significantly to sustainable development, economic growth, job creation, provision of public goods and services, poverty alleviation, and reduction of inequality.

2. Innovation is crucial for MSMEs' growth and sustainability: However, MSMEs in Depok face challenges in interacting with knowledge providers outside the business sector. This suggests a need for a robust mechanism that facilitates the flow of knowledge and innovation from external sources to MSMEs.

3. MSMEs play a significant role in agricultural development: Investment in agricultural MSMEs increases employment and drives economic growth. It also has the potential to reduce poverty rates in West Java Province.

4. Sustainability of MSMEs is vital for long-term economic growth: While the Depok City Government has launched various initiatives to assist MSMEs, further investigation is needed to understand the reasons behind their limited economic expansion and output.

The research suggests that while MSMEs play a significant role in Depok City's economic development, more efforts are needed to increase their innovation capacity and ensure their sustainability. Future research should focus on identifying the barriers to innovation and sustainability in MSMEs and developing strategies to overcome these challenges. This will help to harness the full potential of MSMEs in contributing to sustainable economic development.

### 3. DISCUSSION

**Hypothesis 1.** Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a significant role in the development of agriculture in Depok, West Java. The following are several supporting explanations for this hypothesis:

1. Strategic Role of MSMEs, MSMEs have a strategic role in creating employment, driving economic activity, and supporting income distribution. In the context of Indonesia, particularly West Java, MSMEs make a substantial contribution to the national economy.

2. Growth of MSMEs: The growth of MSMEs plays an increasingly vital role in stimulating local economies and supporting economic resilience in a region. Studies have been conducted to analyze and predict the growth rate of MSMEs in several districts in West Java, including Depok.

3. External and Internal Support: A case study of MSMEs in Depok shows that external and internal support can yield maximum results. This support can include direct financial assistance, interaction with knowledge providers outside the business sector, and proactive consulting about strategic, organizational, and technological weaknesses.

4. Circular Economy: The circular economy in MSMEs is growing in Depok. It involves the reuse of resources and waste minimization, which can contribute to sustainable agricultural development.

MSMEs can play a significant role in the development of agriculture in Depok, West Java, through job creation, support to the local economy, and the implementation of circular economy principles. MSMEs in sector agriculture in Depok has apply a number of innovation. One of them is Urban Farming concept or agriculture urban. Draft This capable integrate sector agriculture, fisheries and resilience food for increase resilience food family and health society.

Urban Farming implemented through various activity like Sustainable Food Yard (P2L), Sustainable Food House (RPL) utilization land limited for cultivation of food fish, as well processing results fishery become system supporter in the family friendly smart Village (Caraka) program.

Impact from innovation is to continuity agriculture in Depok significantly. With Urban Farming concept, farmers in Depok can take advantage land limited to the city for increase productivity and well-being. Apart from that innovation it is also helps farmers in Depok for adapt with change climate and improve resilience food family as well as health society.

**Hypotheses 2. The trend growth of MSMEs in Depok, especially those operating in the sector agriculture, in period time certain.**

The number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Depok, especially those operating in the agricultural sector, has been increasing over a certain period. This is suggested

by the significant contribution of MSMEs to the Gross Regional Product (PDRB) of Depok City, which is as much as 65 percent.

The growth of MSMEs in Depok is positively correlated with the city's economic growth. This is inferred from the fact that MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and contribute significantly to the inclusive industrial development of the country.

The growth trend of MSMEs in Depok is influenced by both external and internal assistance. A case study of MSMEs in Depok suggests that some support needs to be directed, ignoring certain indicated MSMEs deficiencies.

**Hypotheses 3.** Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the agricultural sector in Depok and other regions face a variety of challenges and obstacles in applying innovation and achieving continuity. Here are the main challenges they face:

MSMEs often experienced difficulty in gaining adequate access to finances. It can be an obstacle in business development and the implementation of innovation. Inadequate infrastructure, such as transportation and Information and Communication Technology (ICT), can pose obstacles for MSMEs. Limitations in human resources and entrepreneurial skills also present challenges for MSMEs. They can affect the ability of MSMEs to innovate and develop. MSMEs often face challenges in adopting new technology. They affect operational efficiency and potential business growth. Compliance with applicable regulations also presents challenges for MSMEs. This can affect business operations and potential growth. Access to electricity also poses challenges for MSMEs, especially in rural regions.

