

ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN EMPOWERING WOMEN'S FARMER GROUPS IN FAMILY FOOD SECURITY (Study in Sukadadi Village, Gedong Tataan Subdistrict, Pesawaran Regency)

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Abstract

In the Indonesian government structure, the village is the lowest form of administrative area. In Law No. 6 of 2014, Article 26 paragraph 1 explains that the village head is tasked with organizing village government, implementing village development, village community development, and village community empowerment. One of the empowerment of Sukadadi Village, Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency is the Women Farmers Group. The Sukadadi Village Women Farmers Group was formed to provide a forum for women to participate in advancing agriculture in the village, especially in food security. The Women Farmers Group can also be a non-formal learning medium to develop the knowledge and skills of its members. The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This type of research uses field research. Regarding data collection, there are three stages used in this study: Observation, Interviews, and Documentation. The results of this study indicate that the role of the Sukadadi Village Apparatus, Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency has been running well, this can be seen from the formation of Women Farmers Groups (KWT) in each hamlet. So that the village is able to prepare resources, utilize opportunities, increase capacity (knowledge and skills), and community participation to achieve family food security, namely by having food availability, food access, and utilization of food obtained from the harvest carried out by the Women Farmers Group (KWT) of Sukadadi Village, Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency.

Keywords : village government, empowerment, women's farming groups, food security

INTRODUCTION

The Village Head is an elected person who carries out duties and responsibilities in the administration of government which also includes the implementation of development and community empowerment at the village level, this refers to the government system, especially the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Thus, it can be interpreted that the Village Head is someone who is responsible for fulfilling duties in carrying out governance including leadership, comfort and order based on applicable laws, in addition to that the Village Head also has a role in building the spirit of mutual cooperation as a pillar of government implementation at the village level.

This is also explained in Law No. 6 of 2014 that the Village Head has the task of organizing village governance and empowerment. In Regulation No. 72 of 2003 concerning villages it is explained that the Village Head is responsible for regulating guidance in the form of providing guidelines, implementation standards, planning, research, development, guidance, education and training, consultation, supervision, monitoring, general supervision and evaluation of the implementation of village government administration. In addition, the Village Head also has an obligation to be able to carry out empowerment by providing understanding and knowledge to the Village Apparatus and this becomes the basis and development of the formation of Women Farmers Groups.

The Women's Farmers Group (KWT) is a community group comprised of women who actively participate in agricultural activities. The development of the Women's Farmers Group (KWT) is aimed at fostering productive household business activities, thereby supporting family income by utilizing agricultural and fishery commodities.

The empowerment of Women Farmers Groups (KWT) is a step to support women's abilities in this case to obtain training and guidance from the Department of Agriculture, especially in the utilization of food crops and horticulture by holding activities in Women Farmers Groups (KWT) by optimizing agricultural land, namely vegetables and family medicinal plants, which are then marketed at the farmer's market. The purpose of these activities is expected to have an output, namely that Women Farmers Groups can continue to carry out activities in the Department of Agriculture in a sustainable manner so that they can support family income and support the economy. Guidance in Women Farmers Groups (KWT) is also inseparable from the active role of the village government so that it is hoped that these activities can encourage villages to become advanced and prosperous villages, especially in ensuring the availability of family food. The initial step of the village government in making this activity a success is to form Women Farmers Groups aimed at providing direction.

According to Haryadi, the role of the Village Head is someone who can act in the implementation of development with several types that can form development plans according to what is needed by the community, in the implementation of development the village head is able to provide clear direction to subordinates, and make decisions in coordinating the implementation of village development. In this context, the role discussed is not only seen from the side of the Village Head but includes the overall role of the Sukadadi

village government, especially in fostering the Women Farmers Group (KWT) to strengthen family food security.

The Women's Farmers Group is a learning platform for members to improve their knowledge, skills, and attitudes to grow and develop into independent farming businesses through the use of and access to information and technology resources, thereby increasing productivity, income, and a better life, especially in terms of family food security. Food security initiatives in villages provide rural communities with access to capital, facilities, infrastructure, institutions, human resources, and natural resources to help them farm and provide the food they need. In rural areas, food insecurity can weaken food security programs. This food security program initiative aims to achieve household and community food independence while strengthening the empowerment of underprivileged rural communities in managing and utilizing the resources they own or control as best as possible. One of the basic needs of every human being is food.

The presence of the Women Farmers Group (KWT) is not only a place of learning for women in the village but also provides opportunities for women to play an active role in advancing the village, especially in the agricultural sector. The existence of this group has been widely adopted in almost all villages in Indonesia. In addition, the existence of KWT is also a place for mothers to appreciate each other's role, especially in the agricultural sector.

