

Consumers' Self-Provisioning of Vegetables in Urban Vietnam and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

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INTRODUCTION

Vegetable self – provisioning in urban areas

- Fresh, safe vegetables for the your family and society
- Utilize unused spaces
- Utilize the city's resources
- Reduce environmental impact
- Helping young children connect with nature in the city

There is little research on how to directly connect Maslow's theory with vegetable self-provisioning in urban areas

This study aim to:



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Policy recommendations to support urban

consumers/residents

Literature review

- Food self-provisioning in Croatia is not only a means of food production but also holds significance in terms of social class dynamics, environmental motivations, and individual well-being. (Ančić, B., Domazet, M., & Župarić-Iljić, D. (2019))
- The research examines a home-gardening programme in San Jose, California, La Mesa Verde, asking whether some of the benefits found in community gardens can be found in home gardens. (Gray, L., Guzman, P., Glowa, K. M., & Drevno, A. G. (2014))
- Urban farming is important, as it will help reduce urban consumers' distress about food safety (Ha, T. M., Shakur, S., & Pham Do, K. H. (2019))
- The articles show Better management of food safety and better risk communication toward attenuating consumer anxiety about vegetable safety is essential to improve both producer and consumer welfare. (Ha, T. M., Shakur, S., & Pham Do, K. H. (2020))



Literature review

 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs provides a framework for understanding human motivation and behavior, highlighting the importance of meeting basic needs before striving for higher-level fulfillment

The fields have applied the Maslow's hierarchy of needs to research.

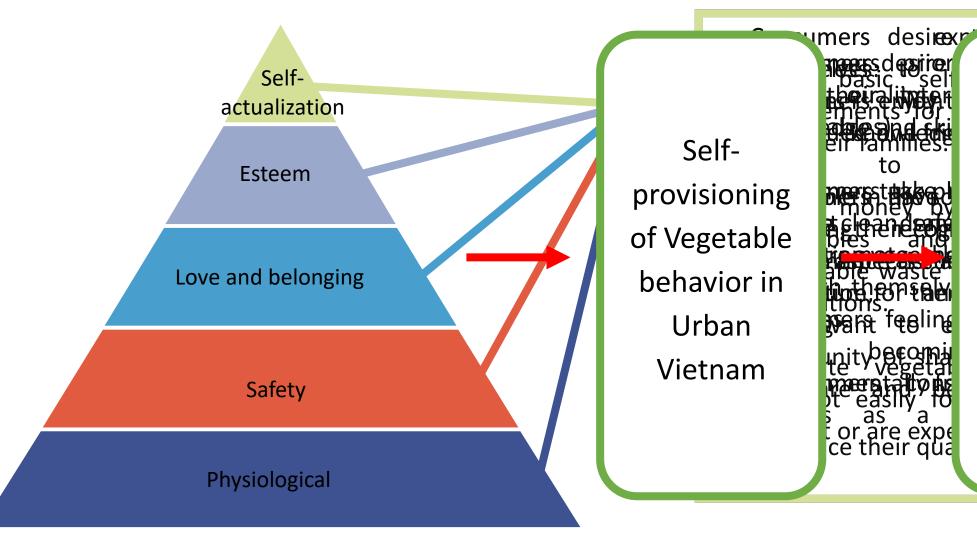
- Psychology
- Management and leadership
- Education
- Health and human development
- Marketing and sale
- Finance and business
- The problem of self -provisioning vegetables in urban is very important. The motivation research that promotes people's behavior is necessary, but there is no specific study on this issue.



self-actualization



Theoretical framework



Policy
support to
promote
effective selfprovisioning
of vegetable
in Urban
Vietnam



Research area

Sample:

Inner-city area:

Van Chuong wards (n=40)

(Dong Da District)

Area: 0,33 km²

Population: 16.619 peoples (2022)

New urban area:

Viet Hung ward (n=40).