To overcome these challenges, comprehensive strategies and policies are required to support the development and growth of MSMEs in the agricultural sector, includes enhancing access to funding, developing supportive infrastructure, improving entrepreneurial skills, and promoting technology adoption.

**Hypotheses 4. The strategies and policies government local to support innovation and sustainability of MSMEs in the sector agriculture**

Depok City Government has compile several strategies and directions policy for support innovation and sustainability of MSMEs, including in the agricultural sector.

1. **Improve workforce skills:** Govt focused on improvement Skills power creation - oriented work entrepreneur new and job market based local potential.
2. **Opening product market opportunities creative :** There is effort for open product market opportunities creative based Technology and Informatics.
3. **Development tour featured:** The government is also planning develop potency tour superior with prioritizing quality tourism.
4. **Improvement Quality of MSMEs:** There is a focus on improvement the quality of empowered MSMEs and cooperatives bid high productive and efficient.
5. **Development of marketing facilities:** Government planned build means marketing or place business for micro businesses.
6. **Empowerment of local MSMEs;** Empowerment the economy in Depok is focused on supporting local MSMEs , including provision of business capital , training management , as well more market access wide For MSME products
7. **Development of the local economic sector:** Government push development sector economy potential locales , such as agriculture , tourism , or creative industry.
8. **Digital and technology inclusion:** Government ensure digital inclusion and introduce technology information for help Depok people access online markets, increase efficiency business and develop a more modern business model.

Strategy and policy is to designing for support growth and sustainability of MSMEs in the sector agriculture and sectors others in Depok City.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The Role of MSMEs in Agricultural Development in Depok, West Java: Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a pivotal role in the agricultural development of Depok, West Java. They generate employment opportunities, stimulate local economies, and support income distribution. Furthermore, MSMEs contribute to economic growth by adhering to circular economy principles, which involve the reuse of resources and waste minimization.

MSME Innovation in the Agricultural Sector in Depok: A significant innovation implemented by MSMEs in the agricultural sector in Depok is the concept of Urban Farming. This innovation has a substantial impact on the sustainability of agriculture in Depok, utilizing limited urban land to enhance productivity and well-being.

Growth Trends in Depok: to obtain accurate information about the growth trends of MSMEs in Depok, particularly those operating in the agricultural sector, one can refer to the official statistical data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Depok City.

Challenges and Obstacles to MSMEs in the Agricultural Sector in Depok: MSMEs in the agricultural sector in Depok face various challenges and obstacles, including access to finance, supporting infrastructure, human resources and entrepreneurial skills, technology adoption, regulatory compliance, and access to electricity.

Local Government Strategy and Policy for Supporting MSMEs in the Agricultural Sector: The Depok City Government has compiled several strategies and policy directions to support the innovation and sustainability of MSMEs, including those in the agricultural sector. These include enhancing workforce skills, opening creative product market opportunities, developing featured tours, improving the quality of MSMEs, developing marketing means, empowering local MSMEs, developing the local economic sector, and promoting digital and technological inclusion.

#### **This study provides attention for further research as follows;**

1. Economic impact analysis: Researchers should undertake an extensive investigation into the economic repercussions of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) within the agricultural sector of Depok. This research should measure the effects on household income, employment rates, and income distribution.
2. Innovation casestudies: Researchers should carry out comprehensive case studies on innovative practices that MSMEs in Depok's agricultural sector have implemented. They should pay particular attention to practices such as Urban Farming and analyze the subsequent impact of these innovations on agricultural productivity and sustainability.
3. Influence of Government Policy: Researchers need to examine further how local government policies, including skills training programs and the creation of market opportunities, influence the growth and sustainability of MSMEs in the agricultural sector.
4. Challenges and obstacles: Researchers should conduct further research on the challenges and obstacles that MSMEs in Depok's agricultural sector encounter. They should also explore potential solutions to these challenges.
5. Application of Technology: Researchers should investigate how MSMEs in Depok's agricultural sector can enhance operational efficiency and foster potential business growth by incorporating technology.

6. Influence of climate change: Researchers should conduct research on how climate change affects MSMEs in Depok's agricultural sector and how these enterprises adapt to these changes. They should include an analysis of both the challenges and opportunities presented by climate change in their research.

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