The economic problems of families who are unable to meet their daily needs are the basis for the formation of the Women Farmers Group (KWT). Women participate in various agricultural activities by sacrificing time, energy, and thoughts to support the family economy. In the agricultural sector, the roles of women and men are equal because in several agricultural activities, women contribute to aspects of production, harvesting, post-harvest, distribution of results, and food consumption. The presence of this Women Farmers Group gives rise to partnerships between women and men which then strengthens cooperation in development, because so far agriculture has been dominated by men. Thus, this certainly opens up opportunities for women's contributions to be recognized so that women's roles are not only considered as supporting components but as key actors, especially in strengthening food and improving the community's economy.

On the other hand, land is largely used for building and residential construction, with little use for facilities supporting food security (Mudrieq, 2014:1). Therefore, steps are needed to strengthen food availability to anticipate future food crises.

In response to this, one organization in Indonesia that plays a role in maintaining food security is the Women Farmers Group (KWT). The Women Farmers Group is an organization that serves as a forum and a beacon of hope for farming families, enabling them to effectively utilize local resources. As an organization engaged in agriculture, women play a key role. The KWT empowers women farmers by exploring their potential.

The existence of a food security program can also be illustrated by the fulfillment of adequate nutrition, a right that must be fulfilled by everyone. This is in accordance with the mandate of Food Law Number 18 of 2012, which explains that the level of food needs in the community is a duty and responsibility of the government. In this regard, the government's role is always needed in food fulfillment programs in Indonesian society. However, Women's Farmers' Groups often experience obstacles and limitations in carrying out their activities. Therefore, the role of village governments is crucial because they are the spearhead supporting the success of Women's Farmers' Group activities. Therefore, the role of village governments in empowering women's farmer groups for family food security is indeed crucial to achieving family well-being. Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this research is what is the role of the village government in empowering women's farming groups towards family food security. And the aim of this research is to determine the role of village government in empowering Women Farmers Groups towards family food security.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative research type with a descriptive approach and three data collection techniques: observation, interviews, and documentation. Denzin and Lincoln, in Anggito and Setiawan (2018), state that qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting with the aim of interpreting existing phenomena and is conducted by involving various existing methods.

The focus of the study in this research is related to the Empowerment of Women Farmers Groups by the Sukadadi Village Government, Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency, which is focused on several dimensions used according to Raharja (Camalian and Istiyanto, 2017:18) stating that there are four important elements that must be considered in empowerment, namely: preparing resources, utilizing opportunities or chances, increasing capacity (knowledge and skills), and community participation.

In addition, the empowerment of the Women Farmers Group also leads to aspects of food security. According to the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture (2020), there are three aspects that influence the level of food security, namely: Food availability, Food access, and Food utilization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the empowerment theory according to Raharja (Camalian & Istiyanto, 2017:18) there are 4 important elements and are related to 3 important components in supporting food security which are described as follows:

1. Preparing Resources

In this case, to support community empowerment, it is necessary to utilize village potential by paying attention to the availability of natural resources and human resources (related to skills, understanding, and knowledge of each individual in the community, can also be done by using recognized local wisdom and cultural values. Based on the results of research conducted in Sukadadi Village, Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency, the discussion regarding the preparation of resources to support the empowerment of Women Farmers Groups (KWT) is divided into 2 parts, namely:

- Natural resources

Sukadadi Village boasts significant agricultural potential. This is evident in the predominantly agricultural rural areas and climate, which favors food crop cultivation. Furthermore, the village's population is predominantly engaged in farming. This demonstrates that agriculture is the primary pillar of the village's economic life. As stated by Sukadadi Village Head, Mr. Rudi Maryoto :

"The Women's Farmers Group (KWT) in the village has utilized local natural resources by planting various commodities such as vegetables (kangkung, mustard greens, chilies, eggplant), shallots, tubers (cassava), and bananas on their respective hamlets' land to support family food security. Typically, the harvest is divided into three periods for each crop, and this is the first harvest of shallots."

The interview results above indicate that the village possesses natural resources that can be utilized for food security, managed by the Women's Farmers Group (KWT). The Women's Farmers Group (KWT) in Sukadadi Village utilizes

their yards and land leased by the Village Government for farming activities, growing vegetables and fruits.