(Long Bien District)

Area: 3,025 km²

Population: 27.352 peoples (2022)

Sub-urban area:

Dang Xa urban area (n=40)

(Dang Xa commune)

Area: 0,696 km²



Data Analysis

Methodology:

- Descriptive data analysis
- Likert scale

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=n}^{k} X_i K_i}{n}$$

 \overline{X} : Average score

X_i: Score at level i

K_i: Number of paticipants rated at level X_i

n : Number of paticipants

Scale	Range	Rating level
5	4.21 – 5.00	Strongly agree
4	3.41 – 4.20	Agree
3	2.61 – 3.40	Neutral
2	1.81 – 2.60	Disagree
1	1.00 – 1.80	Strongly disagree

Situation of home-grown vegetable

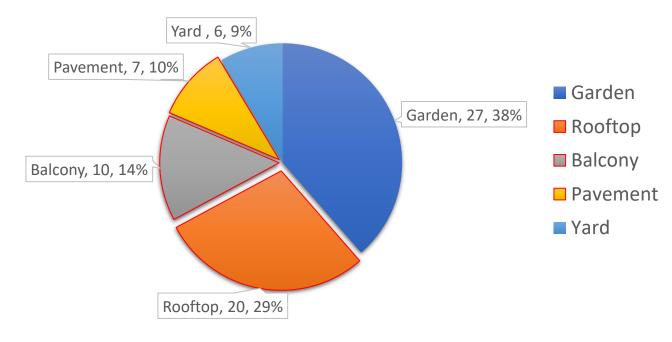
Sample background: 70 people has home-grown vegetables in 120 interviewers







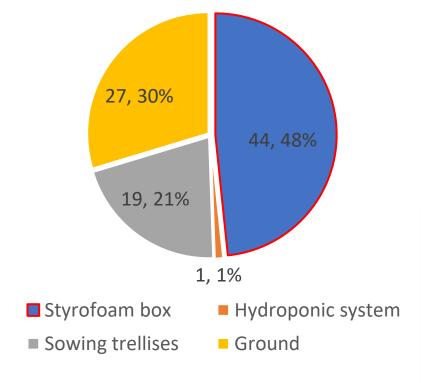
Place for vegetable growing





Situation of home-grown vegetable

Cultivation method











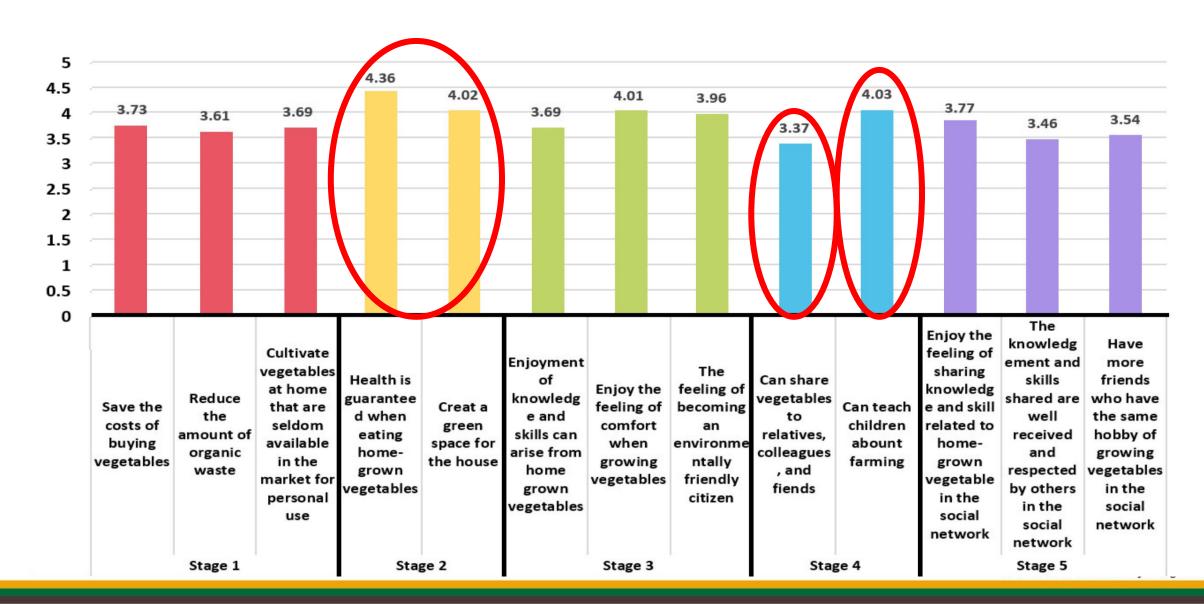


Quantity of self-provisioned vegetable

Quantity of self-provisioned vegetable per household per week (kilogram)