In addition to providing moral and technical support for each activity, the Village Government also provides fertilizer assistance as part of its support for the Women's Farmers Group (KWT). This is in line with what was conveyed by a member of the Women's Farmers Group (KWT) in Hamlet 6, Sukadadi Village, Mrs. Sulastri who said:

"The Women's Farmers Group (KWT) activities are consistently supported by assistance from the Village Government. Seed and fertilizer assistance was provided twice, in 2022 and 2023, when the Women's Farmers Group (KWT) was first established through a proposal. In addition to physical assistance, the Village Government also conducts routine monthly monitoring to ensure optimal utilization of the assistance."

Every activity of the Women's Farmers Group (KWT) is still carried out independently, with some of the harvest processed locally and some sold to fund replanting. Meanwhile, in terms of natural resource management, the Sukadadi Village Government has demonstrated an active role as a facilitator, not only providing land but also providing infrastructure for each activity. The collaboration between the Village Government and the Women's Farmers Group (KWT) is a concrete action in empowering local potential that supports family food security in Sukadadi Village.

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- **Human Resources**

In the context of community empowerment, particularly through food security activities in Sukadadi Village, Gedung Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency, Human Resources are an important part, especially in the skills of the Women Farmers Group (KWT) members as the main implementers in field activities. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the skills of the Women Farmers Group (KWT) members show the existence of basic and advanced skills such as the cultivation of horticultural crops such as kale and spinach conventionally and hydroponically. In addition, simple management skills as a group are also seen from their ability to utilize the proceeds from the sale of vegetable harvests for re-capital (independent business circulation). In this case, the Women Farmers Group (KWT) realizes that the basic skills that must be mastered are not only limited to planting activities, but also include advanced skills.

This was conveyed by the Head of Sukadadi Village, Mr. Rudi Maryoto, who said:

"Currently, members of the Women Farmers Group (KWT) have mastered many basic skills, including farming. Farming skills are indeed very supportive of family food security, but not only that. Recently, we also learned about processing crops so that the harvest is not only marketed raw, but also into processed products with higher sales value. So, the Women Farmers Group (KWT) can now operate independently, supported by the formation of a cooperative. The existence of the Women Farmers Group (KWT) has a positive impact on increasing community knowledge and skills."

The existence of farming skills can not only support food security at the family level but also broaden understanding related to food security, namely the availability, accessibility and utilization of food.

Thus, it is understandable that Sukadadi Village, Gedong District, Pesawaran Regency, has prepared both natural and human resources. This is evident in the facilities and activities provided by the Village Government to facilitate the activities of the Women's Farmers Group (KWT). This indicates that the Women's Farmers Group (KWT) in Sukadadi Village is operating in accordance with its objectives.

2. Utilizing Opportunities or Chance

This element is an important part of empowerment, this is because often the community is faced with opportunities or chances but cannot take advantage of them so this requires assistance to be able to utilize and maximize existing opportunities. In Sukadadi Village, Gedong Tataan District, the utilization of this opportunity was realized through collaboration between the Village Government with the University of Lampung and the community, especially the Women Farmers Group (KWT), in line with what was conveyed by the Head of Sukadadi Village, Mr. Rudi Maryoto, namely:

"We've participated in several training sessions, most recently on composting from the University of Lampung and on developing MSMEs with the University of Bandar Lampung (UBL). So, there are many opportunities to learn through the collaboration between the village government and us."

In addition, financial management training was provided to members of the Women Farmers Group (KWT), along with hydroponic farming activities, including simultaneous spinach and kale planting in several hamlets. This hydroponic vegetable cultivation activity was chosen as a household farming innovation that not only utilizes limited land but also encourages family food independence and the potential for small-scale economic development. The Village Government not only provides support in the form of hydroponic facilities but also plays an active role in providing community access to training that strengthens aspects of agricultural business management systematically and sustainably. The financial management training aims to increase the capacity of Women Farmers Group (KWT) members in recording cash flow, managing harvests, separating capital from profits, and utilizing business results as sustainable capital. Thus, this training not only increases technical insight but also encourages changes in economic behavior that are more planned and productive.

One real example of the activeness of the Women Farmers Group (KWT) members is proven by their participation in competitions outside the village, as stated by one of the KWT members, Mrs. Nuryati:

"KWT often gets the opportunity to participate in activities outside the village, such as the most recent culinary competition, or we have received several coaching sessions, including from the Department of Agriculture and the University of Lampung in collaboration with the Village Government."