Swam spinach	Malabar spinach	Amarant	Sweet leaf	Lettuce	Cabbage	Others	
0,65	0.61	0.62	0.46	0.29	0.17	0.64	
Bottle gourd	Tomato	Bean	Eggplant	Cucumber	Chayote	Chili pepper	
0.29	0.16	0.25	0.13	0.19	0.02	0.22	
Carrot	Radish	Kohlrabi	Spring onion	He b	Leaf vegetables Fruit vegetables Tuber		
0.01	0.01	0.09	0.16	0.49	Spice vegetables VNUA Vietnam National University of Agric		

Reasons for urban residents to self-provision vegetables following Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory



Challenges Selfactualization • Knowledge and skills gap: They lack the gardening expertise to Esteem increase production. • Hard to find environmental education to share with your children Lack of readily available information on successful homegrown vegetables. Love and belonging • Limited awareness about the positive aspects of urban agriculture. • Information about advantages is not widely available in their surroundings • The uncertainty of potential unsafe from vegetable growing activities is wrong. Safety Polluted vegetable growing locations such as sidewalks near the road. • Lack of knowledge on vegetable cultivation Limited space for planting **Physiological** Challenges in composting organic waste without unpleasant odors

1

Promote
education and
awareness
among urban
consumers about
self-provisioning
vegetables

2

Promoting community engagement in self-provisioning vegetable

3

Enhancing role of social media for urban consumers



Promote
education and
awareness
among urban
consumers
about selfprovisioning
vegetables



Workshops/Webinars: Offer in-depth sessions on home gardening techniques.



Educational Materials: Create leaflets and online resources for easy reference.



Expert Collaboration: Partner with local gardening professionals for enhanced learning.



2 Promoting community engagement in self-provisioning vegetable

Fostering Community:

- Organizing gardening clubs, meet-ups, or online forums.
- Encouraging knowledge and skill sharing among urban gardeners.

Intergenerational Activities:

- Organizing family-friendly events.
- Establishing partnerships with schools to promote gardening as an educational activity.

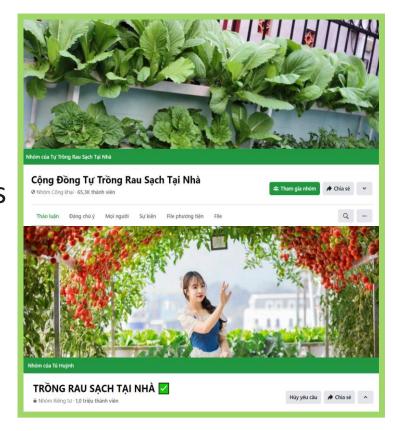


Source: <u>thanhdoan.bacgiang.gov.vn</u>





- (3)
- Enhancing role of social media for urban consumers
- Dedicated social media groups for urban gardening
- Share knowledge & skills for self-provisioning vegetables
- Encourage interaction, collaboration, and support





Source: <u>afamily.vn</u>

- Foster a positive & inclusive atmosphere
- •Recognize achievements of urban gardeners
- •Share success stories & celebrate journeys
- •Motivate others through community inspiration



Conclusions

- ✓ The reason for growing vegetables at home comes from Maslow's hierarchy of needs that is highly recognized by consumers
- ✓ **Food safety** is the foremost concern among urban consumers regarding self-provisioning of vegetables
- ✓ Other important reasons for motivating urban consumers engaging with self-provisioning vegetables include: **Educate children** about agriculture, **create green spaces** around the house, experience **the satisfaction** of cultivating vegetables, become **environmentally conscious citizens**, **save on the expenses** of purchasing vegetables, **find joy and enlightenment** from homegrown produce, **share expertise** in vegetable cultivation within their social circles, **earn respect** from peers, and have the opportunity to **share their homegrown vegetables** with relatives and friends
- ✓ The recommendations include **promoting education and awareness** among urban consumers regarding self-provisioning of vegetables, **fostering community engagement**, and **enhancing the role of social media** to facilitate urban consumers' self-actualization.

Conclusions

- ✓ Suggestions for further study:
 - Increase the number of samples size. Expand the survey area.
 - Statistical classified by demographic characteristics:
 - o Income
 - o Job
 - o Age
 - o Etc.

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Acknowledgement

- This research is funded by Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA), Vietnam.
- Dr. Le Thi Thanh Loan for consulted, supported and adjusted.
- Co-author, Van Thi Ngoc Anh, Nguyen Thi Thu Hang, Nguyen Thi Nhu Quynh, Pham Duc Van, Do Bich Hang, Vu Hai Dang.
- The support of the people is interviewed in areas.
- My parent with mental and financial support.