The utilization of these opportunities demonstrates the close relationship between community independence and the facilitative role of the village government. The government plays a role in creating learning spaces and accessing external resources, while the community—in this case, KWT members—acts as an active subject, transforming knowledge into concrete actions in the field. This synergy reflects the principle of empowerment, which emphasizes active participation, capacity building, and collaboration between development actors. When opportunities are properly directed, facilitated, and supported, the community becomes not only a beneficiary but also able to respond independently and sustainably. Therefore, the activities in Sukadadi Village serve as a concrete example of how utilizing opportunities, both from internal programs such as hydroponics and from external parties through training, can promote more meaningful and effective community empowerment.

3. Increasing Capacity

Increasing capacity is one of the elements of success of empowerment carried out for the community, because increasing capacity is an important part because the increase in capacity aims to make the community independent and have the ability to solve problems (Problem Solving) to achieve that, training or support from the role of the Village Government is needed to provide training or programs that support the development and increase of capacity and also not only provide but also follow-up related to the programs provided so that they can be sustainable.

Capacity building in the Women Farmers Group (KWT) in Sukadadi Village is divided into 2 points, which are explained as follows:

- Increased Knowledge Capacity

Improving knowledge capacity is a fundamental aspect of the community empowerment process, as explained by Raharja (in Camalian and Istiyanto, 2017), that adequate knowledge provides the foundation for individuals and groups to understand the potential and opportunities that exist around them. In Sukadadi Village, this effort is realized through training and coaching in collaboration with universities such as Unila and UBL regarding composting and business development.

As stated by one of the members of KWT Dusun 6, Mrs. Tarisem:

"We are happy to receive training and coaching in new areas, especially in developing innovation and creativity. While we have generally mastered farming skills, KWT members feel they still need to improve their skills in crop processing and other skills."

The financial management training provided by an external party, the University of Lampung, primarily targeting members of the Women Farmers Group (KWT), has been found to be one of the most beneficial. The training materials cover basic understanding of recording expenses and income, financial planning for household farming businesses, and utilizing profits as capital for subsequent ventures. This knowledge is highly relevant and needed by village women's groups, particularly in addressing household economic challenges and supporting the efficient management of local food resources. With this training, the village government hopes that women farmers' groups will not only understand the concept of small business management but also be able to apply it at the household and community level. This training also serves as a long-term investment in building the intellectual capacity of village communities, enabling them to become more independent in making daily economic decisions.

- Increased Skill Capacity

In addition to strengthening knowledge, improving technical skills is also a crucial element in sustainable empowerment. The Sukadadi Village Government demonstrates its concern for food security by supporting spinach and kale cultivation using a hydroponic system in several hamlets. This activity was chosen because it aligns with the village's potential and the basic skills already possessed by some residents, and also supports the availability of healthy food in households. The hydroponic system is considered effective because it can be implemented in small areas, is easy to learn, and produces results relatively quickly. The village government provides support in the form of seeds, simple hydroponic equipment, and technical assistance from village officials and local agricultural cadres.

In line with the statement of one of the members of KWT Dusun 6, Mrs. Tarisem who said:

"Besides agricultural land, KWT usually also utilizes home gardens for farming activities. This activity uses hydroponics and polybags to grow vegetables. Thus, the produce can be consumed by the family, thus supporting family food security."

This activity not only encourages active community involvement but also strengthens women's roles in family food security. The village government's follow-up to this program is realized through routine monitoring and evaluation of harvest results by hamlet officials, which are also attended by Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL). This is in line with what was conveyed by Sukadadi Village Head, Mr. Rudi Maryoto, who stated:

"We always have regular meetings between the KWT and the PPL. Every month, the PPL will go from one hamlet to another to monitor KWT activities to make the meetings more effective. We give the KWT the freedom to determine future activities, but we still monitor them to ensure that the output is as expected."

Furthermore, the results of this activity are also linked to plans to develop local, household-based food businesses. Several groups are being directed to begin selling their hydroponic produce on a small scale to nearby markets. The groups are also beginning to process the harvest to market it as finished products, thereby increasing its sales value. This is the first step toward inclusive village economic development based on local potential.

Through a combination of knowledge training (external) and skills development (internal), the Sukadadi Village Government has implemented a holistic and contextual empowerment approach. This combination demonstrates the synergy between community needs, village potential, and institutional support, thereby fostering real and sustainable community empowerment.

4. Community Partisipation

Community empowerment requires community participation in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of activities. This ensures that activities are tailored to community needs and have a sustainable impact. Research shows that community participation, particularly among Women Farmers Groups (KWT), is evident in various activities, such as hydroponic spinach and kale cultivation, harvesting, and group discussions facilitated by the University of Lampung in Financial Management training.

The implementation of activities provided by the village government shows that the Women Farmers Group (KWT) plays a role in implementing the planned programs and is part of the implementation process in the field. The village government also appears to be heavily involving the Women Farmers Group (KWT) as a form of collaboration in implementing the household food security program. This involvement is due to the Women Farmers Group (KWT) being a community element closely connected to food security issues.

Head of Planning Affairs for Sukadadi Village, Mrs. Isneni Karuniawati, said that: "The Women Farmers Group (KWT) has a very large involvement in the design, implementation, and evaluation of food security programs in the village. Since the initial stages of program preparation, KWT has not only been actively involved, but also plays a role in various fields, even outside the food security sector. In program implementation, KWT does not only carry out directives from the village government, but also plays an active role by initiating various activities and making important decisions for the success of the program."

While there is still room for strengthening, the involvement of the KWT demonstrates a partnership built toward more comprehensive participation, including from planning to evaluation. This demonstrates that the KWT is not only a program recipient but also an active part in designing, implementing, and developing food security activities at the village level. This can create positive potential for strengthening sustainable community empowerment. Furthermore, community participation, especially among Women Farmers Groups (KWT), plays a crucial role in building sustainable food security based on local potential.

As an effort to complement the results of research related to food security, this research will also examine 3 aspects that affect food security according to the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture which will be described as follows:

a. Food Availability

Food availability is one of the aspects that affect the level of food security, because the availability of food is a condition where domestic food availability, food reserves, and income are available. However, if the main source cannot be met, it can be calculated starting from the national, regional, and district/city levels to the smallest at the community level. From the results obtained, Sukadadi Village, Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency in

this aspect can be seen that there are activities carried out by the Women Farmers Group (KWT), namely the cultivation of hydroponic plants.

The activities carried out by the Women Farmers Group also have the potential to be sustainable, because it indirectly forms a local food security network, where each household can play a role as a producer and consumer so that this strengthens the foundation of food security from below, thus it can be concluded that in the aspect of food availability in Sukadadi Village, it shows that there is a positive development of vegetable planting activities that have an influence not only on food security at the village level but also strengthening the dimension of household food security. Thus, the existence of this initial foundation makes it easier to build a resilient and independent food security through the use of local potential.

b. Food Access

Food access is important in influencing food security, because food security includes the ability of individuals from each household to obtain food physically and economically. In the sense that food is available around them and can be bought or obtained either by buying with adequate purchasing power.

From the results of the study, it appears that the Sukadadi Village Government, especially because of the existence of the Farmer Women Group (KWT) which cultivates vegetables such as onions and tomatoes, it has an influence on food accessibility in the community, especially on food security at the household level. The activity of planting vegetables hydroponically and through polybag media and then the harvest is partly consumed and partly sold in the local market, physically this activity increases the availability of food in the village environment so that people have direct access to fresh vegetables without having to depend on external supply and this has an important role in shortening the distribution chain, maintaining the sustainability of supply, and of course the price decreases.

c. Food Utilization

The last pillar in the aspect that affects food security is the aspect of food utilization which in this case includes how people use food in fulfilling nutrition, this also includes how people process, store and consume. The condition in the Sukadadi Village Government the results of the study show that the resilience activities carried out not only focus on food production but also include education about food management and family nutrition. This

education is given to the community, especially the Women Farmers Group (KWT) through group discussion activities with related parties.

Although the impact of this education has not been seen, education related to food management and family nutrition can have a positive impact on the community regarding the importance of consuming diverse and nutritious food.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the role of the village government in empowering farmer women groups for family food security in Sukadadi Village, Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency is quite good. This is evident from the Village being able to prepare resources, take advantage of opportunities or opportunities, increase capacity (knowledge and expertise), and community participation. Another thing that Sukadadi Village does is the existence of a Women Farmers Group (KWT) that has been formed in each hamlet. The activities carried out by the Women Farmers Group (KWT) lead to the goal of family food security, which is for example planting vegetables and others, which of course the results will be used for the needs of the community. And also the Women Farmers Group (KWT) is not only a formality of the program recipients, but also participates in actively designing, running, and developing food security activities at the village level. The role of the Sukadadi Village Government in facilitating and empowering Women Farmer Groups (KWT) has formed a sustainable food security system and strengthened the role of women in village development, namely with the availability of food, access to food, and utilization of food produced from crops carried out by the Sukadadi Village Women Farmer Group (KWT), Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency.

Recommendations

From the above conclusion, there are several suggestions, namely: There must be a sustainable increase in the capacity of KWT members, Sukadai Village must build cooperation with various parties (Cross-Sector Partnerships because to support the development of Women Farmer Groups (KWT). And Sukadadi Village must be able to develop a long-term plan (roadmap).

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